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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868.

No. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Foremen. 33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Linseed 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
8-ly

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, 524, 526, and 528 St. Paul St.,
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted
for Fall and Winter.
Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200
different patterns; also, a large assortment of Fanned
Lined Balmoral and Skating Boots, manufactured
from the best English and French Leathers.
Our extensive facilities, and long experience in
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-
ble figures.
All goods warranted as represented
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt
and most careful attention. 1-ly

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

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

Established 1808.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,



FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
382, 384, & 386 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-ly

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

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

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

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-ly

W. J. STEWART,
Sole Agent—For FURLA, BLD &
Co.—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, &c., of
Machine and Linen Thread.
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Seine Twines.
G. & W. WAITES.—Colored and other Twines.
W. M. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J. & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
354 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 36-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

Dividend for 1887, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1883 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.

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

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO.,
General Agents. 28-ly

Montreal, 1887.

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. 507 St. Paul Street. 46-ly

Agent for Lyn Tannery.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

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

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY

JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c., Factory: St Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-ly

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street, MONTREAL. 38-ly

O'HEIB'S

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT. 68 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. 38-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT,

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

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

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

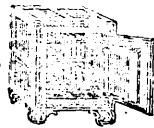
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal. Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 26 Hospital Street. 32-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

REBUILT

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

GREENE & SONS

HATS AND FURS,

WHOLESALE.

FALL STOCK COMPLETE.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS,

CAPS,

FURS,

GREENE & SONS,

517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,

1-ly

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

DUNCAN & FORSTER,

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 18 ST. JOHN STREET. 8. MONTREAL.

M. H. SEYMOUR,

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT, 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE, NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 52-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, 7-ly MONTREAL.

HIBBARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Circe Belting, MONTREAL. 9-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-ly

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-ly

JAMES MITCHELL,

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE:

Hhds } Prime Barbadoes Sugar
Tierces }
Puns do Cuba Molasses
Puns do do Rum
Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior vintage, 1883)
Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings
Boxes Smoked Herrings

AND DAILY EXPECTED:

Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish
Brls Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1887.

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, Teague & Co., Oporto.
Bartolomei Vergara, Fort St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company. 26-ly

LaRIVIERE & BOURDEAU,

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

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, Oils, &c., and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oil, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, ST JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 11-ly

JOHN ROUND & SON,

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbingshaus & Sons, Pussia, Brass Cornices.

BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.

GREENE & SONS,
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

We have received our supply of

HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES,
this year's collection of fresh skins.

TARIFF OF PRICES:

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

WHOLE ROBES:

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

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.

ROBERT WATSON,

ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Upper Canada

OFFICE—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

immediately over the Reading Room,

Montreal, May 30, 1867.

17

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
38-1y

THOMAS PECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES

No. 391 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

33-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,**

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-1y

BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET

MONTREAL.

J. B. BAKER.
E. POPHAM.

25-1y

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

426 & 428 ST. PAUL STREET,

corner St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL.

8-1y

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
and Small Wares, No. 468 St. Paul St., Montreal.** 35-1y

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul
and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal.
Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian
Fabrics.** 36

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 & 283 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

8-1y

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

170 McGill Street.

9

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal.** 36-1y

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

**CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal.** 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL.** 9-1y

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

5-1y

W. & R. MUIR,

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
168 McGill Street, Montreal.**

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

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 479 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL

8-1y

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,
35-1y Montreal.**

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,

489 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

51-1y

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

42-1y

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBES,
Oil Well Tubes,
Gas Tubes,
Paints and Putty,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
Flue Covers.

DRAIN PIPES,
Roman Cement,
Water Lime,
Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles,
Garden Vases,
Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

**Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS.** 12 y

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silecias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourge,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweeds,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestugs,	Snuff Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Penicils,	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. 15-1y

HENRY McKAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Shipping and Insurance Agents,

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

QUEBEC.

THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.

A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand.

41-1y

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of East and West India Produce, General
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.

ST. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23.

Wharf, QUEBEC.

41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETTINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.**

Branch House—LeMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic
and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper
and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch,
Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-1y

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-1y

WADDELL & PEARCE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,

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

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-wanted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand. 33-ly

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

J. H. MOONEY,
85 GREY NUN STREET,
DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c.
Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance, supplied at short notice.

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL.

Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
Factory:—32 Champ-de-Mars Street.
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Squares and Cottage.
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

ROBERT MILLER,
(late E. & A. Miller)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER,

Importer and Dealer in

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS,

AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

397 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-52

PHENIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND OVER \$2,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
AND,
ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

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

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
General Agent
104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH 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-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
John Streets, Halifax,
Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-ly

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,680
Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

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

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Liverpool and London.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

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

COAL OIL.
200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.
Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.
AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

PARTNER WANTED.
A PARTNER WANTED in a well established Commission, &c., Business, with £2,000 or £3,000 Capital.
Applications (strictly confidential) stating Capital, &c., addressed to A. J. C., Daily News Office, will receive attention.
January 10. 2

WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with BOOK-KEEPING, is desirous of a situation. Apply to W. E. MANSON, Merchant's Hotel, Collège Street, Montreal. Can give good references. 4-2w

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
Successors to
WM. STEPHEN & CO. & A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Importers of
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., &c.,
19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
AND
2, 4 & 6 ST HELEN STREET.
MONTREAL. 5-ly

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
495 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Just received:
100 pieces Hop Sacking.
300 pairs Blankets.
7-ly 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.

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

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
389, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET,
(near the Custom House)
MONTREAL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.

For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

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

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

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

1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
 ARE weekly receiving large additions to
 their stock, at present low prices.
 Large Lines of Staples.
 Large Lines of Fancy Goods; all the newest styles.
 Orders carefully attended to,
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.
 1-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLETS,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTER-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white
 or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
 on hand.
 FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at
 the Office, 338 St. Paul Street.
 41-ly A. MCK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

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

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

TO TANNERS.
 ALL kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,
 and sold to best advantage.
 Best COD OIL always on hand.
BLACK & LOCKE,
 LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS,
 Montreal. 36-ly

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
 Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868.

BANK RETURNS FOR DECEMBER.
 WE publish in other columns the statement of Can-
 adian Banks for December. The following is
 a comparison of some of the items of the Banks of On-
 tario and Quebec for November and December:—

	November.	December.
Notes in Circulation.....	\$8,704,161	\$8,079,270
Balances due to other Banks.....	2,455,024	3,511,749
Deposits not bearing interest.....	15,531,984	14,317,450
.....	15,701,350	15,392,337
Coin and Legal Tenders.....	8,949,022	9,089,402
Notes of other Banks.....	1,897,896	1,829,453
Balances due from other Banks.....	3,690,844	4,712,094
Discounts.....	52,723,293	50,662,969

We do not find from this comparison that many
 changes of importance had taken place during Decem-
 ber. Bank note circulation shows a decrease of
 \$624,891, and deposits had declined \$1,523,547. In this
 last item the Bank of Montreal lost nearly \$1,350,000.
 In the assets of the Banks, there was but little
 change, the principal being in the item of "Bills and
 Notes Discounted," which had decreased \$2,060,324.
 We shall look for the next monthly statement with
 interest to see the effect—if any—produced by the pro-
 posed amalgamation of the Commercial and Mer-
 chants' Banks.

The following is the official statement of the Provin-
 cial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 1st January,
 1868, and of the specie held against them:

	Notes in Circulation.	Specie held.
	\$	\$
At Montreal.....	3,070,603	450,000
At Toronto.....	1,194,689	420,000
	4,265,292	870,000

The Canada Company has declared a dividend of \$2
 per share.
 It appears from a recent London circular that the
 stock of sugar in Great Britain and the continent on
 the 30th November last was 136,050 tons as against
 208,390 at the same date in 1867. The import for the
 eleven months to that date compares as follows: 1866,
 730,620 tons; 1867, 696,660 tons.

We are glad to see from our late English files that a
 good demand for freight from the St. Lawrence is ex-
 pected in the early spring.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE 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 pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
 FRED. COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P. L. S.
 9-ly

The New York Bulletin estimates that United States
 Bonds to the value of \$500,000,000 are held in Europe.

In the course of their review of the freight business
 of the past year, the London firm of Rucker, Offer &
 Co., say:—
 "Some inconvenience having been felt with respect
 to the measurement of timber cargoes, consequent on
 the Customs discontinuing to measure wood goods for
 duty, the directors of the Customs' Benevolent Fund
 and Bill of Entry Office have undertaken to measure
 cargoes at every port in the United Kingdom on very
 moderate terms, and as this will secure a measurement
 certificate from the officers of Customs, we recommend
 the insertion of the following clause in all timber char-
 ters:—"Freight to be paid by Customs bill of entry,
 calliper measure."

They further say—and the prediction is contained in
 several other circulars now before us—"although dan-
 gerous at all times to assume the office of a prophet,
 we anticipate better freights during the present year
 on several grounds. The production of ships in this
 country, our North American colonies, and the United
 States, has been very limited during the last two years,
 and at the same time the loss of shipping by casualties,
 has been unusually heavy. We need only refer to the
 cyclones and hurricanes in India and the West Indies
 in proof of this; but not only has the amount of ton-
 nage decreased, but our commerce, which has suffered
 so long through over-trading and financial distur-
 bances, may now be expected to revive, and create a
 more active demand for shipping with a reduced sup-
 ply; these considerations, combined with the facts
 that the carrying trade must exist, and that it cannot
 go on unless made remunerative, warrant us in look-
 ing forward to a season of steady prosperity to the
 shipping interest."

It appears from our New Brunswick exchanges that
 there is a hitch in the matter of the Woodstock
 Branch Railway. The St. John News says the road is
 as yet incomplete and the Directors require \$30,000
 more to finish it. The County of Carleton in its cor-
 porate capacity is looked to for assistance. The Carle-
 ton Sentinel thus presents the case:—

"The present state of the work is thus stated.
 Already completed, ten miles of track laid, six of
 which are ballasted. To be completed in order to
 open the road, one mile of track to be laid, five miles
 to be ballasted, and a small amount of earth exca-
 vation to be done. The conviction is stated that the cost
 of construction will be no greater than the amount
 named in the original estimate:
 The total receipts of the year were..... \$ 89,173 02
 Expenditures have amounted..... 134,425 69
 Receipts of the past two years..... 126,417 46
 Expenditures for that time..... 180,376 81
 The apparent excess of expenditure over receipts is ac-
 counted for by amounts standing to the credit of par-
 ties on the books of the Company, and the sum due on
 the iron purchased in England."

ANOTHER TOWNSHIPS RAILWAY.

WE are glad to see the railway movement assuming form and consistency in the Eastern Townships—a district destined by its water power accessibility, situation and command of cheap labour and food, to be one of the first manufacturing localities on the continent, and noted, as it is, for its vast grazing grounds and improving breeds of cattle, not to speak of its mines and lumbering resources. There are now two schemes before the people of the Eastern Townships, either of which would give Montreal a shorter and more direct route to Boston and one of which will likely be partially consummated before another winter sets in. The first in the field is promoted by the Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. A. B. Foster, and several other gentlemen largely interested in the county of Bromo, who have already obtained a charter and are incorporated under the title of the South Eastern Counties Junction Railway. They have industriously canvassed the counties of Bromo and Missisquoi for some time past, have received promises of support from most of the municipalities in Bromo, and propose to run a road from some point at or near Waterloo, on the Stanstead, Sheffield, and Chambly railway, through the Northern end of the county of Missisquoi, and thence through the heart of Bromo County to Newnorth in the State of Vermont, where the rails would liaise with those of the present Passumpsic Railway Company, and thus afford an almost direct route to Boston. The other scheme has only started into existence within a few weeks, we may say days, and is projected by influential residents of Missisquoi and Richford in the adjacent State of Vermont, who are not willing to be thus left out in the cold by the projectors of the Bromo route, and claim that the route they advocate, while affording accommodation and an outlet to an equal area of country, would afford a more direct and still shorter cut to the principal manufacturing towns in New England and the sea coast at Boston. In order to do this they propose that the route should begin at St. Johns, and thence run through the Townships of Dunham, Sutton, Richford and Potton to a point on the Passumpsic Railway. A glance at the map will show the relative merits of both schemes. Both would furnish a desirable outlet to the Atlantic, and enable the Grand Trunk system to compete on favourable terms with the Ogdenburg and Champlain Railway in the transport of freight from the West, while the Dunham and Richford route has this advantage that it presents the shorter connection on the air line between Montreal and Boston, and would always therefore command the greatest amount of passengers and freight. It would represent a saving in distance of about 20 miles, a small item in itself, but nevertheless, a comparatively large one in these days of keen railway competition. The municipal elections of late in the counties above mentioned have hinged on this question of route, and it would seem so far that like the burly smith in the Fair Maid of Perth each Township was "fighting for its own hand." But as the people are anxious for the presence of that wonder worker of the XIXth century—the locomotive—and are willing to tax themselves heavily for the cost, many months will not elapse ere one of the schemes is in operation.

"WHAT ABOUT BUSINESS?"

WE are in the midst of winter again. The season of snow and ice is now fairly in, and the merry sleigh-bells and glittering skates are all the rage. We have got comfortably over the holidays, and now people are beginning to ask—what about business?

Had we a business thermometer it would report "quiet." Quiet, too, we fear, verging to ards the dull side. This description is at present, we believe applicable to the Dominion as a whole, our advisers from Ontario assure us that it applies at least to that most important province. The latter part of the fall did not come up to the expectations of many business men there, who judged from the excellent accounts of the harvest, that a large and profitable trade would be done. In expectation of this state of things, and no doubt urged by importers who had purchased pretty heavily from abroad, not a few Western retailers laid in heavier stocks than usual. In many cases these goods have not been absorbed by the people as rapidly as the more sanguine anticipated. There has been considerable money in circulation it is true, but from some cause or other purchasers have been rather loth to part with it. The shelves of Western traders,

therefore, continue pretty full, but strong hopes are indulged that the next six weeks will be brisker and livelier.

There are some grounds to expect that these hopes may be realized. Up to this time, there has not been very much sleighing, and there must still be a great deal of grain to bring to market. At some of the chief wheat markets, not over half the quantity of wheat and barley has been delivered this season, as compared with some former years. Prices are now unusually high. The finest wheat commands (at time of writing) \$1.75 per bushel, and barley as high as \$1.10 for superior samples. These are high prices, and must soon put to the test whether any considerable portion of the farmers have been holding back their produce to obtain higher prices. There is still a good American demand both for wheat and barley at the above figures. In fact, there has been a stiff market across the lines all the season. We believe it will be found that the grain dealers will purchase largely during the good sleighing and that the business of the country will manifest considerable improvement.

The winter is too far advanced, however, to expect any great revival of a business nature. The general character of the season's trade still, in all probability, continue to be quiet. How far this may have arisen from an over-estimate of the extent of our last harvest, it would be difficult at present to determine. We incline to the opinion that the anticipations of a brisk fall and winter trade, have been disappointed as much, if not more, by the Bank failures and the succeeding panic, as by any other cause. Thousands of individuals lost more or less by the stoppage of the Upper Canada and Commercial Banks, public confidence was shaken that many farmers preferred their grain to Bank notes, whilst the Banks contracted their circulations so much as to press very seriously on the commercial public. These circumstances could not fail to exercise a very important influence on the business of the country. That effect has been, we feel assured, to cause a greater dullness than we have experienced at this season for several years past.

Now that public confidence in our monetary institutions has been restored, and the wheels of trade are beginning to move smoothly again in their accustomed channels, some improvement may reasonably be expected. This is exceedingly to be desired. As we have stated already, very heavy stocks are held in many Western cities and towns. It is of the highest importance that these should be largely reduced within the next six weeks, if retailers are to square up with the importer and keep the "balance" on the sunny side of the ledger. Very energetic efforts are being put forth in many quarters by merchants to reduce their stocks to less bulk. Attractive announcements of great bargains and "clearing sales" are very common, and will, we doubt not induce many to unbutton their pockets who would not otherwise have done so.

Though quiet, the general state of business throughout Ontario is healthy. It is when there is excitement and inflation, when the spirit of speculation runs high, that danger exists. There has been very little of that kind of business in the West, for many years past. The recent failure of two or three importing houses, principally in Hamilton, has not arisen from such circumstances. The causes of these disasters are deeper and more remote, and have been the accumulations of many years. It is deeply to be regretted that such old and respectable firms should have gone down, but it is only justice to Ontario to say, that these failures are in no wise attributable to an unhealthy or unsafe state of affairs existing there. Seldom has the commercial fabric stood upon a sounder basis, and been better able to stand any of these temporary disquietudes which fortuitous circumstances occasionally produce.

For a short time after the Bank panic, the actions of these institutions rendered money a little "tight." This was felt principally by business men accustomed to enjoy the advantage of discount. There was no want of money, however. Good investments on Real Estate were readily taken, in some cases at as low a rate as seven per cent., and almost any amount of money could at present be obtained at eight per cent. on first-class securities. There is a large amount of capital seeking investment throughout Ontario, and we should not be surprised if the Finance Minister received very considerable offers from that quarter for the New Dominion stock which is to be created. No safer or better investment of the kind can be obtained, and we hope to see it largely taken up by Western capital.

Whatever may be the present condition of business, the Dominion, it is gratifying to know, is making steady progress. There may not be, and probably are not, many rapidly acquired fortunes. But the industrious and thrifty of all classes, are cautiously acquiring wealth, and the country, taken as a whole, is progressing surely and rapidly. Of this fact, there are abundant evidences on every hand, and it affords good grounds for congratulation. In view of it, any temporary dullness can be cheerfully borne.

It would seem from the recent statements in the press that the Dairy interests of Canada will shortly assume very valuable proportions. The cheese factory system is gradually spreading over the land and from all quarters—the East as well as the West—we learn very favourable reports as to returns and profit. The *Toronto Globe* says, speaking of the Canadian Dairy-men's Association:—

We understand that the first annual meeting of this Association is to be held in Ingersoll, on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th of February ensuing. We sincerely trust that the meeting will be a successful one both in point of numbers and in the character of its discussions. The importance of encouraging dairy farming in Ontario is acknowledged on all hands. There has been far too much attention given to the mere raising of wheat and other cereals, and from the very defective farming pursued in many cases, the land in many places has become grossly deteriorated. For this reason and others we rejoice that so much attention is being given to cheesemaking. Those who have tried it testify that it pays well, and it will, in the long run lead to making grain crops both surer and more abundant. There is no use of our saying that it will not in such a country as this throw the land out of cultivation. Every one knows how much winter feed is to be provided for stock. There will be a less breadth in grain crops, of course, but the land will be kept in better heart, and root crops will be cultivated always more extensively.

The subjects proposed for discussion at the convention are the following:—

- 1 Purity of flavour in cheese, what are the requisites, how best procured?
- 2 Are curd mills beneficial, and would their general use be advisable?
- 3 What constitutes the superiority of the Cheddar system of cheese making, and could it be adopted with advantage in Canada?
- 4 Statistical circular—could it be made useful in equalizing and maintaining the last price for cheese the current year?
- 5 How long is it desirable to press cheese? Would two or more days improve the quality or texture?
- 6 Is it not practicable to adopt the American system of making cheese once a day, and would it be preferable to making twice a day, as practiced by our factor-men?
- 7 Best stock for dairy purposes?
- 8 What is the best hour and plan for milking?
- 9 What kind of salt most suitable in cheese making, and how does the Goderich salt compare with the Liverpool dairy salt?

And it is suggested that those who may come prepared to discuss any of these subjects, should have their remarks written out in full, on one side of the sheets so that, if thought advisable, a complete report of the proceedings may be printed.

Cheese making has already become quite a business in Canada and we sincerely hope that it may become quite common throughout our Province.

The gloomy prospects of the American wool and cotton manufacturers have frequently been alluded of late in these and other columns. Further information of the depression in trade, and the partial stoppage of most of the Eastern factories, appears in recent issues of our commercial exchanges. The following are a few further instances selected at random:—

The Cabot Manufacturing Co., in Biddeford, Me. is running only a portion of its machinery and employing but few operatives.

Two hundred and fifty persons employed in the casimere mills of Evans Seagrove & Co. at Waterford, R. I. have been thrown out of work by the stoppage of a part of the machinery.

The operatives in the three woolen mills in Waterford, R. I. were notified on the 1st inst. of a reduction of their wages, from twelve to fifteen per cent.

The wages of the operatives of Milltown, Conn. have been cut down twenty per cent. with the beginning of the new year.

That excellent authority, the *London Economist*, says in its last review of the state of the British Money Market.

"There are three principal causes which for some time must tend to keep down the rate of Discount—viz. (1) the real and general limitation of transactions arising from dull trade, (2) the very great reduction (as we show elsewhere) in Prices, and, therefore, in the amount of capital required to hold stocks of goods and to give credit, and (3) the utter extinction, at all events for some time, of the whole class of speculative and needy people, whose sole business consisted in keeping afloat as much paper as possible at any rate that could be managed."

MONTREAL IMPORTS.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the quantity and value of the goods imported at the port of Montreal during the past two years has just been compiled by the Customs Officials, and gives the following results:—

Total value, 1865	2,529,733 321
" " 1867	2,378,117
Remaining in bond Dec. 31st, 1867	2,137,923

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the principal articles imported:—

	1866.	1867.
Wine in wood	\$ 83,322	\$ 244,337
" in bottle	79,190	73,674
Whisky	22,714	25,103
Brandy	272,017	164,330
Gin	20,887	18,461
Rum	20,619	10,670
Alc.	38,628	27,013
Refined Sugar	18,006	30,043
Raw Sugar	1,647,667	1,457,090
Cane Syrup	13,779	143,887
Molasses	279,643	93,287
Tea	1,602,714	1,708,601
Coffee, green	19,129	74,613
Confectionery	12,705	16,104
Soap	40,224	29,194
Starch	1,746	4,430
Manufactured Tobacco	39,449	62,320
Cigars	35,619	113,867
Cheese	24,767	8,972
Lard and Tallow	22,607	38,867
Fish, salted, &c	221	12,192
Indian Corn	13,578	118,651
Meats	24,377	324,253
Patent Medicines	61,471	124,187
Candles	25,412	39,699
Carpets, &c	8,763	12,129
Brocery, &c	216,948	171,284
Cottons	183,900	211,694
Dried Fruits	4,698,140	3,683,193
Drugs	244,246	317,034
Fancy Goods	206,048	129,912
Hats, Caps, &c	110,749	232,835
Hosiery	231,749	129,016
Hardware	293,015	610,844
Jewelry	1,658,416	1,181,957
Leather	101,942	166,902
Linon	28,705	289,918
Manufactured Leather	731,261	679,846
Hoots and Shoes	245,262	169,622
Machinery	15,333	35,506
Woolens	47,662	89,416
Shawls	167,410	197,417
Paints, &c	97,889	117,797
Paper	65,470	108,931
Sticks, Sattins, &c	20,314	22,394
Woolens	651,014	587,710
Woolens	810,620	923,433
Total Dutiable Goods	5,427,656	4,265,436
Wine and Bullion	22,413,652	21,794,668
Free Goods	76,818	310,301
Value of Goods in bond	6,394,121	6,265,220
		2,137,923

MR. CARLING'S NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL.

On Wednesday the Hon Mr Carling introduced his new Agricultural Bill, which embraces many new features, and will simplify the operations of the Association and Societies. The Bureau of Agriculture is attached to Mr Carling's Department, and its provisions is nearly the same as the old Bill, except that a museum and library, illustrative of agriculture, horticulture, arts and manufactures, will be organised in connection with the department. The Board of Arts and Manufactures is to be discontinued, and the extensive and valuable library of the board will be removed to the Bureau.

The Agricultural Association and the Board of Agriculture will be merged in one—exercising the functions of both, under the title of the "Agricultural Association"—except that the County Agricultural Societies will not send their annual reports to the board, as heretofore, but direct to the Bureau, from whence they will also receive their grants direct, the Commissioner retaining therefrom the usual ten per cent., and paying it to the Council of the Agricultural Association for the use of the Provincial Exhibition. The present Board of Agriculture will continue to exist as the Council of the Association; and in January next the whole of the present Board will retire, and members will be elected by twelve agricultural districts, on the principle of Mr Cowan's Bill. After the first election, the whole of the members will be returned for a three years' term of office—four members retiring annually.

Instead of a grant being made to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, aid will be given to Mechanics' Institutes organizing evening classes for imparting practical instruction to its pupils. Each institute will receive a sum not to exceed \$200 for any one year, on a similar sum being appropriated by the institute, the whole sum to be strictly applied to the purposes named. With energetic action on the part of the institutes, a large amount of good may thus be effected through their agency, in instructing the rising generation of mechanics.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is to be incorporated, and represented in the Council of the Association; and should a Provincial Association of Mechanics' Institutes be formed, its President will also have a seat in the Council. The electoral divisions under this act are to be as defined previous to the Confederation of the Provinces. Each county is to receive a grant not exceeding \$800.

the two divisions of the city of Toronto \$600; and London, Hamilton, Niagara, Brockville, Kingston, and the city of Ottawa, each \$400. Township societies will not pay their subscription over to the county societies' treasurers, as heretofore, but instead, will return a statement of such under oath. One-half of the county grant only will be apportioned to the township societies, instead of three-fifths. Township societies must have fifty members, and subscribe at least fifty dollars, to entitle them to a share of the grant.—*Ontario paper.*

BRITISH COMMERCE OF THE PAST YEAR.

THE monetary history of 1867 presents a striking contrast with most previous years. The utter want of confidence on the part of the mercantile community, both here and abroad, has led to an enormous accumulation of bullion in the Banks of England and France, while the absence of speculation in goods and produce has greatly reduced the demand for money. In the first week in January the stock of bullion in the Bank of England was £19,415,392, and the minimum rate of interest 3 per cent. The Bank of France held £27,602,158, whilst the quotation for the most approved bills was 3 per cent. The stock of bullion and specie in the former institution in September advanced to £24,439,747. Since then it has gradually declined to £27,641,047, notwithstanding that the importations have been on an extensive scale. In the latter, the supply has increased to 140,603,672, the largest amount over held. There is, therefore, over £63,000,000 in both banks. In the value of money very little change has taken place. Since July it has fallen in London to 2 per cent., against a decline of 1 per cent. in Paris. The plethora of capital has led to no improvement in the general volume of trade, owing to the enormous losses sustained by many houses in 1866. The great abundance of money, however, has enabled our manufacturers to produce goods at a very moderate cost, and to a great extent, to compete successfully with their rivals even in highly taxed countries. Besides which, it has enabled us to meet every demand upon us with ease and confidence. Although importations have made their appearance in the colonial market in large numbers, the cotton stock has tended downwards. The quotations for three per cent. consols in June touched 93. It has closed at 92½, being a fall of 3 per cent. The rise was wholly attributed to the panic which took place in railway and other markets, and the immense quantity of stock sold for the purpose of meeting heavy calls on account of defunct public companies. In the loan market we have been tolerably free from excitement, but it may be remarked that almost every borrower has been content to pay a high rate for each loan contracted. For instance, the loan for the Danubian principalities was at the rate of 8 per cent., and the loan at 7. Russia raised £2,000,000 for railway purposes, but she failed to obtain subscriptions for a £12,000,000 brought out in August. A loan for £500,000 for the city of London, and others for Honduras, Natal, New Zealand, Portugal and South Australia, have been successfully launched. Various railway companies have been partly successful in raising more capital, but the nominal amount of the total demands upon the money market has not exceeded 45 millions, against 49½ millions in 1866, and 135½ millions in 1865. The amount called up this year has been 81 millions. In 1866 it was 69, and in 1865, 73½ millions. It will be perceived, therefore, that there has been a considerable decrease in the demands upon capital. The market for foreign stocks has been in a very inactive state, and prices have given way. The same may be said of bank securities; whilst the fall in the value of railway shares has been unusually severe. London and Brighton stock has declined from 86 to 60, Midland 123 to 102, Great Western 65 to 44, Caledonian 120 to 74, and Great Northern 120 to 108. The proposed amalgamation of the Brighton, South Eastern, and the Chatham and Dover lines, and the intention of the Midland Company to apply to Parliament to raise £6,000,000 additional capital, appear to have shaken public confidence as regards the ultimate value of railway property. The Bill passed in April for the abolition of time bargains has, to a great extent, failed in its intended effects. Though not so numerous as they were in 1866, these bargains have been sufficiently extensive to have a most damaging effect upon the property of the public; in fact, we believe that no legislative measure could effectually check a system not only evil, but pursued in and out of the Stock Exchange. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool in October has, no doubt, tended to create further distrust as respects the future. The dealings in Finance, Gas, and Steam Marine Insurance Companies, have been unimportant, whilst in miscellaneous securities they have been trifling, & at depressed values. The decline in the mania for investing in joint-stock enterprises has left free an enormous capital for the purposes of trade. Here, however, we are met by the absence of speculation. Its want has been severely felt in the manufacturing districts. The value of nearly all kinds of goods and produce has declined considerably, the abundance of money notwithstanding. On the whole, however, our export trade has been extensive; indeed, the only real deficiency in it has been to our Colonies. Perhaps we may add that it has been carried on on a sound and, we hope, progressive system. During the first eleven months our shipments were valued at £167,631,378, against £173,913,222 in the corresponding period in 1866. The imports in the ten months were £181,370,314, against £193,669,380, in the previous year. The heavy decline in our import trade has kept the foreign exchanges remarkably steady. We have it is true, shipped some large amounts in bullion to meet the conversion of the Spanish bonds and to pay for grain, but the actual drain upon our metallic resources has been trifling when compared with many former years. The direct shipments to the East have been only £258,904 in gold, and £643,927 in silver. We have, therefore, not had to contend with

heavy withdrawals to meet cotton payments in India. The figures representing our imports and exports given above are, it must be understood, based on lower values than in 1863. In that year, corn was cheaper than it now is. The high rates current for wheat, although we have a still a powerful competitor in the field for food, have brought us adequate supplies. For a time, therefore, prices have been kept in check, but any important decline in the importations would be followed by rising markets, owing to the limited stocks of produce in warehouse, and the inferior yield of the last crop of wheat. During the whole of 1868 we shall be compelled to import largely to supply the wants of the country, and we shall have to pay heavily for food. As a consequence, several millions in gold and silver will be required of us by continental and other growers of produce. We are not, however, apprehensive that the exchanges will be materially deranged, or that the stock of the precious metals, either here or in the Bank of France, will seriously decline. On the other hand, we can hardly anticipate any considerable increase in it, unless the trade of the United Kingdom should rapidly improve. At present, it is in a stagnant state, but most of the leading countries are barely supplied with British goods. The attempt on the part of the American Legislature to exclude us from participation in the markets of the United States has added to the depression in our woolen and other trades. Hence it is now purely a question of the price at which certain commodities can be laid down at New York to ensure a profitable return. The increase in the quantity of cotton grown in America this year has been an important feature in commerce. The low prices at which it has been offered have given great relief to our manufacturing industry, and enabled our shippers to sell freely in most quarters of the globe. The total imports of cotton into Liverpool have been 3,103,020 bales against 8,469,668 in 1866. These figures show that we have imported less cotton than in the previous year. Prices, however, have given way, and we have exported even our quantities of goods to the East and other large consuming countries. The future of the cotton trade may be readily traced out. The exports of cotton from Liverpool have been only moderate—viz., 826,181 bales against 893,616 in 1866. The consumption has been 2,439,710, against 2,361,010 bales last year. There has, therefore, been very little cause of complaint as respects the current of trade in the cotton districts. The stock remains at 465,000 bales, or rather less than last year at this. The supply in London is over 132,000 bales. We may, therefore, estimate the total quantity in the United Kingdom at about 637,000 bales. This stock will be freely operated upon for some time to come, but there will be no want of supply to meet all our requirements, although there is a prospect of an increase in the export trade in goods. Perhaps the home demand has never been in a sounder state than during the present year. Consumption has been observed in all departments of trade. Still, an enormous consumption has been going on, as is evident from the figures of imports and stocks. The cotton trade, owing, in a great measure, to the condition of the railway market, has been in a state of great depression. But it is satisfactory to find that production has been kept within moderate limits, and that the warrant system, which placed a fictitious value upon inferior iron, and consequently affected the market as a whole, has been almost wholly abolished. We could earnestly desire a revival in the demand for most commodities; but we should regret to see rising markets for some articles which even now are too high in price. The year has closed with a low value for cotton, wool, hemp, flax, &c. It has yielded enormous results as regards the precious metals, and filled our coffers with a supply of money greatly in excess of many former seasons. The unusually low range in discounts and in value of raw material must afford great support to our merchants generally. We, therefore, are inclined to anticipate an extensive trade in 1868.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

Subjoined is a table, affording a comparative view of the British Bank returns, the Bank of England rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of three years, corresponding with 28th December date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1858:—

	1858.	1863.	1867.	1867.
Circulation, including bank post bills	0,129,700	2,283,072	2,383,072	3,363,564
Public deposits	7,142,811	4,514,344	6,700,311	7,789,757
Other deposits	1,020,977	13,233,824	18,322,241	16,766,363
Government securities	7,411,222	12,111,222	12,111,222	12,111,222
Other securities	27,000,000	22,500,000	20,211,222	17,318,222
Reserve of notes and bullion	1,648,311	7,201,111	10,411,222	13,378,162
Gold and bullion	11,420,111	13,602,111	13,178,222	21,911,017
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.
Price of Consols	47½	67½	97½	92½
Average price of wheat	47½	67½	97½	92½
Exchange on Paris (100)	20 20	15 10	17 15	15 12½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 12½	16½	17 15	11 15 16
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 7½	13 9½	13 8½	13 9½

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN COTTON INTEREST.

THE following significant article is from a recent number of the New York Times:— We believe that American cotton has as many lives as a cat, but at the same time we believe it can in time be strangled to its ultimate death by persistent and determined efforts. The war, which killed almost everything else in the South, left it with a good deal of vitality, and though its prospects were somewhat damaged, but a little care was needed to make them again bright as ever. It then suffered in the social chaos that followed the war, and in the "demoralization"

tion" of those whose labors were necessary to its life. Still later, the sharpest pecuniary troubles affected its interests and its existence. Then Congress nearly taxed it to death. And all this time, while war was attacking it, friends deserting it, fortune forsaking it, and nature herself co-operating for its destruction, the rival cottons of other lands have been rapidly gaining in strength, and superseding the American article in the necessities of the world.

We believe, however, that, after all, American cotton has yet enough life left to overcome still other assaults—if they be not too heavy and rapid. To many observers, and to many of those who observe it nearest at hand, it seems prostrated almost beyond hope. Our accounts from different parts of the Southern States tell us that it is in its last throes—that whites as well as blacks are giving it up—and that, in any event, it is so far gone that it can hereafter show but a feeble vitality. We do not wonder at the prevalence of these opinions and feelings.

There certainly seems reason to believe that the present year will be even a harder one than the last for all who have anything to do with cotton. The letter of our Louisiana correspondent, given Monday, expressed what many of our Southern correspondents in other localities have written—that the planters, having lost on last year's labors are everywhere afraid to commit themselves to the culture of the next crop. The labor difficulties with their internal and external difficulties, have at last quite confounded them. And as the prospect of profit, which has sustained them through all the troubles of the past, is disappearing, there is no inducement to work for an interest which has no interest for them. If we can credit a quarter of what we hear from the South, we must believe that many thousands of planters, who have struggled on thus far, will this season give up the cotton culture as a hopeless and profitless and altogether intolerable undertaking. Then again the Northern capital, which everybody supposed would flow to the cotton fields of the South, to enrich all concerned, is not forthcoming. Two years ago a good many industrious Northerners, with limited means, went South to engage in cotton-raising; but inexperience, misfortune, loss and general bad success have discouraged and driven away nearly the whole of them.

Senator Sprague, in his recent speech, told how the poor East India cottons are now wrought up by improved treatment and machinery so as to produce fabrics equal to those made from the superior American article. Every year Liverpool looks less to America, and, still worse, has less necessity to look to America. A total cessation of the export from this country would produce little trouble in Europe. Our advices show that the production of the Indies, Egypt, and Brazil, will be larger than ever the coming season, and that it will be furnished cheaper than in previous years.

Under all these circumstances it may be hard to see where grounds of hope are to be found for the revival of American cotton. Looking at the immediate aspect of the question, our own hopes are not at all brilliant. We do not expect the present depression can be made to pass away at once. And yet we are persuaded that not much is needed to restore it to a new life, which will grow in vigor and vitality year by year.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

ON Wednesday night in the House of Assembly, at Toronto, Sir Henry Smith moved the second reading of his bill for the protection of game. He was himself an old sportsman, and had witnessed the gradual decrease of game. For many years past there had been a game law on the statute book; but there had been such tinkering at the game laws since the Union, that a new one was sadly needed. The preservation of game would be admitted to be a very important matter; but even with laws protecting game in their statute book the destruction and waste of game had been very great. He had been informed that in one instance recently, at the St. Clair Flats, 85,000 dozen of ducks' eggs, which had been found in the marsh, were carried off for sale. Again, during the summer season, when game could not keep 24 hours, large quantities were destroyed. Americans came over here, went into the woods, and slaughtered immense quantities of game—in too many cases merely for the sake of the skins. A gentleman from the section back of Cobourg had told him that not long since a couple of Americans penetrated that quarter and killed 130 deer, tore the hides off, and left the carcasses for the wolves. This wholesale destruction of game ought to be prevented. And not only had game been thus killed in large quantities and taken away, but strangers came here with lots of traps, spread themselves over the country, and ultimately carried off immense quantities of valuable furs, to the prejudice of Provincial hunters and the Indians of the country.

The bill was then read a second time, and on motion of Sir Henry, seconded by Mr. Tett, was referred to the following special committee with power to send for persons and papers and report thereon:—Macdougall, Galbraith, McCall (T. o. folk), Smith (Kent), Lyon, Scott (North Grey), and the mover.

By a degree of the President of Honduras, dated the 10th September last, the duty payable on the exportation of Indigo is reduced from four rials (2s.) to one rial (6d.) per arroba, or weight of 25 lbs.

Until lately the duties on anchorage and lights (one real or 2½d per ton for each) were levied only once on the voyage made by a vessel navigating to one or more ports in Spain. At present, in the case of steamers, those duties are doubled being exacted both on the inward and the outward voyage. The measure does not extend to sailing vessels; and it is applicable to national as well as to foreign flags.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT, QUEBEC.

Present:—STUART, J.

JURY TRIAL.

The Commercial Bank of Canada vs the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—The following are the questions submitted to the special jury in this case, with their answers:—

QUESTIONS.

No. 1.—Did the defendants, after entering into the said policy, and if so, when and where agree with the plaintiffs to extend the period fixed for the sailing of the ship in the said policy mentioned, and if so, to what further day?

No. 2.—Did the said ship *Thurcaston*, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, leave her moorings at Dinning's booms, within the port of Quebec, with the *bona fide* intention of at once prosecuting her voyage to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown?

Unless the above questions be answered in the affirmative, the following questions are not to be put to be submitted to the jury.

No. 3.—Was the said ship *Thurcaston*, at the time she so left her moorings at Dinning's booms, in all respects ready for sea?

No. 4.—When the said ship *Thurcaston* so left her moorings at Dinning's booms, were all the crew of the said vessel engaged, were some of the crew then on board the said vessel, and were the rest of them ready to embark as soon as the said vessel was towed out of Dinning's booms aforesaid?

No. 5.—Was the said ship *Thurcaston*, after she had so left her moorings at Dinning's booms, prevented by the accidents of navigation and stress of weather, from proceeding out of the port of Quebec until the twenty-sixth of that month?

ANSWERS.

No. 1.—The defendants did agree to the extension of time, to the 21st November, 1865, from the fifteenth of the said month, as appears on the margin of the original policy, signed by Theodore Hart, as their agent.

No. 2.—The ship *Thurcaston* did, on the 20th day of November, 1865, leave her moorings with the *bona fide* intention of at once proceeding on her voyage.

No. 3.—According to the custom of the port of Quebec, the ship was in all respects ready for sea when she left her moorings.

No. 4.—When the said ship left her moorings at Dinning's booms, her crew were all engaged, some were on board and the rest were ready.

No. 5.—She was.

The jury concur unanimously to the above answers, as so say they all.

(Signed)

GEO. B. HALL,
Foreman.

REPORT ON THE COLONISATION ROADS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,
Ottawa, March 1, 1867.

Honorable J. C. CHAPUIS,

Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the Colonization Works, executed in Lower Canada during the year 1866

However small the sums appropriated for the opening or completion of the several roads, they have not failed to produce results which, in many cases, exceeded the expectations of the friends of colonization. Settlers are always desirous of acquiring lots contiguous to the new arteries of colonization, and the old parishes are but too glad to send forth their redundant population into the townships, whenever the new roads open a way into the forest.

The aggregate length of roads opened in 1866, under the direction of this office, is 173 miles 22 arpents. Of this amount, 44 miles 25 arpents together with 84 miles 25 arpents previously opened, have been completed, making a total of 129 miles 22 arpents.

Bridges have been built, the roadway of which measures in the aggregate 8,607 feet. A distance of 14 miles 27 arpents has been crosswayed or laid with brush, besides which works, 104 miles 25 arpents of existing roads have been repaired or improved.

I feel sincere pleasure in stating that these several works have been accomplished, by the different superintendents, with economy and intelligence, aided by a thorough knowledge of the wants of the localities, and a wish to subserve the work of colonization. No doubt their exertions have great effect in securing the settlement of the new lines of road, and promoting the success of agriculture; and, as might be expected, their success has been in many places most satisfactory.

One circumstance there is, however, which, in many cases, proves an obstacle to the progress of settling and clearing new lands, deterring many from attempting this work in the townships. In the old parishes the subdivision of property is a habit so prevalent, and so deeply rooted, that children inheriting from their parents the most trifling bit of the paternal estate, persist in their attachment to their home in their native parish, either ignorant of the advantages they would find in the township, or at a loss of encountering, in the toil of clearing, difficulties too great to be surmounted. Accordingly, they settle on their paltry portion of their family property, and remain till a time comes when, the whole being overburthened with mortgages, they are driven to give it up to their creditors; then, and then only, they bend their steps towards the forest, oppressed by debt and totally destitute of the means of carrying on the first labor of clearing. Then they lose heart, and their next inevitable step is to emigrate to the United States, the natural consequence of their blindness and obstinacy. Had they entered the newly opened lands with some small capital, they might, in a few years, have become

the owners of a prosperous farm, and have escaped the unfortunate fever of emigration, which has made them exiles from their native land. The farmer ought not to delay his exodus from the old settlements until he has spent his last dollar, in which case he is almost sure to fail, and by his example to deter many of his fellow-countrymen from making the attempt—as the latter, not aware of the true cause of his failures, naturally attribute it to the poorness of the soil, or to difficulties with which he may be unable to cope.

Free grants of land can alone prevent these misfortunes, and turn our fellow-countrymen aside from the road to self-banishment. Many localities have been saved by this system of free grants and are indebted to it for their rapid progress. One example of which is that of Wotton, first settled in 1849, by Mr. Arcand, which had by 1851, that is, in five years, grown to two very populous parishes.

The system, when actively set at work, in certain sections, by the Government opening roads in different parts of the country, is one of the most certain means of checking the emigration of Canadians, and cannot fail to favor the progress of agriculture.

In former reports, I have had the honor to point out the importance of encouraging the opening of main lines of communication, and carrying out the scheme that led to the opening of the Taché Road.

In Gaspesia they feel the want of such encouragement to colonization. The a liue crossing the 4th or 5th range of the several townships is particularly required. Such a road would favor the settlement of a double range of parishes along the northern shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, as is the case along the St. Lawrence. The lands are magnificent, and the work of bringing them under the plough would attach to the soil a large body of young men, now addicted exclusively to the fisheries.

One impediment to colonization in these parts appears to be the monopoly enjoyed by the Gaspé Mining Company, who hold nearly the whole interior of Gaspesia. Settlers either absolutely refuse to buy from them, or hesitate to do so. This is a matter of regret. Government, in its anxiety to abate an evil, will no doubt devise means of remedying this, if such can be found.

In certain sections, as the eastern part of the Township of New Richmond, and the western side of Hamilton, the value of real estate has considerably increased, as well as population; and it is remarked that the rising generation are better skilled in agriculture than their fathers. These lands are rapidly preparing for settlers; roads penetrate the forest in various directions; bridges, some of them of considerable length, are constructed; comfortable dwellings are being built, as if by enchantment, and school-houses are being erected. All these things speak of progress. The population is French-Canadian.

The opening of a road from Quebec to Lake St. John is of great importance both to settlers and for the purpose of trade, and the friends of colonization will rejoice to hear that as a winter road it is accomplished.

The inhabitants of Hebertville have opened a winter road from that place to Belle Rivière Lake, about 26 miles from Métabetchouan, where it falls in with the main road to Lake St. John, diminishing the distance by seven leagues for themselves, as well as for the settlers of the Lower Saguenay.

Another line of communication which it is important to have completed is that from Quebec to the St. Maurice, in length not more than 20 leagues, passing through St. Raymond and Colbert.

This part of the country is watered by a considerable number of lakes and streams. The official returns inform us that the lands promise well for agriculture, and the climate is rather milder than that of Quebec. There is room for thousands of settlers. The sum of \$300 granted last year for the purpose, will be applied to the exploration of the district next summer.

It is desirable that the Taché Road should be finished as soon as the funds granted for the purpose render it practicable. The lands intersected by it are remarkable for their fertility. The country about Rimouski presents an immense field for the labors of the agriculturist. On the banks of the River Rimouski particularly there are magnificent groves of elm. The fertility of the soil seems inexhaustible. The size of the timber presents a store of natural wealth, which the settlers may turn to profitable account as an article of trade and industry. Accordingly the anxiety to take these lands is very great.

In the Township of Languevin colonization has made great progress, clearings having been made to the extent of 1200 arpents in four years and a half. In Ware 180 arpents have been cleared, and 1000 at Lake Etchemin. In Langevin the population has increased to 300 souls, and at Lake Etchemin to 400. Notwithstanding this remarkable progress, the state of the road is not such as it ought to be, and if it were improved, no doubt, twice or three times the extent of land would be taken up, as its excellence is well known.

The completion of the Etchemin Road, in Cranbourne, is a subject of great anxiety among the settlers, as it would bring about the settlement of the splendid lands in the southern part of the township, passing directly through the auriferous region of St. Francis and Cranbourne. There are considerable works in progress at the River Gilbert for crushing the quartz, and it is important that the lands in that quarter should be in the hands of native born citizens, rather than in those of foreigners.

The Townships of Mailloux, Roux, Bellechasse, and Daquam, stretching across the Mailloux Road, are ready for settlement throughout their whole extent, and the soil is admirable for agriculture. The lots on the grand line adjacent to the Mailloux Road have been nearly all taken, and, at certain places, settlers are resident as far back as the third and fourth ranges on each side. In Roux a church is in course of erection.

It is of extreme importance that the works on the Mason Road should be pushed forward, as it is indispensable to persons crossing the Laurentine chain of Mountains, and those seeking access to the immense

and magnificent territory so much celebrated as the field of colonization for the overflowing population of the north shore in the District of Montreal.

The Valley of Hautawa comprises an area of more than 5,000,000 acres of excellent and well-timbered land. The Rev. J. H. Hissard whose zeal for the colonization of this territory knows no abatement does not hesitate to declare that there is room for 40,000 families. This large estimate shows what might be expected by the Government from the settlement of this part of the country.

I cannot recommend too strenuously the appropriation of considerable sums for the opening of colonization roads since so much remains to be done, and as Lower Canada is destined to form a part of a large empire, and to become the pivot of a national representation, under a Federal regime, the interest and the honor of our section is concerned in the increase of our population and the clearing of our forest lands favoring colonization, the Government will receive a speedy and a rich return for the sums which are expended in the opening of roads.

I cannot conclude, sir, without noticing a fact which has come to my knowledge, and which affords a proof of the strong national feeling prevalent among Lower Canadians. Mr. Joseph Casavant, of St. Hyacinthe, a person who is not rich, but of competent fortune with a degree of liberality not exactly proportioned to his pecuniary resources, presented, last autumn, the sum of \$1200 for the promotion of colonization in the Township of Compton. This sum he deposited in the hands of the Curé of the place, to be loaned, without interest, to young settlers of sober and industrious habits, to assist them in settling and accomplishing the clearing of their lands. In a few years, the sums on which the advances are made will be repaid to the Curé then incumbent, who will loan them again to other settlers, and so on forever.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE, Acting Inspector of Agencies

CONCILIATION VERSUS STRIKE.

The following article is from the London Economist of the 28th ult. —

Mr. Mundella, an eminent employer of labour in the Midland counties, delivered last week at the Reform League Association a very valuable lecture upon the labour question. The usual defect of disquisitions upon this subject is, that they go over the old ground with which we are so familiar, and that, even when they speak intelligently, a person conversant with the subject can catch in a moment the essence of the speaker, and so divide pretty accurately what he is going to say. But Mr. Mundella, both in his lecture and in a pamphlet which he has written on the subject, describes a plan which is out of the way of common discussion, and which he has found in practice good.

The great difficulty of the subject is, the difficulty of knowing the true price of labour. Of any particular trade, it is usual to say that the price of labour ought to be the same as in any other trade; but this, if true, only shifts the difficulty for what then settles the price of labour in all trades. And in accurate science it is not true, for a rise or a fall in wages, when legitimate, must begin somewhere, and the trade which takes the lead ought not to be proscribed because it is the first in all. For almost all articles save labour, the cost of production settles the permanent price; a merchant says, "I can buy my yellow pine timber in America for so much per standard, on board; the freight will be so much; my profit at 20 per cent (say) will be so much, the whole adds up to such and such a sum, and at that I will sell." But in the value of labour, there is no equivalent help. A man does not add up the cost of his past and make that, or deduce from that the price of his present. A labourer who wants to sell a day's work, or a capitalist who has to buy a day's work, have no guide but the market competition; they can only attempt to determine how many capitalists want labourers and how much they want them, and how many labourers want work and how much they want it—a problem evidently most complicated.

Arbitration is often suggested, but even when what is meant is good the word is bad. It suggests a legal decision upon an antecedent right, it implies that there is some "just," "fair," "legitimate" rate of wages which an arbitrator, if accomplished enough could find. But there is no just price of labour any more than there is a just price of soap, the seller and the buyer in all articles must settle their bargain to suit their mutual desires, and they must do so in the sales of labour as much as in the sales of produce.

Others, again, answer the problem simply. They say—Trades' Unions are not wanted; the men need not be disappointed at not getting an increase of wages; new capital will flow into the trade if wages there are lower than in other trades, and the income of that capital will at once raise wages. But this argument, like many other arguments, may be turned the other way; it may be said, when masters propose a reduction—"You, too, need not be so anxious about it if you do not get the reduction now, you will get it soon"—that is, if you ought to get it. Supposing wages are higher in that trade than in other trades, capital will flow out of the trade and that which remains will be rewarded better. Of course, both these arguments are arguments of pure theory; no capitalist ever voluntarily submitted to pay more wages than he could help, because, even if he did so, wages would be gradually reduced by an inevitable diminution of competition; nor will labourers ever, to the end of the world, give up a claim to an augmentation of wages, because their successors, or even they themselves in later life, will have an increase by the gradual augmentation of employment. Both capitalist and operative always have looked to the present market, and not to the future market.

This is the point at which Mr. Mundella takes up the subject. He not only admits but maintains, that the mode of settling the proper amount of wages is by simple bargain, and he only tries to make it a friendly bargain instead of a hostile one as now it is so often since 1830, he and others have worked at Nottingham a joint council of operatives and capitalists, who after due argument, settle what shall be paid. These he calls courts of conciliation. As to their precise structure we own we are rather sceptical. We fear the critical question would be "Is the casting vote to be given to the master or is it to be given to the workmen?" As to the decision of any tribunal, we have great doubts, but as to the advisability of bringing the masters and the men together in friendly discussion upon this question there cannot be two opinions. Before a strike has occurred, it is far easier to reason calmly, than after a strike.

Of course," said Mr. Mundella "this had their difficulties. It sometimes happened that a new delegate would come in and his argument would perhaps take this form—'Surely to-day you would make very little difference to the master, whereas it would make all the difference to the men.' With such an argument as that was urged the way in which it was met was this: They had the actual samples of the native and foreign manufactures on the table before them with the prices; they went into the whole question of competition, and showed the delegate that with the facts as he demanded it was impossible to compete with the foreign trade. The experience of the last seven years had convinced him that nothing could contribute to the growth of trade so much as the existence of the legislative and representative body which he had described. If the workmen considered that they had any special grievance to complain of, special delegates were received from that branch of the trade, in addition to its representative at the board, and the very real business of the board was to receive and hear these delegates. They retired after stating their case, and the board deliberated and settled perhaps half-a-dozen questions, some important, some trivial, but which remaining unsettled would have led to irritation, and perhaps have produced strikes."

We doubt about the composition of the Nottingham board, but as to the desirability of some such board, and some such discussion, at all places, we have no doubt whatever.

COUNTY OF YORK ASSIZES.

The Hon. Judge HAGGARDY Presiding.

TODD VS. THE LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS is an action brought by the Royal Canadian Bank, as the assignee of plaintiff, for the recovery of the insurance on 2,600 bushels of wheat being part of 8,000 bushels destroyed by fire at Seaforth in March, 1857, in his warehouse or elevator. Todd transferred two warehouse receipts for the 2,600 bushels to the Royal Canadian Bank, and received an advance on them, giving two promissory notes at the time for the amount. He also gave as collateral security two policies of insurance on the grain given on the 13th December, 1856, by the defendants. He has since absconded, and is now in the States.

The defence was in substance that, after the insurance had been effected, an elevator, worked by horse-power, was erected on the building, and that no notice of such alteration was given to the company as required by the conditions printed on the back of their policies, that a large amount of grain had been shipped from the warehouse between the date of the policies and the fire, and that after the fire, the company learning of the loose manner in which Todd had transacted business, giving grain receipts to numerous parties, and raising money on them, for grain which he did not possess, enquired at the bank for information regarding Todd's standing, and were refused.

The prosecution showed that the addition of the elevator did not lead to the risk, and that the company's agent had visited it on different occasions without making objection to it. As to the amount of grain in store at the time of the fire, Todd was daily receiving more grain than he shipped, and his foreman, in company with a practical grain-buyer, had visited the bin in the premises represented to hold the bank's grain—two days before the fire—and found that it contained if anything, something more than 2,600 bushels. It was held, also, that banks were not empowered by law to exhibit depositors' accounts.

His Worship, in his charge to the jury, referred to the mischief produced (though unforeseen by its makers) by a clause in the new Banking Act, by which warehousemen can obtain advances from banks on receipts drawn by them to themselves on their own property in store. This power in the hands of dishonest men is a fertile source of fraud, as such receipts can be given and the money raised on them for property which has no existence, and has already been a fruitful source of litigation.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$3,173 4s.

R. A. Harrison Q. C. for the plaintiff Messrs Galt and Henderson for the defendant.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF LANCA-SHIRE.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

THE success which followed the establishment of the Equitable Pioneers' Co-operative Society at Rochdale, about twenty years since, has begotten a host of imitators. Some have failed, others succeeded the result being that at the close of 1865 according to the statement of the registrar of friendly societies, 762 of these institutions were in existence, and that 76 were dissolved during the currency of 1865. Two hundred

and sixty-four societies had their rules certified during the latter year. These being new undertakings, would bring the total up to 840 for England and Wales, if we understand Mr. Todd's statistics aright. With regard to their working, we have only the particulars of "the societies," a large number having neglected to send to the registrar their annual accounts. This negligence for the future will not be unpunished. By 30 and 31 Vic c. 117 a penalty of not more than 4s. nor less than 2s. will be imposed on every society which fails or refuses to make out and transmit its annual account. This is a power which the registrar will doubtless use to the benefit of the public, and for the completion of his yearly reports to Parliament. Short as the return before us is of completeness, yet it shows that on the 31st December, 1865, there were 173,432 members of co-operative societies, and that the money "turned in" in the course of the year was between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000—figures which indicate the growing importance of the principle involved in these associations. Lancashire is the birth-place and genial home of co-operation. In our county many societies flourish, though of course, all do not bear equal fruits. Counting all, there are 144 societies, but many are small. These would occupy in tabulation more space than we should care to bestow therefore we limit the following selections to such associations as have 300 members and upwards.

The principal co-operative societies of Lancashire as they stood on the 31st December, 1860

Table with 5 columns: Registered Office of Society, No. of members, Goods bought in 1860, Goods sold in 1860, Profits realized in 1860. Lists societies like Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, etc.

In this account there are 40 societies represented, numbering 73,000 members, and they sold goods in the course of the year amounting to £1,500,000 and a fraction over, hence under the last-named phase, they equalled one-third of the aggregate sales of the Kingdom. The accounts are usually audited once a quarter by members, and occasionally by non-members. In the matter of realized profits, the last column of the statement is probably an unreliable exponent for comparing one society with another, and for this reason, that the price fixed on articles over prime cost, we believe, varies. The stores may be distributed at a small advance to cover working expenses and depreciation, or, they may be sold at the market price of the place, and the members receive their advantage periodically in the shape of dividends.

The profits are usually applied to Inters' on shares, dividends to members, occasionally to non-members, depreciation of stock, reserve fund, and not unfrequently to the payment of an item termed "educational," which we believe is not meant for schooling in the ordinary sense but for the maintenance and supply of a reading-room—a very pleasing adjunct to some of these undertakings. The sums applied to the purpose are generally moderate, varying between £20 and £50. But in one or two instances they are much larger. The Midham Society (King street) devoted last year £217 to the "educational fund," and the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers no less than £681 to "education." The Rawtenstall Society gave out of their profits 453 for "library and newsroom." The oldest, the most prosperous, and the type followed by other organizations—the Equitable Pioneers—deserves a few more words than we can give to the others. At the latest date officially published these were the principal circumstances recorded: Established in 1814, it had 6,248 members on its books at the close of 1863. During the year, 665 new members joined and 753 old ones withdrew, hence the clear accounts over withdrawals amounted to 570 members. The shares are £1 each, the total received from that source during the society's existence was £51,988. The withdrawing members in 1863 took out of their share the large sum of £39,729. The share capital

amounted to £97,493, the loan capital was small, £418, but the interest received on loans was £70. The amount paid by the society for interest during this year was £3,823. The rate of interest is not stated, but at 6 per cent. the same would pay for a loan of £70,000 for twelve months. Cash paid for goods purchased was £22,248; goods sold, £244,122; profit realized, £31,931. The profit was thus applied:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest (£3,823), Dividend on purchases (£2,823), Etc.

The whole of the working expenses for the year, that is to say, wages, rent, rates, and taxes, and incidental repairs, &c., was £7,795 which upon the value of the goods sold is equivalent to £3 2s 6d. per cent. The cash in hand figured at the respectable amount of £25,731. The assets of the society were valued at £20,889 which for the convenience of re-remembering we will call £20,000, and the total liabilities at £1 Credit is neither given nor taken, and the society's accounts are subjected to a quarterly scrutiny by auditors chosen from among the members.

The North of England Co-operative Society counts far more members than the Pioneers, namely 31,031, but their transactions, though very considerable, are less than the Rochdale Society by £70,000 or more in the year.

Of the two or three societies in Lancashire which have entered the field as co-operative manufacturers and capitalists we have said nothing. The distributive societies whose function is to buy at wholesale prices, and then divide them among the members according to the wants of each individual, require but common prudence, skill and honesty in working to obtain success. Need us such qualities are in all business undertakings that are to be remunerative, there is something much beyond them required when work-people contend as competitors with great capitalists. The co-operative store is a simple prudential arrangement the co-operative factory must be a much more complex enterprise, the prudence of which in any case actual trade can prove. The Rochdale Co-operative Corn-mill shews upon a sale of £202,000 worth of goods, £18,000 profit, but this Society are general dealers also, and what they gained as millers only we cannot say. The co-operative Cotton Factory in same town made sales to the extent of £1,500,000; the realised profits were £4,629. This concern appears to be confined to spinning and manufacturing cotton.

Within these two or three years the principle of co-operative stores has found favor with certain sections of the middle classes in London. The civil servants of the crown have established two large stores under different names. The first was formed in the city, and the second at the West-end. The city store is open to the Government clerks and to any of their friends whom they may choose to nominate. The West-end society reckons a more opulent class among its members than the earlier institution. Membership is strictly confined to government employees, clergymen and officers of the army and navy. The success of both has been great beyond all anticipation, and the naturalization of the co-operative principle in buying and selling has been thus fairly inaugurated with a class in the social rank above those with whom it originated. For the good reason London must thank the Rochdale pioneers.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1866, 1867. Lists various merchants like Baker, Poplam & Co., Ma. Kemble, J. G. & Co., etc.

WE are unable as yet to chronicle any improvement in this branch of the wholesale business of this city. The past week has been as dull as any of its predecessors and everything remains in statu quo.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of the imports of the leading articles for the years 1863 and 1867 at the Port of Montreal:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1866, 1867. Lists Woolens, Cottons, Linens, Silks, Satins & Velvet, Fancy Goods.

From these figures it would appear that the imports at this port of dry goods has very much decreased in 1867 as compared with 1863. In value, they undoubtedly have, but in estimating the quantities imported we must also take into consideration the very great decline in the price of cotton goods which has taken place since the commencement of 1863. And in making any calculation as to the stocks of goods remaining over in Canada, it must not be overlooked that the cities of Toronto and Hamilton have received direct goods to a much greater extent in 1867 than during 1866. From all we can learn of the stocks held here, and of those held by country merchants all through the Provinces, from travellers and others best qualified

to give an opinion, it is still our belief that what we previously stated is true, and that trade is exceedingly hampered by the over stocks now on hand; and we reiterate our warning to all concerned to make their purchases with prudence and caution.

MONEY MARKET.

WE do not note any change in the tone of the money market. Caution is exercised as to the quality of the paper offered, but there is no difficulty in getting discounts at previous rates, where the security is good.

We regret to have to notice that rumours tending to injure the credit of some of the very best and most solvent houses, not only in this city, but in the Dominion, have been set afloat by some malicious person or persons, whom it has proved impossible so far to identify. Most fortunately, the firms against whom these slanderous insinuations have been secretly broached forth, are almost without exception in a position too secure to suffer positive injury; nevertheless, the attempt to do the injury is none the less base and criminal because it has failed in its intended effect. Sterling Exchange is steady at 110 for 60 day Bank Drafts, with not very much doing.

GOLD in New York fluctuates within a narrow range, a little below or above 140, closing a little under that figure. Greenbacks are now worth 7 1/2c to 7 1/4c, and Banks drafts on New York 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.

SILVER is unchanged, buying at 4 1/2 and selling at 4 3/4 per cent. discount.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Quotation. Includes Bank on London, Private, Bank in New York, Gold Drafts, Gold in New York, Silver.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Lists various grocery merchants like Leitch, C. H. & Co., Kinran & Kinloch, etc.

BUSINESS has been almost stagnant during the week, and no transactions except of merely retail extent are reported. Prices are nominally the same as previously quoted.

For a comparative statement of the value of imports at this port for 1866 and 1867 of the leading articles of Groceries and Liquors we refer to other columns. There was a decline in the importations of Wine in 1867 of about \$75,000; of Brandy, \$104,000; of Raw Sugar, \$80,000; of Molasses, \$181,000; of Tea, \$204,000. An increase took place in Gin of about \$78,000, in Refined Sugar of \$18,000; in Manufactured Tobacco of \$24,000; in Cigars of \$60,000; in Dried Fruits of \$78,000.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Lists Black & Locke, Bryson, Campbell, etc.

BUSINESS remains quiet yet active the past week. There has slightly improved without being in any way active.

SPANISH SOLE—Has been sold rather more freely, at prices according to quality, from under lowest to highest quotations.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Good stocks of good average would find ready sale.

HARNESS—There has been no particular demand.

WAXED UPPER—Very little call, and such as exists is at still lower prices, consumers demanding concessions.

KIP—Canadian wholly neglected.

BUFF AND PEBBLED—Have been sold more liberally, ordinary stock as low as 12c. to 14 1/2c. for buff and about 15c for pebbled.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Demand has been only limited.

CALFSKINS.—Some few sales at reduced figures have been made.

SKINS.—Are lower, very little inquiry however, except for light of good quality.

SHEEPSKINS.—No change.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Lists Crathern & Caverrhill, Evans & Evans, etc.

WE make no change whatever in quotations this week. Business is still without animation. There is as yet no demand for heavy goods, nor for hardware proper, although for nails and some classes of Canadian manufactures orders are coming in more freely. For Cut Nails, the demand is good, and travellers are receiving liberal orders at our quoted prices, most of the business done being at \$2.12c, four months. Large contracts for future delivery are made at \$3.

The imports of Hardware at this port for 1867 have been large, and are as follow:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows 1867 (\$1,161,037) and 1866 (1,035,416) with an increase of \$125,621.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Lists Aikin & Kirkpatrick, Black & Locke, etc.

FLOUR.—With liberal receipts for the season, and no revival in demand, holders begin to feel more anxious, and court offers which are readily accepted, if at all approaching late rates. There is, however, no speculative feeling, and retailers cannot be induced to lay in supplies in advance, so that the volume of business has been on the same restricted scale as previously noted. Little actual variation in the value of Fancies or Extras has taken place, about previous rates being obtained for the little changing hands. Superfines, however, have partially given way, and even at the quoted reduction only a chance sale can be effected. Strong brands alone command attention, and at the close were pressed at \$7.40 to \$7.60, a few single hundreds of the choicest going for \$7.45. Ordinary, together with brands from Western Wheat, are purely nominal, being offered at \$7.30 to \$7.40, without attracting attention. The lower grades are in small supply, though the turn lower, have maintained a high relative value; rates paid, however, being various according to sample. Bags.—There is little offered except in the hands of the local millers, and but slight change beyond a more restricted demand can be noted, we still quote \$3.60 to \$3.70 for fair to choice samples.

OATMEAL.—The supply coming in is from the surrounding farmers, which is bought on the street and packed by dealers; prices are, therefore, somewhat various, owing to wide diversity in quality.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Beyond an occasional car, we have no sales to note, rates are nominally \$1.62 to \$1.70, with drooping tendency. Pease.—No arrivals of note and rates on the spot are practically nominal; 95c per 60 lbs. would be paid for good samples, and for spring delivery there are buyers at 96c to 97c. Oats are firm and active; recent sales have been at 45c, but most holders are now firm at 46c to 47c. Barley maintains its former value with good demand and a strong market.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—There is a fair consumptive demand for Mess, and a slight improvement in value may be noted; late transactions have been at \$19 to \$19 25, while for single barrels and retail lots \$19 60 is obtained. Other grades may be quoted 50c respectively higher, with restricted demand. Hogs.—Receipts continue to increase, and buyers as usual under like circumstances operate cautiously, and while there is no quotable decline, great difficulty is experienced in effecting sales at satisfactory rates. Packers still hold off, finding that better terms can be made in the American markets. A little is being done in Bacon, but the market is almost wholly dependant on the consumptive demand. If, however, the expectations of an early close to receipts be realized, there will be an ample demand for all offered before the season finally closes, while, on the other hand, a temporary overstocking may for a time affect prices. Lard continues dull at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Butter.—Speculation, which had mainly to do with the recent activity, has been entirely killed by the unlooked for continuance of heavy receipts, and all kinds are neglected and lower, demand being entirely restricted to single packages of choice which can be had at a decline of 2c. to 3c. on late rates.

ASHES.—Notwithstanding limited receipts, the market has continued dull and drooping, owing to the absence of orders, and the few private operators having the market in their own hands. Closing rate for firsts at \$5.20 to \$5.25; Seconds and Thirs at \$4.50 and \$4.50 respectively. Pearls have been neglected, or only taken at a decline; latest reported sales \$5.50 to \$5.65 for firsts, and \$5.60 for seconds.

STATEMENT OF BANKS.

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending December 31st, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Table of Bank Statements for Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Columns include Name of Bank, Capital (Authorized, Paid up), Liabilities (Promissory Notes, Balances due to other banks, Cash deposits not bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest), and Total Liabilities.

STOCK MARKET.

Table of Stock Market prices. Columns include Closing prices and Last Week's Prices. Lists include Banks (Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, etc.), Railways (G.T.R. of Canada), Mines & Co., Bonds (Government Debentures), and Exchange rates.

ASSETS.

Table of Bank Assets. Columns include Name of Bank, Cash, Bullion, and Provincial Notes; Land or other property; Government securities; Promissory Notes or Bills of other banks; Balances due from other banks; Notes and Bills discounted; Other debts due to the bank not included under foregoing heads; and Total Assets.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table of Assignees Appointed. Columns include Name of Insolvent, Assignee, and Name of Assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table of Applications for Discharge. Columns include Name, Residence, and Date.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table of Receipts of Produce. Columns include Item (Wheat, Flour, Corn, etc.), For the week ending Tuesday, and From the 1st January to corresponding period 1867.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table of Prices of Grain. Columns include Flour, Superior Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc., and Average Prices on various dates (Thurs. 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th).

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table of Writs of Attachment Issued. Columns include Defendant's Name and Residence, Plaintiff's Name, and Date.

The duties on the importations of various kinds of food into Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands have been abolished.

The new Russian Customs' tariff will not be brought into operation till the 1st January, 1869.

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

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 1868.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JANUARY 23, 1868.

JAN. 17, 1868. HALIFAX.

Main table of weekly prices with columns for Name of Article, Current Rates, and various sub-sections like Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, and Produce.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY MONTREAL

Table of market prices for country goods including flour, grain, herring, and various oils.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
 SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
 No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
 and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Sole Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

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

Offer for Sale:

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

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

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Minister of Finance and Chairman
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