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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

No. 46.

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

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

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS
TRIMMINGS, &c. 5 and 7, Kocouet street, and
Ormeau 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. 83-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, Vialle Montaigne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Building, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
2-ly

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

205 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 assort ment of F-annel
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 trails Figs boxes
Oranges and Lemons, boxes and trails almonds, q-rcks
-berry Wine, with a large and general assortment of
English and French Groceries, and balance cargo of
Sugar and Molasses ex St Joseph, from Barbados,
West Indies 1-ly

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



FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
832, 834, & 836 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.
See next Page. GREENE & SONS. 1-ly

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

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c. Office, No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-ly

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD &
Co. Sh. Thread, Cutting Twine, and all kind of
Machine and Linn Threads.
W. HORNSELL & Co.—Seine Twines.
G. & W. WAITES.—Colored and other Twines.
Wm. CLARKE & Sons.—Needles, &c.
J. & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Fles and Tools.
STAPLENS & Co.—San Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Julien 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. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
354 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated, A. D., 1820.
 Dividend for 1867, 60 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1865 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.
 Dividends are paid down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death. A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's age.
 CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO., General Agents. 23-1y
 Montreal, 1867.

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

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

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

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

ROBERT SEATH,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, Montreal. 31-1y

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street, MONTREAL.

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

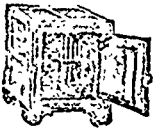
JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty 1-1y

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

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDEAF. D. L. LOCKERBY. 8-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 258 & 230 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets MONTREAL. 1-1y

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.
IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
GREENE & SONS,
 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,
 1-1y Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

Have removed to these commodious and central premises corner of **COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.**
 Consignments of GRAIN FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, CHEESE, ASHER, 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, BARK, 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. 2-1y

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 MONTREAL,

Is prepared to furnish
WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5½c. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c per lb
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-1y

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

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

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

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 7-1y MONTREAL

HIBBARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
 and Importers of Gussot Webs and Shoo Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Belting,
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

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

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE:
 Hhds } Prime Barbadoes Sugar
 Tierces }
 Puns do Cuba Molasses
 Puns do do Rum
 Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior vintage, 1863).
 Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings
 Boxes Smoked Herrings
AND DAILY EXPECTED:
 Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish
 Hhds Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.
 Montreal, Oct. 17, 1867. 1-1y

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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

LaRIVIERE & BOURDEAU,
IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun)
 233 and 235 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 23-3m

B. C. JAMESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c. No. 8 Corn Exchange Buildings, St JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 50-1y

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.
 In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons \$8.22½ per keg.
 25 tons and over \$3.12½ per keg
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment 20c. per keg.
 2 lb and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being a towel in assortment) 40c. per keg.
 Terms 4 months, or 8 per cent for cash.
H. W. IRELAND,
 BROKER.
 18

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.....\$ 9.00
- 1. Selected10.00
- 2. Assorted..... 8.00
- 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

WHOLE ROBES:

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

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.

BAKER, FOPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.

J. R. BAKER.
B. FOPHAM.

25-ly

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.

THOMAS PECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES

No. 391 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fra. Xavier st.

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. Molton, Montreal.
- Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
- " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
- " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
- Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
- Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
- Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
- Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
- Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do.

20-

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly

MONTREAL.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

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

JAMES DONNELLY,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY
GOODS, 3 Dominion Buildings, McGill Street,
Montreal. 86-3m

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

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

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

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

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
490 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

W. & R. MUIR,

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

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

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

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

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

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

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

R. DUNN, FISH & CO.,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, &c.,
55-3m 40 St Paul Street, Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 393 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL.
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

JOSEPH MAY,

EXPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
493 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 61-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

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

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

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

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Lace, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silestas, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, 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, Linon Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
Ribbons, Peauils, Siatas.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for
a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.

364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY

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

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

1867 IRELAND'S 1867
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FROM

Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St.
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On opening of Navigation the following First Class
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OSPREY Capt. SMITH.
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(now composite steamer now building at
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The above steamers, having first class accommoda-
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summer months, a cheap and comfortable mode of
travelling, and give merchants quick dispatch in the
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THE STEAMER CITY OF LONDON,

will be continued as last year in the Lake Erie trade,
viz.—From Montreal to Forts Doyer, Burwell, Byrcoe,
Bruce, and Stanley, calling at Hamilton and Toronto
as the trade may require.

Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. D. MACKAY.....(MacKay' Wharf), Hamto
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NORRIS & NERLON..... St. Catharines.
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WADDELL & PEARCE,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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IRON STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,
 Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford Yorkshire Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Moulton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hookley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippitt & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, successors to Bliven, Mead & Co., New York.
N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, constantly on hand.

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.
J. H. MCONEY,
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 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.

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 Consignments of Produce and General Merchandize solicited. Returns promptly made, and incidental expenses avoided.
 Orders for the purchase of Produce or Merchandize of any description carefully attended to, and goods forwarded according to instructions.
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ROBERT MILLER,
 (late R. & A. Miller)
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
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 Importer and Dealer in
 SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHAIRES & WALL PAPERS,
 AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.
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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,
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 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Com. panies, and returns all profits to the insured who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent., or half their premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.
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 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
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 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

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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.
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PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
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 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
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 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,690
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ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

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FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
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 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

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 The Course of Instruction includes Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Telegraphy and Phonography. Circulars containing full information as to terms, &c. on application.
 3m-32 **J. TASKER, Principal.**

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
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DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 495 ST. PAUL STREET,
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 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 800 pairs Blankets.
 80 bales American Cotton Yarn.

OGILVY & CO.,
 Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
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WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 389 to 396 ST. PAUL STREET,
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 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
 &c., &c., &c.,
 AND
 Manufacturers of Choice FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS. GINGER WINES, BITTERS, &c.,
 For which the Paris Exposition of 1867 awarded a
BRONZE MEDAL

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
FIFTY BALES
 Grey, Brown, and White
WINEY BLANKETS,
 For sale low to the trade, by the bale of 60 of 100 pairs
WINNING, HILL & WARE,
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HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
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 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

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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,
CAVEHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly 69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLET
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASKET-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.

Hyaline Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white
 or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
 on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at
 the Office, 333 St. Paul Street.
 41-ly **A. MOK 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 29, 1867. 1-ly

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemelin 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.

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867

We give elsewhere a synopsis of the Commercial
 Bank Bill now before the Committee on Banking,
 &c. It will probably pass with some few trifling al-
 terations, and the prospects of the Bank are considered
 as very much improved, so that its stock has advanced,
 20 being now bid for it freely, and sales are reported
 as high as 25.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and
 Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the
 month of October, 1867, and for the four months end-
 ing the 31st October:—

Revenue—Customs.....	\$969,969
Excise.....	237,247
Bill Stamp Duty.....	5,167
Post Office.....	41,674
Public Works.....	61,730
Miscellaneous.....	123,679
Revenue for October.....	\$1,444,468
" " July.....	1,076,462
" " August.....	1,162,175
" " September.....	1,922,253
	\$6,615,346
Expenditure for October.....	\$1,316,123
" " July.....	1,446,591
" " August.....	718,915
" " September.....	778,056
	\$4,259,685

In anticipation of the expected increase in the Cu-
 stoms duties by the extension of the Canadian tariff to
 the Lower Provinces, large quantities of imported
 goods have, during the past two weeks, been taken out
 of bond. On one day \$30,000 were paid into the
 Custom House at St. John, N.B.

THE NARROW GAUGE TO HAVE A TRIAL.

It would seem as if the narrow gauge system was
 going to have a fair trial in Toronto. The time
 for commencing to build railways is over for this year;
 but next year, if all goes well, two lines—the Toronto,
 Grey and Bruce, and the Toronto and Nipissing—
 will be inaugurated on that principle. About the
 same time, no doubt, the great Intercolonial road will
 be begun, and then if that line is built on the broad
 gauge and in the old style, the Dominion will have an
 excellent opportunity of contrasting the respective
 merits of the two systems. We all know by expe-

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of 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 Agents—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S. 9-ly

perience what the broad gauge costs, how it wears and
 how it works; what it costs in the first place for con-
 struction, and in the second place for maintenance.
 But the narrow gauge is new in this country, and,
 like all novelties, it promises great things. In coun-
 tries where it has received an exhaustive trial, how-
 ever, it has worked well, and that is encouraging. It
 would seem as if there was a great diversity of opin-
 ion with regard to the question of gauges. In
 England they have the 4 ft. 8½ in. and the 7 ft.; in
 Ireland the 5 ft. 3 in. On this Continent we have the
 5 ft. 6 in. and the 4 ft. 8½ in. In Queensland, Austra-
 lia, in Norway and Sweden, and in India, they have
 adopted the 3 ft. 6 in. Well, of all these gauges it may
 be confidently affirmed that the widest pay the worst
 and the narrow the best. The 7 ft. gauge in England
 is about to be reduced to 4 ft. 8½ in.; and in Canada
 the 5 ft. 6 in. Grand Trunk does not pay in proportion
 to its width. In the States we find it is such lines as
 the New York Central, which is only 4 ft. 8½ in., that
 pay the best. In Australia and India, Norway and
 Sweden, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines are the best in use. All
 this goes to establish the superiority of the narrow
 over the broad gauge.

The first advantage of the narrow gauge is the di-
 minished cost of construction. In the earthworks,
 cuttings, culverts, bridging and ties, a saving of nearly
 one-half is effected. Such lines adapt themselves to
 the natural surface of the country in a greater degree
 than broad roads. The grades can be twice as steep,
 and the curves twice as sharp, without any increase in
 the resisting power. Thus, while one mile of per-
 manent way on the 5 ft. 6 in. line would cost, say, at
 the least, \$10,000, one mile narrow gauge would only
 cost \$5,000. Here is a direct saving of \$5,000 a mile,
 and this in a line of hundreds of miles in length repre-
 sents a very large capital. The total cost of building
 a 5 ft. 6 in. road, and equipping it, has been estimated
 by Mr. Sandford Fleming at \$40,000 per mile. The
 total cost of building and equipping a narrow gauge
 line, has been estimated by Sir Chas. Fox, Mr. Frank
 Shanly and Mr. Boyd, of New Brunswick, at \$15,000
 per mile. The difference between \$40,000 and \$15,000
 per mile must strike any one as a strong argument in
 favor of the narrow gauge.

But it may be said that a narrow gauge would not
 be sufficient for the wants of the country. Never-
 theless, this is a mistake. The London and North
 western Railway in England, which is 4 ft. 8½ in., car-
 ries more passengers and freight than the Great West-
 ern of the same place, which is 7 ft. gauge. And the
 New York Central, 4 ft. 8½ in., carries more freight
 on the Grand Trunk, which is 5 ft. 6 in. But at 2½

events, for opening up such new countries as the North-Western and North-Eastern Counties about Toronto the narrow gauge would have capacity enough. As a proof of this we may point to the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood over 100 miles in length. This line, which is on the 5 ft. 6 in. principle, does not carry a hundred thousand tons of freight a year, and the capacity of the narrow line would, at all events, be double that. The same may be said of all the railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These lines are 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and Mr. Boyd, Government Engineer, speaking of them says pointedly after quoting the statistics of what work they do,—"A line of 3 ft. 6 in. would so far have accommodated all their traffic, quite as well as the present 5 ft. 6 in. lines."

The natural deduction from these fatal admissions is that it would have been wiser to have commenced with a cheap narrow gauge, than with an expensive broad one. If this plan had been followed millions of dollars would have been saved, the public burdens would have been lighter, and the public would have been as well served. In but too many instances the Provinces commenced house-keeping with too expensive establishments; and the sooner we reduce expenses and get into the way of constructing our public works in a cheap and efficient manner—in a manner suitable to our own wants, necessities and means—the better it will be for us. In the construction of the Intercolonial road, we hope that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated. If they are, it would be better for the Dominion to have a good International macadamized road, instead of a bad railroad.

There is one more point noticeable in connection with the proposed railways from Toronto to Grey and Bruce, and from Toronto to Nipissing, namely it is intended to build them on the small contract principle. That is—instead of giving one contract to one person or firm, for the construction of the entire road, the line will be divided into small sections, and a separate contract will be given out for each section to a separate individual. By this means the people along the route will construct the lines, and the money will be spent among them. Economy also will be secured by this plan, and no doubt the work will be as well done at all events, as if it had been entrusted to one contractor, who of course would sell out to a second, who would sub-let it to a third who in his turn would adopt the very plan of small contracts, which it is proposed to adopt in the first instance.

On former occasions we advocated the adoption of this plan in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. We have also advocated the introduction of the cheap and narrow gauge principle into the Dominion. Since then the subject has been much discussed in public, and one of the results that have been obtained is a clear knowledge of the melancholy fact, that in the Province of Ontario, and no doubt in the Province of Quebec, and certainly in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, costly railways on the broad 5 ft. 6 in. gauge have been constructed, and have been in use for years, and they have not done per annum the work that could have been done on cheap narrow gauge lines. In other words, the capacity of narrow gauge railways is fully equal to all the freight and passengers that have been carried over the broad gauge. We have thus been burdening trade and commerce, increasing our taxes, hampering our resources, retarding our industries and piling up millions of debt in the construction of works which are evidently too costly to pay. We purchased and are feeding an elephant to do the work of a donkey. Is it not time that we learned wisdom?

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Province of Nova Scotia is the only one which does not cordially accept the Union, and certainly its representatives, both in the Parliament of the Dominion and in the Local Legislature, are making considerable outcry against it. One of them in Parliament describes the position of Nova Scotia to be like that of a young lady betrothed against her will, kicking, equipping and squealing against the consummation of the engagement. This is undoubtedly the present attitude of the Province and we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that this state of things has arisen, not so much from any injury the Union is likely to inflict on Nova Scotia but from the manner in which the project has been carried. Had the same course been pursued there as in New Brunswick, we

believe the same result would have followed. Mr. Tilley promptly laid the scheme before the people. At first, both he and the scheme were defeated, the people not having had sufficient time to consider it fully; but at the following election, Mr. Tilley carried the country, and so also at the recent elections. In Nova Scotia, where public opinion was much divided on the question, the Government steadily resisted placing the scheme before the people. This unwise policy not only aroused the indignation of the people but made them believe that some injustice must be about to be inflicted upon them when the Union party was afraid to come forward and discuss the question on its merits. This is the mistake which has been committed in Nova Scotia. It was skillfully made use of by the politicians opposed to the Government, who carried all the recent elections with one exception, and thus brought about the present awkward situation of affairs.

The question arises—what will be the result of this antagonism? We have great faith that if wise counsels prevail, Nova Scotia will become reconciled. That a protest will be carried by Mr. Howe and his friends to the Imperial Government during the ensuing summer, is not a matter of doubt. This protest will probably receive the signatures of all the members both of the Federal and Local Legislatures, with two or three exceptions in each; but what will the Imperial Government reply? It takes no great foresight to understand that. It will doubtless be to this effect:—"Gentlemen,—This measure of Confederation has been carried in a strictly constitutional manner, receiving the approval of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and whilst giving due attention to the petitions of so many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia as you represent, we cannot repeal an Act which we conceive so necessary both for Imperial and Colonial interests, until, at least, a fair trial has demonstrated that some injustice or injury has been done to your Province." What then? Why, Mr. Howe and his colleagues will have to afford the Union the trial so reasonably claimed for it, and that being the case, we have very few fears as to what the ultimate result will be.

So far as the British North America Act is concerned, Nova Scotia certainly fares quite as well as, if not better than, the other Provinces. As has been stated in Parliament, a better case could be made out in favour of Ontario being treated unfairly than Nova Scotia. However important the Maritime Provinces may be, and we are not inclined to underrate their importance, they are comparatively poor as compared with Ontario, and certainly in a Union the poorer Provinces are likely to gain more than the rich. In the future before us, we incline to the belief that Nova Scotia will become one of the most prosperous parts of the Dominion. It will be the seaboard frontage of the new nationality we are establishing. This fact, of itself, must add greatly to its importance and prosperity. It must result in a large increase of trade with the West, and we see no good reason why it should decrease its foreign traffic. The statistics of 1876-'77, which have just been published, show how rapidly the trade between Ontario and Quebec and the seaboard Provinces is increasing. By consulting the returns for the last two years, we find that British North America sold to Canada in '65-'66, the value of \$857,922, in '66-'67, \$1,168,373—showing an increase of trade of \$250,341, or over 25 per cent. We sold to them in '65-'66, \$1,071,116 and in '66-'67, \$3,519,197—increased \$1,978,081, or considerably over 100 per cent. These figures afford good grounds for hope that our trade will yet swell to large dimensions, and cement the Union by interest and feeling as it is now in name.

If Nova Scotia were now to go out of the Union, we do not believe it would be long until she wanted to be in again. She could hardly expect Halifax to be made the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway if she now cut herself adrift. From all these considerations, we feel assured that Nova Scotia will not secede, but as soon as public opinion becomes reconciled to the change, and the excitement of the late election dies away, Mr. Howe and friends will take more reasonable grounds than they occupy at present. If they do and Nova Scotia comes loyally to accept the Union, we predict for it a great future. When we consider its position as the frontage of Confederacy, when we remember its valuable shipping and fisheries, and when we take into account its iron and coal, so necessary to manufacturing industry, we have little doubt that it will become the New England of Canada, and one of the most influential and prosperous parts of the Dominion.

THE POSTAL BILL.

THE Postal Bill, laid before the Senate last Wednesday, is very voluminous. It repeals all laws at present in force in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but provisionally continues the existing post office arrangements and commissions. Existing bonds, contracts, &c. are to continue in force, as well as all departmental regulations, unless abrogated by this Act.

Section 7 and subsequent sections define the duties and powers of the Postmaster-General, provide for the appointment of Post Office Inspectors, a Deputy Postmaster-General, and other officers, and prescribe their salaries shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General, subject to the provisions of any Act relating to the civil service. Power is given to the Postmaster-General to negotiate and arrange for the conveyance of mails between Canada and the West Indies, or between Canada and Newfoundland, provided such engagements shall not have effect for more than a year, unless sanctioned by Parliament at its next session.

Section 14 fixes postage on letters for any district within the Dominion at a uniform rate of 3c per half ounce, to be in all cases pre-paid by stamps affixed to such letters.

Letters posted at any office, wholly unpaid, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but if any letter is only partially paid it may be forwarded to its destination, charged with double the amount of postage omitted to be paid, and such postage shall be recoverable from the sender, if not paid by the party to whom sent.

On local or drop letters the rate shall be one cent per half ounce, and in all cases pre-paid.

Section 31 and following sections provide that the rate of postage upon newspapers published in Canada, issued not less frequently than once a week from a known office of publication, and sent to subscribers in Canada or elsewhere by mail, shall, from and after 1st January, 1869, be one cent for three numbers, or in that proportion for any greater number, to be in all cases pre-paid at the time of posting same, by stamp or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

It is also provided that exchange papers may be sent free; and provided also that until 1st January, 1869, all newspapers shall be liable to a rate of one cent for every two numbers, to be paid either at the Post-Office where such newspapers shall be posted, or at the office where delivered. All other newspapers sent by mail in Canada 1c each.

The rate of postage upon periodicals, publications issued not less frequently than once every three months, shall be one cent per four ounces in all cases pre-paid. Books, pamphlets, circulars, packages, patterns, examples &c., one cent per ounce, provided they contain no letters.

Rates for mail matter between Canada and the United Kingdom and the United States or other foreign country, to be subject to regulations of the Postmaster-General.

Section 32 gives exclusive power to the Postmaster-General to convey letters, &c., within the Dominion, with certain exceptions.

Among other provisions of the Bill, the most important are the following:—

Rates for delivery of letters by carriers in cities. 2c newspapers 1c. It is provided that the Postmaster-General may, at any time, establish a system for free delivery in cities.

The franking privilege is continued as at present. The Postmaster-General is not liable for letters or property lost.

United States mails may be allowed to pass through Canada upon obtaining the like privilege for the transportation of Canada mails through the United States.

No Postmaster in any city or town, and no officer of the Post-office Department shall vote at any election for members of Parliament.

Mail contracts over \$20 to be awarded only, after advertising for tenders, to the lowest bidder.

The mails to be carried on the railways on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may make.

The Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Treasury Board, establish a system of Post-office Savings Banks in connection with a central Savings Bank, established as a branch of the Post-office Department at the seat of Government.

The Postmasters at such places as are authorized, are to receive deposits for remittance to the central office, and repay the same; such deposits to be entered in the deposit book, and an acknowledgment of it to

be transmitted to the depositor by the Postmaster-General within ten days.

Such deposits not to be less than \$1, and shall not be liable at any time to demand, seizure or detention under legal process against the depositor.

Deposits to be repaid on demand with the least possible delay.

The name of the depositor, amount deposited or withdrawn, not to be disclosed by the office.

Receiver-General to receive and pay all moneys deposited or withdrawn.

Interest on deposits to be payable for each whole calendar month at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to be added to the principal on the 30th June, yearly.

Certificates of deposit bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, may be issued.

Monthly returns of the receipts and payments to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and the monthly excess of cash balances over \$500,000, to be invested in the Government Debentures. Amount of statement to laid before the Parliament.

The Receiver General to credit the Post-office Savings Bank account with accrued interest at the rate of five per cent, on the invested balance and debit it with the expenses. Profits to form a part of, or the loss to be made good from the consolidated revenue.

Penalties are provided for various offences against the Post-office, the same as under the existing Canadian laws.

The Act to come into force on the 1st April, 1863.

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Continued)

WE refer again to the report of the Controller of Customs at St. John, N B, for the purpose of noticing some of the statements and suggestions it contains, and which are likely to prove of service for future guidance.

The most important of these relate to the trade with the various West India Islands and with South America, the business with which countries has so vastly increased during the last few years; and promises to become of still greater extent and importance. The Controller was one of the members of the Commission appointed about two years ago to visit the West Indies, and report upon their trade, and therefore is entitled to speak with some authority on these subjects. It appears that the value of exports from New Brunswick to the British West Indies was \$53,075 in 1836 against \$38,632 in 1855. To the foreign West Indies, including Cuba and Porto Rico, the exports were \$17,597 in '50 against \$312,123 in '65, which will give as the total increase for 1855 \$119,587, and we have reason to believe that the returns for 1857 will be still more satisfactory. During the early part of 1857 a good many assorted cargoes were sent forward, and the experience gained in this way will probably lead to a large extension of the business. The trade with the Spanish islands is sadly impeded, not only by the high tariff and the heavy discriminating duties in favor of Spanish vessels, but by the universal speculation and dishonesty of the officials. In fact, we have heard merchants declare that it was of no use trying to do anything with the Spanish islands unless prepared to bribe their way. As a sample of the absurd and vexatious regulations which obtain even under the amended tariff of the island of Cuba, we may notice that the duty on sugar box shoos is levied by weight, and the manifest and invoices are required to specify the weight of each shook, a discrepancy exceeding 5 per cent. rendering them liable to double duty, and exceeding 25 per cent. to confiscation. Certainly, nothing short of the Spanish mind could have devised such an absurdity. It is in dealing with questions of this nature that the representations of the United Government of the Dominion will be of so much greater additional weight and value than any which have ever before been possible, and from which we may expect the best results in the course of a few years. The principal part of the exports to the island of Cuba consists of these box shoos of which we have been speaking, but the Controller intimates that a very large business could be done with the other islands in staves for sugar and coffee hogsheads, of which he estimates the consumption for sugar hogsheads alone to exceed 800,000 annually. It is very doubtful whether New Brunswick produces any quantity of wood suitable for this purpose but there seems to be no reason why Ontario and Quebec should not almost entirely supply this demand. We are aware that a large number of staves are shipped from Quebec

to some parts of the West Indies, but this year, at all events, the supply is unequal to the demand; for it is only a few days since that we were informed by a Barbadoes merchant that he had been scouring the United States market without being able to secure half as many hogshead staves as would be required for the crop of the coming season. The red oak stave is preferred to any other, and the Western Provinces should see to this.

A considerable portion of the report is taken up with a consideration of the prospect of opening up a trade in ice between New Brunswick and the West Indies, and for this purpose some statistics are given which show that with the exception of a small quantity shipped from Halifax to the Island of St. Thomas, the whole trade is in the hands of American merchants. The total value of the ice shipped from the United States to the West Indies in 1854 was \$137,413. This is probably the value of the article as estimated at the port of shipment. The Controller observes that the only expense of exporting ice from certain localities in this Province, is the labor of cutting, transporting, and shipping it. *The ice can, of course be got for nothing.* He, however comes to the conclusion that ice should never be sent to these countries on speculation. Previous contracts should be entered into, or it would be almost certain to result in a total loss. Now it may be thought that this is an exclusively New Brunswick or Nova Scotia question, but we shall see presently that it is quite as much an Ontario one, and affords another striking instance of the remarkable way in which the development of one branch of trade assists in the establishment of others. The Controller observes that "at nearly all the ice establishments in the West Indies, the fresh provision trade is intimately connected with the ice trade, and if ever our people intend to successfully compete with our American neighbours in this important branch of business, they must make arrangements for shipping a supply of fresh provisions along with the ice, the former being packed with the latter, and kept perfectly fresh until their arrival in the West Indies. The usual selection of such provisions consists of choice cuts of fresh beef, rounds and cuts of beef slightly corned, legs of mutton and lamb, geese, turkeys, ducks, grouse, partridges, fresh butter, apples, celery, carrots, turnips, beets and cabbages." Most of these articles are what the Eastern Provinces lack, and are what the Western Provinces can abundantly supply, the only thing needed being the means of communication, which we hope the Intercolonial Railroad will ere long, supply. A long list of articles is given of which these tropical countries are large consumers, conspicuous among them are flour, cornmeal, cheese, butter, lard, ale, porter, hams, bacon, preserved meats, oatmeal, peas, beans, barley, apples, &c. A large portion of the butter consumed is imported from France and Ireland, and a considerable portion of the hams from England, but the bulk still comes from the United States. We believe this trade is precisely the one which we are peculiarly qualified to supply, and hope that the time is not far distant when the bulk of the West India trade will fall to the lot of the people of the Dominion of Canada. In connection with this subject, it occurs to us that it would be a good idea if, instead of troubling ourselves just now with talking about any reciprocity treaty with the United States, we were to set to work to negotiate one with the West Indies, beginning with the British Islands. This would completely take the wind out of the sails of our great commercial competitor in these markets, and give us a foothold which it will be our own fault if it is ever relinquished.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is a summary statement of the condition of the National Banks on the first Mondays of October and July last:—

RESOURCES.	July 1867.		Oct. 1867.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and Discounts	588,100,704	603,608,095		
United States Bonds deposited in Treasury	376,039,000	376,751,600		
Do on hand	46,629,300	42,173,150		
Other bonds, stocks and mortgages	21,452,040	21,375,404		
Duo from Banks	101,891,349	103,698,968		
Real Estate, Furniture, &c.	19,755,024	20,637,012		
Current Expenses	8,217,748	5,295,738		
Premiums	3,351,247	2,758,754		
Checks, & other cash items	128,255,674	134,650,949		
Bills of other Banks	16,680,162	12,171,235		
Specie	9,692,073	10,253,115		
United States Currency	102,413,247	100,511,925		
Compound Interest Notes	76,560,915	66,866,440		
	4,401,433,533	4,496,652,355		

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	235,913,543	237,896,984
Deposits	671,054,647	665,033,156
Duo other Banks	112,425,987	112,766,181
	979,394,177	975,696,321

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT changes in the character of the Public Debt of the United States are steadily being made, debt bearing no interest, and bearing interest in currency being transformed into debt bearing interest at 6 per cent in gold.

The following statement indicates the changes which took place during the month of October last.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bearing Coin Interest	\$ 32,914,550	\$
Bearing Currency Interest		34,306,140
Matured Debt	16,282	
Bearing no Interest		3,611,700

The debt as it stood October 31st last, was composed as follows:—

Interest in Coin	\$1,778,110,002
Interest in Currency	423,708,640
Matured Debt	18,237,630
Bearing no Interest	402,856,077

Aggregate	\$2,625,912,349
In Treasury	
Coin	\$111,540,817
Currency	23,458,081
	133,000,898

Debt, less Coin and Currency. \$2,491,504,450

The annual coin interest payable on the debt as above is \$104,038,206, and currency \$25,508,882. On the 1st of October, it was in coin, \$102,727,455, and in currency \$27,635,464. Thus it will be seen that the change in the form of the debt, instead of being advantageous to the country, has on the contrary, (taking gold at its present figure, say 40 per cent. premium,) been disadvantageous, and equivalent to an increased annual charge of \$52,469. And until the premium on gold shall have declined to less than 11 per cent, no object will be gained other than the postponement to a more distant period of the payment of short dated securities maturing at an early day.

For the whole year, the apparent reduction of United States debt was \$56,134,118, but the reduction effected in the annual interest amounts only to \$318,972; a very small yearly saving, when it is considered that newspaper writers for both the American and English press, have written in the most laudatory terms of those who have directed the financial affairs of the United States, and greatly magnified the results of their management.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions of the "Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of The Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any Bank or Banks, or for its winding up," introduced by Sir John A. McDonald:—

The preamble recites the titles of the previous Act of Incorporation and the amendment thereto, and then says that the Bank is "unable at present to meet its bank notes in circulation, claims of depositors, and other debts in specie upon demand, although possessed of assets more than sufficient to pay all debts in full, if such assets are properly realized and applied." The petitioners therefore pray for the passage of an Act containing the following provisions:

I.—Nothing in the 35th section of the Act above recited, or the suspension, is to operate as a forfeiture of the charter, unless such suspension continues ninety days after the passing of the Act now assented for.

II.—Authorizes the Directors to reduce the capital stock from \$4,000,000 to such sum as shall be fixed by By-Law. Said reduction to be in the nominal amount of each share or otherwise.

Sub-Section 2—Gives Directors power to increase the capital stock from time to time to \$4,000,000 by the issue of new or additional shares.

Sub-Section 3—By-laws made on the subject are to specify the number of shares so to be added to the capital stock, and public advertisements must state when and where the subscription books for such purpose are to be opened.

Sub-Section 4—Provides that in case more than the additional number of such shares is subscribed for, preference be given to the present shareholders in the allotment.

Sub-Section 5—Each such additional share must be paid for in full within two years. No one will have a right to vote upon such shares until they are so paid, but meantime they will be entitled to a proportionate part of the profits.

Sub-Section 6—All persons subscribing to or holding the additional capital stock will have the rights, and be subject to the liabilities of the other shareholders.

III.—Authorizes the directors to enter into an agreement with any banking institution or institutions for an amalgamation such agreement not to be valid until confirmed by a majority of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank at a meeting to be held on the 17th December 1867, or at any future special meeting.

IV.—Authorizes any bank to amalgamate with the Commercial, subject to the approval of its shareholders.

V.—Provides that the terms of such amalgamation shall be in a formal indenture of union, and that the two corporations so amalgamating shall henceforth be held to be one corporation and possess the power, rights and privileges theretofore possessed by either. In case of any conflict between the terms contained in the respective Acts of incorporation, those contained in the Act incorporating the Commercial Bank will be held to govern the other amalgamated bank.

VI.—Provides that said indenture shall be conclusive evidence of the amalgamation of the two institutions.

VII.—Authorizes the amalgamated bank to increase its capital stock, but the amount is not to exceed the original capital stock of the Commercial Bank, and of such amalgamating bank or banks as authorized by their respective Acts of incorporation.

Sub-Section 2 The By-law to that effect not to be valid until confirmed by the shareholders at a special meeting.

VIII.—Authorizes the directors of the Commercial to remove the principal office from Kingston to any place in Canada they may deem fit, the by-law to that effect to be subject to the approval of the shareholders at the meeting on the 17th December, or at any special meeting.

IX.—Indenture already referred to may provide for a head office for the amalgamated Bank.

X.—After the amalgamation of such banks shareholders in each Bank become shareholders of the amalgamated banks "in the amounts and according to the relative values of the stocks of the amalgamating banks" as provided for and set forth in the Indenture of Union.

Sub-Section 2—Provides that each share in the united corporations shall be entitled to one vote.

Sub-Section 3—All property of all descriptions belonging to both institutions shall be forthwith vested in the amalgamated corporation, and it may, in its own name, sue for, collect, and get in any, or any part of the said estate, rights or effects.

Sub-Section 4—The amalgamated corporation will also thereby become subject and liable to pay and discharge all of the debts, obligations, bills, promissory notes or other liabilities of the said amalgamated banks.

XI.—The amalgamation is in no way to effect any liability, obligation, etc., in favour of the amalgamating banks. These are to continue in full force in favour of the amalgamated corporation.

XII.—Provides that if the Commercial Bank cannot raise additional capital and resume its business, or fails to effect an amalgamation, the shareholders may provide for its winding up by a deed of assignment to Trustees.

XIII.—Said deed of assignment to contain the following special provisions:

1. The Trustees to have power to carry on or continue so much of the operations of the Bank as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same.
2. To sell all property of the Bank by public or private contract, with power upon the concurrence of the shareholders, to transfer all the estate and effects to any bank or banks upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.
3. To execute on behalf of the Bank, as Trustees, all deeds, etc.
4. To allow set-offs, refer disputes to arbitration, compound claims, renew bills, or receive payments, etc., etc.
5. To make or endorse bills of exchange or promissory notes, or raise any requisite sum upon the security of the assets.
6. To do all things necessary for the winding up of the bank and the distribution of the assets.
7. Directs the Trustees to deposit all moneys received in one or more incorporate banks.
8. Authorizes the Trustees to appoint such accountants and book-keepers as may be necessary.
9. Trustees to make up balance sheets every three months, until the estate is wound up and publish them in the newspapers of Montreal, Kingston and Toronto.
10. Trustees may from time to time declare and pay dividends to the creditors, and issue certificates of the amount due to each creditor.
11. Authorizes the Trustees to divide the residue after they have paid all claims in full, among the shareholders.
12. Trustees to meet at least once every fortnight, and at any time on the requisition of two of them.
13. Trustees to appoint to vacancies amongst themselves.
14. Trustees to exhibit a full statement of the position and affairs of the bank at a general meeting of the creditors and shareholders in Kingston, in May and November of each year, and at any such meeting a majority of the shareholders may give such directions as they may think expedient for the better windings up of the estate, and it will be the duty of the Trustees to carry the same into effect.

XIV.—Upon the execution of the deed of assignment, the estate and effects of the bank will be converted in the Trustees.

XV.—All the deeds, bills, cheques, etc., etc., given by the Trustees, to be signed by two of them.

XVI.—Trustees to be entitled to a rate of remuneration to be fixed by the shareholders, and Trustees not to be personally liable to any creditor of the bank.

XVII.—After the execution of the deed of assignment by the bank, no action, suit, or other proceeding to be commenced or further proceeded with against the bank or the Trustees unless first sanctioned

by a Judge of the Superior Court, or Court of Chancery, and be subject to such terms as he may impose, and any judgment, decree, etc., not to entitle the creditor to recover the same unless *pro rata* with the other creditors.

XVIII.—Any creditor over the sum of \$20,000, any number of creditors whose claims jointly exceed the sum of \$20,000, or any stockholder or number of stockholders holding shares to the amount of 200 may apply in a summary manner through the courts for information respecting the estate, and amongst other things require the Trustees to submit statements and accounts, and may direct the removal of any one or more of the Trustees, and the appointment of new ones, according to the discretion of the Court or Judge.

XIX.—Trustees may apply from time to time to the Court of Chancery for directions concerning the management or disposition of the Trust Estate and its order will be an effectual protection and authority, provided creditors and shareholders or either of them are present at such application.

XX.—This Act to be known as "The Commercial Bank of Canada Amendment and winding up Act of 1867."

XXI.—This Act to be a public Act.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

The following are the receipts and shipments at the port of New York for the ten months ending October 31st, 1866 and 1867:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
1866.....	\$43,532,042	\$55,469,740
1867.....	27,382,260	43,287,642

The exports in the first ten months of 1867, though actually less than in 1866 were, as compared with the receipts, greater by nearly four millions, the excess of exports over imports for 1867 being \$15,929,382.

The supply of gold for the first ten months of 1867 as reported, was as follows:—

Paid out by New York Banks.....	\$ 7,024,058
Receipts as above.....	27,308,260
Interest paid by United States.....	43,463,082
	\$ 82,795,400
Exports.....	48,237,642
Customs duties.....	104,105,468
	147,343,110

Deficit in reported supply..... \$ 64,547,710

There were on the 31st of October \$11,540,317 in coin in Treasury, while the New York Banks held only \$6,161,164, as against \$13,185,222 at the commencement of the year.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

OTTAWA, November 22nd, 1867.

SIR,—You have been pleased to request me to give you my opinion as to the requirements of navigation in the Gulf and the lower part of the River St. Lawrence, as regards the means of rendering it safer, speedier, and consequently, more economical—that is to say, light-houses, with cannons, bells, fog whistles, or trumpets.

I do so with pleasure, as I am convinced that if I am in the slightest degree instrumental in drawing the attention of the Government to this important subject, and in inducing the Government to improve this magnificent way of communication (and the only one too) between the heart of Canada, the Lower Provinces, which may be called its arms, and the Atlantic, I will have rendered a great service not only to the population which is bordering the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence, but to the whole population of the Dominion.

For it must be remembered that the masters of coasting and fishing vessels are generally good coasting pilots, and consequently, not so much in want of those improvements as the masters of the vessels coming from the ports of the United Kingdom and Europe, who may be said to carry the most important part of the commerce of this country.

To lower the rates of insurance on ships and on merchandise coming by the way of the St. Lawrence, as well as on the products of our different industries going out to the markets by the same way, is to increase national wealth.

In this short letter I can only point out the places where light-houses and cannons are most needed.

One light-house is wanted on the great *Bird Rock* of the Magdalen Islands.

That rock, as well as the lesser *Bird Rock*, *Bryan Island*, and the eastern part of the Magdalen Islands, are directly in the way of vessels navigating in and out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and I may add that it is surprising that no light-house has been built there yet.

One light-house on the west point of *Amherst Island*, or on the *Deadman's Islet* if possible. This light would be most useful to fishing and coasting vessels sailing from the St. Lawrence to Nova Scotia, through the Gut of Canso, and to ships sailing from the different parts of the coast of Gaspé, *Baie des Chaleurs*, *Miramichi* and *Richibucto* rivers, and several ports of *Prince Edward Island*, to any European port.

One light-house on the south point of the *Island of Anticosti*.

This is one of the most dangerous parts of the southern coast of the *Island of Anticosti*, and it is in

its vicinity that the steamer "North American" was stranded last summer—a sad event and a great loss—which, although attributable in a great degree to the want of vigilance on the part of the look-out men, and the want of experience of the master, would not have taken place, I am sure, had there been a light-house on that dangerous point.

One light-house, of third order, on the point of *Paspébiac*.

Paspébiac is a good roadstead, well sheltered against any gale ranging from the North-west to the South-east, but on account of the sameness of appearance of the neighbouring coast, it cannot be made out with safety on a dark night.

In addition to those light-houses I would recommend that watch lights in the shape of lanterns be established at several places on the coast of Gaspé, such as *Newport*, the entry of *Grand Etobios* river, the entrance of *Grand River*, *Cape Cove*, *Perce*, *Barachois* and *Point St. Peter* to guide the fishermen when coming from the fishing banks in stormy and dark nights, as they strive against the angry waves to make for a shelter and reach their home.

The light-houses that are most required in the lower St. Lawrence are:

One floating light in the Bay of Gaspé, to indicate the point of a sandy spit, which extends almost across the said bay.

On the *North Shore*: one on the *Seven Islands* (one a floating light if possible) opposite the very dangerous shoals of *Mamoucoung*.

On the *South Shore*: one on *Cape de Chatte*, one on the point of *Gre t Ma'*.

Now I will come to the means of warning vessels of the approach of danger when fog, snow, or excessive darkness shut out the view of the coast, cannon, bells and fog whistles or trumpets, and I must request you to remember that the brightest light of a light-house is of no use whatever during a fog or a snow-storm, and they cannot consequently be of service to the mariner in those states of the weather which are unfortunately very common in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, unless there are attached to them some of the apparatus, which, by producing a sound of some kind louder than the roaring of the sea, will indicate the presence of danger to the anxious mariner.

I would have wished to extend my remarks on this important subject, but solicitous as I am to submit to you this letter as early as possible, I must confine myself to these brief observations; but I hope that they will suffice to awaken the attention of the government to this grave question which so much interests the future of the Dominion of Canada.

I have not spoken of the coasts of *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia* and *Prince Edward Island*, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the shores of those provinces to warrant me in making proper suggestions on that subject; but I may safely add that in the narrow strait of *Northumberland* several additional light-houses are much needed, and one especially on *Cape Tormentine*.

As for *Miramichi* river, where a most important trade is carried on, it cannot be entered at night without a floating light off *Napou Bay*, near *Shell Drake Island*, and the want of it very much interferes with the egress and ingress of vessels, especially steamers, which latter ought to be able to go in and out of the *Miramichi* river at night as well as in day time.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient serv't,

P. FORTIN.

The Honourable Peter Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

NO business, in the history of Pittsburgh, has been so rapid in its growth as the oil-trade. Its history is embraced within a very brief period—not over five years—and in that comparatively short time it has developed with such remarkable rapidity as to outstrip and overshadow many of the older manufacturing interests, and take rank among the most important and valuable of our manufactures.

THE COAL OIL BUSINESS.

It is recorded, in the census of 1860, that Pittsburgh had two coal oil establishments, with an invested capital of \$7,000—employing six hands; at an annual cost of \$2,200, and an annual production amounting in value to \$22,000. The cost of the raw material was estimated at \$5,000. It was not until some time after this date that the refining of petroleum began to attract the attention and absorb the capital of our business men. The "coal oil" establishments mentioned in the census of 1860 were not petroleum refineries, but manufactories for the distillation of oil from coal.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES ESTABLISHED.

At that date the refining of crude petroleum had not yet commenced in this city, and up till 1863 was but an inconsiderable business. When it became apparent that the yield of crude oil was likely to be permanent, and that the process of refining could be carried on at this point with profit, refineries began to multiply with great rapidity, and millions of dollars were invested. The first establishments, owing to insufficient knowledge of the chemical changes produced, and other causes, were nearly all either totally or partially destroyed by fire, and not a few of them were burned more than once. Never did capitalists labor in any enterprise under more serious disadvantages, but these disasters did not daunt them in the least. While the ashes were yet hot in the ruins of their buildings, preparations were making for rebuilding, and in a few short weeks they would be again in successful operation. Although the business is not yet free from disaster by fire, science and experience have contributed largely to its safety, and it is now pursued with a reasonable degree of immunity from accident.

CAPITAL INVESTED AND CAPACITY OF WORKS.

The development of the trade can best be shown by the amount of production, and with this purpose in view we have collected statistics from authentic sources, covering a period of over four years.

FREE AND BONDED OIL OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

For the year ending July 1, 1867 we find on the United States Assessors' books, in two districts, the amount of bonded oil to be 25,708,851 gallons, and of free oil 1,180,771 gallons, making a total of 26,889,622 gallons.

From official sources we have compiled the following tables, from which a comparative view of the trade may be had in the several periods given.

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for years 1861-1865.

Total... 3,923,817 Bonded, 1,763,012, Free, 5,686,329.

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for months from July 1865 to June 1866.

Total... 12,473,381 Bonded, 1,302,933, Free, 13,836,295.

We have not the official figures for the amount bonded and free in the 23rd District, from July, 1864, to June, 1866.

The Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the 22nd District from July, 1866, to June, 1867, inclusive, was as follows:

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for months from July 1866 to June 1867.

Total... 17,464,972 Bonded, 902,978, Free, 18,367,950.

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for months from July 1866 to June 1867.

The amount of Bonded and Free in the Twenty-second District for the months of July, August and September, 1867, was as follows:

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for July, August, September 1867 and Total.

The Amount of Bonded and Free, in the 23rd District for the months of July, August and September, 1867, was as follows:

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for July, August, September 1867 and Total.

Total Amount of Bonded and Free, in both Districts for the period named:

Table with columns: Bonded gallons, Free gallons, Total. Rows for July 1866 to Jan 1867, Jan 1867 to July 1867, and Total.

The Amounts received from other districts and placed in warehouse during the year, were as follows:

Table with columns: Gallons. Rows for January, February, March 1867 and Total.

Number of barrels of Oil gauged and measured, by the City Gauger, from January 1st, 1867, to October 1st:

Table with columns: Bbls. Rows for months from January to September 1867 and Total.

By special Gaugers.

Table with columns: Total. Total 639,604.

The Shipments East per Pennsylvania Central Railroad, including those transferred to that Road at the Kiskiminetus Junction from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the periods named, were as follows:

Table with columns: Refined bbls, Crudo bbls, Total bbls. Rows for months from January to December 1866 and Total.

The following Table Exhibits the Amount Shipped East from January 1, 1867, to October 1.

Table with columns: Refined bbls, Crude bbls, Total. Rows for months from January to September 1867 and Total.

EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES. The following table exhibits the exports from all ports in the United States, for the periods named, as recorded in the New York Shipping List.

Table with columns: Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st, Gallons, Total for year, Gallons. Rows for years 1863-1867.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF REFINED OIL.

From the above it will be seen that the total production in the 22d District for the year ending June, 1865, was 6,383,329 gallons, while in the ensuing year it reached 13,836,295 gallons.

SHIPMENT OF REFINED OIL.

The shipments of refined and crude oil east for 1864, were 645,781 barrels, or 23,235,622 gallons.

FUTURE PROSPECTS—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY ROAD.

It is proper here to remark, that early in the present year prices began to decline, and exhibited a downward tendency for several months.

SMITH'S FERRY CRUDE OIL.

During the month of October, 1867, the amount of crude oil gauged was 12,793 barrels, of which the largest proportion came from Smith's Ferry.

EASTERN SHIPMENTS.

The shipments east, by Pennsylvania Railroad, including those received from Allegheny Valley Road, at the Kiskiminetus Junction, were as follows:

Table with columns: Refined, Crude, Total. Rows for months from January to September 1867 and Total.

The amount of bonded oil made and shipped from January 1st, 1867, to October 1st, as shown by the books of the railroad companies, was 18,639,276 gallons.

and the average price for that period was 26c. per gallon, giving a total value of \$4,846,431.63.

AMOUNT OF OIL ON HAND.

The estimated amount of oil on hand, in Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1867, as we learn from official sources, was as follows:

Table with columns: Bbls. Rows for Crude and Refined and distilled.

ONE-HALF THE EXPORTS FURNISHED FROM PITTSBURGH.

By referring to the table of exports, it will be seen that the amounts of crude and refined oil exported from all ports in the United States, from January 1, 1867, to October 1, 1867, was 46,959,516 gallons.

It will thus be seen that the manufacturers and shippers of Pittsburgh, contributed nearly one-half of the entire amount of the oil exported from the United States during the first nine months of the present year.

The above is certainly a very important exhibit, and one which cannot fail to prove exceedingly gratifying, not only to our oil merchants, but to all who are interested in the growth and permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON GROCERY TRADE.

Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie, Brown, Gillespie & Co.
Jas. & A. Turner Harvey, Stuart & Co.

THE Grocery trade in this city has been very satisfactory during the past autumn months, notwithstanding the numerous trade sales in Montreal during the past few weeks.

SUGARS—Are held very firmly, and have advanced one quarter of a cent per lb on all grades in unison with the advanced rates of the refiners and partly in consequence of the reduced stock of sweets in the Eastern markets, which gives promise of yet higher prices.

SYRUPS—Are a turn easier. TEAS—Are held strong for fine grades. COFFEES—Are exceedingly reasonable, and well worth the attention of merchants low in stock.

FRUIT—Has been sold at very low figures, Raisins especially; but now the surplus importation has been well divided throughout the country, holders are more firm and there is less disposition to sell, excepting at increased values. Currants are in large demand.

SPRITS—Of all kinds are held at considerably reduced enhanced figures, partly owing to the supposition that both the Custom and Excise duties will be advanced nearer to the Nova Scotia tariff. Brandy is thought well of, in consequence of the last poor vintage, and the advanced prices in the European market. Whiskey is scarce, and commands a price that must be remunerative to the distillers.

CHEMICALS—Continue low, and are only in moderate demand.

FISH—Is not in as large supply as usual at this season, and as the price for most kinds is reasonable, a good demand is expected.

TOBACCOES—Are stiffening in consequence of the increased value of the leaf, and because many of the manufacturers are shutting up their factories during the winter. Stocks of manufactured are lighter than they have been for two years past, but are, no doubt ample for all requirements.

OILS—Of all kinds are dull, especially Coal Oil, which, even at its present very low value, does not attract buyers. The principal feature of the week is the usual fall sale of Messrs Brown, Gillespie & Co., which is to be held at their stores, in Hamilton, on Thursday, 5th December, and which, we observe, is to be conducted as heretofore by our townsman, Mr. A. Booker. The continuance of the periodical trade sales by this firm affords proof of the growing trade of the Western portion of the Dominion, and we wish it that success which all such enterprise merits.

MONEY MARKET.

NO change has taken place, other than as is generally the case at the end of the month, the banks have been contracting somewhat in order to make up their statements for the Official Gazette. Sterling Exchange is firm at 104 1/2 for Bank 60-day drafts, with sales at that figure.

GOLD in New York closed at 139 1/2. Bank drafts on New York sell at 28 to 29 1/2 per cent discount, and Green Backs at 28 1/2 to 29 1/2.

SILVER is abundant at 5 to 1/2 per cent discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- Baker, Popham & Co.
Ballie, James, & Co.
Clark, Jas. F. & Co.
Glasgow, T. James, & Co.
Davis, Welsh & Co.
Donnelly, James.
Dunn, H., Fish & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Poultas & McCubbin.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenfield, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, T. H., & Co.
Hughes Brothers.
Johnstone, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
Mackenzie, J. G. & Co.
MacKay, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph.
Mait, Thomas, & Co.
McCulloch, Jack & Co.
McLachlin, J. W., & Co.
McMaster & Co., Wm.
Moat, S. H., & J.
Nair, W., & R.
Munderloh & Steeneken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Pittman, H., Aikin & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.

BUSINESS continues about an average for the season in this department. There is no animation, and the feeling is that there are too many goods in the market for the legitimate wants of the country. This is shown by the desire to push off goods to reduce stock, even at a sacrifice. The event of the week has been the sale of the bankrupt stock of Messrs Bankhage, Beak & Co., conducted by Messrs Denning & Barrason, in their usual attractive business style. A large number of buyers were present from both East

and West, as well as from the city. A good deal of animation prevailed, the biddings were spirited, and although the prices realized in some cases were low, still the sale has passed off much more satisfactorily than was anticipated.

The season is now drawing rapidly to a close, the totals of goods to be sold for the remainder of the season will be small and appearances indicate that the stocks in the hands of importers to be carried over will be considerable. This is not a desirable state of things, and care should be taken that this continued over-importation should be avoided, the result being unprofitable; as the importer having too large a stock for the legitimate trade of the country, he is induced to press goods upon weak customers, and thus bring trouble upon the country trade, and loss upon himself. Stocks generally continue well assorted, in fact too well assorted for the season. Still the trade every year continues to spread over a longer time than formerly, country merchants finding that they can assert their stocks later on; make lighter purchases in the early part of the season, and assort more frequently by either personally visiting this market, or by orders through travellers, or by letter.

Prices of Cottons have, we think, almost touched bottom, and as there is no over-stock of this class of goods, and a fair demand for staples, we see no reason for a further decline in prices, which are now lower than at any time since 1860.

WOOLLENS are low in price, and although a good many have moved off lately, too and many are yet on hand, and to sell in any quantity a sacrifice has to be made, still a good many will be sold before the season closes.

In LINENS stocks are well assorted, but there is no large over-supply in any one article. In prices there is no change to note.

In Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery and small wares the assortment is better than usual at this season of the year, yet no marked overstock, and the demand being moderate, there will not be much in purely winter goods to carry over.

SILKS continue high in price, with no immediate prospect for a reduction on the other side of the Atlantic. Stocks here are tight, but equal to the requirements of the trade.

FANCY GOODS.—Novelties and some shades of colouring, much in demand, are scarce in this department. Stocks are light as they ought to be at this season of the year, but as each steamer brings a few cases of new goods in this department there is little actual scarcity.

As a whole, we report trade without animation, still with as much doing as usual at this season of the year.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- Haldwin, C. H., & Co.
Harvey & Ross.
Husman Fraser & Tylee.
Thompson H. & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, (Olson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Layton.
Duncan & Forster.
Frank, J. C., & Co.
Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
Goodrich, W. S., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kinean & McIntosh.
Mathewson J. A. & H.
Mitchell, James.
Moore, Sengle & Hat-chetta.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Sinclair, Mack & Co.
Tiffin, Bros.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Bros.
Winning, Hill & Ware.

THE business of the past week has generally speaking been very quiet, entirely devoid of animation. The sales (reports of which will be found below) went off heavily, and prices obtained did not prove satisfactory to the sellers.

There has been rather more enquiry for fruits, and in liquors there have been transactions to a considerable extent at advanced figures, but in other departments, everything has been quiet.

TEAS.—At the sale for account of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., last Friday, the attendance was only fair, and the bidding lacked spirit. A good many lines were sold, but prices in many instances fell short of what was looked for. Since then, everything has been stagnant.

COFFEE.—Nothing doing. FRUIT—Some round lots Layers have averaged sales at 2.05. We quote M. R's. \$2 to \$2.10. Currants of last at year offer in lots at 3 1/2c, but now crop currants have been sold to a considerable extent at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c.

MOLASSES.—Prices of this sweet are unchanged. Not very much doing, but some business passing in Centrifugal at 8 1/2c. for round lots.

RICE.—Is firm, with sales at \$4.10 in lots.

SALT.—Is firmly held at quotations, which are in advance of those of last week. There is no surplus

of Liverpool coarse, and the stock is in few hands. Stoved is also a limited supply, and firm at \$1.75. Factory filled (in four bushel bags, 280lbs) is quoted at \$2 25 per bag.

SUGAR.—There is not much doing in raw sugars, refined taking their place more and more. Fair grocery in bond is offered at 6c, equal to about 8 1/2c duty paid.

LIQUORS.—There is a general belief that the duty on liquors will be increased under the new tariff, and a good deal of business has been done at advancing rates. A very large amount of Brandy has been taken out of bond, and large sales have been made as high as \$2 10 for Hennessy's and Martell's. Gin also meets with a good demand, with some speculative feeling, and is held in large lots at \$1 35. Green cases are held at \$3.50, and red \$6 75 to \$6.87 1/2.

Trade Sale of Wines, Brandies, Paint, &c., on account of Messrs. Haviland, Routh & Co. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer. November 22nd, 1867.

100 tins white paint 90c; 50 do red 90c; 25 do blue 80c; 10 brls bit-carbonate soda \$4 12 1/2c; 20 lb -o tests young hyson tea 42c; 21 do 33c; 2 bags fill: 7 1/2c; 15 do 6 1/2c. 5 cs sardines 17 1/2c, 15 do 17c. 15 beer corks 13 1/2c. 10 bxs paraffin candles 27c, 14 do 27c; 1 brls currants 3c; 4 bxs fruit in brandy 8 1/2c; crates wine bottles 2 1/2 1/2c; 5 do 2 1/2 1/2c; 10 c Ren as pale brandy \$7.12 1/2c, 45 do \$7; 60 do \$7; 2 do V. Agraver's \$6.50; 75 do \$6.25; 60 do \$6.25; 6 h ds 1 1/2c; 3 do \$1 70; 9 qr cks Doarbo pale sherry \$1 05; 16 octaves do \$1.05; 10 qr cks do \$1.20; 4 do Penartun pale sherry \$1.15; 8 do, 1 grape \$1.20; 2 do, 2 grape, \$2; 5 do, 1 grape, \$1.25; 6 qr cks Sanderman's old port \$1 05; 5 do \$1 30; 2 hds do \$1 65; 5 qr cks do \$1.85; 300 brls herring 40c.

Trade Sale of choice Green, Black, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas, on account of Messrs. David Torrance & Co. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers, November 2nd, 1867.

GUNPOWDER.—27 hf-cnts gunpowder finest Moyune 70c; 25 do 70c; 30 do choice do 84c, 22 do choice Nankin Moyune 80c.

IMPERIAL.—14 hf-cnts Imperial extra choice Nankin 66c; 30 do curious New season Nankin 41c, 40 do extra superline N. S. 75c, 19 do 40c.

HYSON.—24 half-chests Hyson superior new season Nankin 42c; 42 do Moyune 42c; 30 do fine 43 1/2 to 44c; 30 do choice do 72c; 84 do finest New Season do 41c, 8 do superior Moyune 41c, 34 do finest do 42c, 23 do fine do 41c.

NATURAL LEAF JAPAN.—57 hf-cnts natural leaf finest uncolored 47c; 40 do 50c; 35 do 49c; 60 do 48c, 41 do 48c, 60 do 48c, 3 do choice do 48c; 40 do 48c; 50 do 48c; 50 do 48c; 53 do finest do 51c; 40 do choicest do 49 and 49 1/2c; 30 do 48c; 50 do finest do 48c; 5 do 49c; 40 do 49c and 49 1/2c; 46 do 48c; 240 do extra fine 48c.

SICHONG AND CONGOU.—30 hf-cnts Sichong finest English Breakfast 88c; 45 do 88c; 99 do 88c; 25 do Congou do 40c; 20 1/2-cnts Congou extra fine Oupack 44 and 45c.

YOUNG HYSON.—18 hf-cnts Young Hyson choice Nankin Moyune 74c 50 do extra fine N S Nankin 88c; 63 do extra curious 47c; 30 do finest Moyune 60c; 40 do choice do 83c; 50 do finest do 72c; 40 do 74c; 66 do superior do 40c; 26 do N S P Sney 70c; 7 do do finest Fychow 80c, 25 do N S Moyune 65c; 82 do Fychow 80c. Auction sale of teas, groceries, oil, &c., for account of D. Torrance & Co., 22nd Nov. John Leeming, Auctioneer.

25 bxs Liverpool soap 41c; 25 do 41c; 300 do 4c; 5 bbls walnuts 2c, 10 do 2c, 10 bbls English crushed sugar 10c, 20 do 10c, 20 do 10c; 200 do 10c; 10 kgs Muscatel raisins 9c, 5 bags coffee 10c, 10 bbls currants 4c, 10 bxs sultana raisins 10c, 1 ckt indigo blue 60c.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- Black & Locke.
Bryson, Campbell.
Goodrich, W. S., & Co.
Hux & Richardson.
Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bro.
Smith & Edmonson.

THE market continues as last reported, very quiet with very little doing, and sales are restricted to small parcels; in consequence there is some accumulation taking place.

SPANISH SOLE.—No noticeable change.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Little or none coming forward.

HARNES.—Receipts rather more free. Sales not active.

WAXED UPPER.—The slight demand of the past week has in a measure subsided, and the market closes quiet.

KIP.—Still without any demand.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Very little enquiry the past week, for either description.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Very little enquiry the past week for either description.

CALFSKINS.—Exceedingly dull, and concessions would be made to purchasers of round lots.

SPRITS.—Light are most inquired for, but only of prime quality.

SKINS.—Market very quiet.

HIDES.—Green inspected market hides have declined suddenly to 8c, and all descriptions offering are lower. City Slaughter Ox and Cow in New York market have declined to 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 currency.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Cuthbert & Coverhill, Evans & Evans, Evans, John Henry, Hall, Kay & Co, Inland, W. H., La Riviere & Bourdeau, Morland, Watson & Co, Mulholland, & Baker, Robertson, Jas, Round, John & Sons, Waddell & Pearce.

BUSINESS is now completely at a stand still, and the winter system of early closing, and Saturday half holidays, will almost immediately be adopted. Stock taking will shortly be commenced, and nothing will be done until after the New Year. Prices are for the most part unchanged but in iron there is a little more firmness, in consequence of a general belief in the probability that a duty will be imposed in the Tariff Act, to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Black & Locke, Buck, Robertson & Co, Cameron & Ross, Crawford, Colson & Lamb, Crawford, James, Hannan, M. & Co, Hobson, Thomas & Co, Leidlaw, Middleton & Co, Mitchell, Robt, Raphael, Thomas W, Sinclair, Jack & Co, Seymour, C. W.

FLOUR.—We have to note liberal receipts, due in part to the mild weather, allowing sundry parcels, previously detained by ice to come through. Operations for Quebec and other outlets being mostly completed last week, the demand has been mainly restricted to local use, which the unfavourable condition of the weather and roads has greatly hindered. We have therefore to note general depression, with steadily downward tendency in prices. Extras and Fancies are only taken in broken lots, and though rather lower, are not materially effected. Supers are somewhat pressed, and fair brands of Canada as well as those from Western wheat, are offered at \$6.50 to \$6.90, but only to a small extent. Strong brands rule from \$6.95 to \$7, with exceptional sales a trifle over. Since the close of the Quebec demand the lower grades have engaged less attention, and may be quoted ten to twenty cents lower. Rye flour engages little attention, the supply in stock is however small and in few hands, and held at \$5.75 to \$5.87, at which small sales alone are made. Bog flour—No material change in value can be reported, the range for fair to good being \$3.30 to \$3.40, the demand is however very limited owing mainly to the untoward state of the weather and roads. OATMEAL—Continues scarce and dear, ruling rate for good about \$6. GRAIN.—Wheat.—Some few cargoes temporarily detained, have come through in the course of the week, and being pressed to sale have unfavourably influenced prices, latest transactions both in car loads and afloat, have been at \$1.62 to \$1.52 1/2. Upper Canada spring. We hear of no sales of Western, and prices may be quoted nominal. Perse The demand has been unsteady owing to shipments by the St. Lawrence having almost ceased. In the fore part of the week a few parcels were taken to complete cargoes at 95c to 96c, those afloat having the preference, car loads as far as taken have been for shipment via Portland, ruling rate being 55c per 60lbs. Oats are quiet, we however note limited sales at 55c to 33 1/2c. Barley is nominal in the absence of demand. PORK.—The demand for mess is light, but prices remain without material alteration, other grades are quiet and nominal at considerably reduced rates. Dressed Hogs.—Receipts are small, and prices have been well sustained, a keen competition having existed between the packers and the butchers on the market for the best carcasses that have come forward; although the damp and wet weather has prevented any considerable movement up to the present time. BUTTER.—Has been a repetition of previous weeks reports. The low quality of the bulk of what remains in stock, effectually checks operations, as the demand for such in all the markets to which exports are made from hence is so small and irregular, that during the whole season of navigation now closed, all the regular shippers of past seasons have absolutely retired from the market. ASHES.—Pearls are nominally worth about \$5.90; but the sales during the week have been barely sufficient to base quotations on. Pots are very dull at \$5.10 to \$5.20.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with 3 columns: For the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1887; From the 1st January to Nov. 27, 1887; To corresponding period 1886. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn Meal, Ashes, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tallow, and High Wine & Whiskey.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Aines, Millard & Co, Brown & Childs, Hunter, Duffy & Johnson, Linton & Cooper, Mullarky & Donovan, McLaren, W & Co, Po Lam, James, & Co, Holland, G, South & Cochrane, Smith & Edmondson.

BUSINESS continues good. We note a slight decline in one or two articles, in order to close off winter stocks, preparatory to stock taking.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Includes names like Banbury, Charles; Bedard, Augustin; Desjardis, Paschal; Denner, Theophilus P.; Dingle, Henry Joseph; Fleak, Henry C.; Glikson, George; Gilmison, John Forster; Henry, David; Lator, Thomas; Manning, George; Mitchell, William H.; Murray, William; Phippen, Robert; Pughan, Justice F.; Robinson, William; Senecal & Meier; Wilkes, James; Woodstock, O; George d; Henryville, Q; Francoe du Lac, Q; Napiano, Q; Westboro, O; Windsor, O; Light O; Toronto, O; Ottawa W R T P; London, O; Westdale, O; Parkhill, O; Toronto, Q; Kingston, T P; Piersville, Q; Bradford, O; Jno. McWhirter; T Sauvageau; G. I. Barthe; W. S. Robinson; W. S. Williams; Jas. McWhirter; J. McVee; Robt. Watson; Saml Pollock; Thos. Clarkson; Francis Jones; Thos. Churcher; Jas. McWhirter; Thos. Churcher; A. M. Smith; W. S. Robinson; T Sauvageau; A. W. Smith.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Includes names like Connolly, Michael; Cook & Little; Fawcett, James B.; Hopp, Robert James; Platt, W. & F; Patton, Andrew & Co.; Parker, George; Vian, Charles.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Includes John Cos, Goderich O; Sanford McInnis & Co.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Nov. 16, 1887:

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hides, and various oils and flours.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days... Paris... New York... 3 days... 60 days Gold...

STOCK MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Includes BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, BONDS, and EXCHANGE.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13th 1887.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent Jan and July, Do 6 per cent Feb and Aug, Do 6 per cent March and Sept, Do 5 per cent Jan and July, Do 5 per cent inscribed stock, Nova Brunswick 6 per cent Jan and July, Nova Scotia 6 per cent, 1875.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Do preference, Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, Grand Trunk of Canada, Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c., Do 1st preference bonds, Do 2nd preference bonds, Do 3rd preference stock, Do 4th preference stock, Great Western of Canada, Do 6 without option, 1875, Do 5, Do 1875-78, North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.

BANKS.

Table listing British North America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 3 per cents, British American Land, Canada Company, Colonial Securities Company, Canadian Loan and Investment, Hudson's Bay, Trust and Loan Company, U C, Telegraph Con. & Maintenance (Lim.), Do do, Vancouver Coal Company.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns for Average Prices on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Highest, Lowest, Average, and Last week 1886. Rows include Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, No. 1, Superfine, No. 2, Fine, Bag Flour, 100 lbs., Common, 50 & 200 lbs., Wheat, U. C. Spring, Peas, per 60 lbs., Barley, per 45 lbs., Oats, per 35 lbs.

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

Offer for Sale:

Half-chests Extra Choice Moyuno Young Hyson.
 Half-chests Finest Moyuno Young Hyson.
 Half-chests Finest New Season Moyuno Gunpowder.
 Half-chests Choico Moyuno Gunpowder.
 Half-chests Finest New Season Uncolored Japans.
 Half-chests Extra Fino Uncolored Japans.
 Half-chests Finest Moyuno Twankay.
 Half-chests Extra Fino Moyuno 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 French Raisins.
 Half Boxes Raisins, M R and Layers.
 Quarter-Boxes " " "
 Boxes Valentia Raisins, New Fruit.
 Half-boxes " " "
 Boxes Figs
 Kegs Seedless Raisins.
 Half-kegs "
 Boxes "
 Cases Glenfield Starch.
 Cases Fig Blue.
 Cases Ball Blue.
 Cases Lemon Peel.
 Cases Olive Oil, in quarts.
 Cases Olive Oil, in pints.
 Bags Pepper.
 Bags Pimento.
 Hhds. Coleman's Mustard.
 Hhds. Cooney's "
 Cases best Madras Indigo.
 Barrels best Dutch Madder.
 Kegs Alum.
 Kegs Saltpetre.
 Barrels Jamaica Ginger.
 Barrels Copperas.
 Cases Pearl Sago.
 Cases Liqueurice.
 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 Sena.
 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, as all other kinds of country Produce. An examination of our stock and prices solicited.

CAMERON & ROSS.

LEWIS, KAY & Co.,

Have just received per late Steamers:

1,000 pieces Grey Cottons
 1,000 " White "
 1,000 " Prints
 50 bales American Cotton Bags 463

MCCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,

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

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
 EUROPEAN & 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,
 36-3m Montreal.

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

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
 Solo Agent for Canada
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 1-1y

JOHN BOUND & SON,
 TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
 PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS,** im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
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