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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

No. 19.

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, 411 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

SMYTH & EDMINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 201 and 206 McGill
Street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1863. 9-ly

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

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 526 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the best Kid or Saffin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery,
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HAVE in stock and are receiving by
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz:—
Ardenoe, John Bull, Onida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrette; Frush, from Bordeaux; Courier du
Canada from Marseilles; Sil, from Havre, and Sea-
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations
of
TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES,
BRANDIES, &c. &c.,
to which they would call the attention of the trade.
Montreal, May 21, 1867. 1-ly

Established 1863.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
882, 384, & 386 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, 10 1

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

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

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

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

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

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent for FISLAYSON, BOLFELD &
Co.—Ma line, Shoo, and Linen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c. &c.
W. H. H. & Co.—Sew and other Fishing Twines,
Lino & W. M. Waites.—Cheap Shop Twines,
W. C. LAKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J. & L. BULLA.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
145 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 29 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

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

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
Charles Coran & Co., do.
G. H. Mumm & Co., Beims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr J Savoye, do.
81 ST. SULTICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
40-3m Montreal.

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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

JAMES BAYLIS,

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,

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

FRED ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

ROBERT SEATH,

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

Importers of
 STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 253 & 250 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets. MONTREAL. 1-ly

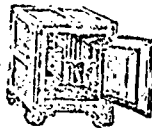
JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,

TOBACCO,
 823, 825 & 827 St. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1868. 23-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

GREENE & SONS

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING TRADE, 1867.

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

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

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

Have removed to those commodious and central premises corner of

COMMISSIONER and PORT STREETS.

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.

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

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

JAMES LOCKHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 8 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.

E. E. GILBERT.

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

MONTREAL,

Is prepared to furnish

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

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

JOSEPH PHELAN,

IMPORTER,

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,

685 & 687 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 52-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

7-ly MONTREAL

JORDON & BREWER

Commission Merchants & General Agents,

Dealers in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Nos. 23 & 21 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street,

East side Market Square,

38-ly

KINGSTON, C. W.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

2-ly

No. 4 Lemoine st.

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING

COMPANY,

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JAMES MITCHELL,

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

In Warehouse and for sale:

11hds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
 Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,
 Barrels Cod Oil,
 Qtls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.

And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"

250 hds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.

No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.

April 4, 1867.

1-ly

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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, Roop, Teage & Co., Oporto.

Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.

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

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment

of FLAX, and Liberal Advances made on consign-

ments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

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IMPORTERS OF

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

25 Hospital Street.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

Montreal. 21-ly

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11 Place D'Armes.
NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

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WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
32 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
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DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

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

ENGRAVER.

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

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.

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

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G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

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See Standard.

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

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

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WA. PHILLIPS,
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1-ly McGill Street.

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDING, 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,
430 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,
Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 479 St. Paul Street,
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MCINTYRE, DENOOH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
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MONTREAL.

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-
PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange
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100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes,
Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty,
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,
Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES,
Roman Cement, Water Lime,
Portland Cement, Paving Tiles,
Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
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Silesia, Shawls, Hair Oils,
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White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Choplins,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purces, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pendants, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
331, 333, 335 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

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JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

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*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
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SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
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HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
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Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co. (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontpool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Mouton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker, Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hookley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.

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Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.

STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
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HAVE FOR SALE,—

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| Boiler Tubes, | Ingot Copper, |
| Boiler Plate, | Ingot Tin, |
| Iron Gas Tubes, | Cake Spelter, |
| Tube Fittings, | Antimony, |
| Glass Tubes, | Steel, |
| Brass Tube, | Steam Gauges, |
| Lead Pipes, | Water do., |

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

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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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The very best articles of

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

All orders promptly attended to

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LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in
Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
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ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants;
George Thomas, Esq.

BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants;
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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

Founded 28 years ago.

RESERVED FUNDS £1,000,000 Stg.

Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's
personal benefit

DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,

OR,

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE
OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,

Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium
for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.

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TURKEY, GREEK, AND MOLODAVIAN
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

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Large stock now opening, which they offer low.



Also Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

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AND

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PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1826.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,000,000

Annual Income - - - - - 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY,
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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 de-
siring of taking out a Policy. Every information on
the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal,
or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 6m

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Liverpool and London.
FIRE AND LIFE.

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

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,
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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,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Holland Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 J. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Muehen & Co.,
 McKean's Sparkling Edinburgh Alex., &c. 1-ly

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 —MAY 1867—
 Receive weekly additions to their stock.
HAVE just received 1,000 pieces of Grey
 Cottons.
 600 pieces of White Cottons,
 with many other Staple and desirable Goods, which
 will be sold at lowest market rates. Orders have
 careful attention.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly **69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
 Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry S. Arnes, Esq., (Maragor Ontario Bank)
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
 \$500,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLAZA D'ARMEES, MONTREAL.
 1-ly **G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 41 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 413 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

HAVE now landing from vessels in port,
 and to arrive, a large and varied stock of
GENERAL GROCERIES,
 purchased by one of the firm while in England.
 The "Courier du Canada" from Marseilles, is now
 overdue with their assortment of **MEDITERRANEAN**
 Goods, and daily expected, the schooner "Cicero,"
 direct from Patras (Ionian Is and) with a full cargo
 fresh New Crop **CURRENTS.**
 Montreal, May 16, 1867. 1-ly

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 53 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns
 promptly made.
ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for
 Sale in this or British Markets.
ORDERS—Personal and careful at ention given to the
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

According to the Niagara Falls *Gazette* a second
 Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River near the
 Falls is shortly to be built, and that a portion of the
 preliminary work has already been commenced. It is
 expected the bridge will be finished this summer,
 when it will prove a very great convenience to the
 numerous visitors who are to be found every year in
 the vicinity of the great cataract.

The London *Railway News* states that the Grand
 Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies have
 at last come to an understanding by which an end will
 be put to the injurious competition which has so long
 been carried on between the two great rival Companies
 of Canada.

A short time since an accident happened to the At-
 lantic Cable of 1866, by the grounding of an iceberg
 upon it, in the vicinity of Newfoundland, by which it
 was rendered temporarily useless. The cable of 1865,
 however, has been found ample for the business,
 and the injured cable will be quickly and easily re-
 paired. It is under consideration to still further re-
 duce the charges for transmission of messages, as the
 lines have been by no means employed to their fullest
 capacity.

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* that horses,
 horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals, poultry
 and fancy birds, when imported from the United
 States by agricultural societies, specially for the im-
 provement of stock, may be admitted into this Pro-
 vince free of duty.

Official notice is also given that by an order in
 Council the following rates of toll will be imposed on
 all timber descending the Government slides at Black
 River:—In every parcel or quantity equal to a cwt. of
 masts or spars, \$1 50; for every such parcel of square
 timber, \$1 00; for every saw log, two cents. And it is
 further ordered that such tolls be collected on all
 timber which has passed through the Black River
 slide since the opening of navigation in the present
 year.

Notice of application for a charter of incorporation
 is given by Jas. G. Tranchemontagne, of Montreal,
 Frederic St. Louis, Francois Gendron, of Sorel; Louis
 G. Tranchemontagne, Jean R. L. Tranchemontagne,
 of Borthier; and Edward C. Wurtels of St. David;
 the proposed name of the Company being "The
 Ottawa and Whitehall Navigation Company," with
 the object of carrying on navigation between Ottawa
 and Whitehall, the capital, \$150,000, being all sub-
 scribed, and \$20,000 paid.

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 & 29 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
 9-ly

The Hon. G. E. Cartier, on his arrival in Montreal,
 after his return from Europe, on Friday evening last,
 was received by the Mayor on behalf of the city and
 by a large number of his personal friends. An ad-
 dress from his constituents of a welcome and congratula-
 tion was read, as also one from a number of citizens of
 St John's. The hon gentleman, in his reply, referred
 to the unanimity of good-will with which all parties
 in England met the delegates from these Provinces,
 and with which the Act of Union and the Imperial
 Guarantee Act were passed by the Imperial Parliam-
 ent. He also pointed out the very great advantages
 Canada as a whole would derive from the building of
 the Intercolonial Railway, especially as it would make
 us independent of the routes through the United States
 to the sea board, and render less likely any adverse
 railway legislation on the part of that country. The
 Mayor, before reading the address in the course of his
 speech made the following representations, which are
 not unworthy of the attention of Government:—
 "Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather,
 and the high price of produce in Canada, the citizens
 feel it would be desirable and proper on the part of the
 Government to remove if possible the duty on corn
 and rye. By this means the cost of food would be
 reduced, not only to the poor of Montreal, but the in-
 digent all over the country."

THE WESTMORELAND BANK.
 It seems probable that the affairs of the Westmore-
 land Bank (which suspended payment on the 13th
 April last) will be wound up. Notice has been given
 that an application will be made to a Judge in Cham-
 bers, for an order to wind up the affairs of the Bank,
 under 27th Vic. cap. 44, entitled "an Act to facilitate
 the winding up of the affairs of public companies."
 The application is supported by the petition of the
 President and a number of the Directors and Stock-
 holders. From the statements made by the petitioners
 it appears that on the 15th March there was only re-
 maining in specie in the bank, or owned by or under
 its control or direction anywhere \$30 52. Exchange
 or paper of other banks \$188 43, and on the 13th April
 there only remained in the Bank in specie, or owned
 by, or under its control \$11 79. The following is a
 statement of the liabilities:—
 Notes in circulation, 31st March \$81 536 00
 Due to Depositors 19,024 33
 Due Bank of New Brunswick 14,561 45

Total liabilities \$115,111 78
 The supposed assets of the Bank, consisting of Bills
 receivable, and all other real and personal property of
 every description is estimated at \$114,702.00. The
 petitioners allege that three-fourths of the capital of
 the Bank has been lost or rendered unavailable, and
 conclude by stating that it is absolutely necessary in
 order to prevent greater losses and sacrifices and to
 avoid the litigation which will still further diminish
 the available means of payment, the business of the
 Bank should be at once brought to a close.

BANK RETURNS.

THE statement of Canadian Banks for the month of April is published, and will be found in another column.

The following is a comparison of the liabilities and assets for that and the previous month.—

| | March. | April |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Notes in Circulation..... | \$ 9,653,994 | \$ 9,006,225 |
| Balances due to other Banks... | 1,480,651 | 1,637,181 |
| Deposits not bearing interest... | 13,451,441 | 14,247,940 |
| Deposits bearing interest..... | 13,473,082 | 13,789,750 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Specie, and Provincial Notes... | \$ 6,324,811 | \$ 6,631,907 |
| Landed property of Bank..... | 1,623,763 | 1,625,399 |
| Government Securities..... | 6,248,896 | 6,257,496 |
| Notes or Bills of other Banks... | 1,505,232 | 1,511,421 |
| Balances due from other Banks... | 3,820,179 | 4,704,157 |
| Notes and Bills discounted.... | 48,010,786 | 47,904,806 |
| Other debts..... | 2,291,130 | 2,321,653 |

From this statement it will be seen that in April as compared with March, the changes have been generally of an unimportant character. Bank note circulation shows a decrease of about \$650,000, while deposits have increased nearly a million, principally in those not bearing interest, representing current balances in banker's hands. The increase is especially noticeable in the case of the Bank of Montreal.

There is a small increase in the coin and legal tenders, but the amount is still less than 17 per cent. of the total liabilities of the banks, a proportion altogether too small should circumstances arise to create any financial panic. On the other hand, of the liabilities, about one third are special deposits bearing interest, and on which as a rule thirty days notice must be given before they can be drawn; so that the proportion of available resources to the demands which might be made on the banks at any one time, is nearly 27 per cent.

There is a slight falling back in discounts from the very high figures of March, equal to a little over \$100,000, but the amount is still large. The returns for the present month of May will, we think show a further decrease, if the course of trade in previous years can be taken as any guide, but the demand for money has of late been quite active, and this demand has been liberally met by the banks.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

NOTHING of late years in connection with finance, has been so remarkable as the slight effect which the great panic of last May, with all its crushing losses and calamities had upon the internal business and foreign commerce of England.

This panic, as is well known, was the most severe by far while it lasted, of any of the decennial revolutions which are such a remarkable feature in the banking and commercial life of the present century—never was there a time when so many great houses, firms, and companies went to the wall, and the amount and wide spread area of the calamities entailed, were quite unprecedented. Hardly a named man in England, or in India, or in the numerous English settlements of the East or Australia, but suffered loss of some amount or other, and hundreds of people lost their all. The amount of disturbance to the credit of England generally was indicated by the constant and immense accumulations of specie in the Bank of France. Everything English, strange to say, was viewed with such disfavour, that monies were being constantly drawn from London, for remittance to the Continent, and not even the temptation of an enormous difference between the rates of interest in Paris and London for months together, could tempt money over for investment. The crisis in fact was so severe as to upset all the ordinary rules of political economy, and ever since an extraordinary amount of distrust and unbusiness has prevailed.

In spite of all this, the exports of Britain showed an increase over the enormous amounts of 1861, and now that the national balance sheet for the year has been made up, it is found that instead of a large deficiency as might have been anticipated, there is a surplus. The income for the year was estimated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the panic began at £67,000,000, and it has actually amounted to £69,400,000, and this from no exceptional causes but from the steady increase in the consumptive power of the country. The real test of prosperity has always been found to be the amount realized from customs and excise. When there is a large consumption of sugar, tea, malt liquors, and spirits, people must be prospering, at all events experience proves that great

prosperity, briskness of trade, and abundance of money, is accompanied by an increase of consumption in this direction. On the other hand, hard times, bad trade, and general depression, have invariably, hitherto, told upon the consumption of luxuries, and the revenues derived from them.

In this instance however, the rule has been reversed to a large extent. Coincident with a severe panic, deep depression, heavy losses, destruction of property, and continued gloom during a large portion of the year, we have the unexampled phenomenon of an increase of exports, and of revenue derived from luxuries.

This curious state of things can only be accounted for on one supposition, which supposition confirms an observation that has already been made on that subject, viz., that the panic and depression though necessarily severe have been confined within very narrow limits. It has been, so to speak, a stockholders panic, and the losses that have been incurred, were to a large extent, of such a character as to leave the national resources and wealth, almost wholly unimpaired. Take for example, the most prominent instance of failure which the panic produced, that of Overend & Co., Limited. England is taken collectively not one whit poorer by reason of that failure. A great many persons who took stock in the concern will lose, but then what they lose, the creditors in the old firm will gain. The old firm in fact, have simply spread over a large area, the loss which two years ago was concentrated in their own persons and that of their creditors. The assets of the firm, whatever these were, pursuing that term to all its ramifications through the assets of their debtors, are not impaired in value, in fact a large portion of their assets have turned out more valuable than was anticipated. The landed estates of the partners so far as they have been realized, show a considerable augmentation over even the high value put on them, when the business of the firm was transferred to a company. Similarly, the ships, lands, houses, stocks of goods and merchandize of every description, at home and abroad remain the same, and will apparently realize just as much as ever. This case is a fair example of most of the failures that have occurred. A vast fabric of fictitious wealth has disappeared, but it was only fictitious, and after the smoke has cleared away it is found that speaking broadly and generally, the nation is in the same position as before. Money and property have, in innumerable instances changed hands, but the real result to a large extent is, that what one has lost, another has gained.

This result will probably throw considerable light on the subject of the real influence of panics and commercial disturbances in future, and if it tends to mitigate any of that needless alarm which would contound such a panic with universal bankruptcy, a great result will have been accomplished.

Here, as is known, the panic affected us but little; and we may hope that a time has arrived when our revenue like that of England may have a surplus over expenditure year by year.

THE WOOLLEN BUSINESS.

EVERY friend of Canadian progress must be gratified with the advancement made by this country in manufacturing during the past eight or ten years. The writer believes that no nation can be truly powerful and great which does not engage in manufacturing to a considerable extent. Every country which makes its mark, so to speak, in the world, must have varied forms of industry, and it has therefore been with great satisfaction that we have seen Canada making rapid strides in this direction for several years past. Every new branch of manufactures commenced in this country, is an advantage to the whole people. It gives labour to those in search of it, it attracts skilled workmen from other countries, it keeps capital in the country to enrich it, which would otherwise be spent abroad, and in various other ways tends to advance the general prosperity. But we did not intend to speak of manufacturing industry in general, and must not digress further at present.

Regarding the Woollen business, we have a few words to say which we think are called for at the present time. No branch of trade has of late progressed more rapidly and satisfactorily than this one has. The quantity of woollen goods now made throughout Ontario and Quebec is very large; the quality too is really very creditable to our manufacturers, many of whom have proven themselves to be men of ability

and enterprise. Canada has all the requisites to render this trade profitable, we have excellent water power, abundance of wool, and moderately priced labour. Combined with these advantages, the tariff has afforded considerable encouragement to the woollen business, and the heavy taxation across the lines has so increased the cost of production there, that the position of the United States has been pretty effectually killed off. All these circumstances have tended to render the Canadian woollen business quite profitable, whenever skillfully conducted. The natural effect of this is now taking place. Attracted by good profits, the business has become exceedingly popular; new mills—some of them on a large scale—are going up in all directions; large amounts of capital are being directed from other investments, in this channel doubtless in the expectation of larger returns. These circumstances are suggestive, and have an important bearing on the future. A few considerations arising therefrom must strike everyone who gives the subject a moment's consideration, and some of these, for prudential reasons, we propose to refer to.

We are always glad to hear of manufacturing progress, of new mills going up, new machinery ordered, and all the *ceteras*. But is there not a danger that sooner or later the woollen business of Canada will be overdone? Would it not be well for the many who, with commendable enterprise, seem eager to embark in this particular branch of manufactures, to consider whether the demand for such goods will always be equal to the supply? The market which Canada offers for woollens which can be profitably produced here is not very extensive. The field opening in the Maritime Provinces will, no doubt, increase its extent; but our united population is under 4,000,000 and therefore, at the best, our market must remain a limited one. How long will it be, at the rapid rate at which woollen mills are going up, until they are able to produce far more goods than our market requires? This is an important question to every person who has money invested in this line, and it is one which should enter into every calculation regarding it.

Our own opinion is—that the time when our woollen manufactures will be more than the country can consume, cannot be very far distant. The rapidity with which capital is being transferred into this trade, is exceedingly marked. The number of mills about being commenced, or which are nearly ready to begin operations, can be counted by dozens, and the increased amount of goods which they will be able to turn out when completed, will undoubtedly be very large. If this increasing production of woollens goes on, the supply must eventually surpass the demand, the market become glutted—and what then?

According to the experience of other countries, a revolution will then take place in the trade. During its existence, weak firms will be very apt to topple over, the smaller establishments become utterly unprofitable, and the soundest and most enterprising be severely tried. Thereafter, the tendency will be to mammoth manufactories, requiring vast capital, with none but the most perfect machinery, and employing the best skill which can be obtained. This has, we believe, been the general experience of most nations, and there is no reason which we can see, likely to prevent its being ours. If the markets of foreign countries could be opened to us on easy terms, it is possible that the day of trial might be indefinitely postponed. But we hardly think this possible. The United States is madly protectionist in principle, and we would hardly be able to compete with Great Britain on equal terms in other foreign countries.

We have thrown out these ideas on the woollen business from no disposition to discourage manufacturing enterprise. They are opinions the writer has held for some time, and which it is thought it may do good to make public. Circumstances may so favour the trade that it may continue prosperous for many years to come—may in fact escape any very serious check. But we have no hesitation in standing by the views we have expressed above. We cannot see where a market will be got for our woollens, if mills keep increasing as rapidly as at present. We fear that, sooner or later, such goods may become a drug in the market, and it requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result of that. It would please us exceedingly to think that no fears might be entertained on this head—that the more rapidly our woollen manufactures could increase the better. But we think there is a certain amount of danger to be feared in the future, and we have endeavoured to throw out a few hints upon the subject, which may be worthy of consideration by those more immediately interested.

IMPRACTICABLE!

LIVELY agitation continues to be carried on in several States of the Union in favour of decreasing the hours of labour. In some of them measures have already passed the State Legislatures to that effect. The principal provisions of these bills are to the effect that where a bargain is not entered into, eight hours shall be considered a day's labour, farm labourers, or persons serving by the year or month, are exceptions, and if a special agreement is entered into by any individual to work ten or more hours, such arrangement is just as binding as if no eight hours' law existed. The effect of these provisions will not be so great as many might suppose at the first glance. The exceptions referred to above, will exclude a considerable portion of labour from the operation of the law, and there is very little doubt that hereafter in such States, employers will take care to make special agreements, and that there will be a variation in the wages paid to eight and ten hours' men.

In Illinois the eight hours' bill was adopted some time ago and in New York State the Governor has recently given his assent to a similar measure. The working men of Chicago attempted to put the law in force on the 1st of May, and having banded together, went about the city endeavouring to force those who were willing to continue to work ten hours from doing so. The disturbance assumed the dimensions of a riot, but turned out a failure. The law, up to the present time, remains comparatively a dead letter, employers generally refusing to agree to the eight hours system, or, at least, objecting to pay as much for the short as for the long hours. We cannot see how any reasonable person can find fault with the position of employers in this matter. Under present circumstances in the States, they can ill afford to increase the wages paid for labour, and the eight hours system really amounts to that. If the demands made were acceded to, thousands would be willing and anxious to work ten hours and get two hours extra pay. That length of time is not excessive, and no legal enactment can long force up the price of labour beyond its real value.

Never was the United States in a worse position to shorten the hours of labour than at the present time. The loss of two hours' work per diem of each labourer throughout the Union, would amount to a large sum in the course of the year. As labour is the foundation of wealth, we may fairly assume that the proposed shortening of the day's work—if generally adopted—would decrease the aggregate wealth made during the twelve months in the same ratio as the time for working is reduced, which is twenty per cent. The Republic is not in a position to make such a sacrifice at present, and if effects to the State would undoubtedly result if the new system came into general use.

That the working classes across the lines will look at the matter in this light, we do not expect. They will not consider with the mind of the Statesman or political economist; all they will see is a shortening of their daily toll. If this could be done without injury to their country, or without decreasing their wages, it would be desirable. But it cannot. Both must suffer to some extent, as a short experience must soon demonstrate. The working men of the Republic, however, have the ballot boxes under control, and we do not doubt that other Legislators besides those of New York and Illinois will soon be forced to place the eight hours' law on the statute book. But we are strongly of opinion that, as regards the great mass of labourers, such laws will either remain a dead letter, or they will have to be contented with lower wages.

SMUGGLING INTO THE UNITED STATES.

THE New York Shipping List and Prices Current of May 11th says:—"The Commissioner of Customs reports that during the year ending 31st Dec. 1866, the officers of Customs for the prevention of smuggling seized contraband goods to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, and that the expense of the whole preventive system for the same time has not been over two hundred thousand dollars, while the revenue service cost from one and a quarter to one and a half millions annually, and the value of smuggled goods seized by the revenue cutters during the year does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. "Canadian Customs officers aid smugglers to send goods to this country, just as American Customs officers would aid smugglers on this side were the case reversed. It was so in former times between England and France, until both countries modified their absurd revenue laws. The smuggler always beats the law,

smugglers never can exist unless the law is so bad, that men desire it should be beaten.

"Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty there has been a large increase in the trade between Nova Scotia and Canada. There are now two lines of steamers between Quebec and Halifax, and a line is to be put on between Quebec and Pictou. Formerly Nova Scotia received about 300,000 barrels Flour from the United States and 6,000 to 7,000 from Canada. Now the receipts are reversed, and about 7,000 barrels are taken from the United States and 300,000 from Canada."

This is, at all events, a candid statement, and we think it is one, too, which will excite very grave doubts regarding the wisdom of the financial policy of the United States towards these Provinces. We should like much to know what proportion the four or five hundred thousand dollars worth of seized goods bears to the whole amount *not seized*. One thing we may be quite sure of that the United States will form no exception to the rule that "where there are high duties there will be extensive smuggling." We know nothing of the charge of complicity against the Canadian Customs officers; it may be true, but we are inclined to think it is not. At all events, that is only a side issue, and is confessed to be as likely to be exercised on one side as the other. If England and France found it impossible to prevent smuggling until "both countries modified their absurd revenue laws," we may be quite sure that the thousands of miles of frontier between Canada and the United States afford no better opportunity.

The fact is, intelligent Americans are beginning to see that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has lost them a good customer, without producing them any corresponding benefit in other ways. They are beginning to find, too, that the imposition of heavy taxes upon the necessaries of life, (for such to a large extent must the lumber, fish and breadstuffs of these Provinces be considered,) is not the best way of enabling them to bear the burden of their vast indebtedness, while as a means of forcing us into annexation it is worse than useless. Frankly, we would like to see better and kinder views prevail, and that the two nations should be content to dwell side by side, each respecting the other's rights and institutions, and knit together by that bond of peace which perfect freedom of trade is so well calculated to perpetuate.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.

THE ninth Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners of the Province of New Brunswick, has just been published—from it we gather the following statement of facts:—

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Passengers | \$65,931 32 | \$61,730 83 |
| Freight | 72,485 61 | 61,349 96 |
| Mails, &c | 9,713 71 | 7,337 88 |
| Total | \$148,330 67 | \$133,408 67 |

The total expenditure in 1866 was \$96,570 21, and in 1865, \$94,906 96. The net revenue for 1866 was \$61,760 46, against \$38,501 71 in 1865, showing an increase of \$23,258 75. The quantity of sawn lumber largely exceeded that transported in any previous year—the increase over 1865 being 75 per cent.. Of "mineral products," the increase in coal was 780 tons, in Manganese 646 tons, in iron 471 tons. The number of barrels of flour and meal carried also exceeded that of any previous year, and was greater than the number carried in 1865 by 13,178 bbls. or nearly 60 per cent. The Report remarks that "the establishment of an efficient line of steamers between the ports of Lake Ontario, Montreal, and the Gulf ports of the Lower Provinces would largely promote the traffic, as there "is no doubt that flour and meal can be delivered in "St. John as cheaply and expeditiously by this as by "any other route."

The quantity of Agricultural products conveyed was largely increased, while the products of the fisheries sent over the road were below the average. The number of passengers carried was 4,558 greater than in 1865. The expenses of locomotive power were \$1,483 82 less than in 1865.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)
THE hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Luxembourg question have been almost confirmed, and in the beginning of the week a very favourable effect was produced in trade. Yesterday however the overwhelming majority against the Government on an important clause of the Reform bill the previous evening, had its effect upon business; and as Friday is the

most important day in the week, this was the more to be regretted, for the Government accepted the situation very frankly on Friday evening.

The two chief features in trade this week have been the comparatively large business done in cotton, (the sales in Liverpool amounting to 29,000 bales, of which the trade took 69,000), and the increased stringency in the money market. In the open market the rates are now fully up to the bank minimum of 3 per cent. There has been a further fall in the price of railway securities, and nothing could be gloomier than the tone of the market.

The Board of Trade returns have been published, and present a striking picture of the extent of our trade, and the energy with which it has been prosecuted in spite of the great panic of last year. The money value although somewhat less than 1866, is much greater than in 1865, whilst the quantity of the principal items, notably cotton has increased. In fact the falling off in value as compared with 1866, is more than accounted for by the lower and more healthy prices now prevailing.

The following is the declared value of the exports in the three first months of the years undernoted.

| | 1867. | 1866. | 1865. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cotton yarn and Cotton manufactures | 16,774,000 | 19,010,000 | 12,655,000 |
| All other articles | 25,008,000 | 27,381,000 | 22,981,000 |
| Total | 42,782,000 | 46,391,000 | 35,636,000 |

The following is the computed real value of the imports in the three first months of the years undernoted:—

| | 1867. | 1866. | 1865. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw cotton | 6,265,000 | 10,055,000 | 7,657,000 |
| Breadstuffs | 4,068,000 | 4,310,000 | 1,669,000 |
| All other articles | 13,348,000 | 12,003,000 | 10,688,000 |
| Total | 24,281,000 | 26,458,000 | 19,994,000 |

The following are the returns from the Bank of England, compared with those of the preceding week, and same time last year:

| | May 1, 1867. | April 24, 1867. | May 2, 1866. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Public Deposits | 7,053,000 | 6,346,000 | 4,923,000 |
| Private Deposits | 17,394,000 | 17,884,000 | 13,588,000 |
| Government Securities | 12,889,000 | 12,774,000 | 10,691,000 |
| Other Securities | 19,169,000 | 18,250,000 | 20,380,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | 23,300,000 | 23,12,000 | 22,873,000 |
| Bullion | 19,249,000 | 19,237,000 | 13,549,000 |
| Reserve | 10,949,000 | 11,211,000 | 6,636,000 |

There is an increase in the amount of the other securities, and a slight decrease in the bullion, showing a more active demand for accommodation.

Returns from the Bank of France at same periods:

| | May 2, 1867. | April 25, 1867. | May 3, 1866. |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Treasury Balance | 90,189,000 | 100,555,000 | 91,855,000 |
| Private Accts. | 305,631,000 | 301,631,000 | 230,323,000 |
| Commercial Bills | 642,853,000 | 632,853,000 | 623,388,000 |
| Advances | 186,685,000 | 186,352,000 | 160,000,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | 1,035,296,000 | 1,014,600,000 | 904,184,000 |
| Cash | 793,657,000 | 780,557,000 | 626,890,000 |

The present return is rather favourable in the sense that money is likely to continue cheap. This is of course chiefly caused by the stagnation of trade. May 4, 1867. H.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

THE St. John Telegraph, after quoting from a 1st article published in the Trade Review on "Postal Reform," and the abolition of postage on newspapers in particular, thus continues:

"If, under Union, with restrictions on trade abandoned and a wider field opened for the labors of the manufacturer, the merchant, the farmer, the politician, and other classes of the community, the efforts of our Provincial press are to be shackled and their position made worse than at present; if four-fifths of newspaper subscribers in the country are to be mulcted in an addition of fifty per cent. to the price of their papers, or the circulating of newspapers seriously diminished by the imposition of the hated tax—the consequences to the Party in New Brunswick who will propose or support such a measure will be very serious. The same remark will apply to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Our Canadian contemporaries can not do better than agitate this question, and endeavour to secure for the whole of the Dominion the advantage now enjoyed by the smaller Provinces. The privilege is one worth contending for, and will be highly prized by the people. Besides, it will probably happen that in making changes in internal affairs in the Union, the Lower Provinces may have to conform in many things to the usage in Canada; it will be well, then, that there should be a show of reciprocity in the business; and we can not offer to the larger Provinces anything more worthy of imitation than a Postal system which provides free transportation for the newspaper Press of the country."

The press of the Lower Provinces are unanimous on this subject, and it is one too on which their representatives will be certain to act together, so that it will be the fault of the Canadian press if this drawback to its influence and usefulness be not soon removed.

HON. T. D. MCGEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

MR. MCGEE dating from Paris, on the 1st instant, has issued an address to his constituents of Montreal West, setting forth his opinions concerning the true policy of the new Dominion of Canada on general and political questions. In it he refers more especially to four leading matters. I. "The increase and employment of our population." II. "The armament of our people." III. "The education of our people." IV. "The unification of our people."

We quote entire from the Address his treatment of the first two topics. We do not differ but in a very slight degree from Mr. McGee on the question of what support in framing the tariff shall be given to the great material interests of the country, qualified as his meaning is; and we most cordially agree with him on the necessity of such military preparations as shall enable us, now with the help of England, hereafter through the power and prowess of our own people, to preserve our independence and our nationality, no matter from whence attacks may come, and to attain a position amongst the nations of the world as high in a military sense as it will be in a commercial view, so soon as the royal proclamation calls into *bona fide* existence the new Dominion of Canada.

Thus writes Mr. McGee:—

I. As to any large increase of our population from the annual immigration to our shores, so long as the United States labour market remains in its present abnormal condition, it is not to be expected; on the contrary, the enormous inflation of nominal wages since the civil war, is draining us, both east and west, of much of our natural, native increase. It is all in vain you point out to these victims of self-illusion, that if wages have risen so has the cost of food, clothing, and all the necessaries of life; that \$3 per day now is in reality no more to the American working man than one dollar before the war, for he can get no more with it. You cannot arrest an exodus of labour seeking the highest market, by explanations about gold and greenbacks, however clear and convincing. They must try their folly out, and a costly folly many who have tried, confess to have found it.

There are two powerful means towards the increase and employment of population in a new country like ours—namely, public works on a large scale, and legislation congenial to private enterprise.

The debts now due by the Provinces were chiefly contracted in borrowing capital for what they considered necessary public works. This has been sometimes made the reproach of our statesmen; not so much the principle itself as the abuses in the expenditure of the money borrowed. No economical principle can, perhaps, occupy more impregnable ground than that which gave us the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals and the Grand Trunk Railway; and it is hardly saying too much to assert that Montreal alone is so convinced of this truth, that she would willingly tax herself to-day for the whole cost of the structure rather than be deprived of the convenience of the Victoria Bridge. To extend to a second, or a third or several generations, obligations created for the construction of national public improvements, is a policy most equitable in itself; and, so far from shrinking from an increase of our public debt, if incurred for the Intercolonial Railway, the canalization of the Ottawa, or the Bay Verte Canal, it seems to me every right-minded inhabitant of the new Dominion ought to call out loudly for such a policy. "Get the money on our account; but see that you give us value for it"—this ought to be the cry of every elector to his representative.

By "legislation congenial to private enterprise," I do not mean what is called protective legislation; but I do mean that arrangement of our tariff, which will not press unfavorably on our growing manufactures. In all the tariff discussions in the former Parliaments, from 1868 to 1896, I said what I thought to be right to be said on this subject, and voted accordingly. A declaration it is true, was made last year by my colleague, Mr. Galt, in reply to Mr. Holton, that his then proposed reductions in the tariff were "steps in the direction of free trade"—or words to that effect. The reputation from Montreal, who did me the honour to wait on me at Ottawa during the debate, (under the chairmanship of Mr. Champlain Brown) will remember that I told them frankly then and there "Mr. Galt had, in this particular, expressed only his personal opinion." I did not feel free to say more at that moment; but I now emphatically repeat that statement. Although I shall never consent to become the mouthpiece of a particular interest in Parliament, I am not one whit less desirous now than I was ten years ago to see our commercial legislation adjusted with every consideration for our domestic industry. But this industry in its widest range, it must be remembered, embraces not only manufactures properly so called, but the economy, too long neglected, of our forests; the exploitation of our mineral resources; the prices of fish and; and the extension and diversification of our agriculture. In all these departments of industry, nature has placed the lever in our hands; if we are true to ourselves, there is no reason why the new Dominion (beginning only its former ratio of increase) should not commence the XXth century with an industrial and prosperous population of 12,000,000 of souls. May God send, for the sake of freedom, justice, and civilization, that our young men of to-day may live to see this glorious consummation!

II. Gentlemen, there is, under God, one means by which the necessary securities can be taken from time for the realization of these possibilities; it is the arma-

ment of our whole people. We are but sharing the common lot of all civilized communities in awakening to the stern fact, that in this age every State must have, or be in a position to have if needed, the military service of its every son. The last great revolution which marked the art of war,—the discovery of gunpowder,—resulted in standing armies, in the creation in every State of a class of soldiers, by trade or by profession. The new revolution ushered in by the invention of so many new repeating weapons—of so many hitherto unknown means of aggression, afloat and ashore—the systematic application of modern machinery to war—proclaims unmistakably to every people who would be free and secure on their own soil,—"Keep step with the times; arm your entire population; arm them with the best weapons; arm them at the earliest moment; no country is safe from insult and aggression in which every man does not feel called upon to bear arms in her defence!" This is the voice of the present, and it will be prolonged into the future. I respect and honour our volunteers for their noble self-sacrifice in the past; against mere marauders they were quite sufficient; but the days for mere volunteering are nearly, if not quite, over and gone.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 1st, 1887.

DURING the last three weeks I have allowed my pen to remain idle, nor would I now resume it, were it not for my conviction that the "Palace of the world's fair," (if I may be allowed so to call the building in which the various Courts, or stalls of merchandise are situated) will be thoroughly complete, before this letter is received in Montreal. In this announcement, I wish it to be clearly understood, I do not include the Parks of the Exposition Universelle, which still present a chaotic mass of unfinished gardens and a series of buildings, many of which are now only in the course of erection. When these are all carried out, when they fully display the attractions we are promised that they shall hold out, this will be the most delightful portion of the whole exhibition. But the first of June (or even the fifteenth) will scarcely see the long expected Elysium arise in all its beauty, to invite by its charms, visitors from every part of the world. At the present moment we have, however, enough complete to enable us to draw a fair comparison between the nascent undertaking and those of a similar character that have gone before it, and the result is indeed favourable to the Exposition Universelle, since we can without fear of contradiction, declare that it will be superior to any that we have yet seen, and will probably live in history unscathed by anything that may follow it. The magnitude of the enterprise may fairly be judged of, by the fact that it covers 480,000 square yards, besides the Island of Billancourt (reserved for machinery), and the quays, which are covered with temporary erections. Indeed there are very many cities which do not cover so large an area, while as to variety, we find, on referring to the official documents, that the exhibitors who here display their works of art or produce of industry, amount to no less than 42,117 individuals, each of whom hopes to secure at least some minutes of your pleased attention. The number of sights to be seen, which we have just quoted, renders this fair hope illusive; since to view, even cursorily—were we only to examine moderately the works of art—the curiosities, the inventions brought under your view would at least take fifty visits of four hours duration each. The bodily fatigue of travelling over several miles of zigzag path, and continually turning passages is great. But it sinks into nothing when compared to the ever ensuing fresh objects which call for your attention, and which, following each other, as quickly as the scenes in an exhibition of dissolving views, leave a confused recollection of a splendid whole, from which memory can recall no one particular subject; the dazzled eye has drunk in far more than the mind can fairly digest, and thus all becomes confused in wondering admiration. You may, it is true, travel through the Exposition Universelle in a week. You may boast that you have seen all that is there shown. But you will really not know more of it than the railway traveller who hurries through an entire kingdom in an express train, for, like him, you may look around you—you may be pleased with the glance—but you will find it difficult to describe what you have there beheld, since you have only seen it like a passing dream, and, like that passing dream, forgotten it.

Were the foreign Courts separated—were the whole building divided into half a dozen parts—the visitors would be loud in their applause; with a short rest, a short repose between these visits, these Exhibitions would be hailed with delight. But to be called upon to take in, to examine and arrange in a few days, a display which, to seriously look over and pronounce upon, would take at least daily visits during two months, is a labour so great, so far beyond the power of a mere lover of pleasure—an ordinary sight-seer—that I much fear that true justice will never be done to this levithan undertaking.

Hitherto the French nation have far surpassed our countrymen in their organization. In England we initiate great and wondrous undertakings, but we are not generally considered to carry out the minor details as well as our Gallic neighbours. On the present occasion the case is reversed—a more noble and more splendid idea never was brought forth. But in the preliminary arrangements no project could have displayed a greater failure. The opening of the Exhibition before it was properly completed, was a *fiasco* brought about, I believe, by entering into contracts to take effect from a certain day long before it was ascertained that the work would or would not at that particular date be half ready for the reception of the public. An international Club was announced. That building is

still incomplete. The price of tickets were only fixed upon a day or two before the gates were thrown open, and now the catalogues, sold by the proprietors of the Exhibition to a monopolist for 24,000fr. (and subsequently farmed out by him), were so defective that they served no purpose save to mislead. The arrangement is so complicated and the information so incorrect (particularly in the department of the *Beaux Arts*) that it is not at all uncommon to find, as I did, No. 42, or some such number, a splendid picture representing a lady of considerable charms, a fine portrait, described in the catalogue as "A fearful shipwreck;" or a battle in the Crimea, designated as "A pretty kettle of fish;" and as all these faults are perpetuated and circulated by all the other guide-books, which are nothing more than literal translations of Mons. Dentu's official catalogue, the stalls of those who sell these misleading works are besieged all day by discontented purchasers, who have thus thrown away their money on worthless information. And yet this Mons. Dentu has the impudence to threaten his plagiarists with an action for damages for copying his "Will-o-the-Wisp" book, although he unfortunately himself took his information from the national commissioners sent here to regulate such matters. The monopolist of the advertising department within the palace is bringing charges against the British Commission who have allowed commercial announcements to be printed on their window blinds, and the contractor who pays for the right of supplying chairs is about to attack the coffee-house keepers for infringement of his right, by allowing their customers to sit gratuitously on their chairs outside their *cafés* while drinking their beer or sipping their *petite verre de Cognac*. Thus all is not *couleur de rose* within. All is not sunshine without. Yet in the face of these drawbacks, while contractors were squabbling, building slowly advancing, and a continuous storm of rain, no less than 150,000 visitors on Sunday last visited the Exposition Universelle, and seemed much pleased with all they saw. This one fact speaks volumes, and destroys the assertions of a thousand grumblers.

Having thus introduced your readers into the exhibition, I would fain give them in detail a full and exact account of the wonders contained within it, but for their sake as well as my own, I will withhold this initial account until this day week—before which I am assured we shall have a corrected catalogue to guide us—which is indeed necessary, since few or none of the foreign exhibitors remain in France—and as in many cases several stalls are superintended by one individual, who probably knows nothing of the varied goods committed to his charge, beyond the fact that they are of a particular class and that they belong to an absent tradesman, and lastly, that all the pretty things you see are for sale. But at what price or on what terms the deponent knoweth not. You can obtain little information from this individual.

To save, however, my reputation as a chronicler, I deem it my duty to give you a single glance at that wonderful exhibition, which I will hereafter endeavour to describe serially. The Exposition is approached by foot passengers from the opposite side of the River Seine by a magnificent flight of stone steps some forty feet wide, which lead from the *tracadero* to the bridge of Jena, and at the end of which the Avenue d'Honneur opens its gates. You then travel on over a fine road, covered in by richly ornamented canopies—so handsome that this beautiful protection has been forced to be removed and taken care of ever since the opening day—wind and rain having continually punished us since that date.

On the right hand is the English Garden or Park, in which is situated the international Club, several Chinese palaces and Oriental marquees, pavilions in which missionaries present, gratuitously, copies of St. Matthew, and sheds wherein extra machinery is displayed. Indeed, the ground is so closely dotted with these edifices, that its beauty as a garden, its picturesque character as a park, are lost.

On the left hand is the French portion of ground, and the same faults may be urged against it, in addition to the surprise created by seeing several buildings of a permanent character here erected. Some of these are, however, to be utilized. The light-house, for instance, is purchased and at the closing of the Show, will be sent to a rock (the rock of Dover) in the neighbourhood of Jersey. Photographers, photo-sculptors, galvanizers, and others, ply their trade here, while the Imperial Pavilion, the International Theatre, a mimic ruin and an hospital, cover the greensward, which should have been left to promenaders.

You enter the building through a balcony, which goes all around it, and in which almost all the *cafés* and *restaurants* are situated. The principal French establishments of this kind guard the left hand of the entrance, while Messrs. Spiers & Fowl attract many hundred daily to their establishment, not only to partake of their good fare, but to gaze upon ten or twelve fresh looking English girls who do the honours of the counter.

You then proceed between the portion of the building—alotted to France, on the one hand and to England and her Colonies on the other. But of the shawls, the embroideries, works of art, or the splendid china of Minton, the furniture and other elegancies which ask your attention to our Gallic neighbour, or to our superior machinery or the occasional glimpses we obtain of our showy glassware display—it is not my intention to speak. I will not even touch on the Court of Canada, where goods are daily developing their beauties, and where a superb collection of Geological Specimens are cleverly set forth, and a ground model to which I shall hereafter refer—called for my earnest attention—but leave all till the proper catalogue is supplied, and your excellent and active Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. McGee, is able enough to lend still more interest to the objects sent from Canada, by his clever description of them.

For the moment, I will sit down in the garden which occupies the centre of the Exhibition, and watch the labour of the workmen who are erecting a sort of summer house in which the Imperial Crown Jewels are to be placed.—*Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.*

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

It may perhaps be pretty fairly presumed that the rumour of an attempt at a compromise between the rival claimants to the Richardson mine—like most of the other rumours about the Gold Region and its affairs—had but a slight foundation in fact. And for this reason, that the law seems to be still taking its course. We understand that on Wednesday, in the Court of Chancery in Toronto, an order was made upon the Belleville claimants to pay \$35,000 into court within seven days. Unless they do so, the injunction for which they have applied, restraining Messrs. Lombard & Co. from working the mine until the trial comes on, will lapse. The state of the case is, consequently, becoming decidedly interesting.

The Rochester Union recently put forth a statement that the barrels taken to that city from Madoc, and represented to contain gold in dust and quartz, were only filled with mud scraped from the bottom of the Richardson mine! As the Union was altogether wrong in its account of other matters, relating to the conflicting claims to the mine, its muddy version is probably equally imaginary and as far from the real fact.—It is somewhat singular, however, that so far, nothing more authentic has yet been made public as to the actual value of the contents of the barrels, or of the disposal which has been made of them.

On Saturday last, the rain ceased, and the roads began to dry up with wonderful rapidity. The prospect of fair weather proved to be delusive, as it began to rain again before daylight on Monday, and continued until Thursday. Visitors from a distance have consequently had a hard time of it, and some who came to see "the mines," have gone home no wiser than when they arrived.

The suspicion that the "raid" on the Richardson Mine was merely concocted to keep up the "excitement," and the cautious which have been based thereupon by the press at a distance, have of course had some effect upon travel. We admit that the suspicion was a natural one, considering that wonderful accounts have been written by correspondents of papers published far out of the limits of Hastings County, of gold having been found here, there, and everywhere, of which we have not been able to obtain satisfactory proof. And yet the charge, in our opinion, is unfounded, as the principals, on both sides, appeared to be actuated by genuinely unfriendly feelings towards each other, from remarks they made to us.—Let it be understood, though, that we claim no monopoly of "news." Strangers to ourselves, interested in claims owned at a distance, will of course, communicate with their friends in the first place; but no discovery, of real importance, can be made in this district, without its becoming "generally known," and communicated to those who will keep us "posted up."

"Straws," it is said, "will show which way the wind blows." As a proof that there is plenty of faith that in spite of all sinister reports, numbers will yet visit the Quinte Gold Mining Division, we may mention that a considerable amount of money has this week been paid to the License Inspector of Madoc for tavern licenses. As there is still the liability to the government fee in addition, it is evident that those who have invested in tavern property, do not consider their chances nearly "played out."

Col. Campbell finds there is an increasing demand for licenses, and on Thursday he issued quite a number of tavern as well as mining licenses.

Mr. John Cooke, it is said, has sold the rear portion of his farm—lot 19 in the 8rd concession—for a sum, variously reported at from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and a share of the gold that may be obtained hereafter.

Mr. Lombard has commenced to work another claim, on lot 26 in the 4th concession of Madoc. James Morrison, Esq., of Morrison, Taylor & Co. Toronto, on Thursday visited the "Cariboo" Mine, at Bannockburn, in company with Mr. L. Kennedy, P.L.S., of Madoc. A pan of the earth from the mine was washed in their presence, and yielded the very satisfactory result of twenty particles of gold.

Mr. Obadiah Johnson has shown this week a very fine specimen of gold in a small piece of quartz, which he broke off from a boulder lying within a few rods of the Richardson Mine. There can be no doubt of the richness of that locality.

There is now more enquiry on the part of speculators for the purchase of mining lands, with more moderate views on the part of holders of real estate.

Mr. James Fitzgerald has under consideration an inquiry whether he would accept an offer of \$2,000 for a lot in Huntingdon, near the mine at Downey's Rapids.

MADOC GOLD MINING CO OF TORONTO—Mr. T. S. Chandler, a gentleman of considerable mining experience, now acting as managing director of the Madoc Gold Mining Co. of Toronto, has this week commenced operations on Lot 17 in the 7th concession of Madoc, and has already found a show of gold on the surface, and considers the Co.'s prospects on this land to be of a very encouraging nature. As he intends prosecuting the development of the said claim with all possible speed, he feels confident of ultimate success.

Since our last expression has been given to the dissatisfaction mentioned as prevailing with regard to some of the provisions of the Gold Mining Act. A memorial to the Governor-General has been adopted, after consultation by several landowners. I see of lands miners and others interested, briefly setting forth the points in which the act operates rigorously and injuriously. The memorial lies for signature at the Royal Hotel.—Resolutions, very much to the same effect as to license fees, increased dimensions of claims, &c., were adopted on Friday evening last, at a meeting of practical miners held at Hudgins' hotel. For some reason, no general notice of this meeting was given to the people of this village, and besides the Chairman, A. F. Wood, Esq., who is not a practical miner, there were not half a dozen old residents present.—If the evils complained of are remedied, however, without the people being compelled to call a public meeting, so much the better.—*Madoc Mercury.*

BREADSTUFFS—THE PROSPECT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued flow of California Wheat and Flour in this direction, prices of these food staples still maintain a rising tendency—a fact that attests the absolute scarcity existing in all the old sources of supply. Many of the best informed of the trade were slow to believe in an actual scarcity of Bread Stuffs in the West, till the conviction was actually forced by the logic of events. It was, for a long time, popularly believed that though last season's crop of Wheat was considerably curtailed by excessive wet weather during the harvest, there would yet be an ample supply for the wants of home consumption, but the great fact that the surplus of the previous year had become well-nigh exhausted before the yield of 1866 appeared upon the market, seems to have been lost sight of, even by some of the most sagacious observers. Not only the South—many portions of which were absolutely bare of supplies—but such States as Ohio and Indiana, which had heretofore been more than self-sustaining, in this particular, were forced to draw upon Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, &c.; and this drain, which has been steadily, though almost imperceptibly, going on for many months, has led to rapid exhaustion of stocks, and a consequent range of prices which seems almost incredible in a great agricultural country. The quantity of Wheat and Flour in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other leading markets of the West, is unusually light for the season, and there is reason to believe that very little, if any, of either will find its way to the seaboard before harvest, since the relatively higher prices at intermediate points can hardly fail to keep back that which might otherwise reach New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A large number of the Western farmers, tempted by unusual gains, appear to have exhausted their reserves and the curious aspect is now presented, in some sections, of the producers purchasing Wheat at a considerable advance upon the prices they had realized for their own products. In some sections of Iowa, for instance, so great is the dearth of supplies that the credit of several counties has actually been pledged for seed, as high as \$3.50 per bushel having been paid for Spring Wheat!

In view of this state of affairs, the progress of the growing crops will be watched with much more than the usual degree of interest, for upon the yield of cereals the current season, will largely depend the material prosperity of all branches of business, and the future ruling of commercial values. It was naturally to be supposed, an unusually high range of Bread Stuffs has wonderfully stimulated the efforts of the farming classes, in all directions, and, with a re-inforcement of the labour ranks, and the rapid progress of the multiplicity of labour-saving implements, there is every reason to believe that we shall have, with a propitious season, the largest yield of grain ever garnered in this country. The maxim that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor, was, probably, never more generally acted upon by the agricultural classes than during the present season, and though unforeseen circumstances may again conspire to limit the harvest, the circumstances are so favourable that any great drawbacks seem highly improbable. In about six weeks new Wheat should make its appearance from the South, and thenceforward there will probably be uninterrupted receipts of new crop, though the question of supply will hardly be solved before the last of August, or the first of September. Should present promises be fully realized, as regards the crops, money will again flow through all the arteries of commerce, a healthful impetus will be imparted to railroads, shipping and the varied industries, and many of those difficulties which now beset merchants and business men will, without doubt, disappear, or be, in a great degree, mitigated. Meanwhile we shall continue to receive considerable supplies of Wheat and Flour from California. Our San Francisco correspondent, writing under date of 17th ult., says that all the room by the steamers to Panama has been taken up to the last of June for Flour; that prices promised to go to \$8 or \$9; that there was some half a million of sacks of Wheat left, which, however, would probably be cleared out by the middle of the last of May, and that the prospects for another great yield there were never better. The agricultural promise for 1867, then, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so far as can be judged, at this early period, is highly favourable, and a realization of present anticipations can hardly fail to be followed by a speedy culmination in the prevailing business depression, since it is pretty generally understood that the abnormal condition of trade is largely due to a lack of staple products—the banking interests being simply the agents or auxiliaries to that labour and industry which create wealth, and a healthy state of commercial affairs.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, the market for Flour and Wheat has turned in favour of the buyer, while Corn has undergone a heavy decline.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

PORT WINE.

M. Oswald Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, devotes his annual report to the Foreign Office this year to the subject of the port wine trade. He quotes Mr. Croft, a Yorkshire wine merchant, who wrote in 1727, as fixing the date of the first use of true port wine in England at "about the reign of Queen Anne." The Methuen treaty of 1703, imposing a discriminating duty in favour of the wines of Portugal, fostered the consumption of port wine in England, and a corresponding use of British manufactures in Portugal. The taste for port became established. The actual importation of this wine into England has suffered no material change for the last 57 years. There has been a very great increase in the consumption of other wines, but port has maintained its actual quantity. "The true port wine," he says, "is grown in a narrow strip of country along both banks of the river

Douro. The greatest length of this district is 26 miles, and it lies nearly due east and west with the course of the river; its average width is six miles. The geological formation is a peculiar brown slaty schist, and the country is a series of lofty and precipitous hills. The grapes are gathered, not as in France, when they are merely ripe, but only after they have lost some part of their water by their continued exposure to the sun, and when, therefore, they are beginning to dry up into raisins, by which process the sugar and other ingredients in the grape, and subsequently in the wine, are developed in larger proportions to the watery particles; resembling in this respect those richer and very expensive wines (too costly for commercial purposes) which are known in France as 'vin de paille,' and are produced from grapes gathered in the usual way, but allowed to ripen afterwards in the heat of the sun. The vintage takes place, according to the season, from the 29th of September to the 10th of October. The wine-making, though at first sight primitive, is in all essential particulars very cautiously and skillfully performed. The over-ripe or inferior grapes being picked out, the rest are easily thrown into a large stone-built vat (*lagar*). Into this as many men as can easily find room enter and tread out the juice. The men stay in from 20 to 30 hours; the must is then allowed to stand until a thorough fermentation has taken place. At the fitting moment, judged either by the experience of the wine-maker, or more precisely by the use of the *glucosometre*, the wine is run into the tunnels which may contain from 5 to 30 pipes. It is now that a small portion of brandy is added, as is also done with sherry and madeira, to prevent the wine, containing as it does so many rich ingredients, from running into an excessive fermentation, and so losing too much of its saccharine matter. The necessity or expediency of so adding spirit at this stage of the process has been disputed by persons only theoretically conversant with the process of wine-making; but it is difficult to apply preconceived theories to the subject in the presence of persons who have made it the business of their lives, whose interest it is to use as little spirit as possible, who are singularly free from prejudice, and whose continual efforts have been to enforce improved and enlightened processes of manufacture and mode of cultivation upon the farmers. It is very certain that when made without brandy the wines of the Douro, even if they would keep, which is a disputed point, have not any of the softness or flavour of port wine, but are intermediate in character between claret and burgundy, without possessing either the delicate bouquet of the one, or the flavour and 'roundness' of the other. The wine remains in the tunnel until the fermentation is checked by the cold weather of autumn, as is shown by the wine becoming clear and bright. This will occur towards the middle of November. The wine is then run off into pipes, containing each 115 gallons, and is ready to bring down to Oporto. The wine is brought down the river Douro in the early spring months, the river transport costing about 8s. 10d. for each pipe, and is lodged in the warehouses of the merchants at Oporto. It is here kept until ready for shipment to England, seldom being fit for that purpose for at least 18 months." The chief cause of the prejudice which has arisen against the stronger wines, and of the reaction in favor of the lighter growths of France and other countries, is due, so far as port wine is concerned, to the writings of the late Mr. J. J. Forrester, a wine-grower in the port wine district and wine merchant of Oporto, and to the evidence given by him before a committee of the House of Commons. His argument was that port wine should be prepared entirely, as he asserted Burgundy and Bordeaux wines to be prepared entirely without the use of Brandy. Now, that port wines can be made without spirit remains to be proved; but to assume that French wines can be made so is quite erroneous, because French wine, if intended to keep, must be mixed with spirit. The wine merchants of Oporto assert that port wines contain so much more of those particles which constitute viscosity that it requires more spirit to preserve them than lighter wines. "The more thorough ripening of the grapes, caused partly by the admirable aspects of the vineyards in which they are grown, partly by the greater heat of the summer of Portugal, partly by the more complete pruning of the vines, and partly by the later gathering of the vintage, is such that, when placed in the press, each grape is, unlike the grapes used in French wine-making, one mass of saccharine matter. The juice of the grapes in this state forms a wine which, it is said, requires brandy in exact proportion to the fermentable and non-aqueous particles which it holds in suspension. It is certainly the case that the clarety wines of Portugal require less brandy for their preservation than the richer wines of the upper Douro. These wines are made for consumption within twelve-month. If required to be kept longer, they have added to them a certain percentage of spirit, while the Douro wines, even those meant for consumption in the country, require nearly twice that percentage. That the amount used is the true necessary minimum might easily be argued from the fact that the Portuguese prefer light port wines and that the cost of brandy being ordinarily four times that of the young wine, the obvious interest of the native merchant would induce him to employ the least possible quantity of the more costly liquid. The wines of Bordeaux are, with the single exception of the limited growths of Hermitage, the only fine red wines of France which will bear exportation. Even they require the addition of spirit, as I have shown; but, even if they did not, it might be objected that no analogy could be drawn from them applicable to a liquid so entirely distinct as port wine. The richer wines of Burgundy far more nearly approach the character of port than those of the Bordeaux district, and if it could be shown that they could be preserved without spirit, it would be difficult to meet the argument thus raised. Unfortunately, these wines, equal, if not superior, in every respect to the best growths of the Medoc, are practically excluded from foreign consumption by the fact that they degenerate in a few years, sometimes in a few months. The admixture of

spirit with port wine is, at present, probably no more than is absolutely necessary. For many years past the demand in England has been for a port wine dryer in quality and lighter in colour; and the shippers here to meet this demand, as well as to save themselves the expensive use of spirit, now more than ever endeavor to reduce their additions of brandy to a minimum. This reduction has, no doubt, been facilitated by the far more careful preparation of wine now adopted in the district of its production. There are at present upwards of 100,000 pipes of wine in stock in Oporto; and after a series of very careful inquiries, my opinion is that in the case of these stocks 30 per cent. is about the average proportion of proof spirit to wine. Some few wines, mostly new, may contain as little as 30, and again a few richer ones 41, or even 42 and 43 degrees. It must be remembered that about 1 per cent. is added on shipment."

Mr. Crawford goes on to deny the truth of Mr. Forrester's statement that port wine is adulterated with treacle, elderberries, and geropigia. Elderberries give the wine an unmistakable taste and smell, said Mr. Forrester, and a dark purple colour, which is very different from the rosy colour of true port wine. The demand for very high colour no longer exists, and Mr. Crawford states that only about 1 per cent. of the port wine now made is stained with elderberry, and that wine of a very inferior quality. Geropigia is still employed to some small extent; it is a *vinho mudo*—that is, a must checked at the height of the saccharine fermentation by the admixture of about 82 per cent. of proof spirit. It is used for poor wines requiring sweetness without a loss of alcoholic strength and this is the least objectionable mode of imparting this quality. Coloured geropigia, darkened with elderberry, is seldom used to colour wines in Portugal; a good deal is exported to the United States under the name of "pure Jules." Mr. Crawford combats arguments against lowering the import duty on port wine, and maintains that it is impossible to wean the English middle and lower classes from the use of ardent spirits by the introduction of the very light wines of France; it requires a rich, moderately strong, sound, and highly-flavoured wine. He says that there is hardly any limit likely to be reached to the production of sound port wine of good quality. He gives the following account of modern vintages in the Douro district:—"1840, very fine; 1841, very bad; 1842, fine; 1843, middling; 1844, fine; 1845, inferior; 1846, good; 1847, very fine, rich; 1848, good, not so rich; 1849, middling; 1850, fine, very good; 1851, very fine; 1852, good; 1853, very good; 1854, fine; 1855, bad; 1856, very bad; 1857, bad; 1858, very good, rich; 1859, middling, watery; 1860, very good, dry; 1861, fine, rich; 1862, good, dry; 1863, very fine and rich; 1864, middling sweet and rather poor; 1865, good, not liked at first, but turned out well, rich. "The vintage of 1866, a cold and rainy season, was perhaps as bad as in other wine countries; but more was produced than was expected, and the wine has, at least, proved remarkably sound."—*London Times*.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.—A blue-book has just been issued relating to British India. It describes British India as having an area of 955,283 square miles, and a population estimated at 144,674,618; the native States an area of 598,790 square miles, and a population of 47,909,199; States under French Government, 188 square miles, and 208,887 inhabitants; States under the Portuguese Government, 1,066 square miles, and 818,232 inhabitants—making a grand total of 1,553,283 square miles, with a population of 198,100,963. The population of Calcutta, according to the census of January, 1868, was 877,924; of the town of Bombay, according to the census of February 1864, 816,592; of the town of Madras, according to the administrative report for 1868, 427,771. The commercial progress of British India of late years has been astonishing. In the financial year 1840-41, the merchandise imported by sea from foreign countries was of the value of £3,415,940; in 1860-61, it had risen to £23,492,716; in 1864-65, it was £28,150,923, in addition to £21,388,352 of treasure. In the year 1848-49, cotton goods of the value of £2,222,089 were imported into British India; in the year 1864-65, of the value of £11,085,885. The exports of merchandise from British India increased from £18,455,584 in the year 1840-41 to £32,970,905 in 1860-61, and to £38,027,013 in 1864-65. This last increase was, of course, due chiefly to the effect of the American civil war; in the year 1859-60, the export of raw cotton from British India amounted in value to £5,637,824; in 1864-65, to £37,578,857. The other chief exports in 1864-65 were opium, £9,811,804; rice, £5,573,537; seeds, £1,912,433; indigo, £1,860,141; jute, £1,907,844. The United Kingdom took £7,054,398 worth of the exports in 1840-41, and £48,878,208 in 1864-65. Exports of the value of £10,574,652 in the last year went to China and Japan, and £2,902,596 to France. The entrances and clearances of British vessels in that year at ports of British India amounted together to 10,911 vessels of 1,417,521 tons; of European and other foreign vessels, 1,755 of 920,552 tons; of native craft, 40,227 of 1,532,864 tons. In the year 1864-65, 2,747 miles of railways were opened in India, and conveyed 12,828,518 passengers. There were 1,421 post-offices, and 56,998,846 covers were transmitted through the post, besides books and parcels. 17,117 schools and colleges were maintained or aided by the Government; the average attendance of pupils in them was 456,898, and the Government expenditure upon them, £391,277. £4,478,268 was expended in the year upon public works. 11,736 miles of Government telegraph lines were opened. The gross public revenue of British India increased from £20,124,088 in the financial year 1859-60 to £45,662,997 in 1864-65; and the expenditure from £22,228,011 in the former year to £45,450,990 in the latter. The public debt advanced from £24,494,997 in 1859-60 to £38,477,656 in 1864-5. The troops employed in British India in the former year were 85,604 Europeans and 199,859 natives; in 1864-65, 71,850 Europeans and 113,315 natives.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. May 18, 1867.

THERE is not much improvement manifested in the business of the past week, the weather is unfavourable, and the continuance of the unusually high freshes prevents the lumber manufacturers from getting to work. There are, however, a good many country purchasers in the city who are (with the exception of flour) taking about their usual quantity of goods. The money market is somewhat easier than it has been for some time past; considerable cash is coming in from the country, and as soon as the mills get fairly to work, there will be abundance of sterling exchange in the market. The shipping arrivals of the week have not been large; there has been one vessel from Charente, France, with brandy and vinegar, two from the West Indies with molasses, three from Boston with general cargoes, one from Philadelphia with coals, and four from Portland with flour. The usual steamers from Boston and Portland have also brought general cargoes, and a considerable number of passengers, although the amount of travelling is as yet much under the usual mark. We notice that the steamer "Emperor" of this port is subsidised by the Government for service on the North shore route, and it is possible that she may extend her trips to Quebec. The returns of the revenue of the Province for the past year are satisfactory. We find from the Auditor General's report, that the revenue for the year was \$1,878,255, and the expenditure \$1,814,142, showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$64,113.

An examination of the Report shows that the balance in favour of the Province was even more favourable than the above figures indicate. The subsidy paid to the St. Stephens Branch Railway amounted to \$69,500, and Provincial debentures have been paid off to the amount of \$64,400, while the debt due to the Saving's Bank has been reduced by \$42,964. The militia expenditure for the year amounted to \$148,806.

LUMBER, &c.—The movements of lumber for the week have been but trifling, though quite equal to what might under the circumstances have been expected. There has been one vessel for Scotch and five for Irish ports with deals, two for Cuba with boards, and five for United States ports. There are now in port 21 ships of large tonnage, besides 11 barques and 20 brigantines and schooners (not including coasting vessels). Many of these are disengaged and freights are consequently dull, with a downward tendency, although they have been for some time so low as to leave little if any profit to the ship owner. We quote deals to Liverpool 60s. per standard; do to Dublin, 62s 6d to 65s; West coast of Ireland 72s 6d. The sugar shock season may now be considered as closed. The quantity of sawn lumber taken from us by the Island of Cuba, from the 1st of September to the 30th April, foots up pretty well.

Sugar shoeks 749,620
Boards and scantling 6,415,908

FLOUR, &c.—Remains steady at the advance quoted in our last. The receipts continue to be liberal, 5,500 bbls having arrived during the week. The demand is much below what is usual at this season; the high prices checking consumption very materially. This is especially noticeable in the country demand, which is estimated to be not more than half its ordinary extent. Strong Superfine for baker's use is worth \$10.25 to \$10.50, and very choice brands are even a shade higher. Ordinary Superfine ranges from \$9.75 to \$10.00. Corn Meal \$5.25 to \$5.50. Rye \$7.25. Oatmeal is higher, \$7.25 to \$7.35 being now asked.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—There is no change to report in the Provision market. In Groceries an active business has been doing on country account, but the range of prices remains without any noticeable change. Two cargoes of molasses have come in during the week, and some further shipments have been made to the United States.

Bark *Realm*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Miramich, 14th, reports, p'oked up in the Gulf, fifteen of the crew of bark *Sea K. W.*, from Hull for Quebec, coal laden. The *S. K.* had her bow ports stove in by ice, and sunk at once, taking down five of the crew.

Below will be found a statement of the affairs of the two leading Banks of the Province, in which it will be observed there are some striking points of difference. The banking business of the country has hitherto been without that efficient check which the publication of properly authenticated monthly returns imposes, and the public have been kept completely in the dark regarding their actual condition.

STATEMENT of affairs of the Bank of New Brunswick on the 7th January, 1867.

| LIABILITIES. | | \$ | c. |
|--|-------|-----------|----|
| Capital Stock paid in | ..... | 600,000 | 00 |
| Notes in circulation | ..... | 378,324 | 50 |
| Net profits on hand | ..... | 217,870 | 68 |
| Balance due to other Banks | ..... | 65,951 | 78 |
| Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank (its Bills in circulation, profits and balances due other banks excepted) | ..... | 292,298 | 84 |
| Cash deposits bearing interest | ..... | 482,811 | 99 |
| Interest on deposits and rebate on bills discounted | ..... | 30,000 | 00 |
| | | 2,047,757 | 89 |

| RESOURCES. | | \$ | c. |
|--|-------|-----------|----|
| Specie | ..... | 167,081 | 05 |
| Real Estate | ..... | 22,208 | 45 |
| Notes of other Banks | ..... | 88,480 | 00 |
| Balances due from other Banks | ..... | 192,504 | 22 |
| Debts due to the Bank including Bills of Exchange, Notes, and all Stock and Funded debts, of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted) | ..... | 1,627,488 | 67 |
| | | 2,047,757 | 89 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|---------|----|
| Amount of last dividend declared | ..... | 24,000 | 00 |
| Reserved profits at time of declaring dividend | ..... | 237,291 | 73 |
| Doubtful Debts | ..... | 2,000 | 00 |

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, Saturday, 4th May, 1867.

| LIABILITIES. | | \$ | c. |
|---|-------|-----------|----|
| Capital Stock paid in | ..... | 600,000 | 00 |
| Notes in Circulation not bearing Interest | ..... | 222,530 | 75 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | ..... | 277,876 | 79 |
| Deposits bearing interest | ..... | 23,458 | 51 |
| Net Profits on Hand | ..... | 24,769 | 64 |
| Unpaid Dividends | ..... | 12,538 | 00 |
| Due other Banks and Agents | ..... | 129,182 | 91 |
| | | 1,298,796 | 60 |

| RESOURCES. | | \$ | c. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|----|
| Bills Discounted, &c | ..... | 1,078,254 | 18 |
| Bills of Exchange on Hand | ..... | 42,800 | 59 |
| Real Estate | ..... | 32,000 | 00 |
| Notes of other Banks | ..... | 31,718 | 00 |
| Specie | ..... | 44,729 | 90 |
| Due by other Banks and Agents | ..... | 11,427 | 46 |
| Bad and Doubtful Debts | ..... | 59,886 | 07 |
| | | 1,298,796 | 60 |

To be added to the Bad and Doubtful Debts, about \$39,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 22nd, 1867.

BUSINESS generally without material change; flour market firm at previous rates; Strong Superfine \$10 50 to \$10 75; Ordinary brands \$10 to \$10 25; receipts 8000 barrels, demand very slack; provisions unchanged.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George, Charlbois, A., & Co. Carthens & Caverhill, Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Evans & Evans, Evans, John Henry, Ferrier & Co, Fraser, F. Gilbert, E. H. Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H. Kershaw & Edwards, Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker, Robertson, Jas. Round, John & Sons, Waddell & Pearce.

OWING to the condition of the country roads, which, from the great quantity of rain that has fallen, are almost impassable, trade has been greatly checked; and although there has been a fair city business, even that has been interfered with by the unfavourable state of the weather, which has delayed operations in discharging and deliveries.

PIG IRON.—The arrivals as yet are limited in amount and with a fair demand prices are tolerably firm a our quotations.

BAR IRON.—The assortment is now pretty complete, and sales are being made at about quoted rates.

BAND AND HOOF IRON.—We make no alteration in our quotations, though purchases of round lots might be made at somewhat lower figures.

BOILER PLATES.—Are quiet and unchanged.

CANADA PLATES.—Are without demand, but the stock is not large.

TIN PLATES.—Are in request, at full rates for best qualities.

CUT NAILS.—Quotations remain same as last week.

MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money continues fair, but it is almost entirely supplied by the Banks, very little good paper finding its way into the hands of note brokers. Sterling Exchange is firm at 109½ to 110 for Bank 60 day drafts. The rate in New York is about the same.

GOLD in New York. Under the influence of the purchase and shipment of over three millions of dollars on Wednesday and Saturday last, Gold advanced, touching 129 on Wednesday, but yesterday it receded somewhat, closing at 128½.

SILVER is abundant, buying at 4, and selling at 4½ per cent. discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Baillie, James, Co. | MacKay, Joseph, & Bro. |
| Haukhage, Bank & Co. | May, Joseph. |
| Johnston, James, & Co. | Mey, Thomas, & Co. |
| Clark, Jas. F. & Co. | McCulloch, Jack & Co. |
| Claixon, T. James, & Co. | McIntyre, Demoon & Co. |
| Davis, Welsh & Co. | Moss, E. H., & J. |
| Foulds & Hodgson. | Muir, W., & R. |
| Geath, Bros & Co. | Mundeloh & Steeneken. |
| Gilmour, J. Y., & Co. | Ogilvy & Co. |
| Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co. | Plimoull, Aubin & Co. |
| Hingston, James, & Co. | Robertson, A., & Co. |
| Lewis, Kay & Co. | Roy, Jas., & Co. |
| Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. | Stephen, William, & Co. |
| MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. | Stirling, McCall & Co. |
| | Thomas, Thibaudeseu & Co. |

HERE has been as yet no change in the weather throughout the country, to make any large amount of business possible, and goods are remaining on the shelves of the country merchants longer than they like or anticipated. Remittances too, are not coming in as freely as during last year, though we have reason for thinking that the amount of money in the country is larger than usual. Fine weather to dry up the roads and allow farming operations to be carried on, will give a fresh impetus to business of every kind, and there will also at once spring up a demand for goods for summer wear which the backwardness of the season has hitherto checked.

Prices are unchanged, notwithstanding a decline again in cotton, latest quotations of which are 11d for Middling Uplands, and 11½d for Middling Orleans.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Baldwin, C. H., & Co. | Anderson, John & Co. |
| Chapman, Fraser & Tyles. | King & Kitchin. |
| Chapman, H., & Co. | Leeming, Thomas & Co. |
| Childs, George, & Co. | Mitchell, James. |
| Converse, Colson & Lamb. | Phelan, Joseph. |
| Davis, Clark, & Clayton. | Robertson & Beattie. |
| Fitzpatrick & Moore. | Robertson, David. |
| Forrester, James. | Steadler, Jack & Co. |
| French, J. C., & Co. | Tiffin, Jas., & Sons. |
| Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co. |
| Jaffery, Brothers & Co. | Torrance, David, & Co. |
| | West, Bros. |

The general business of the week has been limited, the attention of buyers being principally attracted towards the auction sales which have been already held, or are shortly about to take place.

On the 22nd, Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co. offered an assortment of choice Mediterranean goods. The sale was pretty well attended, although Western buyers were not very numerous; but prices realized were unsatisfactory, and as a rule, only small lots of the different descriptions of goods were sold. We give the details of the sale.

Sale of Groceries for account of Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co. J. Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:

- 10 bbls bathbricks 25s; 5 do do 22s; 65 do do 20s; 5 cs lobsters, in tin, 5s 3d; 80 cases macaroni 18s; 80 do vermicelli 18s; 10 do do 18s; 10 do hf-bx Valencia raisins 7½c; 20 do do 7½c; 5 cs Bagalutti salad oil, half pint, 5½d; 140 do do 5½d; 10 do do, pts, 19s 6d; 50 do do 3s; 10 do do, qts, 3s 2d; 10 do do 3s 15; 100 do do 3s 10; 27 cs Plagniola salad oil, qts 3s 10; 20 cs Possels 14s 6d; 50 do do 14s 6d; 80 bxs Castile soap 10½c; 10 do do 11c; 125 do do 10½c; 120 hf-bx Turkey figs (T M) 11c; 47 do do (J J) 13½c; 25 do do (T E) 12c; 100 do do 11c; 100 do do 11½c; 75 do do (L C) 11½c; 25 do do 11½c; 125 do do 11c; 65 drums Sultana raisins, 11c; 600 hf-boxes layer do \$1.10; 50 qr do 80c; 250 do do 55c; 150 do do, 55c; 5 bbls currants 25 75; 5 do do 25 50; 40 bxs prunes 10c; 2 cs sardines, hf-tins, 20c; 22 do do 18½c; 10 do, qrtins, 11½c; 25 do 11c; 25 do do 11½c; 8 bales Tarragona almonds 20c; 5 do Mollere do 14½c; 5 do do 14½c; 30 do hard-shell do 5½c; 5 do do 5½c; 25 do Grenoble walnuts 8c; 60 do do 7½c; 20 do do 7½c; 15 do alfberts 7½c; 5 do do 7½c; 25 do do 7½c; 2 bxs do do 5½c; 5 do do 6c; 15 cs shelled almonds 80c; 5 do do 27½c; 45 do do 27c; 1 do lemon peel 24c; 1 do do 22c; 2 cs citron peel 24c; 10 lbs corks 2s 1d; 20 do do 2s 3d; 49 do do 2s 3d; 10 do 1s 7d; lot in bags, wine do, 6c; 9 do do 7s 2d; 5 bbls roll brimstone 27.75; 10 do flour sulphur 15s 9d; 1 case liquorice 17c; 4 do 16½c; 5 do 16c; 1 bbl cream of tartar 25c; 7 do 24c; 5 cases capers 11s; 81 qr-casks Bordeaux vinegar 35c; 25 do 35c; 9 bags Canary seed 4½c; 18 do hemp 4½c; 5 cases naracosa 10½c; 10 do Vermouth bit-trs 3s; 12 do 32.57; 9 do 33 62; 10 qr-casks, 4 grape port 30c; 5 octaves do 30c; 30 quarter-casks Burgundy port, No. 1, 80c; 30 oct Burgundy port No. 1, 85c; 5 qr-casks Crown do 75c; 30 do do 70c; 105 doz Gelatine \$1 00; 50 do do \$1 50; 5 b gs Java coffee 23c; 20 boxes starch, Berger, 11½c; 5 kegs bi-carb soda 35 50; 5 bbls sal-soda 22 06; 25 do do 22, 5 do Epson salts 12s 9d;

- 6 do alum 27 75; 5 do Day & Martin's blacking (qts) 18s 6d; 5 boxes sugar candy 14½c; 40 do 14c; 4 cases preserved ginger 8½c; 10 do red gin 8½c; 10 do green do 17s 6d; 85 old Tom, Bernards, 44; 25 do do Booth's to arrive 3½; 50 cases Scotch whiskey 33; 5 bags black pepper 8½c; 1 bag white do 16½; 2 cases cassia 32c; 20 lbs mace 6; 5 do 55c; 4 cases pearl sago 6½c; 14 do 6½; 10 cases pickles to arrive 10s 6d; 7 do button blue 6c; 5 do ball do 13s; 5 qr-casks malvoisie 4s 6d; 2 puns Demerara rum 7s 6d.

Sale of Tobacco for account of Messrs. Forester, Moir & Co., J. Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

- 25 caddies bright solace tobacco 22½c; 21 bxs Canada 10's 12½c; 20 do Pelican 10½c; 50 do Prince of Wales 16c; 10 do Robertson 14c; 20 do Mount Royal 14½c; 30 do do 14½c; 20 do Legal Tender 9½c; 10 bxs Champion 11½c; 50 do Canatta 12½c; 6 hf do Victor 30c; 30 bxs Camilla 24c; 25 do extra 30c; 25 do Solace 25c; 5 hds Olive Leaf tobacco 4c; 1 case cigars 39; 9 do do 312.

FREIGHTS.—We give the latest rates of freight per steamship to Liverpool or Glasgow: Peas 6s 6d per 490 lbs; Corn 6s 8d per 490 lbs; Oats 5s per 320 lbs; Provisions 45s per gross ton; Ashes 3½ per gross ton; bbls Oatmeal 2s 9d per bbl; tos Beef 6s 3d; bbls Pork 4s 8d.

Sailing ships to Liverpool and Glasgow:—Peas 5s 6d to 6s 6d per 490 lbs; Corn per 490 lbs, 5s 3d; Oatmeal per bbl, 2s 3d; Oil Cake per ton, 35s; Ashes per ton, 30s. No change in freights to the Lower Ports.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hua & Richardson. | Seymour, M. H. |
| Seymour, C. M. | Shaw F. & Bro. |
| | Smyth & Edminson. |

The market remains without animation, sales being restricted to such stock as is held in limited quantities, and until a more marked activity in the boot and shoe trade, business will be necessarily moderate.

SPANISH SOLE.—There is very little first-class stock in market and the receipts from the tanneries are not heavy. Sales exceed receipts; prices consequently are maintained.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The supply is very limited, and the demand equally so.

HARNESSES.—We are unable to report any change in the market. In receipts or sales the stock is small, and prices firm.

WAXED UPPER.—All desirable is readily sold at quotations, but no large quantities are coming forward, and so long as hides continue scarce and dear as at present, no abatement in prices is looked for.

GRAINED UPPER.—This stock is being received in moderate quantities, and considerable sales have been made to arrive.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Are more than ordinarily quiet, the demand being less than usual, and to effect sales in quantity, concessions would have to be made.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—There has been a better enquiry for the latter, which is in light stock, and prices are firm.

CALFSKINS.—Have been sold more freely, still there is a scarcity of good stock. Rates are unchanged.

SPLITTS.—Continue only in moderate request; sales and receipts being fair.

SHEEPSKINS.—Russets are less plenty, with a somewhat improved demand, at recent rates.

HIDES.—The receipts the past week have been limited, and the high quotations in the United States for green has the effect of deterring importations.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Akin & Kirkpatrick. | Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. |
| Cameron & Bosc. | Leeming, Thomas & Co. |
| Converse, Colson & Lamb. | Mitchell, Robt. |
| Drawford, James. | Raphael, Thomas W. |
| Hobson, Thomas, & Co. | Steadler, Jack & Co. |
| Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co. | Seymour, C. E. |

FLOUR.—Receipts show a decrease on those of last week. The market has been generally quiet, and transactions restricted to actual requirements. Some few round parcels for Quebec and other markets have changed hands, mostly on p. t. The city demand has been steady but quiet; no special anxiety to press sales has been shown, but as opportunity has offered buyers have been freely met, and we have to note a slightly easier market towards the close. Superfines of ordinary quality range from \$9 25 to \$9 30, and the choicest parcels adapted for city trade have gone in single hundreds at from \$9.30 to \$9.45. No. 2 is in fair request, and good samples bring \$8.75 to \$8.80. Fine has sold to a limited extent at \$8.10 to \$8.30; and Middlings at \$7.60 to \$7.75. The higher grades are in restricted supply and demand, quoted rates representing for the most part broken parcels. Bag Flour has latterly been less inquired for, and to effect sales some abatement from recent extreme rates has to be made; latest transactions have been at \$4.45 to \$4.55; medium samples mostly going at \$4.50. Rye Flour is quiet but steady, there have been no speculative transactions

reported of late, small sales are made mostly at \$8.25.

OAT MEAL.—There have no large parcels lately changed hands; single hundreds find buyers at \$8.60 to \$8.65 for good Upper Canada.

CORN MEAL.—We note limited sales in bond at \$5, and duty paid at \$5.25.

WHEAT.—There are some parcels of U. C. Spring offered at \$2 10, but \$2.05 is the most offered. Receipts are for the most part direct to millers.

FEAS.—Heavy receipts and limited export facilities have combined to cause a dragging demand, and but a limited amount of business can be noted, and at rates favouring buyers; most of the reported transactions have been at 98c to 94c per 60 lbs. afloat, and 92c has been accepted in one or two instances.

OATS.—Are dull, and prices have materially declined. Some cargo sales have latterly been made at 41c to 42c.

BARLEY.—There is a limited consumptive demand; rates for good 70c to 75c, poorer samples ranging down to 6½c.

SEEDS.—Both Clover and Timothy are in the merest retail demand. Dealers prefer selling their stocks to increasing them at this season. Quotations may be regarded as purely nominal.

PORK.—Mess is but little enquired for, and the few sales that are made are the turn in favor of buyers. Prime Mess and Prime are active, and the small stocks are gradually working off into consumption.

LARD.—Continues very quiet—the demand is entirely by retail.

HAMS AND CUT MEATS.—The price varies materially with quality, cut, &c. Some samples of roughly handled country cured meat have been sold at low prices. Choice and well cut city Hams are in steady retail demand at our top quotations.

BUTTER.—A good deal has lately changed hands at about 9c for shipment as grease to Britain, and it is probable that the remainder will shortly find its way thither at about the same figure. Choice new sells at exceptional prices, being as yet very scarce, but as soon as receipts improve, a decline is anticipated.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls have been in very small demand during the week, and prices have declined, especially for bills shewing any considerable loss on tares, such being barely saleable at even a reduction on quotations.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

| Amount of Live Stock at Market. | Cattle. | | | Swine. |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Head. | Sheep. | Swine. | |
| This week..... | 844 | 1,556 | 1620 | |
| Last Week..... | 872 | 789 | 1875 | |
| Same week last year ... | 865 | 2,788 | 1610 | |

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

| Cattle. | Sheep & Lambs. | Calves. | Swine. |
|--------------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| Maine..... | 10 | .. | .. |
| N. Hampshire..... | 59 | 50 | .. |
| Vermont..... | 95 | 691 | .. |
| Massachusetts..... | 10 | 180 | .. |
| New York..... | .. | 888 | .. |
| Western..... | 110 | .. | .. |
| Canada..... | 60 | .. | .. |
| Total..... | 844 | 1259 | 688 1620 |

And 65 Horses. There were—cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, —over the Eastern, 80 over the Boston & Lowell, and 104 over the Fitchburg Railroad. Total 124.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$14.00 to \$14.50; first quality, \$13.00 to \$13.50; second quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; third quality, \$11.00 to \$11.50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150, 200 to \$250 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$65, \$75, \$100 to \$125. Yearlings, \$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$60; three years old, \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves at \$3 00 to \$10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$4.50, \$4 75, 5.00 to \$0 00 each; extra, \$5 00 to \$9.00 each, or from 5 to 10c. per lb.

HIDES.—9 to 9½c. per lb. Tallow 7c. to 7½c. per lb. Fat, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Calfskins 20c. to 25c. per lb.

Sheared Sheep Skins 20c each.

N. B. BEEF.—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots.

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

REMARKS.

CATTLE.—There were not quite so many at market as last week, but the quality was equally as good. There is not a very active market, and prices are ½c per lb. lower than last week. There was a lot of 48 Canada Steers that were sold to S. F. Woodbridge at \$14 per cwt., 32 per cent shrinkage. The market closed without an advance.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply from the Northern States continues light. There are a few arrivals of yearlings from the Northern part of New York. Prices remain about the same, but the sales are quicker. As Mutton from the East is arriving in Boston, prices will not advance. The average quality of the clipped Sheep was very fair,

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Battle, Matthew and their respective assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Black, Thomas Wilson and their discharge dates.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists cases like Cornelius Cole, Cobourg.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing various Canadian securities such as Government Securities, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

Table listing lumber market prices for various types of wood like White oak, Spruce, and Staves.

STATEMENT OF BANKS
Acting under charter, for the month ending April 30, 1887, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Large table showing financial statements for various banks including Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, and others. Columns include Name of Bank, Capital authorized, Capital paid up, etc.

STOCK MARKET.

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

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices of grain for different types like Flour, Superior Extra, and others.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, listing items like Wheat, Flour, and Corn.

IMPORTS.

Table showing imports at Montreal for the week ending May 4, 1887, listing various articles and their values.

*Statement of the Bank of British North America acting under Royal Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only, and of the paid up Capital of this Bank the sum of \$230,000 sterling, or \$3,017,833 is allotted to the Branches in Canada.
†Commercial Bank includes Cash Credits with "Bills Discounted."
JOHN SIMPSON, Asst. Auditor.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL MAY 23, 1867.

MAY 18, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table with multiple columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Contains sections for Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Produce, etc.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, May 23.

Table listing market prices for various country products including grain, fowls and game, and dairy produce.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated May 10, 1867:

Table listing various goods such as Lard, Butter, Cheese, and other commodities with their respective prices in dollars and cents.

Table listing prices for different types of nails, including 100 lb. kegs and 25 tons and over.

Table listing exchange rates for London, Paris, and New York, including currency conversion rates.

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO., WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, 426 & 428 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

C. & W. WURTELE, ST PAUL STREET, QUEBEC, IRON AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. IMPORTERS OF Tin and Canada Plates, Sheet Lead, Pig Iron, Chains and Anchors, Wire Rope, Paints and Window Glass, &c.

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAE. CARGO OF TEAS, Ex Barque "AVONDAL" Ogilvie, Master, from Shanghai, to Messrs. D. TORRANCE & CO.

We shall Sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May inst., the Cargo of the "Avondale," consisting of: 6,888 Packages Green Teas, at the Tea Room of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at NINE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 435 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover, and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

N.B.—All consignments carefully attended to, all charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. Drafts accepted for two thirds value of consignment, when bill of lading is attached. CAMERON & ROSS.

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 \$8.22 1/2 per keg. 25 tons and over \$8.12 1/2 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 lowed in assortment) 40c. per keg. Terms 4 months, or 8 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND, BROKER.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced business as an ACCOUNTANT, ASSIGNEE and AUDITOR.

Office immediately over the Reading Room, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street. ROBERT WATSON, 17 Montreal, May 10, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the township of Ryan, in the District of Algoma, Upper Canada, will be open for sale on and after the EIGHTEENTH JUNE next, upon application to Joseph Wilson, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie.

The price one shilling an acre cash, subject to actual settlement; or one dollar an acre, under the mineral Regulations of the 18th July last; subject to current timber licenses. ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Com. of Crown Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the township of Cardwell, in the county of Simcoe, Upper Canada, will be open for sale on and after the TWELFTH JUNE next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, and subject to current timber licenses, at 70 cents an acre, cash; or one dollar, if paid by instalments; upon application to N. F. Wakefield, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Parry Sound.

A. RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

THE following Fishery Regulations have been approved and adopted by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 25th instant, under the Statute 29 Vic., cap. 11 (Fisheries Act):—

- "Fishing by means of nets, for the purposes of trade and commerce, except under leases or licenses from the Department of Crown Lands, is prohibited in the waters of Upper Canada."
"Except under leases or licenses from the Department of Crown Lands, salmon shall not be fished for, caught or killed in nets or other apparatus in Lower Canada."
"Within the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro' and Victoria, in Upper Canada, no person shall fish for catch or kill bass, pickerel (doree), maskinonge or pike, between the twentieth day of April and the twentieth day of May."

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER, (Successors to Wm. McMaster & Nephews) IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS and Dealers in all Canadian Manufactures, 32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Established in 1844. 18-1y

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, ANDERSON'S BUILDING, (Old Merchants' Exchange,) Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

STUBBS HOTEL, (opposite the Custom House) 146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B., JAMES MCINTOSH, Proprietor. 9-3m

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

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

ROBERT MILLER, (late R. & A. Miller) WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER, Importer and Dealer in

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS, AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates. Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

887 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 10-52

1867 IRELAND'S 1867 FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FROM Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and vice versa.

ON opening of Navigation the following First Class Steamers will form a Line for the Transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz: OSPREY.....Capt. SMYTH. AMERICA....." MOORE. BRANTFORD....." HANNA. (new composite steamer now building at Hamilton).....Capt. MALCOLMSON. CITY OF LONDON....." POLLOCK. The above steamers, having first class accommodation for passengers, will afford to families during the summer months, a cheap and comfortable mode of travelling, and give merchants quick dispatch in the transportation of Freight. THE STEAMER CITY OF LONDON, will be continued as last year in the Lake Erie trade, viz:—From Montreal to Ports Dover, Burwell, Ryerse, 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 J. D. MACKAY.....(MacKay's Wharf), Hamilton. S. F. HOLCOMB.....Exchange, Toronto. MORRIS & NEWSON.....St. Catharines. Wm. BOWMAN.....London. H. W. IRELAND, 409 St. Paul Street, 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,
Sole Agent for Canada
For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-17

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the

COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,
67, Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE MORNING JOURNAL,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

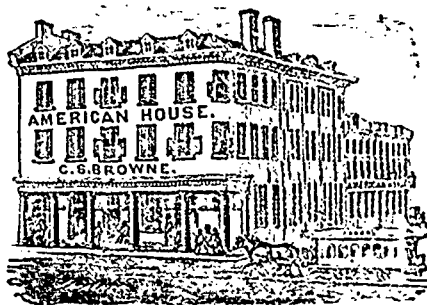
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The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
Editor and Proprietor.



AMERICAN HOUSE,

Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,

MONTREAL.

C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

The above well known house having been enlarged by the addition of the large house heretofore known as the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and newly furnished in first class style, will be kept as a First Class House in every respect, except as regards price, which will be as moderate as possible.

JESSE THAYER,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

540 ST. PAUL STREET,

(opposite Albion Hotel)

MONTREAL.

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams, Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Merchandise, promptly attended to.

Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c., respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Messrs. Greene & Sons, | Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co. |
| " Starke, Smith & Co. | " Rimmer, Gunn & Co. |
| " Henry Joseph & Co. | " L. Chaput, Son & Co. |

JOHN RHYNAS,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,

MONTREAL.

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

DAVID E MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

Shippers and Ship Agents,

MONTREAL, C. E.

DAVID E. MACLEAN. | **BENJAMIN HAGAMAN.**
THOMAS O. CHISHOLM.

E. D. TUCKER & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Boak's West India Wharf

HALIFAX, N.S.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Messrs. R. Simms & Co., | } Montreal. |
| Joseph Tiffin, Esq., | |
| Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., | } Montreal. |
| Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B. | |
| Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. Johns, N.F. | |
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8-6m

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