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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

No. 28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 83-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
521, 526 & 523 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Sath
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoya or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are *hand-made*,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

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

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

Established 1803.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
332, 334, & 336 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-ly

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

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

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2½ feet x 24 and 26 Wire
Gauge.

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

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

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

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

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FEIT
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. 7-ly

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

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

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal. 10-ly
20th March, 1865.

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 55 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-ly

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal 9-ly

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL. 607 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

FRED ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

ROBERT SEATH,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, Montreal. 31-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-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. LOCKERBY. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

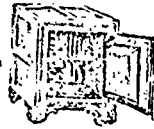
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

GREENE & SONS

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, FLUSH, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city. We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard Cassimere HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

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

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal. Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General 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

JAMES LOCKHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

MONTREAL,

Is prepared to furnish

WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5½c. per lb. **RAILWAY AXLES** at 4 c per lb **PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS** at 6c. per lb., &c.

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

JOSEPH PHELAN,

IMPORTER,

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,

655 & 587 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

MONTREAL. 7-ly

JORDON & BREWER

Commission Merchants & General Agents,

Dealers in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street,

East side Market Square,

38-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines

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

2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING

COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

JAMES MITCHELL,

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

In Warehouse and for sale:

Hhds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar, Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum, Bags Jamaica Pimento, Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings, Barrels Cod Oil, Qtls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.

And arrive ex Brig "Fawn,"

250 hhds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.

No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.

April 4, 1867. 1-ly

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, Teage & Co., Oporto.

Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.

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

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,

25 Hospital Street.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL,

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

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CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*
11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
55 Little St. James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
82 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian
and Foreign Patents, &c.
48 Great St. James Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 52 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

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BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
392 St. Paul Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
44 Little St. James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

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STIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
81 St. Francois Xavier Street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
A. D. PARKER.
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street

MONTREAL.

LEATHER, ETC.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

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26 St. Peter Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Sacrament St.,
Montreal. 50-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

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

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
331 & 333 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

J. JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
170 McGill Street. 9

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
480 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
Montreal. 8-ly

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

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
23-ly Lemoine st., Montreal.

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c., &c. No. 8 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 50-17

MONTREAL.

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

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

FOULDS & HODGSON,

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

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.
364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

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GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS
Front and Yongo Streets,
TORONTO.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ft

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
 Cedar Street, Brantford, C. W.

Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.

STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
 adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.
 A large variety of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
 Prices very low.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Address, **WILLIAM BUCK,**
 VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
 Brantford, C. W.

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,

26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal,

HAVE FOR SALE,—
 Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,
 Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,
 Iron Gas Tubes, Cask Spelter,
 Tube Fittings, Antimony,
 Glass Tubes, Steel,
 Brass Tube, Steam Gauges,
 Lead Pipes, Water do.,

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c. &c.

J. H. MOONEY,

85 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c

Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
 Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance,
 supplied at short notice.

OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,

OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
 made to order in any quantities.

Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1862.

All orders promptly attended to

A. S. WHITING & CO.,
 Oshawa, C. W.

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in
 Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS
 KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.
TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of
ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.
 Agents in Canada for sale of
MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-1v

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. 15-1y

PATENT GUN COTTON.
LENT'S PROCESS.
 Cheaper than Blasting Powder; six times stronger;
 no smoke.
 Wholesale Agents for America.
JOSIAH DEACON, } 46 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.
**J. CUTRAM Jr. }
 Apply at office for description. 28-2**

THE NOVA SCOTIA SALT WORKS AND
EXPLORATION CO.
 (Incorporated May, 1866)
 Capital \$100,000, in 2,500 shares of \$40 each.
 DIRECTORS.—Chairman, Hon. Benjamin Wier;
 Patrick Power, Esq., W. J. Fraser, Esq., Charles H.
 M. Black, Esq., John Silver, Esq.; Manager, Josiah
 Deacon; Secretary and Treasurer, E. D. Moynell.
 A sure and safe investment.

A calculation has been submitted to the Directors,
 in which ample allowance has been made for contingencies;
 the price taken at a low rate of rendering, or ten per cent.
 (it is now 11 1/2 per cent., and will be higher.) coal calculated
 at the present cost (which last will ultimately be greatly reduced),
 ten per cent. deducted from the profits for depreciation in the
 value of machinery and utensils; yet there will remain a clear
 net gain of forty per cent. The Manager, Mr. Deacon, has a few
 reserved shares for this place. He remains for a short time at the
 St. Lawrence Hall. 28

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
 Founded 25 years ago.
RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.

Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's
 personal benefit
DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,
 or,

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE
OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,
 Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy,
 which remains intact for his heirs.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.
 Secretary,—P. WARDLAW.
 Inspector of Agencies,—J. B. M. CHIPMAN.
 12-6m

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 10, 21, 23, & 26 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2 4 & 6 St. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 5-1y

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 495 St. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.



Also Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
 AND
BERNARD'S GINGER WINE.

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 St. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,690
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300
W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.
ASSURANCES effected on the different
 systems suggested and approved by a longhoned
 experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous
 of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life
 Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
 12-6m

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, 9-1y

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Holland's Gln,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,
 T. G. Sandoman'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 Machen & Co.,
 McEw's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.
 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
 9-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 —MAY 1867—
 Receive weekly additions to their stock.

HAVE just received 1,000 pieces of Grey Cottons.
 600 pieces of White Cottons,
 with many other Staple and desirable Goods, which will be sold at lowest market rates. Orders have careful attention.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
 UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds \$16,271,675
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,302,260
 Daily premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.
CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres. Bank of Montreal).
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank).
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,252,463.
 G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.
 1-ly **HEAD OFFICE: Place D'Armes, Montreal.**

REMOVAL.
WEST BROTHERS
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE 14-ly
JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Importers of EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE, MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,
 &c. &c., &c.,
 413 ST. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,
MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.
 Montreal, May 30, 1867. 1-ly

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoina Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

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

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 29 ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Nova Scotia received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition for her contributions of fish and cured meat.
 The crops in the Lower Provinces appear to be doing finely, and will give an unusually abundant yield.
 Two hundred thousand bushels of oats were shipped from Chicago to Buffalo on Thursday of last week, completely stripping the market.
 The Union Pacific Railway is advancing to completion with extraordinary rapidity. On the 20th inst. the rails had been laid to a point upwards of 475 miles west of Omaha.

BANK RETURNS.
 THE statement of Canadian Banks for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario is published, and will be found in another column.
 The following is a comparison of the liabilities and assets for that and the previous month:—

	May.	June
LIABILITIES.		
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 8,444,737	\$ 8,312,233
Balances due to other Banks.....	2,091,474	2,771,925
Deposits not bearing interest.....	14,253,754	13,888,447
Deposits bearing interest.....	13,939,650	14,765,550
ASSETS.		
Specie, and Provincial Notes.....	\$ 9,390,233	\$ 7,334,197
Landed property of Bank.....	1,512,497	1,510,472
Government Securities.....	5,474,942	6,142,674
Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	1,812,751	1,651,773
Notes due from other Banks.....	2,833,908	5,068,635
Balances due from other Banks.....	43,219,315	48,158,431
Notes and Bills discounted.....	2,351,179	2,297,416

The decline in Bank Note circulation still continues, but with less rapidity than previously, the reduction from May to June being \$132,400, while from April to May, circulation decreased \$560,000.
 Deposits have increased \$461,933. Current balances, however, show a decline of over \$300,000, while permanent deposits bearing interest have increased nearly \$500,000.
 Specie and Legal Tenders have declined about \$2,000,000, while Balances due from other Banks have increased \$2,200,000. These changes are principally due to the operations of the Bank of Montreal. In the item of Government Securities, this institution has increased its amount by nearly \$900,000; otherwise they show little change.
 Discounts have declined, but only some \$60,000, and are still greatly in excess of the average, and higher than in any previous year.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S. 9-ly

It is said that the steam collier *Flamborough* now in the coal trade between Montreal and Pictou belongs to Mr. Sanford Fleming, the Government Railway Engineer of Nova Scotia, and that she is the pioneer of a line which will ply at regular intervals between the two Provinces. We are glad of this. Cheap coal must henceforth be the rule. It was soon to be a chain to bind the Provinces more closely together in the ties of mutual interest.

A Halifax paper says that the following was the yield of gold in Messrs. Richey & Frazer's claim at Oldham for the last three months:
 April 1 to May, yield \$890.76; expenses and royalty, \$716.35, net gain, \$174.41. May 1 to 31st, gold taken, \$620.00; expenses and royalty, \$433.32; net gain, \$186.68. June 1st to June 30, gold obtained, \$181.07; expenses and royalty, \$458.39; net gain, \$352.68. The lead from which this was taken is only 8 inches in thickness. It will be seen that the yield increases each month, and if it so continues, the mine of Messrs. Richey & Frazer will be one of extraordinary richness.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.
 SUBJOINED is a statement of the total imports at the port of Montreal for the year ending June 30th, 1867, as compared with the year ending June 30th, 1866:—

	1866.	1867.
Dutiable Goods.....	\$21,296,895	\$21,851,143
Free Goods.....	4,904,620	7,071,487
Coin and Bullion.....	846,739	290,477
	\$26,248,254	\$29,218,067
Increase, 1867.....		\$ 2,964,813

The following are the imports of some of the principal articles paying duty, together with the quantity and value remaining in Bond, June 30th, 1867:—

	Year end'g		Remaining in Bond,	Quantity.	Value.
	June 30,	June 30,			
	1866.	1867.			
	\$	\$			\$
Wine, in wood.....	268,916	213,751	gals	211,311	140,932
Wine, in bottles.....	29,456	81,349	Doz	5,012	43,527
Whisky.....	22,663	23,673	gals.	11,020	8,781
Brandy.....	190,161	196,132	"	159,069	46,297
Gin.....	31,880	76,213	"	25,478	10,623
Rum.....	18,431	22,761	"	15,085	4,779
Sugar, Refined.....	45,285	13,325	lbs	21,162	23,774
Sugar, raw.....	1,721,139	1,379,225	"	9,630,801	384,725
Cane Juice.....	115,793	111,591	"	4,410,222	92,463
Molasses.....	397,073	161,551	"	879,749	12,270
Tea.....	2,463,633	1,694,491	"	1,634,695	589,520
Coffee, green.....	135,147	74,917	"	21,162	23,774
Tobacco, manuf'd.....	19,057	57,902	"	137,850	30,111
Carpets, &c.....	169,864	200,315	"	200,315	71
Cottons, Yarns, &c.....	4,160,417	3,783,819	"	.....	33,865
Leather.....	245,225	276,434	"	.....	33,833
Linen.....	636,573	636,573	"	.....	37,533
Silks, Satins, &c.....	664,267	601,422	"	.....	.....
Small Wares.....	705,19	812,496	"	.....	375
Woolens.....	1,372,592	4,962,540	"	.....	122,274

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

ALTHOUGH this measure is in some respects, an improvement on previous attempts to effect an equitable settlement of bankrupt estates, and to reconcile the antagonistic claims of angry creditors who have lost their property with those of unfortunate debtors unable to meet their liabilities, still, the complaints against it are numerous, and some at least not without just cause. Nor need we be surprised at this; for a wholly satisfactory Bankrupt bill has never yet been framed, and perhaps never will be, so far as the parties chiefly interested, the losers, are concerned. An opinion very extensively prevails here, and indeed elsewhere, that the legislature is not justified in intervening between sellers and purchasers, and to force the former to give the latter a discharge from the payment of a just debt, a proceeding which they are inclined to regard very much in the light of a legalized robbery. They demand an entire freedom of action in arranging with a defaulting customer, and from their point of view, there is much reason on their side. Natural Justice abhors a dishonest debtor, who was punished with peculiar severity by the ancient laws of almost all nations, and in the earliest stages of the Roman code, as well as that of other countries. Liberty and even his life were placed in the hands of his creditor, without drawing any nice distinctions between dishonesty and misfortune. The laws of the middle ages, though less bloody were scarcely less exacting in other respects, visiting him with imprisonment and branding him with disgrace. Gradually however, these severities have been mitigated, until probably, in some instances, the law has erred in the contrary direction. This has, in a great measure, arisen from the consideration that society, as well as the parties themselves, is interested in the matter, as an important question of public policy. It seems hard, indeed, to compel a man to divest himself of his property or rights, with the alternative of being deprived of them by the law, but when the interests of the community come in contact with those of the individual, even this must be submitted to. The jurisprudence of all civilized nations enforces many similar sacrifices. In England, for instance, it has been decided that although a person may bind another not to exercise his trade, craft, or business, in any specified locality, an engagement to that effect generally within the realm, is not a legal contract, because it would be detrimental to the common welfare. It is on the same principle that the law of Bankruptcy is based for a debtor in the power of his creditor is considered to be like a man in chains, or imprisoned whose usefulness is thereby lessened as a member of the community. It is society that demands his release from his burdens, in order that he may become a larger contributor to the national wealth, than he could be while trammelled with difficulties, from which he cannot extricate himself by his own unaided exertions. It is therefore as an incident of public policy that the question must primarily be viewed.

We consider the leading fault of the Act of 1864 to be its length, so to speak. The original enactment contains more than 140 sections, and the amending Act of 1865 adds 20 more to the number. This is moderate in comparison with the Bankrupt laws of some other countries, which have always appeared to sin on that head, but even 170 clauses may embrace much unnecessary and mischievous legislation. We believe, in fact, that most of the Bankrupt systems of Europe and America have so largely failed in their object, because their framers attempted too much, and invented new, intricate, and extensive codes, instead of adapting the exceptional facts of insolvency to the existing jurisprudence of the respective countries. Our own belief is, for example, that a Bankrupt or Insolvent Act for Lower Canada could as an eminent lawyer or counsel of a hundred subjects, be almost written on a sheet of fool cap. In an future measure we hope an effort will be made to carry out this view, which we conceive would be attended with evident advantage to all parties. The first necessity is to secure for the joint benefit of all the creditors the possession of the insolvent debtor's property, and for this we have the writ of *Satis Facere*, or attachment before judgment, admirably calculated for that purpose. That act of safety effected, we see no reason why Bankrupt estates should not, in a great measure, be left to be dealt with by the general law of the country, just as solvent estates are. If the general law be defective let it be amended, without conforming such amendment to affairs of Bankruptcy only, for what is good in the one case should be good in the other.

Seeing that the civil law prevails in the Province of Quebec, and the English common law in the rest of the Dominion, we would say that the former ought to have a Bankrupt Law of its own—as Scotland has—separate from that of the other Provinces, though it is true that a single act for the whole Dominion is in many ways desirable; and it is to such a separate measure that our remarks refer. The Act should first center on the Superior Court, original jurisdiction and power to adjudicate in all matters of Bankruptcy or Insolvency, including Rules of Practice and Orders connected therewith, secondly, all proceedings should commence by attaching the property of the debtor, at the suit of a creditor or of several creditors, thirdly, besides the existing facilities for obtaining a Writ of Attachment before judgment, it should be obtainable from the fact of a Promissory note or Bill of Exchange, payable by the debtor, being due and protested or from a term of credit for goods sold, &c., having expired; fourthly, property so attached should be held by the Court for the common benefit of the entire body of the defendant's creditors; fifthly, all other proceedings should be in accordance with ordinary law and practice. So much for forced or involuntary Bankruptcy. In voluntary Bankruptcy, it should, as now, be provided that an assignment accepted by three-fourths of the creditors should be binding on the whole, secondly, such assignment to have full force and effect, without the interference of the Court, further than the depositing a copy of the Deed of Assignment with the Prothonotary; thirdly, that three-fourths of the creditors in number and amount should, if they see proper, instead of an assignment, grant delay to their debtor, which would be binding on the rest, (and the Court ought probably to have the same power in involuntary Bankruptcies); fourthly, that the Court on cause shown, could order an assignment of the debtor's effects and grant him a discharge.

Appeals, the appointment of assignees, and matters of detail and administration we shall not touch upon, as however important, they differ little in most schemes of Bankruptcy. As a rule, the objects aimed at should be to place such power in the hands of the Court as would enable it to protect the just rights of the creditors, and extend relief to the debtor. Beyond that, it is less it interferes the better, leaving the parties to manage their own business in their own way.

THE CURRENCY OF THE NEW DOMINION.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THE question of uniformity of currency for the Confederated Provinces must soon come up for settlement, and is in itself of so much importance, that we think it may not be amiss to open up the subject for discussion with a view of arriving at the best practicable solution of the question on which there is undoubtedly great diversity of opinion. We suppose that whatever there may be to be said in favor of identifying our currency, and modes of reckoning with those of the Mother Country, and the important Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, that the acknowledged advantages of the decimal system, and the fact of its really being in a partial degree established among us, will be allowed to settle that point. The only question that remains open is, how we shall best make that system most advantageous and convenient under the general circumstances in which we find ourselves placed? In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, the value of the English sovereign is fixed at \$4 86 and a fraction, and the dollar is supposed to be 4s. 2d sterling. Now when we consider that by far the largest portion of the gold and silver on which our currency is based, is English gold and silver; that we claim to be portions of the same empire; that our immigrants and our population for the most part hail from its shores, and the bulk of our commercial transactions are in the same direction, it would certainly appear that a lesson must have been taken from the circumlocution office, and that our rulers must have diligently striven to find out the way "how not to do it." Let us examine the matter closely. As before stated, the value of the sovereign is fixed at \$4 86 and a fraction, then, to begin with, we have a value wholly incapable of accurate division, and impossible to be expressed accurately by any portion of the currency we have adopted—for instance, the dollar is 4s. 2d., that does not express it. Twenty-four cents are supposed to be equal to a shilling but as twenty shillings sterling are equal to a sovereign, we fall to express its proper value there, and it is only by a series of elaborately prepared calcu-

lations that even an approximation can be made to the respective values of the gold and silver on which seven-eighths of our currency rests. The force of the argument in favor of the existing system, on account of its identity with that of the United States, is almost wholly removed by the depreciation and constant fluctuations of the American currency—and the prospect of the resumption of specie payments there is so distant and uncertain, that unless some other reasons can be shown in its favor—it would be absurd to advocate its continuance on that account. Let me now turn to another portion of the "Dominion," examine the system prevailing there, and see if it does not possess a good many advantages to recommend it to favorable consideration in the settlement which must soon be made. In Nova Scotia the value of the English sovereign expressed in currency is \$6, and the English shilling is consequently 25 cents. Thus all the English coins, both of gold and silver, are capable of being accurately represented in currency. The sovereign is \$6, the half sovereign is \$3 50, the crown is \$1 25, the half crown is 62.5c., the shilling is 25c. the sixpence 12.5c., and all the advantages of the decimal system are secured with the additional one of being able to convert sterling into currency, and vice versa, by the simplest possible mental process, and without being driven into elaborate calculations, which, after all, are not accurate. Under this system the silver nuisance entirely disappears, and calculations of every kind are greatly facilitated. We cannot but think that the claims of the Nova Scotia system to favorable consideration are not by any means to be slighted. No doubt some arrangements would have to be made for the equitable settlement of monetary liabilities incurred previous to the change, but it must not be forgotten that these arrangements would have to be made in any case, and that the question to determine is on which side it shall be. Some temporary inconvenience must necessarily result either to them or to us but it forms no good argument against the adoption of the Nova Scotia system, that it happens to be that of the minority. If the balance of advantages be found in its favor, let us adopt it. We are inclined to think they are, at all events, we have never heard of any objection to their system, which does not apply with at least equal force to our own, and it must be admitted, that in point of simplicity and accuracy of calculation, it is in every way superior. We should like to pursue this subject at far greater length, perhaps, though, enough has been said to promote discussion, and to call forth some expressions of opinion. Doubtless the question should be considered solely on its merits; there is, however, one argument of policy which is entitled to some consideration. The Maritime Provinces, in coming into Confederation, give up for the general good very many rights and privileges which they have been accustomed to exercise for themselves. In Nova Scotia, especially, the hostile feeling on these accounts is excessively bitter, and if upon investigation, it should be found practicable and advantageous to adopt their system of currency, instead of what they would consider forcing ours on them, it would not only come as a graceful act from the majority to the minority, but would tend very much to allay the bitter feelings with which the Union is undoubtedly regarded by a considerable portion of the Nova Scotia population.

T. G. B.

The Wool Trade.

The following letter from a prominent wool dealer in the Eastern States will explain itself.—

"If the Canada buyers pay over 27 to 28c for wool, they will repeat their foolish operation of last year. Already in the States, many of the spinners, to my knowledge have ceased using Canada wool altogether, owing to its being so much dearer than American combing wool, and several of the worsted manufacturers have given the business up. Canada combing wool at present prices cannot be laid down in Boston at less than 60c per lb; and broker's charges, insurance, teaming etc. will cost 6c per lb more, so that any wool sent to Boston must sell for 66c per lb, to net the consignee his first cost on the wool. When American combing wool goes freely on the market I don't think Canada combing will sell for over 50c per lb, for I have already bought American combing wool at 60c. Wools in Ireland are selling for 15d per lb, or 39c in gold. They will average in value 6c per lb, more than Canada wool. Goods of all kinds in the States are so depressed that our worsted goods to-day will not sell for within 20 per cent as much in gold, as before now, so that it is useless for Canadians to expect that we can give high prices for wool. For in the States the wool in the country is lower in gold to-day than before the war. And as to Canada wool, I know of say 600,000 lbs of last year's combing wool, that is in Boston or New York markets yet unsold, and it will net the owners a loss of at least 25 per cent on its original cost. So my friends in the wool trade, keep cool, for if you give big prices you can't get your money back. I told some of you so last year; I have no doubt my advice looks better now than it did then.

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE have received the following from a Western subscriber, and may state that it is a fair sample of many others on similar subjects, which have reached us from subscribers and Canadians in the United States. The correspondent encloses his subscription and says:—

Sir, I have never seen your paper but admire some extracts which I have seen in papers which I take. I have spent four years in Yankeeedom, and at that time I have scarcely seen a Canadian whose heart and soul was not in Canada, and many a tear of gladness is shed as we read of the progress of our dear Canada. The more a Canadian stays here, the more he loves Canada, the very efforts brought forth to make Canadians hate their country only make them love it the more, and I assure you that in the hour of trial she can rely on thousands of loyal hearts and strong arms now beyond her border. The feelings of Canadians here towards Canada is similar to the feelings of the boy towards his mother and sisters the first time he leaves home to seek his fortune in the world. Every cobbler in the United States thinks that Canada is dreadfully oppressed and would be glad to be annexed to the United States. I wonder at many of our Canadian papers sending forth glowing accounts of the United States, especially when they have a tendency to make our people dissatisfied with home, and migrate to Minnesota or some where else. Now that the Dominion is a reality, it is to be hoped that those in authority will act with a disinterested love for the whole people and country. You must excuse me for writing so much; I have only partly expressed the feeling of Canadians here.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

THE following letter was read at a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. It is addressed to the Secretary, and explains itself.

WILLIAM BLOOD, Esq., SECRETARY OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I have been called to the report of the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons about the prevention, in which considerable mention has been made of petroleum, and as we consider that the evidence as already given may tend to damage the business of that article, by causing it to go above an unfounded idea of danger arising from the use of the oil for burning, we beg that you let the subject have your favourable consideration. For this purpose we beg to hand you a short statement of facts.—Imports into Liverpool during the past five years, 45,830 barrels. Imports into London during the past five years, 839,738 barrels. Since the commencement of the trade, over six or seven years ago, no fire or accident has occurred.

The insurance offices are so satisfied with the system of landing and warehousing in warehouses which are specially adapted and licensed for the purpose, that they take the risk on the same terms as any other produce. The marine offices also have made a large reduction in the rate of insurances; they used to charge seven to ten guineas, apparently regulating their rate by the description of cargo, whereas now they charge as on other goods by the class of the vessel, say 3s to 50s per cent. In fact, it properly treated, there are no more elements of danger than in many other articles.

The trade is one of immense importance to the revenue of the port; the amount of dock and town dues paid during the past five years up to December last, have, at the rate of eight barrels per ton, been about £8,000, while the amount expended in labour, rent, and insurance, is very large.

We fear that any further restrictions will materially affect the trade, and divert from this country to the continent and other places a great part of a large and rapidly-increasing branch of import.

We are, yours respectfully,

LAIRD & ADAMSON.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street, Liverpool, June 8, 1866.

Mr. Clarke moved that the letter be referred to the Colonial and Foreign Committee, with instructions that at body to take such steps in the matter as they might deem necessary to prevent interference with this highly important trade. This was agreed to.

APPEARANCE OF THE MIDGE.—We find in the Galt Reporter the following doleful statement:—

"We were in hopes that we were this year going to escape the ravages of the midge in this neighbourhood, but within the past few days we have been completely undeceived. The pest has appeared in its worst form, and the wheat—the soul's variety in particular—is affected most seriously. Even rye, and the variety of wheat known as midge-proof, is attacked by the pest, and it is now evident that we are about to lose a large portion of this year's crop from this cause. In Whitton and Waterloo we believe the midge is even worse than in Dumfries, but at the same time complaints of its appearance reach us from every quarter. We have noticed complaints in some other papers, but they have been far less numerous this year than usual.

THE PRICE OF WOOL IN FERUGS.—The Record says:—The price during the past week in Ferugus has been fully up to that paid in Guelp. Mr. Wilson is in the market, and is paying the highest price in cash for any quantity of wool. Mr. Fredrum is also buying for cash, so that there is no need of farmers passing the village.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A large and respectable meeting of persons in favour of the proposed Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Toronto and Nipissing Railways was held in the Toronto Exchange on Tuesday Mr. J. G. Worts in the chair. Mr. A. M. Smith, M.P.P. moved the first resolution as follows:—

"That the members of this meeting are fully satisfied of the vast and general importance of the proposed Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Toronto and Nipissing railways, for opening up and settling the country, and of the suitability and sufficiency of the light narrow gauge system to accommodate the local trade."

This was seconded by Mr. T. C. Chisholm who said in the course of his remarks that the description of road proposed would, he sincerely believed pay at least 6 per cent, and if properly built and managed 12 per cent. At present the Northern Railway was paying 6 per cent on £27,000 a mile. Now, if this proposed road were built for \$16,000 a mile, of course it might reasonably be expected to pay nearly 12 per cent; and there would be the less doubt of this result when it was remembered that compared with the narrow gauge route the Northern Railway passed through a wilderness. (Hear, hear) One of the benefits of the proposed new line would be a reduction of the price of cordwood. By this it was proposed to carry wood from within 100 miles of Toronto for 2 per cord. There were some who averred this rate would not pay; but Mr. Cumberland had stated that he could carry grain from Orangeville to Toronto for 5 cents per bushel, and if that freight would pay cordwood at \$2 would certainly pay. (Hear) At present the high rates current for wood proved a great tax on the people of the city, but if this road were built there would be a little question in Toronto for the next 25 years. Hamilton was moving in this matter with all her ability and means, and he was afraid that if the citizens of Toronto let the present occasion slip, they would never get the road. But if, on the other hand they took solid property, they were yet able to defeat Hamilton and save their charter. He was prepared to say, to the municipalities about the projected line of road—give us a bonus of \$5,000 per mile and your road will be built and put in running order inside of two years. (Loud applause) And in making that statement he would surely add, that he had sound means to back him up in the undertaking. (Hear and applause.)

On the cost and working of narrow gauge railways in Norway were next submitted to the meeting by Mr. G. Laidlaw. Their general purport has already found expression in these columns. Mr. Laidlaw thought the documents afforded very good evidence that the 3 ft. 6 in gauge would be sufficient for the business of the sections of the country now proposed to be opened up. As was the case in Sweden, we had within ourselves the resources to build them. And it became, therefore, a question for our public men and capitalists, whether they should take hold of this system, and by getting charters from the Legislature, and setting the municipal machinery in order to help the companies to build them, might succeed in getting them built for the benefit of the country.

In moving another resolution expressive of confidence in the Provisional Directors of the proposed railways, Mr. Laidlaw further said:—

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway would run through the section of country between the Northern and Grand Trunk, to Orangeville, thence through the heart of a fine country to Mount Forest, and thence to Southampton, or such other point on Lake Huron as the County Council of Bruce might determine, with another line through the county of Grey. This railway would secure for Toronto a very important business, and would greatly benefit the places along the route, making Orangeville and other places west large and prosperous towns, as London, Stratford, Guelp, and other places on the Grand Trunk had become. (Hear, hear) The other line running north-east from Toronto to Balsam Lake, was proposed in the interest of the timber business and also with a view to the settlement of the country, into which it would penetrate. He supposed they were all aware that for 20 miles inland, east and north of the Georgian Bay there was nothing but rock, and the interior country could not be settled by entering it from that side. It could only be settled in the direction which it was proposed this railway should take. The timber existing in that section of country would afford the railroad an abundant supply of through freight, probably as long as the youngest of them would live. The Port Hope and Lindsay Railway brought down to Port Hope last year 65,000,000 feet of pine while the Northern only brought down 45,000,000 feet. If we had the Toronto and Nipissing Railway in operation, the quantity of lumber it would bring here would make this a very busy harbour. The people of Toronto should instruct the representatives they sent to Parliament that they must use all the influence they could command, to obtain the charters. (Hear, hear) Mr. Laidlaw then gave some details as to the aid expected by the Provisional Directors from the municipalities. In the case of both railways, the municipalities were prepared to assist with liberal bonuses. As regarded the Toronto, Grey and Bruce there could be no question, that beyond Orangeville, a bonus of \$5,000 a mile would be obtained from the municipalities. The railway could be built for \$15,000 a mile and the company which undertook it would have no difficulty in raising the other \$10,000 per mile, especially if the Government were prevailed upon as he thought they might be, to make grants of land in aid of the enterprise. He thought that as regarded at least the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, the Company would have a very strong claim on the Government, as it would open up for settlement a new section of country. (Hear, hear) In conclusion, he said the electors of Toronto should ask the candidates now before them,

whether, if elected, they were prepared to do all in their power to aid these railways. (Hear, hear)

Mr. Adam (P.O.K., Q.C.), one of the candidates for Toronto, replied that the scheme had his entire approbation, and promised to support it if elected.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Charles Robertson, and carried.

Mr. Clarkson was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks said that when the government had at its disposal millions of unoccupied lands, our representatives should say boldly to the government, "Give us five hundred thousand or a million acres of those lands to help us to build the roads." There was nothing so essential to the welfare and good government of Upper Canada as the development of those vast resources now lying untouched. Mr. Clarkson went on to show how the great railways in the north-western States had been built in connection with the settlement of the country, the immigrants first getting employment in constructing the railway, then by cultivating the soil, giving the railways freight to carry. These railroads would make valuable the public lands now lying unoccupied, and would bring down the produce of those vast regions to our warehouses and to our shipping.

On motion of Mr. John Lays, seconded by Mr. Michie, it was resolved:—"That this meeting recommend the Mayor and City Council to use their influence in promoting the interests of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and are of opinion that the right of way over streets, little used, or over non-productive property, and access to the harbour should be accorded the said railway companies free or for a nominal rental."

Mr. Geo. Laidlaw then moved:—"That whereas the people of the counties of Grey and Bruce, and the districts intervening, North Ontario and Victoria, have borne their share of the burdens imposed on the country in providing railway accommodation for the people on the lines of the Grand Trunk, Northern, Great Western and other railways, and whereas the people of the city of Toronto, in addition to their share of the general burdens, have invested in principal and interest the sum of \$2,400,000, in constructing the Esplanade and taking stock in the Grand Trunk Railway—therefore it is the opinion of this meeting that the aforesaid municipalities have an undeniable just and equitable claim on the public lands of the Province to enable them to construct a railway to open up the country, and afford settlers in the interior access to market." Mr. Laidlaw explained that he moved this resolution, believing it to be impossible to drive the road as far as it ought to be driven into the interior without the assistance of Government.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

We recommend the proceedings to the serious attention of the people of Lower Canada, and especially to the Municipal Councils of the "back country" and the counties along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

THE "NATIONAL BANK" SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. ITS PROGRESS AND EFFECTS.

[FOURTH AND CLOSING ARTICLE.]
(From the London Economist.)

BEFORE stating the conclusions which arise out of the inquiry which has been gone through, a few additional facts must be brought forward.

One of the greatest merits claimed for the National Bank system by its authors and promoters is, that it establishes an uniform Bank Note currency over the whole Union, secured by a deposit with a public officer of an adequate amount of Federal securities. All the Notes are engraved by the comptroller at Washington, from plates of similar pattern, and are only countersigned and dated by the particular Bank to which they are delivered. Notes, therefore, issued by a small National Bank in Maine may, and do, pass away thousands of miles from their point of starting. It is hence a common currency for National Banks to have to provide for the redemption of a very small fraction indeed of the Notes they have originally paid away. The Notes of the State Banks, on the contrary, were purely a local currency and were, therefore, constantly and rigidly controlled in quantity by the frequent exchanges and clearings—that is, by the independent and spontaneous action of the real requirements of the public. But the wide dispersion of the Notes of National Banks has already reduced a large part of them to a discount; and to remedy this (as credit, the Comptroller urges that all National Banks shall be compelled to redeem their Notes at par in New York, by means of funds maintained there in the hands of correspondents that is, of some one or more of the New York National Banks.

But in accomplishing this purpose, the Comptroller foresees a formidable evil which must be averted by further restrictive legislation. He says in effect:—"If all the provincial National Banks are to redeem their Notes in New York, they must constantly maintain there large funds—the New York Banks will compete for the custody of these funds, and the more adventurous of them will bid for accounts by offering high rates of interest on country deposits. But if the New York Banks give high rates of interest for money deposited with them, they can only make a profit by advances more or less hazardous, and subject, therefore, to onerous terms. In order then to avert the catastrophe of a banking collapse, Congress must pass a stringent law prohibiting Banks from allowing interest of any sort on deposits. The allowance of interest on deposits may, under certain circumstances, be dangerous banking practice, but to enact a positive law interfering with perfect freedom of action in the matter, is a kind of legislation so unnatural that it must be futile or mischievous."

But the additional restraints and checks which experience suggests in the Comptroller as necessary to enable him to supervise with effect the 1,000 Banks subject to his authority throughout the entire Union, are manifold and various. Among his latest recommendations for example are suggestions that strings of clauses are required to prevent National Banks from being set up by persons who find the means of borrowing the largest part of the available means, and applying them to most objectionable speculations. Clauses, also, he urges, are required to compel the Banks to give monthly instead of quarterly returns, inasmuch as the comparative infrequency of the quarterly dates enables the Banks to prepare for a good exhibit on these particular days.

Added to these imperfections, discovered by the Washington Executive, must be the complaints already loud in several parts of the Union against the dangers and abuses arising from the excessive patronage conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the selection of National Banks to be depositories of public money, and to be financial agents of the Federal Government. It is a paramount duty of a National Bank to obtain the custody of Government money. Selection for such a trust is used as an advertisement to attract private deposits and private business, and largely succeeds. The First National Bank at New Orleans, holding Government Deposits, has just incurred disgraceful circumstances - but is to pay up at \$500,000 has been made away with in a clandestine manner, and a leading authority in New York writes - "The machinery of the National Banks has proved itself to weakness and danger which cause well-founded apprehension. This has long been evident, and if any persons have hesitated to believe it, the disclosures at New Orleans, and the disastrous previous failures of National Banks in various parts of the country, leave no room for further doubt. The best way for a prudent manager of a National Bank to obtain private deposits, is to get up an appointment for his institution as a depository of Government funds."

The same authority refers to another result already prominent - namely, the increasing number of Banks which, even on the face of their own quarterly returns, admit that they do not hold the amount of cash reserve required by law. The returns of October last showed that 65 Banks then held reserves considerably below the prescribed limit. It is now complained of in New York, that the Comptroller has not announced publicly how many of the Banks are defaulters in their reserves since October, 1865, nor what measures have been taken to correct this serious defect.

The uniformity of the pattern of the National Bank Notes, and the facility with which they circulate all over the Union, has led to the most serious forgeries.

We may now state the following conclusions -

1. It is clear that the establishment of National Banks, under the original Act of February, 1863, and the subsequent amendments of it, has not improved the quality of the Banking institutions of the country, inasmuch as the State Banks, which have been superseded by the National Banks, had in almost all the States, but especially in the more populous and commercial parts of the Union, arrived gradually by steady adherence to the practice of a rigid enforcement of cash payment, at a condition eminently wholesome and satisfactory.

2. Nor is there any ground for supposing that the National Banks have afforded more real aid to the Federal Treasury than was or could be afforded by the State Banks. Up to March, 1865, or just at the close of the war the circulation of the National Banks was no more than about 25 millions sterling. The expansion to the present limit of 60 millions sterling is the work of the last two years. In like manner, the total paid-up capital of National Banks was only 20 millions sterling in March, 1865, and has risen to 84 millions sterling since that time. The obligation imposed on National Banks of investing at least one-third of their paid-up capital in Federal securities was, in a great measure, an illusion, inasmuch as the State Banks did already hold nearly, if not quite, as large a proportion of their assets either in State or Central Government securities, and to compel these investments to be wholly in Federal bonds, practically depreciated one class of American obligations more than it assisted the other. Moreover, the price paid by the Government to the National Banks for their acceptance of these conditions was, as we have shown, extravagant.

3. In the absence, probably the inevitable absence, in the United States of any powerful Central Bank for the management of the Government business, it is plain that in 1862, when it had become manifest that the war had assumed vast dimensions, when cash payments had been all but suspended, and when large and constant loans were required, the true policy of Mr. Chase would have been to have selected in four or five or more of the leading States a limited number of the most solid and reputable of the existing State Banks, and have sought through their independent assistance the support which he intended to demand, but did not find by enforcing the strict measure of creating under the absolute control of the Washington Treasury a multitude of novel, untried and unreliable banking offices, from one end of the vast territories of the Union to the other.

4. The advantages and strength of the State Bank, arose from their observance of the two cardinal rules of all sound banking legislation, viz. - (1) perfect freedom on the part of the public to enter, subject to a few reasonable preliminaries, into the business of banking by starting new banks, (2) sole reliance for the repression of over trading by banks upon the rigid and constant enforcement of cash payment, whether as regards notes or any other kind of obligation. Under the operation of these principles the State Banks constitute the real currency of the country, and were precisely as much as and no more, than the public wanted and could pay for, and it was distributed over

the country precisely in unison with the character of the industries carried on. The circulation of each State Bank was a purely local element, and hence the liability to forgery was small.

5. The danger and weakness of the National Banks arises from their systematic disregard of the very principles which caused the State Banks to succeed. (1) The National Banks have been called into existence, and have been distributed over the country not by the unfettered action of natural laws - that is, by supply and demand freely adjusting themselves - but by the arbitrary discretion of a public officer, acting in most cases in perfect ignorance or misapprehension of the circumstances, exceedingly prone to be influenced by motives of party patronage, and chiefly intent not on supplying the fittest banking institutions to the several parts of the Union, but on finding active and wealthy sympathisers with the Republican party, who, through the medium of the National Banks, would support first, Northern measures and next, the views of the majority of Congress. (2) Under conditions like these, National Banks have been set up by persons having no adequate knowledge of the business. They have started a bank either chiefly as a party measure, or as a convenient mode of getting nearly double rates of interest for their money, or with a view of attracting deposits and employing them to private speculation of their own, or with the object of commanding a deposit of public money, and becoming Government financial agents. (3) As the circulation of the National Banks is essentially general and not local, the check of constant liability to its return through the exchanges does not operate. (4) Lastly, the supervision of the Comptroller at Washington over 1,500 Banks must, of necessity, be almost worthless for any purposes of practical control, even if it was desirable that all the banking institutions of a country should be in any sense subject to the regulations of a party political officer.

6. The imperfections of the National Bank system are already becoming practically manifest - (1) in the admitted imperfection of the returns made by the Banks, (2) in the admitted abuses which prevail in the administration of many of them, (3) in the admitted excess of unjustifiable patronage in the selection of particular Banks to be depositories of public money, and to be financial agents; (4) in the admitted necessity of further stringent legislation (e.g., the prohibition of interest on deposits) carrying to a yet greater extent the effort to set up an artificial as opposed to a self-adjusting system of banking.

7. Unless modifications are speedily introduced of which at present there is no sign whatever, but the exact contrary, it is not difficult to foresee the manner in which the National Bank System will sooner or later come to an end. The large number of incompetent, inexperienced, careless, scheming and speculative people, who have forced themselves or been attracted into the control of National Banks, will grossly mismanage the business. They will dissipate the deposits in foolish or disreputable advances, and the Banks will fail. Under the law of prior lien, the Government will, out of any available assets, as far as possible, pay itself first, and in full the amount of its deposits, and the ordinary creditors, as in the recent case at New Orleans, will be left without a farthing. The Notes of the failed Bank will be at least to some extent covered by the judgment of Federal securities, but there will be a wide field for inglorious speculating in the realization, sudden or gradual, of these securities, and in the cancelling, sudden or gradual, of the particular National Bank Notes tainted by default. If it is very possible that a series of failures of National Banks may create a panic and bring down a large part of the organization at once, or the distrust and dissatisfaction may operate more gradually. During the last two years, the National Banks have had all in their favour. They have run up their circulation from 25 to 60 millions sterling, and prices have all been rising. They have now reached the limit to which they can issue Notes, and the process of reaction has set in, which, by slow stages and after a considerable interval, will render cash payments again possible. But this period of reaction is precisely the kind of ordeal which a host of new Banks, hastily set up for political purposes, and largely in the hands of persons utterly ignorant of sound banking rules, are least likely to encounter with success or survive with credit.

THE SAMPSON CAR WHEEL.

IT IS TESTED BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, AND FOUND TO BE A DECIDED SUCCESS.

On the 12th inst., an excursion took place over the New York Central Railroad, that part of it running from Troy to Schenectady, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new and most important invention in the matter of car wheels by Mr. Elhanan Sampson, of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, New York, and of which Mr. Sampson, Hon. Marcus J. Norton and Edwin J. Hamberlin Esq. of Troy are the owners. The new and improved wheels were attached to two cars, one a passenger and one a baggage car, both of which were filled by a large number of prominent railroad and other gentlemen interested in important inventions. This invention which is destined to wholly revolutionize for the better the rotary power and character of railway rolling stock and incidental machinery, consists in the conical and lateral tread combined with the flange of the wheel the design of which is in passing the curve of the track the outer wheel shall pass over the outer rail in the same time that the inner wheel passes over the inner rail, thereby obviating any sliding of the outer wheel, thereby preventing the twisting of the axle, straining of the journal bearings and boxes of the axle, straining of the wheel and the usual wearing and tearing of the rail. In short this invention absolutely to prevent all friction not incident to an air line track. Cars containing or moving upon this wheel will pass all curves in the road with as much ease and with the same friction as

upon an air line track so that no more power is required to move heavy freight or passenger trains upon and over curves than upon a straight or air line track. This being the case, there must of course be a great economy in fuel and oil no less than in the general wear and tear of the locomotive engine and entire running gear or machinery. Prominent railway and practical men upon the excursion carefully estimated that upon or nearly one-third of the power was saved in moving heavy loads over or upon curves. Hence it is manifest that the railroad rails will wear a great length of time especially those which form the curve than has hitherto been the case with the ordinary wheel now in use. Upon actual trial it is found that this wheel will adjust the truck of cars to the condition of the track at the time and over which it is passing.

Another great point of public interest in the invention is that by the use of the improved wheel there is far less liability of the cars being thrown from the track. Indeed there is great additional security against the cars being thrown from the track while passing rail joints, curves, or over any irregularities in the rails of the track. Then again there is much less lateral motion to the cars in passing over any portion of the track than by the ordinary wheel now in use. In the new wheel the lateral motion against the rail is scarcely perceptible, and is calculated to draw one-third more around a curve. The tread of the wheel is so constructed as to increase its diameter, thus adapting itself to the curve as over which it passes. The late excursion train on its return trip ran a distance of twenty-two miles in twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds, as gauged by J. H. Tupper, of Troy, and formerly Superintendent of the Rome, Schoharie and Saratoga Railroad, and did not once touch the guaging flange in the whole distance of forty-six miles going and coming, and it is well known that the branch connection of the New York Central Railroad running between Troy and Schenectady is the most crooked piece of road to be found anywhere in the United States.

PRO AND CON.

From the N. Y. League for July

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE having posted large Libels containing an exposition of the Libels - creed in very conspicuous parts of New York City and the adjacent country, the "Protectionists" have retaliated by pasting an ad captivandum handbill, principally on the east side of the city, in the parts most inhabited by mechanics and labourers. It is given below on the left hand column, and on the right we lay bare its fallacies and sophistries:

FREE-TRADE. We are opposed to FOREIGN "FREE-TRADE" for these among other reasons: 1. Because it drains the country of its gold to pay for foreign merchandise, and it leaves us with a paper currency.

2. Because it fills our markets with foreign-made goods, which crowd our own out of the market.

3. Because workmen need the greatest possible demand for their labour, which is checked by the importation of goods made by foreign steam engines.

4. Because it is to the interest of workmen to have the greatest diversity of employments, and the best market for the most remunerative labour.

5. Because a diversified and skilled industry forms the great element of prosperity in a free and civilized country.

6. Because it is to the interest of workmen to have the greatest diversity of employments, and the best market for the most remunerative labour, and because a diversified and skilled industry forms a great element of prosperity in a free and civilized country.

Whereas "Protection" draws away capital and labour from industries naturally profitable to others proved to be unprofitable by their need of artificial support, and which can never become firmly established, but dwindle away after driving off the industries natural and profitable which would result under the natural system, and send workmen the best market for the most remunerative labour.

7. Because it prevents us selling our goods abroad, deprives the people of a market and the government of revenue, and delays the redemption of specie payments, and leaves us with a paper currency.

8. Because it prevents cheap foreign goods from coming into our market and crowding the dear goods of the "Protectionists" out of the market, or reducing them to as low a price as that of the foreign goods, to the great profit of the vast bulk of the labouring men and women of our people.

9. Because workmen need the greatest possible demand for their labour, which is checked because they are not allowed to trade freely with foreigners, who, by the great facility which their steam-engines afford them for manufacturing, are enabled to spend their surplus capital in buying the products of our people.

6. Because the man who buys food ought to be a close neighbour to the man who raises food, so that they can exchange cloth and iron for corn and beef, with the lowest cost.

7. Because trade and transportation double the cost to those who consume the products of the hand or of the land.

8. Because "Free-Trade" was the doctrine of the traitors and nullifiers of South Carolina, for which they have endeavoured to destroy the Union in 1822, and who filled our country with blood and tears by their rebellion, and left the nation covered with graves, and filled with widows and orphans.

9. Because "Free Trade and Slavery have always been companions in the cause of the traitors, who taught the doctrine that "capital should own labour."
WORKINGMEN.
New York, May 10, 1867.

6. Because the man who raises food ought to be able to exchange with the man who buys food, corn and beef for cloth and iron, at the greatest profit to himself, and ought not to be forced to trade to his own loss with another because the latter happens to be a close neighbour to him.

7. Because Home Production often quadruples the cost to those who consume the products of the hand or of the land.

8. Because "Protection" has been a steady source of disunion in our country ever since 1816, and was the direct cause of the Nullification movement of South Carolina, when, by the means that were required to compel obedience to an odious and unarrivable measure, ranking hatred was implanted in the breasts of our fellow-countrymen—and was not least among the causes of a war which has filled our country with blood and tears, and left the nation covered with graves, and filled with widows and orphans.

9. Because "Protection and Slavery" are based on identically the same principle, which teaches that "capital should own labour," Slavery meaning a deprivation of a man's freedom to work at his own choice, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor, not at his own choice and for his own advantage, but at the dictation and for the advantage of another, and so despoiling labor for the benefit of capital.

after which performed they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart. Mr. Sydney Lock, Her Majesty's secretary of Legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken, has written that "it must have been only twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins points to the probability that it is not often open to the public, but he remarks that even if it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end. The quantity of silver being coined daily at the beginning of this year was 51,000 mome, which, at the rate of 23 mome to the tchibu, would give a daily total issue of over 21,000 bars or about 41,000. The whole of these are produced by the simplest manual labour, unaided by a single piece of machinery.

DEBTS AND TAXATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

THE New York Journal and Commercial Chronicle says:—

We have been at considerable pains to procure statistics throwing light upon the changes in the fiscal condition of our large cities within the last six years. Owing to the incompleteness of returns, our material for this purpose is much less comprehensive than we could have desired. The figures obtained, however, have been derived from official sources and will at least afford data for general estimates approximating accuracy. We are enabled to present complete details of population, valuation and indebtedness from fourteen of the principal cities, and the ratio found to obtain in these cases may perhaps be assumed to apply to our cities generally. The valuation given is in each case that made for the purpose of local assessments, and although the best attainable is well known to fall much below the real value of the property—a fact for which due allowance must be made in estimates. On the other hand, the figures representing the indebtedness of the cities may be said to be exaggerated estimates in those cases where the corporations hold assets in the shape of securities, productive real estate or sinking funds. Our chief purpose, however, being to ascertain the changes in the amount of the city debts, as it may be assumed that no important fluctuations have occurred in the list of assets, the omission of this data is not material to the result sought. The following table shows the population, valuation and debt of fourteen principal cities in 1852 and 1863 respectively.

CITIES.	Population.		Valuation.		Indebtedness.	
	1852.	1863.	1852.	1863.	1852.	1863.
New York, N. Y.	518,629	900,629	676,521,797	737,939,908	22,403,614	41,701,176
Philadelphia, Penn.	208,631	300,000	105,174,007	123,477,810	7,629,785	9,165,721
Baltimore, Md.	172,348	223,910	119,481,746	133,017,048	17,033,809	10,023,419
Boston, Mass.	172,348	192,224	278,821,776	317,892,776	9,322,792	12,928,553
Cincinnati, Ohio.	181,841	243,263	91,941,375	139,745,693	3,752,000	2,804,000
St. Louis, Mo.	109,773	204,227	102,408,228	120,875,103	6,006,700	6,641,000
Chicago, Illinois.	109,220	200,227	80,923,250	120,875,103	2,095,000	6,267,404
Baltimore, N. Y.	81,129	94,962	.....	.....	579,000	674,000
Newark, N. J.	71,714	87,743	30,445,230	.....	316,000	833,000
Louisville, Ky.	68,633	100,000	27,817,003	43,108,603	3,001,000	4,118,000
San Francisco, Cal.	68,367	82,013	24,938,008	1,570,830	2,448,000	2,448,000
San Francisco, Cal.	65,802	80,000	32,829,639	76,977,470	2,092,619	4,917,208
Providence, R. I.	60,038	64,645	61,118,200	.....	1,400,000	1,400,000

* No proper valuation stated in reports.

A glance at the column of valuation will show that the increase has not kept pace with the actual increase of the value of property. In nearly all the large cities real estate is now worth nearly double its value in 1852, yet the increase in the official figures shown above does not average over 30 per cent. Perhaps it may be safely assumed that the assessment valuation considering what it omits as well as what it underestimates, does not represent more than half the real value of property in the several cities.

The aggregate indebtedness of the above cities has been increased during the six years from about \$63,500,000 to about \$149,800,000. This gives an average increase of about 45 per cent. In the case of the Western cities the increase has been comparatively light. Cincinnati has reduced its debt \$500,000, while St. Louis has added only \$640,000 to its indebtedness. In the case of Chicago there is a very decided increase, but chiefly owing to the construction of extensive public works. The increase is in the largest ratio in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and Baltimore, where heavy debts have been incurred for military purposes. In order to estimate the ratio

of the valuation and debts of the cities to their respective populations, it is necessary to divide each item by the total population, by which process we obtain the following result, showing the valuation and the debt per head of the population of each city:

CITIES.	Valuation.		Indebtedness.	
	Per capita 1852.	Per capita 1863.	Per capita 1852.	Per capita 1863.
New York, N. Y.	\$ 79	\$ 100	\$ 28	\$ 46
Philadelphia, Penn.	41	50	14	17
Baltimore, Md.	41	50	14	17
Boston, Mass.	41	50	14	17
Cincinnati, Ohio.	41	50	14	17
St. Louis, Mo.	41	50	14	17
Chicago, Ill.	41	50	14	17
Baltimore, N. Y.	41	50	14	17
Newark, N. J.	41	50	14	17
Louisville, Ky.	41	50	14	17
San Francisco, Cal.	41	50	14	17
Providence, R. I.	41	50	14	17

Here, again we must caution our readers against a too strict use of the column of valuation. The use in the different cities in making this assessment varies so widely that the difference in the amount of estate per head shown above must be accompanied with very broad allowances. The fact, for instance, that the valuation per capita in Boston is \$133, and in New York only \$29, is to be chiefly accounted for by the circumstances that in the former city the official valuation runs closely upon the real value while in the latter it falls very far below. The column showing the increase of debt per head of the population is of special interest. Upon the basis of comparison, which is the true one, the Western cities, except Chicago, indicate a falling off in the ratio of indebtedness. In the Eastern and Middle States the increase is very large. In New York city the ratio has risen within the six years from \$28 87 per head to \$46 53; in Philadelphia, from \$14 30 to \$17 62; in Baltimore, from \$14 30 to \$17 62; and in Boston from \$14 30 to \$17 62; in San Francisco, which has been supposed to have felt the pressure of the times lightly, the change has been from \$14 30 to \$17 62. In explanation of the high figures assigned to Baltimore, it should be stated that the city holds valuable interest-bearing assets, which would reduce its net debt to very moderate dimensions. The same fact is also true, only to a less extent, of some of the other cities.

This additional indebtedness, however, affords an imperfect criterion of the real augmentation of the burthens of our city population. Not only has the interest account been increased to an extent corresponding with the above shown increase of debts, but the local expenditures also have been largely, not to say extravagantly augmented. We must, therefore, look to the tax list for evidence of the weight of our present burthens compared with those of 1850. For this purpose we select the only cities in which we are in possession of complete returns, and drawing from a statement of the amount of taxes assessed in the cities named for city and county purposes for the years 1850 and 1863, and their relation to population:

CITIES.	Amount.		Tax per cap.	
	1850.	1863.	1850.	1863.
New York	\$7,449,673	\$15,066,836	\$9 40	\$17 54
Philadelphia	2,331,262	6,084,638	4 13	9 17
Boston	2,291,631	4,224,202	12 90	21 08
Cincinnati	1,238,621	2,610,318	8 06	10 39
Chicago	373,316	1,710,664	3 42	8 67
San Francisco	796,603	1,496,527	14 63	18 71

The increase in the city and county taxation shown in these figures is astounding. In New York city it is now about 90 per cent. in excess of that of 1850; in Boston the increase is 70 per cent.; in Philadelphia 40 per cent.; in Cincinnati 23 per cent.; in Chicago 15 per cent.; and in San Francisco 46 per cent. In order, however, to ascertain the whole amount of taxation to which our city populations are subject, it is necessary to add to the foregoing the share per capita of taxes levied for State purposes, and also of federal imposts. The amount of State taxes levied in these States, and the proportion per capita, compare as follows:

CITIES.	Amount of Taxes.		Tax per capita.	
	1850.	1863.	1850.	1863.
New York	\$4,378,167	\$17,569,043	\$11 38	\$21 84
Pennsylvania	2,368,907	4,010,148	9 81	12 17
Massachusetts	901,010	1,817,521	0 73	2 49
Ohio	3,604,713	3,867,167	5 00	5 60
Illinois	1,826,792	2,614,013	1 07	1 17
California	1,131,063	2,233,492	2 99	4 66

The following is a statement of the population, taxation, custom and debt of the United States in 1850 and 1863, and their relation to population:

CITIES.	Population.		Total.	
	1850.	1863.	1850.	1863.
Population	31,500,000	35,000,000	1 63	1 52
Internal revenue	23,977,512	179,48,911	0 76	0 51
Customs	4,763,743	2,764,457,879	0 06	0 79

The whole taxation per head of the populations of the respective cities may be thus summarized:

CITIES.	1850.		1863.	
	City & Co.	State.	City & Co.	State.
New York	16 76	18 60	28 86	33 60
Philadelphia	14 13	15 13	19 33	21 34
Boston	12 26	15 08	24 19	26 67
Cincinnati	8 06	10 39	13 25	15 25
Chicago	3 42	8 67	5 19	9 84
San Francisco	14 63	18 71	19 62	23 37

It will appear from a comparison of these figures that the total taxation of our city population, so far as may be judged from the cities here instanced, has increased from about \$12 per head in 1850 to \$20 per head in 1863. There is considerable diversity in the proportions between the different cities, and the ratio of increase also varies materially at the several places, but this may be taken as the average augmentation of our burthens since the year antecedent to the war. Allowing five persons to each family, it would follow that the amount of taxation paid directly and indirectly by our city population is \$40 per family, against \$10 in 1850, showing an average increase of \$30 per family. This immense addition to our burthens must materially affect the social and physical fibre of the country, and calls loudly upon the State and federal legislatures to retrace in every possible way the expenditures under their control.

THE VALUE OF ASHES.—Experimenters have served to show that for purposes of tillage leached ashes are just as good as unleached. So that no-wives may have all the use of their ashes for soap, and then employ them in the garden. Leached ashes become better by being exposed for some time to the open air, absorbing from the atmosphere fertilizing qualities (carbonic acid.) So valuable are ashes regarded in Europe, that they are frequently hauled by farmers from twenty miles distance and on Long I. and near New York and the eastern cities, they bring twenty-five cents a bushel. The ashes of different kinds of wood are, of course, of very unequal value—that of the oak perhaps the least, and that of the beech the most valuable. A coat of ashes may be said in the spring over the whole garden, and that of in with the barn-yard manure. They may be dug in about gooseberry and currant bushes with special benefit. They are excellent about the roots of fruit trees, as far as their fibres extend, spreading the soil each year, and renewing the deposit. They may be thinly spread over the grass plot, in the lawn or door yard, as they will give vigour and deeper colour and strength to the grass. We have usually added about one shovelful of ashes to every twenty, in making a compost for flowers, roses, shrubs, &c. Ashes are peculiarly good for all kinds of melon, squash and cucumber vines. This is well known to those who raise water melons on burned fields, on old charnel pits, &c. We have seen statements of cucumbers being planted upon a peck of pure leached ashes in a hole in the earth and thriving with great vigour. The ashes of vines show a great amount of potash; and as wood ashes afford this substance abundantly, its use would seem to be indicated by theory as well as confirmed by experiment. Lastly, whenever ground is liable to suffer severely from drought, we would advise a liberal use of ashes and salt.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 23, 1867

BUSINESS still continues in about the same condition as reported for the past few weeks. No improvement is manifested in the various departments connected with the shipbuilding interest, and we are thrown almost entirely on the production of lumber for the payment of our importations. The Bank of Montreal has commenced business as the Financial Agent of the Dominion, and advertises its intention to deal in exchange and to open current accounts, receiving deposits at 4 per cent. interest. As surmised, it will not enter into a discount business at present. The other city banks have followed the example set by the Bank of Montreal, and raised their rate of interest on deposits to 4 per cent. Exchange continues steady at 10 per cent. prem. for 60 days bills on London, and 11 per cent for sight bills. We notice that counterfeit notes of the Bank of New Brunswick have been detected. One of ten dollars was received in a remittance from P. E. Island: it is a photograph, very well executed, but shorter and narrower than the genuine note, the paper is also different. Thus far only one or two have been detected, but as it is more than probable that others are in existence and will likely be pushed off at distant places, it will be necessary to exercise caution. The shipping arrivals of the week have been quite small; there have been two vessels from Liverpool with general cargoes, principally hardware and salt. One from Portland and one from New York, also with general cargoes, and the usual tri-weekly steamers from Boston and Portland; these last have brought quite a large number of passengers, and among them a good many from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A few years ago it was quite a rarity to see any Canadians down here, but now there is not a steamer arrives without a considerable number from the Western Provinces. The reports from the interior of the country, regarding the condition of the crops, continue to be of the most favourable character, the showers of the last few days having been of the greatest service.

LUMBER—The clearances of the week comprise fifteen vessels for ports in Great Britain with timber and deals, two for West Indian ports, two for United States, and one for Teneriffe, with sawn lumber of various descriptions. The West Indian vessels took in addition to their lumber cargoes, about 1000 bales of compressed hay, 30 cases matches, and 300 keys nails. The S. S. "Acadia" which left on Wednesday for Glasgow took 413 cases of spool blocks, and 12 cases of salmon, besides 375 M sup. feet of deals. Deal freights have advanced and are firm at quotations there being comparatively very little tonnage in port. Coastwise there is no change, and West India freights are nominal.

Deals to Liverpool	.....	62s 6d to 63s 9d per standard
" to London	.....	62s 6d "
" to Cork Quay	.....	67s 6d "
" to West Coast of Ireland	.....	72s 6d "
" Shediac to Bristol	.....	75s 0d "
" Pugwash to London	.....	75s 0d "

FLOUR—The market to-day is somewhat firmer, and a perfectly sound article a little higher; this arises, however, more from the scarcity of good flour than from any improvement in the demand. The market is decidedly bare of sound flour, and as little confidence is felt in the keeping qualities of any, the demand is entirely limited to the supply of the most pressing wants. Considerable quantities of unsound flour are yet in the market, which are almost unsaleable at any price. A good deal of that freshly arrived has soured. Of 2000 bbls received last week, via Shediac, 1400 bbls were unsound, and according to late Halifax accounts there is scarcely a sound barrel of Canadian flour to be had in that city. At auction, on Thurs'ay, some doubtful qualities sold at \$5 69 to \$5 69, and one lot "Onida Mills," sour, at \$1 20. The quotations we give to-day must be understood as referring solely to perfectly sound and reliable qualities. Strong Super-fine, \$9 to \$9 25; Ordinary super, \$8 75. Oatmeal \$6 75 to \$7. Oats, 55c. to 60c. per bushel. Barley, 80c per bushel.

PROVISIONS, &c.—There is very little to notice in provisions, the market is well supplied, and quotations of the last few weeks may be repeated. Sugar is considerably firmer, several parcels having been taken for exportation. Porto Rico, 7½c. to 8c per lb.; Barbadoe 6½c. to 7½c. do., duty paid.

SALMON fishing on the North shore is this year unusually good. We hear of one firm at Miramichi which has taken for some time past as many as from fifteen to sixteen hundred salmon per night. Some are packed in ice, but the greater portion is preserved in tins for the American market. It is to be hoped that this enormous quantity of fish is being taken by legitimate means, but we very much fear that it is only a part of the reckless system of wholesale destruction which has so long prevailed.

We learn from Pictou papers that a new line of steamers to be called the "New Dominion line" is about being started between Pictou and Montreal. The first boat, the "Flamborough," will leave in a few days for Montreal direct.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

(From the Circular of C. M. Creed)

HALIFAX, N. S., July 16, 1867.

BUSINESS during the week has been extremely dull, even if we make allowance for the season of the year. The imports have been moderate. The exports to West Indies are very small when compared with former weeks, whilst those to Canada are large.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour we have no material change to note since our last review. The market is now overstocked, and prices are very irregular, owing to the large quantity of inferior flour on hand. It was very injudicious to flood the market so, as it materially affects sound grades of fresh ground. The demand is very limited, being confined to small lots for immediate requirements. At auction sales, prices range from \$4 to \$6 69. Fresh ground is firmly held at \$9. Sales have been made at a slight advance, but we consider this figure a reliable quotation. Rye sold at \$6 60. Corn Meal may be quoted \$4 75 to \$4 90 for Brandywine. Imports for the week from Canada: 6,021 bbls flour, 17 bbls, 92 bags corn meal, 375 bbls oatmeal, 12 bbls biscuit, 176 bags wheat. From the United States: 513 bbls flour, 290 bbls rye, 59 bbls cornmeal. From P. E. Island: 19 bbls oatmeal, 35 bbls rye flour. Exports to West Indies: 500 bbls cornmeal.

FISH—We have no change to note. Cod, new hard cured in moderate demand at \$3 50 to \$4 for large, \$3 69 for prime small, soft cured still very dull at \$2 50 to \$2 75. It is useless to ship anything except a good hard cured article to the West Indies at present. There is some enquiry for mackerel. Last sales \$5 for large No. 3, \$5 50 for small. Alewives in better request, \$3 to \$3 25. Salmon quiet at present quotations. Herrings dull. The receipts for the week as taken from Customs returns, (small lots are always received which do not pass through the Custom House): 660 bbls mackerel, 160 bbls herring, 320 bbls alewives, 66 bbls salmon, 143 bbls halibut, 237 qtls codfish, 5 bbls, 47 hf-bbls, 41 qtrs tongues and sounds. Exports to West Indies: 231 tcs, 20 drums, 205 boxes, 50 hf-boxes codfish, 672 bbls herring, 333 bbls mackerel, 288 bbls, 6 hf-bbls alewives, 310 boxes smoked herring. To the U. States: 50 qtls codfish, 14 bbls salmon, 5 bbls mackerel. To Canada: 150 qtls codfish, 800 bbls herring.

OILS—All descriptions quiet. Cod in moderate enquiry at 50c per gal. Seal. The market is limited

for this description. Pale is worth 75c, straw 70c, brown 55c. Kerosene dull and difficult to realize. Receipts for the week: 123 casks seal, 16 casks cod. Exports to Canada: 23 casks cod. To United States: 22 casks cod.

PRODUCE—Oats in fair demand, and prices are from 65c to 70c. Potatoes declining, with small demand. Butter continues dull. Receipts for the week from Canada, 74 bags barley, 329 bags bran. From P. E. Island: 20 pkgs butter, 1050 bush potatoes, 300 bush oats. Exports to West Indies: 168 pkgs butter, 20 bbls peas.

PROVISIONS—Pork: There has been no movement. Quotations remain unchanged. Mess beef in a little better enquiry. Lard quiet. Receipts for the week, from P. E. Island, 10 bbls pork, 10 tubs lard.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE—Molasses firm, without change in quotations. The tendency is upwards. Sugar has advanced, and will probably go higher. We quote Porto Rico at 6½c; Cuba 5c to 5½c, Barbadoe 5c to 5½c. The latter is very scarce. Rum in fair demand. No imports for the week. Exports to Canada: 433 hbls, 25 tcs, 186 bbls sugar, 112 puns, 35 tcs, 26 bbls molasses; 95 puns rum. To St. John, N. B.: 10 hbls sugar, 20 puns molasses.

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Boston Shipping List of 20th inst. states for California the business has been moderate. No shipments from this port to New York the past week.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:—

	1867.	1866
For the week, cases	5,970	3,163
Since Jan. 1	74,760	64,296
Total	79,830	67,460

Showing an increase as compared with last year of 2,421 cases.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat—Following the date of our last, the demand for Quebec and surrounding markets, as well as for city use, became more active, and prices of the leading grades partially improved.—Ordinary Supers from Canada Wheat selling at \$7 35 to \$7 45, and Choice at \$7 45 to \$7 55,—but with liberal receipts from the Welland Canal and diminished enquiry, the market closed easy with slightly downward tendency. Little change can be noted in the higher or lower grades, the supply of these is small, and prices sustained. Rye Flour has met a steady consumptive demand, and a slight improvement on last week's rates may latterly be noted; latest transactions are at \$5 50 to \$6. Bag Flour of good quality is scarce, and prices relatively high, late transactions have been at \$3 60 to \$3 65.

OATMEAL—Little doing, and prices generally unchanged.

CORN MEAL—The stock has been gradually wearing down, and with some difficulty in filling orders with suitable quality, rates have partially improved, closing at \$4 35 to \$4 40 for best kiln-dried.

GRAIN—Wheat—A few car loads U. C. Spring from store latterly sold at \$1 57½ to \$1 60. Pease are scarce and wanted, and at the close commanded \$5 per 60 lbs for good samples. Oats are also in deficient supply, and sell in small parcels at extreme figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders are firm at the recent advance, but beyond the present wants there is no disposition to accumulate stock, and sales are of a retail character. Lams, &c., are a very slow and unsatisfactory sale; prices are very various, owing to the style, condition, &c. The market is quite overdone, and sales can only be made at a sacrifice. Lard—Scarcely anything doing, and rates quite nominal. Butter—No change to report. Stocks are small, but the quality is quite unsuited either for city trade, or the discriminating character of the shipping demand, and therefore neglected.

ASHES—Pots have continued moderately steady, closing firm with fair demand. Pearls have been various, rising to \$7 50, and in a few days dropping at about \$7 40; market closes firmer, with a slight reaction from lowest point reached.

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MONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to note. Demand for bank accommodations is not large, and very little paper offers on the street.

Sterling Exchange can be bought 1/4 per cent. lower, but it is by no means abundant.

GOLD in New York has fluctuated between 139 and 140, closing at 139 1/2. The shipments of gold to England foot up about two millions and a half per week.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	110 1/2 to 110 3/4
" " " " " "	111
Private, " " 60 days sight	109 1/2 to 109 3/4
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	110 to 110 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	par
Gold in New York	139 1/2
Silver	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 dis

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George
Castroble, A. & Co.
Cathern & Layfield
Currie, W. & F. P. & Co.
Eras & Eras
Eras, John Henry
Frazier & Co
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Inch, J. W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Norland, Watson & Co.
Rothland, & Baker.
Roberts, J. A.
Round, John & Sons.
Waddell & Pearce.

FOR the past week, as for some time previously, business has been slack, and marked by the almost entire absence of any speculation. In heavy goods buyers continue to have the advantage. Some large lots of Pig Iron have arrived, and are offering at rather lower rates than heretofore. We do not know, however, of any large transactions passing. In Bar Iron there is very little doing; stocks fully assorted, but demand at present very limited. Cat Nails are entirely without change, but with no surplus stock in market. Canada Plates have been sold in large lots, ex ship, at about our quotations.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Ball, In, C. H., & Co.
Clayman, Fraser & Tyee.
Chapman H. & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Conners, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton,
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules
Frack, J. C. & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Anderson, John & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, James.
Phelan, Joseph
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Bros.

WE have to report a week of considerable dullness in this department of business, with, however, some transactions in teas and a steady demand for refinery sugars. In raw sugars, and nearly every other article, very little has been done.

TEAS.—There is a little more firmness in prices, and transactions, although in the main, small in amount, have been more satisfactory to sell. Young Hysons are in good supply, and are rather slow of sale. Colored Japans are not wanted, while for uncolored, there is a fair consumptive demand.

The circular of Mr Geo S Scott gives the following as the quantity in hands of importers on the 1st of July, 1866 and 1867:—

1866		
Greens.....	84,723 1/2 chests	1,788,420 lbs.
Blacks.....	5,745 "	221,185 "
Total.....	90,467 "	2,009,605 "

1867		
Greens.....	83,173 1/2 chests	1,642,245 lbs.
Blacks.....	4,011 "	151,025 "
Total.....	87,184 "	1,793,270 "

SCAR.—Not much has been done in raw sugar since date of our last report, but refinery has been in demand, and prices firm at quotations.

The Circular above referred to gives the following as the quantities of raw sugar in the hands of importers on the 1st of July, 1866 and 1867:

1866			
Cuba.....	870 hhd's.	82 trcs.	42 bbl's
Porto Rico	457 "	25 "	50 "
	706 "	107 "	92 "
1867			
Cuba.....	1408 hhd's.	81 trcs.	250 bbl's.
Porto Rico	616 "		121 "
	224 "	81 "	371 "

MOLASSES.—Short stocks check operations; prices are firm at quotations.

FRUIT.—The market is pretty well supplied with currants. Best samples are firmly held, but inferior have little enquiry.

FISH—Are without much demand. Some species of codfish are reported.

RICE—Is without material change. A large sale of Arracan is reported at about our lowest quotations.

COFFEE—Unchanged, the tendency, if anything, being downwards.

SALT—Is easier. Sales of Liverpool Coarse have been made at 7 1/2c, bankable funds, for small lots. Nothing doing in Stoved worth mentioning.

LICQUORS—Brandy continues very firm. Gin in 2-pipes of, say, 100 galls., is offered at \$1.30, a shade under what has been done for some time past.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hus & Richardson.
Seymour, C. E.
Smyth & Edmonson.
Seymour, M. H.
Slav F. & Bro.
Smyth & Edmonson.

SINCE last report a greater animation is to be noticed, still stock is not greatly reduced. Prices of poor qualities favour buyers, while primo stock commands firm figures.

SPANISH SOLE—Continues steady. Fair lots have changed hands at recent quotations, principally for local consumption.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Has but little call, and round lots are difficult to move even with some reduction.

HARNES—Is dull; the quantity on hand is limited, and sales are confined to small lots.

WAXED UPPER—Is rather more active, especially for the lighter brands, and is readily disposed of at about quotations.

GRAINED UPPER—Has no special animation, fair sales being effected, prices of heavy favour the purchaser.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Of this stock there is a large quantity of exceedingly poor in the market, and considerable sales have been made at a decided falling off from recent figures.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED—Has little or no call.

SPLITS—Command a ready sale, and are firm at quotations. Of this stock the amount on hand is very limited.

CALFSKINS.—There is an abundance of poor make, but this stock commands but little enquiry for any descriptions.

SHEEPskins—Are active for light, heavy being little called for.

HIDES—No change in market. Stock on hand is low, and prices rule firm.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine
This week.....	683	5,048	1623
Last Week.....	626	3,614	2400
Same week last year...	484	5,089	1550

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Swine.
Maine.....	..	..	..	..
N. Hampshire.	3	528	..	..
Vermont.....	220	2973	..	23
Massachusetts	..	..	..	..
New York.....	146	456	..	..
Western.....	237	..	..	1600
Canada.....	..	1055	..	..
Total	683	5048	347	1623

And 15 Horses.
There were cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, over the Eastern, 61 over the Boston & Lowell, and 120 over the Fitchburg Railroad Total 180

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$12.75 to \$13.50; first quality, \$11.50 to \$12.50; second quality, \$10.50 to \$11.00, third quality, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$160, 20 to \$225 per pair.
MILCH COWS AND CALVES—\$50, \$65, \$80, \$90 to \$100.
YEARLING.—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three years old, \$50 to \$75.

Veal calves at \$3.00 to \$13.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each; extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00 each, or from \$4 to 6c. per lb.

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

Sheared Lamb skins 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c each.
N. B. BEEF.—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of butts at the refuse of lots.

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

REMARKS

CATTLE.—With an increased supply at market, sales were made at lower prices, particularly of Western

Cattle that were driven from Brighton. Good Steers were sold at \$12.00 to \$12.75 per cwt., 34 to 35 per cent shrinkage. There were some cattle sold at \$18.00 to \$13.50 per cwt, but the bulk of the sales were at lower rates. The quality of the Northern Cattle was generally fair, with considerable young stock. The market closed dull, with a few lots driven back to Brighton for the afternoon trade.
SELLER AND LAMBS.—With a moderate supply at market, trade was fair, and all offering were sold early at about last week's prices.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 10th July, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877..	96 to 98
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept	98 to 100
Do 6 per cent. Jan. and July.....	83 to 85 x d
Do 6 per cent. subscribed stock.....	83 to 85 x d
New Brunswick 6 per cent Jan and July	96 to 98 x d
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	95 to 97

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	58 to 63
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	31 to 41
Do preference.....	6 to 6
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.....	65 to 71
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	17 to 18
Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.	82 to 85
Do 1st preference bonds.....	53 to 55
Do do deferred.....	00 to 00
Do 2nd preference bonds.....	40 to 45
Do do deferred.....	00 to 00
Do 3rd preference stock.....	35 to 37
Do do deferred.....	00 to 00
Do 4th preference stock.....	19 to 21
Do do deferred.....	00 to 00
Great Western of Canada.....	14 to 14 1/2
Do new.....	00 to 00
Do 6 without option, 1873.....	95 to 97
Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78.....	65 to 87
North. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	83 to 85

BANKS.

British North America.....	to ... x d
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph.....	40 to 45
Do do 8 per cents.....	87 to 91
British American Land.....	18 to 23
Canada Company.....	65 to 65
Canadian Loan and Investment.....	2 to 1 dis.
Hudson's Bay.....	164 to 164
Fruit and Loan Company, U C.....	1 to 1 dis

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

New York, July 23rd—1867.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20 per cent ad val; Staves, 10 per cent. ad val.

Spruce, Eastern, per M ft., 19.....	a 22 ..
Bird's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup ft.....	6 a .. 7
Black walnut, logs.....	8 a .. 9
Black walnut, crotches.....	15 a .. 20
Black wa-nut, figured and blistered.....	22 a 1 25
Yellow Pine Lumber, Georgia.....	50 a .. 60
White oak, logs, per cub. ft.....	45 a .. 50
White oak, plank, per M ft 50.....	a 55 ..
White pine shipping boards.....	a 30 ..

STAVES.

White oak, pipe, extra, per M.....	a 300 ..
White oak, pipe, heavy.....	a 250 ..
White oak, pipe, light.....	a 230 ..
White oak, pipe, culls, heavy.....	a 150 ..
White oak, pipe, culls, light.....	a 120 ..
White oak, hhd., extra.....	a 25 ..
White oak, hhd., heavy.....	a 200 ..
White oak, hhd., light.....	a 120 ..
White oak, hhd., culls.....	a 100 ..
White oak, bbl., extra.....	a 145 ..
White oak, bbl., heavy.....	a 140 ..
White oak, bbl., light.....	a 110 ..
White oak, bbl., culls.....	a 60 ..
Red oak, hhd., heavy.....	a 150 ..
Red oak, hhd., light.....	a 90 ..
Heading—White oak, hhd.....	a 150 ..
Heading—White oak, double bbl.....	250 a ..

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending July 13, 1867, with the figures for corresponding period of last year:

ARTICLES.	1866	1867	Increase 1867	Decrease 1867.
Sugar.....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tea.....	24,134	16,116	.....	8,018
Molasses.....	60,227	58,854	.....	60,439
Wine.....	61,571	52,785	.....	6,786
Coffee.....	42,313	41,283	.....	1,030
Silk, &c.....	3,072	1,231	.....	3,669
Hawthorn.....	19,221	22,118	3,877	.....
Other articles.....	251,070	227,016	.....	24,054
Total Imports.....	694,027	323,143	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	100,944

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Bull, David; Cadwell, Lewis A.; Collier, John C.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Boden, Thomas; Brown, Templeton; Foster, James.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEPENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists Thos. D. Sherrick, Brampton; V. B. Hamilton, C. J. Brown, & W. S. Childs.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated July 12, 1867:

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Onions, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Ham, Pork, Bacon, etc.

Table listing more goods and their prices, including Oil, Petroleum, Paper, Sugar, etc.

Table with columns: Demand (Good, Poor, Abundant, In request), Price per unit, and other details.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under charter, for the month ending June 30, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Large table showing financial statements for various banks, including Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Bank of British North America, etc. Columns include Capital authorized, Capital paid up, Promissory Notes, Balances due to other banks, Cash deposits, etc.

STOCK MARKET.

Table showing stock market prices for various banks, railways, and bonds. Columns include Closing prices and Last Week's Prices.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table showing receipts of various commodities like Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing prices of grain (Flour, Wheat, Barley, etc.) with columns for different grades and prices.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 435 Commissioners Street, Montreal. Text describing their business and services.

*Statement of the Bank of British North America acting under Royal Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only... JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Ottawa, 16th July, 1867.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days . . . 14 to 14 1/2 per cent prem Paris . . . 1 to 1 1/2 per cent prem New York . . . 23 1/2 to 24 per cent dis

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JULY 25, 1867.

JULY 20, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.	
GROCERIES.									
Coffees, Java, per lb.	0 19 to 0 22	English, per lb.	2 50 to 2 60	Glass, German, per half box	1 80 to 1 90	Coffee (in bond)	0 14 to 0 16		
Rio, " "	0 19 to 0 21	Montreal, " "	1 20 to 1 60	" 64x 7 1/2	1 90 to 2 00	Jamaica, per lb.	" " to " "	0 21 to 0 22	
Java, " "	0 23 to 0 25	Porter, London	2 00 to 2 25	" 7 1/2x 8 1/2	1 90 to 2 00	St. Domingo, per lb.	" " to " "	0 17 to 0 19	
Mocha, " "	0 22 to 0 24	London, " "	2 30 to 2 45	" 8x10	1 90 to 2 00	do.	0 10 to 0 11	" " to " "	
Ceylon, " "	0 17 to 0 20	Montreal, " "	0 00 to 1 50	" 10x12	2 00 to 2 05	LEATHER.			
Cape, " "	0 17 to 0 20	HARDWARE.			" 10x14	2 00 to 2 10	Hem. B. A. Sole, No. 1	0 27 to 0 30	0 25 to 0 27
Marsalito, " "	0 20 to 0 23	Assorted 1 Shingle	0 06 to 0 08	" 12x16	2 00 to 2 10	" Slaughter Salt, No. 1	0 26 to 0 27	0 25 to 0 26	
WINE.					" 12x18	2 00 to 2 10	Waxed Upper Light, No. 2	0 22 to 0 24	" " to " "
Herrings, Labrador	4 00 to 4 50	Block Tin, per lb.	0 24 to 0 25	" 12x18	2 00 to 2 10	" (Heavy & Med.)	2 50 to 3 00	3 00 to 3 75	
Prime	4 50 to 5 00	Copper—Fuc. Sheet	0 23 to 0 24	SOAP AND CANDLES.					
Round	2 00 to 3 00	Cut Nails	0 23 to 0 24	Candles.					
Mackerel, No. 3	8 00 to 8 50	Assorted 1 Shingle	0 06 to 0 08	Tallow Mould	0 12 to 0 12				
Salmon	2 00 to 2 00	per 100 lbs	3 12 to 3 25	Wax Wick	0 17 to 0 18				
Dry Cod	4 50 to 5 00	Shingle and dy	3 15 to 3 50	Admantine	0 17 to 0 19				
Green Cod	5 50 to 6 00	Lath and sly	3 55 to 3 75	SOAP.					
FRUIT.					Montreal Common	0 01 to 0 03			
Raisins, Layers	2 30 to 2 41	Galvanized Iron	0 08 to 0 09	Steam Refined Pale	0 03 to 0 05				
M. R.	2 10 to 2 20	Assorted sizes	0 08 to 0 10	Montreal Liverpool	0 03 to 0 05				
Valentia, lb.	0 08 to 0 08 1/2	Best, No. 21	0 09 to 0 10	English	0 05 to 0 07				
Currents, per lb.	0 01 1/4 to 0 06	Best, No. 25	0 09 to 0 10	Family	0 05 to 0 07				
MOLASSES.					28	0 10 to 0 10 1/2			
Clayed, per gal.	0 36 to 0 39	Horse Nails	0 22 to 0 25	Pale Yellow	0 08 to 0 09				
Gilbed.	0 34 to 0 36	Quarts of Griffin's	0 22 to 0 25	Honey lb. bars	0 12 to 0 12				
Centrifugal	0 35 to 0 37	No. 7	0 24 to 0 27	Lily	0 07 1/2 to 0 07 1/2				
African, per 100 lbs.	3 50 to 4 00	No. 9	0 20 to 0 21	BOOTS, SHOES.					
Pat.	" " to " "	No. 10	0 19 to 0 20	Men's Ware	" " to 2 00				
Salt	0 70 to 0 72 1/2	W. or F. No. 9	0 19 to 0 20	Thick Boots No. 1	" " to 2 00				
Liverpool Course	0 70 to 0 72 1/2	No. 10	0 18 to 0 19	Men's Ware	" " to 2 75				
Stored	0 80 to 0 82 1/2	No. 11	0 18 to 0 19	Thick Boots No. 1	" " to 2 75				
SPICES.					Thick Boots No. 1	" " to 3 00			
Cassia	0 30 to 0 32 1/2	Fig—Gartaherle	20 00 to 27 00	Klips	3 25 to 4 00				
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	Other brands	21 00 to 22 00	French calf	3 25 to 4 00				
Nutmegs	0 45 to 0 55	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 49 to 2 50	Congress	3 25 to 4 00				
Ginger, Ground	0 12 to 0 39	Refined	2 80 to 3 00	Knee	3 25 to 4 00				
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 25	Sweeten	4 25 to 5 00	WOMEN'S WARE.					
Pepper, Black	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	Hoops—Coppers	3 00 to 3 25	Woolen Surtin	1 45 to 1 50				
Placento	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	Boiler Plates	3 25 to 3 50	Buff Congress	1 25 to 1 40				
Mustard	0 18 to 0 20	Canada Plates Staff	3 75 to 3 90	Calf Congress	1 45 to 1 60				
Pepper, White	0 18 to 0 20	Best brands	4 00 to 4 20	Youtin's Ware	" " to 1 60				
SUGARS.					Thick Boots, No. 1	" " to 1 60			
Porto Rico, per 100 lbs.	8 50 to 9 00	Iron Wire	2 70 to 2 80	PRODUCE.					
Cuba	8 50 to 9 00	No. 6, per bundle	3 00 to 3 20	Aches, per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 5 60				
Canada Sugar Refinery	0 08 to 0 09	" "	3 00 to 3 20	Pots, 1st sort	4 45 to 4 50				
Yellow Refined, No. 3	0 08 to 0 09	" "	3 30 to 3 50	Pearls	7 50 to 7 70				
Crushed X	0 00 to 0 00	" "	4 10 to 4 30	Butter, per lb.	0 12 to 0 14				
" "	0 11 to 0 11	Lead	0 06 to 0 08 1/2	Choice	0 12 to 0 14				
Dry Crushed	0 11 to 0 12	Sheet	0 02 to 0 02 1/2	Medium new	0 10 to 0 13				
Ground	0 11 to 0 12	Shot	0 07 to 0 08	Inf. or 32 lb.	0 03 to 0 08				
Extra Ground	0 12 to 0 12	Tubing	0 08 to 0 09	Cheese, per lb.	0 10 to 0 12				
Leaves	0 12 to 0 12	Powder	3 50 to 4 00	Factory	0 09 to 0 10 1/2				
Syrup, Golden	0 50 to 0 50	Blasting, per keg	4 25 to 4 50	Dairy	0 94 to 0 10 1/2				
Standard	0 46 to 0 46	Pressed Spikes	3 50 to 4 00	COURSE GRAINS.					
TEAS.					Barley, per 50 lbs	0 60 to 0 65			
Teak and Hyson	0 50 to 0 60	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	3 50 to 4 00	Wheat, per 50 lbs	0 43 to 0 45				
Teak	0 37 to 0 45	Extra	4 30 to 4 80	Pease, per 50 lbs	0 86 to 0 87 1/2				
Medium to fine	0 37 to 0 45	Railway	4 00 to 0 00	Flour, per 60 lbs.	8 25 to 9 00				
Common to med.	0 30 to 0 35	Charcoal IX	8 00 to 8 25	Superior Extra	8 25 to 9 00				
Japan uncolored	0 50 to 0 60	IX	10 00 to 10 25	Extra	8 25 to 8 50				
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	DX	7 00 to 7 50	Fancy	7 50 to 7 75				
Fine to choicest	0 65 to 0 70	DC	9 00 to 9 25	Superfine	7 50 to 7 75				
Colored	0 50 to 0 60	Blue X 1/2	7 00 to 7 50	Superfine No. 2	6 50 to 7 00				
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	IX Term.	6 00 to 8 50	Superfine No. 3	6 25 to 6 50				
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90	IX Coke	7 00 to 7 50	Midlings	4 50 to 5 70				
Common and Souchong	0 50 to 0 60	Cardage	0 14 to 0 15 1/2	Pollards	5 50 to 4 75				
Ordinary and	0 35 to 0 40	DRUGS.			Bag Filter—choic. & S.	3 50 to 3 75			
dusty kinds	0 42 to 0 54	Alum	2 55 to 2 80	Per 100 lbs.	3 50 to 3 65				
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 54	Acid, Sulphuric	0 25 to 0 6	Medium	3 25 to 3 65				
Fine to choicest	0 75 to 0 90	Tartaric	0 45 to 0 50	Ontment, V. B. 200 lbs	5 90 to 6 00				
Oolong	0 31 to 0 33	Blue Vitriol	9 00 to 9 15	Perlb.	19 50 to 20 00				
Inferior	0 31 to 0 33	Campbor	0 65 to 0 70	Thin Mess	17 00 to 17 50				
Good to fine	0 36 to 0 60	Cinchona	1 05 to 1 10	Prime Mess	15 25 to 15 50				
Young Hyson	0 40 to 0 60	Cudbear	0 16 to 0 20	Prims	16 25 to 16 50				
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 75	Creosote	3 25 to 0 30	Crims	16 25 to 16 50				
Medium to good	0 60 to 0 75	Chloride Alum	4 50 to 5 50	Lard, per lb.	0 9 to 0 9 1/2				
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	Gum Arabic	0 30 to 0 40	Hams	" " to " "				
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 05	" " soot com.	0 50 to 0 60	Flail, uncrassad.	0 9 to 0 11				
Gunpowder	0 60 to 0 70	" " good	0 50 to 0 60	Canvass	0 00 to 0 00				
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	Liquorice, Calais	0 25 to 0 33	Beef	16 50 to " "				
Good to fine	0 60 to 0 70	Beftand	0 25 to 0 00	Mess	" " to " "				
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10	Nutgalls	0 45 to 0 00	Prime Mess	" " to " "				
Imperial	0 55 to 0 70	Opium	0 65 to 0 70	Primo	" " to " "				
Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	Oil Almonds	0 90 to 1 00	Tallow, per lb.	0 9 to 0 9 1/2				
Fine to finest	0 89 to 0 90	" Cloves	0 90 to 1 00	Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 25 to 1 60				
Hyson	0 60 to 0 70	" Lemon	2 25 to 2 75	U. C. Spring	0 00 to 1 60				
Fair to good	0 60 to 0 70	" Peppermint	6 00 to 6 30	" White Winter	1 00 to 0 80				
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	LEATHER.					
TOBACCOS.					Hem. B. A. Sole No. 1	0 21 to 0 23			
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" O.S. " "	0 21 to 0 23				
United States Leaf	0 05 to 0 12	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" " " "	0 21 to 0 23				
Honeydew, 10 1/2 %	0 28 to 0 33	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" Slaughter " "	0 18 to 0 20				
" " 8 %	0 28 to 0 40	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" " " "	0 21 to 0 23				
Bright, 4 lbs	0 40 to 0 60	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Waxed Upper Light	0 23 to 0 26				
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Heavy & Med.	0 45 to 0 47				
WINES.					Grained Upper	0 45 to 0 49			
SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.					Klips, Whole	0 47 to 0 51			
Wine	" " to " "	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" in Sides	0 45 to 0 50				
Mort & Chandon Ch'p	15 00 to 16 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Spills, Large	0 25 to 0 33				
Roche, Fils & Co's	13 00 to 16 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Small	0 20 to 0 23				
H. Mor's Champ'gn	14 00 to 15 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Waxed Call, Light	0 20 to 0 23				
Burgundy Fort, G.L.	0 80 to 1 25	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	" French	0 10 to 0 19				
Port Wine	1 50 to 4 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Harness	1 00 to 0 34				
Sherry	1 50 to 4 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 03 to 0 18				
Jules Mumm's	14 00 to 16 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Patent	0 14 to 0 16				
Barb	14 00 to 16 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Grained	0 15 to 0 16				
Herrings	17 00 to 18 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Peblled	0 15 to 0 16				
Claret	3 00 to 20 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Sheep Fells (washed)	0 20 to 0 20				
French light wines	3 00 to 5 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Pulled Wool (washed)	0 22 to 0 00				
BRANDY.					Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 00 to 0 15			
Hemery's, per gal.	2 00 to 2 10	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	(Green Salted)	0 00 to 0 15				
Martell's	2 00 to 2 10	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	FURS.					
Robt & Co's	1 80 to 1 80	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Beaver	3 00 to 10 00				
Pinet, Culliton & Co.	1 80 to 2 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Coon	1 00 to 1 25				
Grand Dupuy & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Com	4 00 to 5 00				
C. T. P.	1 70 to 1 80	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Martin	1 25 to 1 50				
J. B. H. Monty, G.L.	1 50 to 2 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Mink	3 00 to 4 00				
Geo. Sayer & Co.	1 70 to 2 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Other	4 00 to 5 00				
Other brands, p. gal.	1 50 to 1 60	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Winter Hat	0 18 to 0 25				
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50 to 9 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Fox	1 00 to 1 25				
GLASS.					MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.				
Moulds, per gal.	1 40 to 1 45	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	MONTREAL, July 25.					
per case	3 50 to 3 75	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	GRAIN.					
red cases	6 50 to 7 00	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Flour, country, per cwt					
RUM.					Oatmeal, do				
Jamaica, 10 P.	1 75 to 1 80	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Indian Meal					
Demara	1 40 to 1 50	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	GRAIN.					
Cuba	1 30 to 1 40	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Barley, new, per min.					
WHISKY.					Oats, per 40 lbs.				
Scotch, per gal.	1 60 to 1 70	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Buckwheat					
Irish	60 to 1 30	" " " "	6 00 to 6 30	Indian Corn					
VEGETABLES.					Flax Seed, per 50 lbs				
Beans, small white, per min.					Timothy Seed				
Potatoes, per bag					POULTRY AND GAME.				
Turnips, do					Turkeys, per couple (old)				
Onions, per ratnet					Do, do (young)				
SUGAR AND HONEY.					Geese, do				
Maple Sugar, per lb.					Hens, do				
Honey, per lb., in the comb					Hens, do				

CARVELL BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.
REFERENCES:
CHARLOTTE TOWN—The Hon. T. H. Haviland, President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants, George Thomas, Esq.,
Boston—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants; Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co, Merchants,
HALIFAX.—Messrs. Macleau, Campbell & Co. 15-6

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,
HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Eson & Co., Merchants, Halifax, N. S.
Messrs. Wm. Tarbet & Son, Merchant, Liverpool.
Messrs. Henry Bannerman & Sons, Merchants, Manchester
Messrs. Wm. McLaren, Sons & Co, Merchants, Glasgow.
Messrs J. S. Farlow & Co, Boston. 14-3m

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PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange
BOSTON. 11

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THE Subscriber as Agent for THE
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H. W. IRELAND. 23-6
Montreal, June 29, 1867.

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MONTREAL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

THE GAZETTE.
NEW SERIES.
A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

Delivered in the City by Carriers—in Advance... \$6.00
Sent by Mail do. 5 00
Tri-Weekly Edition, by Mail..... do. 3 00
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THE GAZETTE is now Published by
the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company,
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be—"The Journal of the Dominion of Canada."

It contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph
It contains more reading matter than any other
daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the
world.

Read what other paper. Think about it. The Quebec
News says:—

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

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

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

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

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

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.
All business communications to be addressed to the
Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing
Company, Montreal.

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

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Established in 1844. 13-1y

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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(Old Merchants' Exchange.)
Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.—Celebra-
ted Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands,
Flat and Twist Tobacco.
JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Proprietors,
Halifax. 17-1y

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

C. & W. WURTELE,
St PAUL STREET, QUEBEC,
IRON AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Importers of Tin and Canada Plates, Sheet Lead,
Pig Iron, Chains and Anchors, Wire Rope, Paints
and Window Glass, &c. Manufacturers of Cut Nails.
18-1y

JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO
PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY
GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No 57 St. Sulpice Street
MONTREAL. 9-1y

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

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.
IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.
In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not
over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25
tons \$3.25 per keg.
25 tons and over..... \$3.12½ per keg

Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA
over assortment 20c. per keg.
2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five
per cent being a lower in assortment) 40c. per keg.
Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND,
15 BROKER.

ROBERT WATSON,
ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Upper Canada
OFFICE—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
immediately over the Reading Room,
Montreal, May 30, 1867. 17

GEORGE P. BLACK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DOMINION WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.,
SOLICITS Consignments from Canada;
also, orders for West India and Nova Scotia
Products.
Acting for the Agent at Halifax of the Grand Trunk
Railway, he is enabled to offer facilities for Storage,
&c. which are equal, if not superior, to what can be
found any where else in Halifax. Consignments to
him via Grand Trunk Railway will be free from Dray-
age and consequent Extra Cooperaage.
He can furnish Storage, if necessary, at all times for
20,000 bbls. at moderate rates.
He refers to Honble. Benj. Wier, Agent of Grand
Trunk Railway at Halifax, 22-3 mo

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,
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JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Sole Agent for Canada
For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-1y

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
423 & 425 St. PAUL STREET,
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
MONTREAL. 3-1y

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PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER.

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PAPERS,
AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Cana-
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Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard
Manufacturer.
397 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-52

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Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 2f-1y

DUNCAN & FORSTER,
IMPORTERS OF EAST & WEST
INDIA PRODUCE AND GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal. 9-1y

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A FIRST-CLASS
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL
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Tri-Weekly Edition, per year. \$2.50
Weekly Edition, " 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence,
foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader
an invaluable source of information.

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to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be
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Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

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Proprietors.
53-6m

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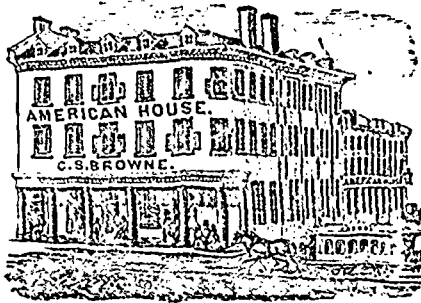
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ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the
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MONTREAL.
C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

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by the addition of the large house heretofore known
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nowly furnished in first class style, will be kept as a
First Class House in every respect, except as regards
price, which will be as moderate as possible.

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640 St. PAUL STREET,
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Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams,
Brooms, Fats, Leather, or any description of Mer-
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Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c.,
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" Henry Joseph & Co. " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

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COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

Consignments of General Merchandise received and
advances made. Orders for the products of Canada
carefully executed.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
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Bank's West India Wharf
HALIFAX, N.S.

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Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., }
Messrs. Cadlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.
Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. John, N.B.
The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax. 3-6m

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
Exchange Court,
1-1y MONTREAL.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandles,
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM

Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St.
Catherines and vice versa.

On opening of Navigation the following First Class
Steamers will form a Line for the Transportation
of Freight and Passengers, viz:

OSPREY.....Capt. SMITH.
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The above steamers, having first class accommo-
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will be continued as last year in the Lake Erie trade,
viz.—From Montreal to Ports Dover, Burwell, Ryerse,
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Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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Montreal.
13

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Wholesale Dealers in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, &c.,
24 and 26 St. Francois Xavier Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866. 23-1y

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MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 23 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

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IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
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MONTREAL. 61-1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42 1y.

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

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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
397 Commissioners streets. 46-1y

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY,
JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufacturer-
ers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c.,
and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c.,
Factory: St. Patrick street, Canal. Office: 429 St.
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HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!
A LARGE supply always on hand received
direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.
CHAS. D. PROCTOR.
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-1y

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. 1-1y

W. R. DIXON,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
(Late of Montreal.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
BEGS respectfully to inform his numer-
ous friends who favored him with the Sale of
their Produce and Provisions when in Montreal that
he is now settled in London, receiving Consignments
on Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared
to transact any business intrusted to his care properly.
Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and
the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home
markets, he is in a position to purchase, carefully select,
and ship to order, every description of Goods
suitable for Canada; will also effect sales from samples
forwarded to him of Canadian Manufactures.
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Street.
Montreal Referee and Correspondent. - Messrs Came-
ron & Ross, 443 Commissioners Street. 12-4m

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.
N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.
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32-1y

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LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
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Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
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Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

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Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,
47-1y MONTREAL.

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
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FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
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Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
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If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
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GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
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TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
STREET,
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Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
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all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,
Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
which they offer at lowest prices. 33-1y

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609 and 611 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
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Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
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Prussia, Brass Cornices. 45-3mos

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VOLUME III
Covers now ready, and furnished to subscribers
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lishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St.
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