

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

No. 32.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,  
Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 31, 33 & 41  
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
521, 523 & 525 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
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.:—  
Ardence, John Bull, Oneida, 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 Charrente, Frush, from Bordeaux; Courier du  
Canada, from Marsilles, Sit. from Havre, and Sea-  
guil, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations  
of

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

Established 1863.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,  
Importers of  
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,  
832, 834, & 336 ST. PAUL STREET.  
MONTREAL, 10-ly

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

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

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

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

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
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 FINLASON, BOBBFIELD &  
Co - Machine, Shoe, and Linen Threads, Gilling  
Twines, &c., &c.  
W HOURSSELL & Co - Seine and other Fishing Twines.  
Geo. & Wm Waiters - Cheap Shop Twines.  
Wm Clarke & Sons - Needles, &c.  
J & T JOLLEY - Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co - Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

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

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

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

**JOHN H. B. 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. Humm & Co., Reims,  
Mr. H. Moro, Avizo, Marao,  
Mr J Savoye, do.,  
34 ST. SULLIVAN STREET.  
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.  
Montreal. 40-63

**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 Padlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-ly

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

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

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,** DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 4-ly

**FRED ROWLAND,**  
**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.  
 LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 128, 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

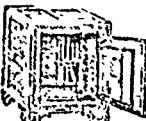
**A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c.,** manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

**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. LOCKERBY. 8-ly

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** 253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

**H. JOSEPH & CO.,**  
**TOBACCO,** 823, 825 & 827 ST. PAUL STREET. Montreal, Aug. 20, 1866. 33-ly

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
  
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**  
 1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS**  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.**  
 SPRING TRADE, 1867.

**THE** Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of  
**WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, 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.  
**GREENE & SONS,** Montreal. 1-ly

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** MONTREAL.

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

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

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS** for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.  
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

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

**HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.**  
**E. E. GILBERT,**  
**CANADA ENGINE WORKS,**  
 MONTREAL,

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

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
**IMPORTER,**  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,** 555 & 557 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

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

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

**JORDON & BREWER,**  
 Commission Merchants & General Agents, Dealers in  
**GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,** Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street, East side Market Square, 38-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

**MOORE, SIMPLE & HATCHETTE,**  
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS** in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. 2-ly No. 4 Lemolne st.

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE** MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE  
**PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** 7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
**WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 In Warehouse and for sale:  
 Hhds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,  
 Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,  
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,  
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herringe,  
 Barrels Cod Oil,  
 Qtls. Largo Codfish, &c., &c.  
 And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"  
 250 hhd's Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.  
 No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.  
 April 4, 1867. 1-ly

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

**THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,** 25 Hospital Street. Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS** 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. Montreal, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

**MONTREAL.**

**EXCHANGE BROKERS.**

**C**HAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*  
11 Place D'Armes.

**N**ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,  
*Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.*

**ADVOCATES.**

**S**TRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,  
55 Little St. James Street.

**W**H. KERR,  
8 St. Sacrament Street.

**L**AFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,  
22 Little St. James Street.

**L**H. DAVIDSON,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS.**

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

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**J**OHAN ANDERSON & CO.

**T**M. CLARK & CO.,  
5 St. Sacrament Street.

**D**ONALD McLEAN,  
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

**P**HILLIPS & CO.,  
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

**ENGRAVER.**

**T**HOS. IRELAND,  
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
72 Little St. James Street.

**FURS-WHOLESALE.**

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

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.**

**B**ENNY. MACPHERSON & CO.,  
392 St. Paul Street.

**INSURANCE OFFICES.**

**B**RITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,  
JOSEPH JONES,  
44 Little St. James Street.

**C**ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARA E.,  
G. B. MUIR, Manage.  
16 Place d'Armes.

**C**OLONIAL LIFE,  
See Standard.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,  
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,  
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**S**COTTISH PROVINCIAL,  
A. D. PARKER.  
Toppin's Building, Place d'Armes.

**S**TANDARD LIFE,  
W. M. BASKAY,  
67 Great St. James Street

**MONTREAL.**

**LEATHER, ETC.**

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

**NOTARY.**

**W**A. PHILLIPS,  
41 St. John Street.

**SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.**

**G**ORDON KINGAN,  
26 St. Peter Street.

**PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.**

**R**JELLYMAN,  
582 Craig Street.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**J**A. & H. MATHEWSON,  
1-ly McGill Street.

**L**EWIS, KAY & CO.,  
**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-ly

**JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,**  
**D**RY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
281 & 283 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-ly

**JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,  
170 McGill Street. 9

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**W**HOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
480 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

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

**McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS.  
23-ly Lemois st., Montreal.

**E. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**  
**M**ANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, ST.  
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 50-ly

**MONTREAL.**

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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
**HAVE FOR SALE-**  
Boiler Tubes, Oil Well Tubes,  
Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty,  
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,  
Flue Covers. | Drain Pipe, 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,**

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

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

**QUEBEC.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**J**OHAN ANDERSON & CO.

**GETHINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,**  
**C**OMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
QUEBEC.

Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

**TORONTO.**

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**  
**I**MPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS  
Front and Yonge Streets,  
TORONTO.

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

**R. S. HOWELL,**  
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
Shipping Agent,  
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 2-ft

**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

**J**OHAN BOLTON,  
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.  
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

**G**EORGE J. PAYNE,  
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.  
References: HEARST, MACLEAY, CAMPBELL & CO.

**WADDELI & PEARCE,**  
**HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 AND IMPORTERS OF  
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,  
 No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,

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

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

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

Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of  
**STOVES.**

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.  
 Address, **WILLIAM BUCK**  
 VICTORIA FOUNDRY,  
 Brantford, C. W.

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal

**HAVE FOR SALE,—**

Boller Tubes,	Ingot Copper,
Boller 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.**

**J. H. MOONEY,**  
 85 GREY LUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c

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

**OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,**  
 OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
 made to order in any quantities.

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

All orders promptly attended to  
**A. B. WHITING & CO.**  
 Oshawa, C. W.

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

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
**HIDES AND LEATHER,**  
 Importers of  
**ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP**

**BUITS for Belting.**  
 Agents in Canada for sale of  
**MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.**  
 No. 11 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
**PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,  
**LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.**  
 Corner Hospital and St. John Streets,  
 Montreal, Canada. | Bennett's Wharf,  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia. 16-ly

**JOSEPH F. ELLIS,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 AND  
 Agent Royal Insurance Company,  
 PICTOU, N.S.  
 Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of Produce and Merchandize, respectfully solicits consignments. Best prices realized and cash advances made when necessary.  
 Good references given if required. 30-ly

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
 Corner of Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes.  
 A link in the Bryant & Stratton International Chain.  
 The Course of Instruction (includes Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Telegraphing and Phonography. Circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., on application.  
 3m-32 J. TASKER, Principal.

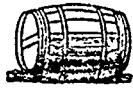
**CUDLIP & SNIDER,**  
**FIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.  
 Refer to Bank of British North America. 6m-32

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,**  
 Founded 25 years ago.  
**RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.**  
 Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's personal benefit  
**DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,**  
 OR,  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE**

**OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,**  
 Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.  
**HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.**  
 Secretary,—P. WARDLAW.  
 Inspector of Agencies,—J. B. M. CHIPMAN.  
 12-612

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 Importers of General  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 and Dealers in  
**CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINES,**  
 10, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,  
 AND  
 24 & 26 ST. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 5-ly

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



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

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

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690  
 Annual Income - - - - - \$3,286,300  
**W. M. RAMSAY,**  
 Manager.

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

**ROYAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Of Liverpool and London.  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
 CAPITAL .....TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
**H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.**  
**HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND**  
**SHIPPING AGENTS,**  
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

**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 Hollands Gin,  
 Durillo & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,  
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,  
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wine,  
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wine,  
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Macheu & Co.,  
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

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

1867 — FALL TRADE. — 1867

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**  
**STOCK** will be complete and ready for inspection by  
**MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.**  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 1-ly **69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**  
**UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.**  
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, ... \$16,271,675  
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000  
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,200  
 Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000  
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.  
**CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres. Bank of Montreal).**  
**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank).**  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,232,463.  
**G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**  
 1-ly **HEAD OFFICE: Place D'Armes, Montreal.**

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

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

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. McLAREN & CO.** removed to Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoine 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. 3-ly

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

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**

**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.**

The following statement shows the amount of Provincial Notes in circulation on the 7th inst., with the amount of specie held against them:—

	Notes in circulation.	Specie held.
At Montreal .....	\$2,179,743	\$600,000
At Toronto.....	1,299,945	230,000
	\$3,479,688	\$770,000

Debentures held by the Receiver General...\$3,000,000  
 The proportion of specie to notes was then about 2 1/2 per cent.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for week ending August 3rd, 1867, were \$115,816, a decrease of \$12,275, as compared with the corresponding week of 1866.

The Molise River Mining Company will soon have their furnaces up and will then begin to smelt the black iron sand on their property into blooms for the market. Specimens of steel manufactured from their iron were recently submitted to one of the principal small arm makers in the United States, and he pronounced it to be superior to any he had ever seen. The cheap coal of Pictou, and the iron and steel of the Molise should place the Dominion in a position to compete with any nation in the manufacture of tools, and agricultural implements; a great demand for which must always exist, not only here but also in the West Indies and South America, where we could well compete with the British, as well as the United States manufacturer.

The Northern Railway is doing a very large freight business this year, and, we believe, will scarcely be able to provide rolling stock for the lumber and grain offering all along the line. The mills from Richmond Hill to Bell Ewart, and thence West to Collingswood are fully employed, and the enormous piles of sawed lumber in their vicinity show that they have been so for a long time past. All the limits on either side of the Northern have been taken up, and parties going into, or extending their business, are now obliged to go still further West and open up the country along Georgian Bay. Several Toronto gentlemen formed an establishment at the mouth of the Spanish River on the North shore last spring, and a few days ago took up still more boilers and machinery. Their limit extends forty to fifty miles north of the mouth of the river, and produces pine of a very fine quality, for which they find, we believe, a market in Chicago.

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

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

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 General Agents for Canada.  
**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
 Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.**  
 9-ly

A valuable deposit of galena was recently found in the concession of St. Roch, in the parish of St. Jean des Challeons. Zinc and silver had previously been discovered in the same locality.

At the quarterly meeting of the London, Ontario, Board of Trade, held on Friday, a communication respecting "the silver question" from the Secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade was submitted, whereupon a lengthy discussion ensued. One member was in favour of a prohibitory duty; another stated that there were at present five millions in circulation, and still another that no duty could drive it out or lessen the evil. Motions looking to legislative interference were put, but an amendment, calling for a convention of delegates instructed to consider the matter finally prevailed, and the meeting then adjourned.

A Halifax paper speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the steam line of which the *Flamborough* is the pioneer, stating that her first round trip between Halifax, Pictou and Montreal "proved perfectly successful." She has already returned with another 1000 ton cargo of coal, and on her return back will again take flour and general merchandize for Shubenacadie, Stowiacke, Truro, New Glasgow and Pictou.

A correspondent who recently returned from a tour along the Northern shore of Georgian Bay, says that the mining interest is much depressed owing to the prevailing low prices of copper in the United States and Great Britain. The iron mines on the South shore of Lake Superior, were, on the other hand, employing a large number of men, and the schooners in the trade were taking full freights.

We are glad to hear from the same informant that several parties from Ontario have gone into the fishery business on the upper waters of Lake Superior this year, and that so far they have done pretty fairly. Nearly all the White fish and Trout caught on the American side of the lake and Lake Huron meet with a ready and profitable sale in Chicago and Cincinnati. Great pains are taken to put it up in an attractive shape for those markets, and we are certain that if like pains were taken in Canada that the sale would not be confined to Toronto and vicinity as now.

An incendiary fire destroyed 15,000 barrels of coal oil valued at \$120,000, in Middleton's stores, Point St. Charles, on Sunday morning. The loss mainly falls on the insurance companies. The burning oil overflowed into a creek, and had it not been dammed, a most disastrous conflagration would have ensued as the burning oil would have flowed through and fired nearly all the south-western end of the city.

## FISH AND LUMBER.

Of the stock in trade upon which the new Dominion begins business, our fisheries and forests constitute two valuable items, and their regulations and management will demand the early attention of the Federal and Local Legislatures. In the late Province of Canada a good deal was done for the improvement of the fisheries, though much yet remains to be effected, but in the Maritime Provinces they have been shamefully neglected. We copy the following remarks on the subject from a Boston paper:—

*Destruction of Fish*—At a time when we of New England are endeavoring to re-stock our streams with salmon and shad, the fishermen of New Brunswick are fast depopulating the rivers of that country by a greed which overreaches itself. In consequence of a resort to nets and seines for catching salmon, the Miramichi, once one of the best salmon rivers of the Province, has become nearly valueless as a fishing stream, and in other rivers the same agency is at work to exterminate the fish. The *St. John News* says this season the salmon were unable to enter the Nepisiguit in consequence of nets set, overlapping each other, at the very mouth of the river. Salmon usually ascend this river early in June, but this season scarcely any fish had been able to ascend until a week or two since, when an unusually large school rushing against the nets actually broke through them, and thus gained access to their spawning grounds. In the waters near St. John, the work of destruction is progressing rapidly. Miles of nets are drifted as far down as Point Lepreau and the Wolves, and salmon have been taken at the rate of one thousand per day. This has caused a serious falling off in the herring fishery of St. John. This short-sighted policy of the fishermen extends also to trout, and many of the best trout streams in the Province have been nearly ruined by dragging them with nets and capturing the fish by hundreds. The local press urges the Government to put a stop to this destructive mode of fishing.

From facts that have come to our own knowledge, we feel convinced that this picture is not overdrawn, but tells too true a tale of the reckless course pursued in all the Maritime Provinces in exterminating what is, perhaps, their most important article of commerce; and the mischief done to which they may have to deplore when it is too late. It is well known that in several localities along the coast of Newfoundland, the herring have wholly disappeared, and it is so, also, in many places in the gulf and elsewhere, in which they were once to be found in vast abundance. The trawl-net has been the great instrument of destruction. Caught out of season, the useless fish were left to rot on the beach in millions, until, at last, none remained to be destroyed. These facts are recorded in the journal of the Newfoundland Legislature.

With respect to our forests, it has long been evident that they, too, are fast diminishing, under the hand of the destroyer; and if precautions be not taken to preserve them, timber will be as scarce in Canada as it has become in the Atlantic States of the neighbouring Union, where it, at one time, abounded. Even in New Brunswick the scarcity of the larger species of forest trees is a matter of regret and complaint, and the evil is yearly increasing. It will be so, also, in Quebec and Ontario, unless we take the proper steps to avoid the disaster, for already the best timber is getting scarce, and the distance to which the lumberman is obliged to go to procure it, and the consequent expense of bringing it to market, are increasing day by day. There is no doubt that the Government have been greatly to blame in this matter, for they have allowed a wanton and reckless waste of timber on the Crown Lands, by persons engaged in the lumber business, with little effort at prevention. The extent to which this is done may be gathered from the fact, given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Assembly, that often to obtain one log fit for use, ten trees are cut down, and left to rot on the ground. It has been recommended that the method followed in Prussia, Poland, and other European countries, to secure the regrowth of their forests, should be introduced here, and the advice deserves the serious consideration of the Government. We hope, also, as we have said, to see the subjects of the fisheries and forests taken up by Parliament in the coming session.

## THE ELECTIONS.

WHEN a principle, act, or measure, concerns the welfare of the whole community, it must be regarded as a national, and not as a party question. It is in this light we view the coming election of members to represent us in the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, now close at hand. That body has important duties to perform in the approaching session, and the character of the works that shall be done by them will mainly depend on the class of men sent

to do it. Never before in British North America was it so necessary that the people should make a prudent choice of representatives, for at no period in the history of the country have they had so much at stake as they have in the legislation of the Federal House of Commons about to be elected by them. They have cause, therefore, for deep reflection, as a false step may be fatal, because irrecoverable. As yet, they are masters of their own fate in the matter, but, in a short time, it shall no longer be so, for their votes will place almost unlimited power over themselves, their liberty and property, at the disposal of those to whom these votes shall be given. The humble suitor of their suffrages one day, will, on the morrow, change his position, and may, if it so please him, rule them with a rod of iron. It is, indeed, a terrible power that we thus place in the hands of our representatives, and is one of those evils of the representative system for which there is no immediate or direct remedy. Our only safety, then, is in a cautious and judicious selection of them. Our chief object at this moment is the establishment of our new Constitution, and, in comparison with which, all other subjects are of secondary consideration. That a large majority of the people of the Provinces looked favorably on a coalition of parties, for the purpose of accomplishing a Federal Union of British North America, admits of no doubt, that they desire the continuance of such a coalition until the Union is settled on a secure basis, is, we think, equally plain. It follows, therefore, as a logical sequence, that the friends of the measure and of the policy calculated to establish it, are the men to support as candidates for the House of Commons. The true test in all cases ought to be a pledge to sustain a Coalition Ministry, until the work of Confederation has been performed. Any promise short of this will probably be evaded if put to the proof.

We are laying the foundation of our future Constitution, under the most favorable circumstances, and it must be our own fault if the experiment is not crowned with success. But we must not be led into the delusion that we have no difficulties to contend with, before we have got the federal machine in full operation, or that we have no dangers to apprehend and guard against in doing so. Let us look to the United States, and learn a useful lesson from what we see there. The man must be either very ignorant or very prejudiced, who cannot trace the existing troubles and misfortunes of our neighbours to original faults in their political institutions and in the mode of working them, and that independently of the question of slavery. Few countries possess so many of the fundamental elements of safety and freedom as the United States. Setting aside the rabble and the dangerous classes of the great cities, the American people, especially the great farming portion of them, are necessarily among the most conservative in the world, for the vast majority have something to be conservative of, in the shape of property, their municipal system is almost perfect, and is, of itself, an admirable scheme of Government, so far as it goes, and they possess the common law of England, which they have adopted to their own peculiar requirements and social conditions. We might mention other advantages of which they may boast; yet what a spectacle they present to us, and that, too, in the midst of all their material prosperity. Just escaped from a civil war which threatened the disruption of the Republic, and which would never have occurred but for the constitutional discrepancies to which we have already referred, we find another civil contest raging, though hitherto, happily, without bloodshed, between the Federal Executive and Legislature, and, for our own part, we regard the last by far the more dangerous of the two. Be that as it may, however, the one circumstance, as well as the other, ought to serve as a useful warning to the people of this country, and should teach them, among other things, that if they desire good government they must send good men to Parliament. The method is simple enough, and it is the only one by which the object can be attained.

## A WORD FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

IT is not very long since that we heard of a gentleman, who had been on a visit to the Lower Provinces, declare in a supercilious way, that there was more cultivated land in one county in Western Canada than in all New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Now, perhaps it may not be a very dignified thing to set to work to argue which boy has the biggest apple; but

we hold, nevertheless, that a correct appreciation of the resources of the different Provinces of the Dominion, is a matter of sufficient importance to warrant us in an attempt to set this gentleman, and others who may think with him, or be influenced by his statements, on the right track. Nobody dreams of questioning the great fertility and almost boundless natural wealth of Western Canada—least of all, do the people of the Maritime Provinces think of questioning it, but we should like very much to know which particular county it is to which our friend refers. We rather suspect that his ideas have been formed on insufficient data, that he only fancied he had seen New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that he really did not see them at all in the true sense of the term. Possibly he landed at St. John, proceeded from thence to Windsor and Halifax, and satisfied himself that he had "done" the Lower Provinces. With far greater reason might a person travel from Rivier du Loup to Quebec, and proclaim that he had seen Canada. Let us take our friend on an imaginary trip, promising that we will in no way exaggerate or "set down aught in malice." We will take St. John as our starting point. The country immediately around St. John is rocky, barren, and unimproved, and as we steam up the noble river, the first few miles partake of similar characteristics; but gradually the scene changes, and we find ourselves amid excellent farms, the river studded with beautiful islands, its shores with fertile intervals, and every indication of comfort and prosperity. We can pursue our course through similar scenes for a distance of more than 200 miles, until we are stopped by the Grand Falls, the only difference being that the further we go up the richer the country becomes, and the further the settlements extend back into the interior. We refer our readers to a statement of the productions of one of the smallest of these up river countries, published in the *Trade Review* of the 19th ult., which will give a fair idea of the productiveness of this section of the Province. Returning to our starting point, we will follow the line of the European and North American Railway from St. John to Shediac, 108 miles, through a beautiful and very fertile country, and if we turn off to the northward, we shall find that even the remote North Shore possesses agricultural capabilities of no mean order; but we will pursue our course in the opposite direction, and entering the County of Westmoreland, we find an extensive grazing and dairy district, unsurpassed for the quality of its productions. Crossing from thence to Windsor, in Nova Scotia, we can proceed through Horton and Cornwallis down to Annapolis and Digby, situated at nearly the Western extremity of the peninsula, a distance of considerably more than a hundred miles, through a perfect garden. This district for natural beauty and fertility is, perhaps, unrivalled in British America, and the luxuriant growth and abundant productiveness of all the most valuable of the fruit-bearing trees, is a source of wonder and surprise to every one who sees it for the first time. We could take our friend a much longer trip than we have here indicated, but we think that when he has gone over the ground we have pointed out, he will discover that he has been giving currency to a very erroneous opinion, and one which he took no trouble to verify the truth of before uttering it. In the trip we have sketched out, we have travelled over more than 500 miles of cultivated country, not favourable, it is true, to the growth of wheat, but for oats, barley, hay, root crops, and, in one portion, fruit second to none in point of productiveness.

We have no doubt there are many Canadian gentlemen who have gone over portions of the ground we have been describing. There are many more, however, who only visit the principal cities for a few days, and those among the latter who can spare the time would recommend to make the experiment.

## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)  
NEW SCOTIA.]

WITH the approach of the holiday season, business has become more stagnant, and except that in the funds, there has been more firmness, owing to the several large purchases on the part of the joint stock banks, who naturally think it not a bad investment to get some 8½ per cent. on Government securities rather than 1½ on private securities, every other class of investment continues dull. The cotton market has been influenced unfavourably this week by the large arrivals from India, and by the absence of any information

as to the extent, &c. of the American crop The continuance of unfavourable weather has made all the corn markets higher

I have several times lately referred to the question of Trades Unions and strikes This week the report of Mr Overend and the other Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Sheffield outrages has been published. It is rather an investigation into the facts than an attempt to point out any remedies. It adds, therefore very little to what was previously known. There is, indeed, one gratifying statement in it, and this is that since 1859 the number of outrages has been diminishing The London Trades Council has this week also given proof of its detestation of the crimes of the Saw-Grinders Society, by refusing to hold all correspondence with it as long as Broadhead, who had been re-admitted, remains a member. The whole resolution is very spirited, and shows that at bottom the working men of England are perfectly sound. It is as follows:—"That this Council, having heard of Broadhead's re-admission into the Saw Grinders Society, feels bound to express its surprise and indignation at such a gross insult being offered to the public generally, and to the Trades Societies especially, and to declare that the Societies of the Metropolis can hold no further correspondence with that Society while Broadhead remains a member of it"

Some attention has been excited this week by the announcement that preparations are being made in Australia on a large scale for boiling down sheep into tallow, and it is added that the high price of barrels, owing to the want of wood suitable for making them in Australia, is one of the chief difficulties. In this country mutton is retailed at from 9d to 1s per lb, and one would think that some means might be adopted for supplying this country with what is to it at once a luxury and a necessity, with what is, to use a commercial phrase, a drug in Australia. It is to be hoped that the problem will yet be solved and that means will be found by which the meat can be preserved, either in air-tight cylinders or some similar plan The problem seems always to be on the eve of solution Its difficulties are all known The general principles upon which these can be overcome are as certain as any facts of science, but somehow there is invariably some little practical difficulty which stands in the way of what would be a boon of almost inestimable value to the people of this country.

Some statistics of our trade with the United States may be of interest to you, and I accordingly give you the leading figures compiled from the last Board of Trade returns. The declared value, then, of the exports have been for the six months ended 30th June of the following years:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867, 1866, 1865), and rows for various goods like Alkali Soda, Cotton Manufactures, Earthenware & Porcelain, etc.

The returns for the last two weeks of the Clearing House have been as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, etc.), This week, Last week.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date (June 24, July 31, Aug 1, 1867), and rows for Public Deposits, Private Deposits, Government Securities, etc.

The Bank of France returns are as follow:—

Table with 4 columns: Date (Aug 8, Aug 17, Aug 30, 1867), and rows for Treasury Balance, Private Accts, Commerc'l Bills, etc.

An account of the exports of the principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to British North America. Six months ended 30th June

Table with 6 columns: Year (1866, 1866, 1867), and rows for Apparel and cloths, Cotton manufactures, Earthenware and Pottery, etc.

An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes (including their repeated voyages) from and to British possessions in North America. Six months ended 30th June.

Table with 6 columns: Year (1865, 1866, 1867), and rows for From B N America, To do cleared.

An account of the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver, bullion and specie in the six months ended 30th June.

Table with 6 columns: Year (1865, 1866, 1867), and rows for Gold, Silver, Total.

An account of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in North America in the five months ended 31st May.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1865, 1866, 1867), and rows for £1,391,602, £2,429,942, £1,829,076.

Quantities of goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland. Six months ended 30th June.

Table with 6 columns: Year (1865, 1866, 1867), and rows for Timber & Wood, Deals, Batten, or other wood, Corn, Wheat, etc.

Computed real value of principal articles imported from British North America. Five months ended 31st May.

Table with 6 columns: Year (1865, 1866, 1867), and rows for Timber & Wood, Deals, Batten, or other wood, Corn, Wheat, etc.

August 10, 1867.

DECIMAL CURRENCY FOR THE GRAND DOMINION.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

I SEE by an article copied from your Review, into our Morning Chronicle, that the subject of a currency is likely to be opened up again for discussion, and that amongst other notions, it is even imagined that our Nova Scotia "decimal currency" so called, has such advantages as to make it worthy of adoption for the Dominion.

I trust that you will pardon me if I attempt to show you that we in Nova Scotia, have hardly any "decimal currency," properly so to speak. We certainly have a decimal mode of accounting, which is convenient enough; but barring our copper coins, we have scarcely a decimal coin current in the country.

Our currency is constituted chiefly of the good old coins of England; re-named, and converted into the most awkward proportions of an imaginary dollar that could well be devised. We have but one coin, (the English florin) that is a pure decimal of our dollar.

Table with 2 columns: Description (We have 12 cent pieces, Can make 3 1/2 with, etc.) and Value (s d, 0 6 sterling, 1 6, etc.).

To represent any other set of figures, we must of necessity use cents, or that absurdity a half cent. As a station agent on the Nova Scotian railway, I can assure you that this miserable half cent sticking

to our coins, is a perfect abomination, and only suitable to some paltry half cent country. It is at times the cause of quarrels and disputes, and results in a loss to some, while others make it of considerable, but unjust gain.

Many, I may say the majority in this country, use the old Halifax currency to this day, decimating it the most convenient of the two absurdities.

To me who am an Englishman it seems an extraordinary thing, that where a people are anxious to devise a convenient decimal currency, and have already in their possession the basis of the most beautiful and perfect decimal currency in the world, they should yet be so obstinately blind to their own interests, as to overlook, or ignore this fact altogether. Let me draw your attention to our British gold and silver coins. In these you will see, that any country that has them in common use, has the choice out of them of three separate systems of perfect decimals, the one based on the crown piece, another on the half sovereign, while the third would rely on the sovereign, as thus: Of the first or silver crown system, the present English six-pence is a tenth, or pure decimal; the shilling is 2 1/10ths, or a double decimal; the florin, 4 1/10ths, the 2s 6d. 6 1/10ths or half-crown. In this you see we have a system of silver coins perfectly decimal, and by which we could represent any figure in the second column, and pay any sum purely decimal without the aid of other coins. Not so our half-cent Nova Scotia system. We pay the dollar and half dollar, or 100, in silver coin, while the decimals 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, are out of our reach. If for instance we have the sum of 130 to pay, we have to hand over 5s. English and five Nova Scotian cents; whereas if we had based our system of decimals on the good old coins we were actually using, we could have paid the whole with 13s. silver.

But though this crown system is a very perfect one, and like our Nova Scotia dollar, only requires the copper decimals to be made to suit it, I think you will agree with me that the system based on the half sovereign would be preferable for the New Dominion, and for this reason chiefly, that it not only embraces all the decimal advantages of the silver crown system; but that while it enables the third, or hundred column of figures to be represented by a gold coin; it also provides a silver half decimal or coin of convenience to assist in paying, or representing the units. In this system we should have gold, silver, and copper coins to represent the three columns units, tens, hundreds, for instance 197 would represent one gold, nine silvers and seven coppers, or nineteen silvers seven coppers, or simply 197 coppers. So also with any amount of money, each figure of a sum could be paid by a like number of coins. Coppers or cents for units; silver for tens; and gold for hundreds and thousands.

The list of coins already in our possession for this system consists of:

Table with 2 columns: Description (A gold piece, A two and a half silver, etc.) and Value (100 Coppers or Cents, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5).

By which we could evidently pay any sum progressing by fives—as 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, &c.

It might be objected to this that to divide the decimal of a half sovereign into ten coppers or cents would make the coins too large, and inconvenient, but this need not necessarily be so; as may be seen in the United States, where they use an alloy, which reduces the size of the cent even more than is desirable, and moreover, as the English sixpence would, in this gold, silver, and copper system, be a half silver, and represent five coppers, it would be equally as convenient for a while to do without any other copper coins than those we have now in use, making them half coppers or half cents, ten to the half silver, or twenty to the silver, until such time as a new copper decimal could be issued.

In this way the whole Dominion could very easily have a perfect system of decimal accounts and exchange, as also a perfect system of decimal coins for our currency. The cents in each of our provinces would merely have to be called in, and after being crossed or stamped with a badge or cypher of the Dominion, reissued as decimals of the half silver, or half decimals of the silver piece.

The third system or that based on the sovereign would be a splendid system of decimals, for an old and wealthy country like England, where the gold sovereign would be the gold piece (as in the above system the half sovereign is made to be). The florin would be its decimal and the shilling and sixpence



half and quarter decimal. The present pennies would have to pass ten to the florin, and half pennies ten to the shilling or half silver. This system would have

A gold piece.....	100 cents
A half gold or 5 silvers.....	50 "
A quarter gold or 2 1/2 silvers.....	25 "
A 1/2 silver piece.....	15 "
A silver.....	10 "
A half d.....	5 "
A quarter do.....	2 1/2 "

Now Messrs Editors, what is there to hinder taking our choice of these three systems? There is really nothing, except the unlearning of the old, and taking note of the new, where indeed there would not be much to learn, as the pieces carry almost their own instructions with them. If there is to be the same currency for all the Provinces, some slight confusion must almost necessarily arise, but it will be better to put up with a little inconvenience for a while, in order to gain a faultless currency, than to cause an equal amount of confusion, and gain a mere nothing or a sham. We have the decimal coins and are likely to have more, and need never lack a supply of them, either new or old. And what is more to the purpose, we want a more correct and more convenient system of decimal currency, one that shall suit the merchant and tradesmen a counter, as well as the accountant's ledger.

We have three systems to choose from. The simplest or that requiring the least number of coins being the silver crown system, beautifully adapted to a country in its infancy of barter and exchange. The second or gold and silver system, more appropriate and convenient for a country more advanced in banking and mercantile pursuits, (like ourselves). And the third or sovereign system, better adapted to a country like England, that has almost a superfluity of coins, and needs no paper of a less denomination than a five or a ten pound note.

To us then, who even as a Grand Dominion, would find an issue of notes of the denomination of one or more "goldes" very inconvenient I think the system based on the *British half sovereign* would be the most convenient that could be adopted.

Under it our exchange from or into sterling would be a very simple process, that of merely dividing or multiplying (as the case may be) the number of golds by two—as thus, \$12.82 would be £6 8 2-10; \$17.96 would be £8 19 6-10, and so on, and in each country the amount in sterling or currency would be understood almost at a glance. Not so our Nova Scotia dollars and cents, for take the above casual figures 12.82 and 17.96, and without a ready reckoner the 82 and 96 cents will puzzle considerably.

In the above you will perceive that I have avoided giving the gold and silver coin any other name or nick-name, for what real necessity is there for any other name than gold and silver—why call them dollars and dimes pounds and shillings? Is not gold and silver quite as easy, and is not the original meaning quite as easily understood? Is there not also a universal meaning in the names by which the several metals are known? and are they not translatable into any known language? not so the old Dutch daelder or the Spanish or Yankee dollar, or even the English pound and shilling. To the term "cent" there could be no great objection, because it has a specific meaning, is translatable, and sounds better than "coppers." Suppose 375 to represent a sum of money, would it not sound as well and be as well understood if called "three golds seventy-five cents," as it would if called three dollars seventy-five cents, or three pounds seventy-five pence.

Such a system of decimal coins as I have herein shown that we already possess, would not only be the most convenient for us to adopt and use, but our doing so might open the way for the decimal system in England, and might even tend to lead the United States currency to assimilate with it. As thus take the quarter eagle or two and a half dollar gold piece and you find the 25 cent piece is a pure decimal of it, the same as the English shilling is the decimal of our two and a half gold piece. They have thus the gold and the silver the same as we have, and by adopting the same principle as is here proposed for ourselves they would, like ourselves, have a gold dollar, silver dime and half dime, &c., &c., and thus the foundation might be laid for even a universal decimal currency in gold, silver and copper coins.

In neither England, the States, or the New Dominion, would there be any actual necessity for new coins, the old cents or coppers needing but a stamp to show the increased value.

I have written more than I originally intended, but I am anxious to show that our Nova Scotia currency is about the most inconvenient for the general public that could well be devised, and at the same time to point out how we might be supplied under the Dominion with a more perfect decimal currency.

I remain Yours &c.

J H HODSON,  
Station Agent Rocky Lake, Nova Scotia

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

(From the London Daily News)

THE half-yearly meetings of the London joint-stock banks are always regarded with considerable interest as affording valuable information of a trustworthy character, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. To a certain extent they indicate the actual state of trade, as prosperous or adverse, sound or speculative. It is the peculiarity of a bank that an exposition of its affairs tells indirectly as much, if not more, with regard to the mercantile community at large, than about its own individual business. Many other companies regularly publish their accounts, but nothing more can be gathered from them than that this one is making a good profit, or that another has been unfortunate. It is difficult with a joint-stock bank if we are told that the past half-year has been one when an exceptionally high rate of interest has prevailed, but that the losses from bad debts will prevent the payment of as good a dividend as before, we see at once that the country has been overtrading, and that undue speculation has resulted in a corresponding increase of mercantile failures. If, on the other hand, the accounts show a profit larger than ordinary, notwithstanding that, as in the past six months, discounts have commanded barely more than 3 per cent, we may be assured that if business has been comparatively restricted, at least it has been safe and remunerative. Or again we may test, as in 1866, the effect produced by mere distrust, and consequent pressure on the money market. At that time everyone was so anxious to be prepared to meet the worst that bankers did not venture to take the full benefit of 10 per cent, although commerce was in so strong a position that the sharpest crisis known for forty years caused the suspension of no more than one or two firms of railway contractors. Illustrations of this kind, however, might be indefinitely multiplied. It is sufficient to point to the value of the knowledge which can be derived from what many will think so comparatively insignificant a document as a joint-stock bank report. Within the last twelve days six out of the eight principal establishments in London have held their meetings, and an analysis of their accounts will show the subjoined results. The capital paid up, compared with June, 1866, remains stationary:—

London and Westminster.....	£1,000,000
Union.....	1,200,000
London Joint-stock.....	1,050,000
Alliance.....	933,725
City.....	500,000
Imperial.....	448,940
Total.....	£5,218,665

The reserve funds stand as follows:—

	1866.	1867.
London and Westminster.....	£450,000	£500,000
Union.....	300,000	300,000
London Joint Stock.....	319,991	337,820
Alliance.....	70,000	70,000
City.....	140,000	80,000
Imperial.....	60,000	45,000
Total.....	£1,339,991	£1,262,820

It will be seen that in one instance the reserve has been entirely absorbed, and in two others that a material diminution has taken place. These adverse changes, however, are attributed to exceptional causes, such as the depreciation of securities (probably railways) and, as regards the Imperial, to gross carelessness on the part of a cashier by an over payment of £12,000 on a drawing account. In one, at least, of the other banks a large sum has been written off the profits to meet unexpected losses. These also have most likely arisen from the present financial position of the railway interest. It is satisfactory to find that a course we have long advocated—that of separating the actual liabilities for deposit and current accounts from the item of acceptances—has been generally adopted. For want of this distinction, the half-yearly balance sheets as rendered in the old form were often calculated to mislead ordinary observers. In only one case out of the six banks under notice—the London Joint-stock—the information does not appear in the report, but the omission was practically rectified in the chairman's speech. Compared with last year the sums deposited by the public, as far as can be ascertained, are as annexed:—

	1866.	1867.
London and Westminster.....	£21,924,211	£21,858,938
Union.....	10,760,531	10,614,718
London Joint-stock.....	Not stated, about	10,865,000
Alliance.....	1,141,383	1,241,578
City.....	Not stated	2,285,068
Imperial.....	Not stated.	1,072,448
Total.....	£47,937,770	£47,937,770

The liabilities on acceptances for the present year are subjoined. It is only right to add, however, that it rarely happens that a bank experiences any loss on this amount, as care is invariably taken to be amply covered:—

	1867.
London and Westminster.....	£ 781,250
Union.....	7,332,404
London Joint-stock, about.....	3,860,000
Alliance.....	222,521
City.....	1,777,529
Imperial.....	40,863
Total.....	£14,077,567

\*Against securities valued at £10,114,000. These amounts are occasionally large, especially the Union, which figures for more than half the total, but, as previously observed, we may safely assume that only under very exceptional circumstances can any liability accrue under this head. There may be temporary inconvenience, as we believe occurred more than once during the late crisis, but no ultimate loss. Setting aside, therefore, these obligations, and looking only to the deposits and current account of the public,

it may be of interest to compare the cash and government securities held by each bank with the total actually owed. The amounts are in per centages are as under:—

	Cash and Gov securities.	Per centage on assets due.
London and Westminster.....	£6,370,796	29
Union.....	6,301,168	41
London Joint-stock.....	2,682,601	24 1/2
Alliance.....	857,228	28
City.....	821,115	36
Imperial.....	325,440	31

This comparison, however, falls to set forth the entire truth, since, notwithstanding past experience, most of the banks continue to lend money at call to the discount brokers, and to reckon it as so much money in hand. In one instance it is shown that the sum thus employed is fully equal to the amount actually held by the bank in their own till and at their credit with the Bank of England. It seems almost incredible that the lessons taught by the events of the last summer should be thus entirely thrown away. There is no reason whatever why a banker should not lend his money to a bill broker if he sees that it is to his advantage. Indeed a highly profitable business has been thus carried on for years. But the banker has no right to reckon upon money thus lent as the same thing as money in hand. The proper head under which it should appear would be "Bills discounted loans, &c." The present plan only serves to inspire a false security. As regards profits, the banks have probably cleared as much this half year, with money at about 8 per cent, as they did a year ago when it was at 10. The dividends, however, are somewhat lower, owing chiefly to losses having been now written off which properly belonged to 1866. The prospect is not discouraging. Even the lowest return shown is equal, at the present price of the shares, to more than 6 per cent, without reckoning the probability of a future increase. Annexed is a comparison of the rates paid this year and the last:—

	1866.	1867.
	Per cent per annum.	Per cent per annum.
London and Westminster.....	23	23
Union.....	25	25
London Joint-stock.....	20	16 2-3
Alliance.....	5	3
City.....	12	10
Imperial.....	8	6

GREAT WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

ABOUT the beginning of this year the construction of six powerful freight locomotives was begun by the Great Western Railway Company, and, with the exception of painting, which will yet occupy about a week, the first of these has been brought to a highly satisfactory completion. On Saturday morning the locomotive was taken out of the erecting shop, and subjected to a trial, under the direction of Mr Robinson, Mechanical Superintendent, and Mr. R. Archibald, the general foreman. The trial proved the realization of the best hopes of these gentlemen, and reflects the highest credit upon their abilities.

This new locomotive has been named the "B. Baker," in honour of Braxton Baker, Esq., the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company in London. Her appearance is calculated to realize the most masterly conceptions of the mechanical observer, and she is ornamented with a fine display of brass flashings, in the shape of cylinder castings, dome covers, and name plates, got up in exquisite style and splendid finish. The weight of the locomotive, exclusive of tender, is 32 tons and the cost of construction will not fall short of £20,000. She is the largest and most powerful engine on the road, and is to be the standard model for all future freight locomotives for the Company's service. We are indebted for the following technical and explanatory outlines of her parts to an employee in the mechanical department, who favoured us with a view of her working. The boiler was built under the supervision of Mr. J. G. McIntyre, foreman of the boiler shop, and is constructed of the best Low Moor iron. The plates are 7-16ths of an inch thick, and double riveted, combining enormous durability and strength. The safety-valves and steam-gauge are both of the newest improvement, and one of the most valuable adjuncts of her boiler lies in the new safety valves, the main feature of which is to prevent the engine driver from carrying a greater pressure of steam than the standard amount fixed by the safety valves. The fire-boxes are large, and capable of generating a large amount of steam, and are exceedingly well stayed. The boiler has been tested up to 130lbs per square inch, and proved satisfactory, but is capable of standing a much higher point. The cylinders of the engine which received the supervision of Mr. Robb, architect, are 16 inches in diameter, and have 24 inches length of stroke, and weigh 1,800 pounds each—thus giving to the capacity of the locomotive the means of pulling a heavier load than any yet constructed for this road. All the other appurtenances connected with the cylinders are fitted with equal strength and durability. Her motion is an indirect one, consisting of two rock shafts placed outside the framings, which gives more facility for oiling and cleaning the works. The reversing gear is upon newly devised principles, giving the engine driver greater control over his engine than has usually been available. The truck is a center-bearing one, the whole weight of the engine being placed upon the centre of the truck, and revolving on a pin, which gives more freedom while turning sharp curves, and less liability from being thrown off the track. The driving wheels are 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, consisting of 14 spokes made of wrought iron, manufactured by a firm in Sheffield, England, with steel tires. The axles are made of steel, combining great strength and endurance, and the journals are 7 inches in diameter. The foot plate is large and well stayed, and is covered with a splindled cab, affording unequalled comfort to the men in charge of the engine.—*H. Milton Spectator.*

**THE MADOC GOLD MINES.**

(To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.)

Toronto, 13th August, 1867.

SIR,—You will confer a favour by permitting me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to express to your readers an opinion regarding the gold mines in the township of Madoc. I was for several years a miner in California, and whilst there had some experience in the quartz mining I have just returned from a visit to the mines in Madoc, made for the purpose, in chief, of satisfying myself as to the truth or falsity of the many reports in circulation about them.

Soon after my arrival in the village of Eldorado, I was, by the politeness of Mr. Harding, the gentleman in charge, permitted to examine the Richardson mine, and, on account of a change having taken place during my stay, by a second pocket having been struck, I was accorded the privilege of a second examination of the mine immediately before my departure.

In this mine there is a beautiful lead of quartz rock, some four feet thick, which is extremely rich in gold, and has all the appearances of being extensive, which there can be no reasonable doubt it is. The lead and the rock of which it is composed, bear a striking similarity to many leads that I have seen in California, but the amount of gold visible to the naked eye in the solid rock at the bottom of the shaft, with the aid or y of the light of a small candle, independently of anything that I had formerly heard, convinced me that this mine is much richer than any I have ever seen. I am of opinion that this is one of the most valuable mines ever discovered.

If I had seen the mine before the lead of solid rock had been reached, and whilst the miners were working in the pocket in which it is said the gold was first discovered, and the surrounding rock, I only should no doubt, have been as much astonished as many others at seeing gold found in such a place; but since the gold defined ledge, so rich in gold, has been struck, the matter is not so inexplicable.

I have also visited many of the shafts that have been struck by miners who are prospecting for the precious metals, and travelled over a small section in the neighbourhood of the Richardson mine, and no far as my observation has extended, I am of opinion that the country is rich in mineral wealth, but that it will require some time and no small outlay of capital to develop its resources. I am quite prepared to hear of rich "strikes" being made in Madoc, but I fear many of the miners now prospecting will be disappointed on account of their not having located with sufficient care and skill.

By the kindness of Messrs. Turley & Co. I was permitted to examine a quartz mill which they are erecting in Eldorado, and to discuss the merits of the machinery and apparatus intended for crushing the rock and saving the gold, with a gentleman lately from California, who is in charge of the work, and from a careful inspection of the whole, I arrived at the conclusion that this mill, when finished, will be an excellent one. Although the same in principle as the mills used in California when I was there, I am convinced that it is an improvement upon, and will be entirely superior to any of them. It will be ready to commence crushing in a short time, and if the proprietors Messrs. Turley & Co., will consent to use it for the purpose, will prove a great boon to the miners in the neighbourhood who, instead of procuring an assay of a small quantity of their quartz, can have a ton or several tons crushed, and ascertain precisely what it will pay, which apprehend is impossible, or, at least, highly inconvenient, by means of an assay.

Trusting that you will grant the favour above requested, I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FERGUSON.

**PATENTS OF INVENTION.**

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

PATENT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 19th July, 1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Inventions for a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, from the dates thereof, to the persons whose names are included in the following list.

Published by command,

A. J. CAMBIE,

Acting Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.

- No. 2293. John Dancan, of the town of Port Dover, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, a new and useful improved hay elevator.—Dated Ottawa, 15th April, 1867.
- No. 2296. Francis Baker of the village of Eltham, in the township of Nelson, in the county of Halton, yeoman, a new and useful rotary and non-exhaust steam engine.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2297. James McGarry, of the village of Drummondville, in the county of Lincoln, physician, certain new and useful improvements for carburating air.—Dated Ottawa, 17th April, 1867.
- No. 2298. George Samuel Wilkes, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, engineer, a certain new and useful improvement in apparatus and requiring machines.—Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1867.
- No. 2299. Greenleaf W. Batselder, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful improved hay press.—Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1867.
- No. 2310. Samuel Russell Warren, of the city of Montreal, organ

- builder, an improved organ wind chest slide.—Dated Ottawa, 11th April, 1867.
- No. 2311. Charles Roland Merriam, of the town of Sherbrooke, (transit), a new and useful tin sap scoop.—Dated Ottawa, 11th April, 1867.
- No. 2312. John Houston, of the township of Barnston, in the county of Stanstead, merchant, new and useful rocking churn.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2313. George Augustus Brown, of the town of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, carriage builder, a new and useful spring rock carriage.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2314. Nelson Austin, of Beloit, in the county of Vercheres, engineer, an apparatus for lighting villages or towns by means of air and hydrocarbonated steam.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2315. Homer Taylor, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, a new improved apparatus for generating heat by the combustion of crude petroleum, coal oil, &c.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2316. George Henry Piere, of the village of Richmond, in the county of Richmond, civil engineer, a simple and fire proof means for erecting and other purposes.—Dated Ottawa, 18th April, 1867.
- No. 2317. John M. Vernon, of the city of Montreal, merchant, a new and useful improved composition for coating wood, cloth, metal, stone, brick, making lining for journal boxes, roofing pavement, &c.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1867.
- No. 2318. Charles Hughes, of the city of Montreal, Esq. a portable self connecting iron pipe.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1867.
- No. 2319. Maurice H. W. J. J., of the city of Montreal, doctor of medicine, a new and improved vacuum electro apparatus for the treatment of rheumatism.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1867.
- No. 2320. James Bay Buchanan, of the township of Colchester, in the county of Essex, merchant, a new and useful well sinker and tubular well, known as Buchanan's well sinker and tubular well.—Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1867.
- No. 2321. Robert Thompson, of the township of Orono, in the county of Simcoe, yeoman, a new and useful hay elevator.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1867.
- No. 2322. Jonathan B. Raymond, of the township of Yarmouth, in the county of Elgin, millwright, a new and useful metallic belt-tinge called Raymond's metal belt-tinge.—Dated Ottawa, 25th April, 1867.
- No. 2323. William Youngman Brunton, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, auctioneer, a new and useful founders facing or dust.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1867.
- No. 2324. Samuel Stearns, of the town of Northwell, in the county of Lanark, gentleman, certain new and useful improvements in cheese vats.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2325. Robert Smith, the younger, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, machinist, certain new and useful improvements in the construction of amalgamating tables for separating gold from pulverized ore and in the apparatus connected therewith.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2326. Thomas Furber, of the township of East Flamboro, in the county of Wentworth, carpenter, a new and useful churn, to be called the dairy churn.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2327. Robert Barclay, of the town of Paris, in the county of Brant, watch maker, a certain new and useful improvement in the construction of sewing machines.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2328. William Glendell, of the township of North Oxford, in the county of Oxford, a new and useful spinning wheel.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2329. Richard Porter Chatterton, of the town of Colborne in the county of Northumberland, Esq., a new mode of propelling vessels by means of a machine or apparatus, which he has named hatterton's hydro momentum propeller.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2330. William Harden Bradley, of the township of Halimand, in the county of Northumberland, yeoman, a new and useful improved cultivator.—Dated Ottawa, 15th May, 1867.
- No. 2331. John Johnson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful cotton packed safety lamp.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2332. George S. Reuhl, of the city of Montreal, manufacturer, a double acting steam pump.—Dated Ottawa, 5th May, 1867.
- No. 2333. John Girty Munger, of the township of Colchester, in the county of Essex, an improved friction roller farm gate.—Dated Ottawa, 7th May, 1867.
- No. 2334. Reigold H. Wood, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, doctor of medicine, a new and improved water guard, called the air-tight sewer guard.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2335. Charles E. Kennedy, of the township of Hatley, in the District of St. Francis, (transit), a new and useful sap heater.—Dated Ottawa, 9th May, 1867.
- No. 2336. Jean Baptiste Bertrand, of the city of Quebec, carpenter, a lever apparatus for changing the position of the rabbit of doors or other openings.—Dated Ottawa, 9th May, 1867.
- No. 2337. Peter Cook, of the village of Oat Springs, in the county of Lambton, oil refiner, a new and useful improvement in apparatus for burning petroleum, and distilling therefrom.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2338. George Hamilton, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, plumber, certain new and useful improvements in traps for water closets or slop closets, especially adapted for use in halls, hospitals, asylums and other public institutions.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2339. John McIntire, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, merchant, lateral saw called McIntire's patent lateral saw.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2340. James B. Faxon, of the township of Waterloo, in the county of Waterloo, machinist, a new and useful saw or sharpener.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2341. William Stuart, of the township of Stanstead, in the county of Stormont, blacksmith, a new and useful self cleaning plough coulter, called Stuart's self-cleaning plough coulter.—Dated Ottawa, 14th May, 1867.
- No. 2342. Robert Findlay, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, gentleman, a new and useful improved double acting pump.—Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1867.
- No. 2343. Louis Labouglie, of Buckingham, in the county of Ottawa, an improvement in the art of purifying ores.—Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1867.
- No. 2344. Joseph Marks, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful improved compound self-packing balance globe valve.—Dated Ottawa, 17th May, 1867.
- No. 2345. H. A. Wood, of the city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of white lead from metallic lead, in large and small quantities.—Dated Ottawa, 27th May, 1867.
- No. 2346. Henry Woodward, of the city of Montreal, Gas Fitter, a new and useful improved apparatus for carburating coal gas.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2347. Richard Lewis, of Melbourne, in the county of Richmond, ship carpenter, a new and useful mechanical gas hanging.—Dated Ottawa, 8th June, 1867.
- No. 2348. John Rocco, of the township of Stanstead, an improved pegging machine.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2349. Joseph Henry Daly, of the city of Montreal, gentleman, for the introduction of improvements in railway wheels and tires, and in casting the same, and other articles requiring a hard surface, combined with strength and toughness.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2350. William Muir, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, for the introduction of improvements in containing and conveying mineral oils, petroleum and other hydrocarbon substances, of the residue thereof after distillation, for producing an illuminating gas by the process of heat.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd May, 1867.
- No. 2351. Alexander H. Warner, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, gentleman, Warner's statutable outward opening door for Churches and Public Buildings.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June 1867.
- No. 2352. Casimir Stanislaus Ozowski and the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, by Special Act, Cap 162, 22nd and 30th Vic., certain improvements in treating certain Ores and Alloys, and in certain improvements in treating certain Ores and Alloys, and in

- containing Metals and other products therefrom.—Dated Ottawa, 23rd June, 1867.
- No. 2353. James Chase, of the village of Beekville, in the county of Ontario, a new, useful and improved barrel head turner.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2354. James Chase, of the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, merchant, a useful water or boat wheel called the 'extension pulley water wheel'—Dated Ottawa, 17th June, 1867.
- No. 2356. William Thomas Clay, of the village of Thornhill, in the county of York, millwright, a new and useful machine, styled the 'Canadian belt feed for grist and oatmeal mills'—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2357. James Chase, of the village of Beekville, in the county of Ontario, machinist, a new, useful and improved shingle and roofing sawing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2358. John Middleton Wilson, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carlton, carpenter, a new and useful repeating suction and force pump.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2359. William Hartley, of the village of Mount Ford, in the county of Wellington, pattern maker, certain new and useful improvements in the sawing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 13th May, 1867.
- No. 2360. John E. Robinson, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, oil miner, a new and useful improvement in the improved method of distilling petroleum or rock oils.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2361. Alexander McLennan, of the township of Lanarke, in the county of Lanark, yeoman, a new and useful hay fork called the 'lancashire hay fork'—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2362. Thomas Daniel Hodgson, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, wagon maker, a new and useful Hodgson's improved spring for timber sleds for wagons.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2363. Bernard Spence, of the village of Packenham, in the county of Lanark, carrier, a new and useful patent loading wagon for facilitating loading hay, grain and articles in bulk.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2364. John E. Robinson, in the county of Simcoe, millwright, a new and improved coupling for railway cars.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2365. Levi Walker, of the village of Kincaid, in the county of Bruce, pump maker, a new and useful water power which he has called Walker's economic water power.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2366. Ezra Norman Crademan, of the township of Darlington, in the county of Durham, gentleman, a new and useful invention for the purpose of extracting honey from combs, to be called the Lancashire honey extractor.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2367. Donald Bethune, of the town of Port Hope, in the county of Durham, Esquire, a certain new and useful machine or apparatus by which railway brakes are made self-acting, called Bethune's self-acting railway brake.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2368. Michael Horner, of the township of Markham, in the county of York, millwright, a new and improved self-shutting gate.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2369. Samuel Stevens, of the town of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, gentleman, a new and useful improvement in distilling petroleum.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2370. Henry Wynn, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, a new and useful Wynn's fountain pen.—Dated Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.
- No. 2371. Francis Daniel Taylor, of the city of Montreal, mining engineer, new and useful improvements in machinery for crushing and pulverizing quartz and other ore bearing substances.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2372. Walter Dutton, of the town of Ingersoll, in the county of Oxford, water carrier, a new and useful method of cutting and carrying logs and other lumber, and of children, called the Dutton boat.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2373. Thomas Barnes Bishop, of the city of Montreal, veterinary surgeon, a substituted rubber heel cap for boots and shoes.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2374. Henry Horokin, of Stanbridge, in the district of Bedford, hotel keeper, a new and useful coupling for attaching shafts to vehicles.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2375. George Jull, of the village of Oranville, in the county of Wellington, miller, a grain cleaner.—Dated Ottawa, 6th June, 1867.
- No. 2376. Andrew B. Taft, of the city of Montreal, architect, a new and useful improvement in the Nicholson pavement.—Dated Ottawa, 15th June, 1867.
- No. 2377. Thomas Barre Bishop, of the city of Montreal, veterinary surgeon, a new and useful india rubber cushion or elastic horse shoe.—Dated Ottawa, 15th June, 1867.
- No. 2378. Gilbert Marcus Hosking, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter and joiner, a new and useful foot mortising machine.—Dated Ottawa, 26th June, 1867.
- No. 2379. Francis Stevens Hunter, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful farm and stock gate.—Dated Ottawa, 26th June, 1867.
- No. 2380. Christopher Lockman, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, a new and useful tug machine.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2381. Alvin M. Hill, of the town of Stratford, in the county of Perth, cabinet maker, a self-acting car coupler.—Dated Ottawa, 27th June, 1867.
- No. 2382. Thomas Hector, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carlton, Esquire, a new and useful improved box.—Dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1867.
- No. 2383. (Harvey) Powell, of the village of Norton Brook, in the county of York, certain new and useful improvements to pumps and hose attachments to pumps.—Dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1867.
- No. 2384. Henry Nobles Hubbard, of Point Albion, in the county of Wilkes, school teacher, a new and useful (the well called Hubbard's) improved tub well.—Dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1867.
- No. 2385. Joel Sylvester Warner, of the town of Prescott, in the county of Grenville, jeweller, a new and useful couplet into which house shoes and pot ash may be converted into pearl ash.—Dated Ottawa, 28th June, 1867.

**ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.**

ST. JOHN, N.B., August 17, 1867.

WE have to report another quiet week, with little in the general aspect of business matters to call for special remark. Reports continue to arrive, showing the destructive character of the late gale. Much valuable property has been destroyed, and many lives lost. The principal amount of damage done seems to have been on the coast of Nova Scotia, and probably more on land even than on the sea. The storm, however, extended along the coast far to the southward, and we may yet hear of many more casualties. The ship "S. L. Tilley," from Savannah to Liverpool, N.S., with pitch and pine lumber, was abandoned at sea during the night of the 2nd, and seven men were lost.

The shipping arrivals of the week have again been very moderate. There has been one vessel from Shields with coals, one from Liverpool with salt, four from Portland with flour and three from New York with general cargoes. There has also been an arrival from Halifax with sugar and rum, and the Boston and Portland steamers have brought their usual amount of cargo, together with a considerable number of passengers.





STATEMENT OF BANKS

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

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, CAPITAL (Capital authorized by Act, Capital paid up), LIABILITIES (Promissory Notes, Balances due to other banks, Cash deposits and bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest, TOTAL LIABILITIES).

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, ASSETS (Cash, Provincial Note, Landed or other property of the bank, Government securities, Promissory Note of other banks, Balances due from other banks, Notes and Bills accounted, Other debts due to the bank not included under foregoing heads, TOTAL ASSETS).

NOTE.—As the returns from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Banks, and from the Bank of British North America, which includes in its return the particulars respecting its branches in those Provinces, can only arrive at Ottawa, after those from Ontario and Quebec, and as the publication of the statements of the latter ought not on this account to be delayed, the Table is published now in its present form, and will be repeated until it is as full as it is expected to be, when the total will be added. Commercial Bank includes "Cash Credits" with "Bills Discounted."

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 17th August, 1867. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Includes sections for BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, BOND, EXCHANGE, and CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table with columns: Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Includes sections for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAYS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns: For the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867; From the 1st January to Aug. 21, 1867; To corresponding period 1868. Lists items like Wheat, Flour, Corn, etc.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Average Prices on (Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Highest, Lowest). Lists items like Flour, Superior Extra, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists Bank of British North America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists Atlantic Telegraph, Hudson's Bay, etc.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL AUGUST 22, 1867.

AUGUST 17, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing multiple columns of market prices for various goods such as Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and more. Each column lists the name of the article, its current rate, and sometimes a range of rates.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, August 22.

Table of market prices for country produce, including categories like Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, and Meat. It lists specific items and their corresponding prices.

**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.

Trusting that the attention given to the interests of our consignors and which has brought our trade to its present magnitude, will merit us a still larger share of the patronage of our friends in the country. Parties writing or telegraphing for market quotations will be attended to, and our reports found reliable.

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.**

**HIBBARD & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,**  
and Importers of Gussat Webs and Shoe Findings,  
Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods,  
Manufacturers and Patentees of Circo Belting,  
**MONTREAL.** 9-1y

**CARVELL BROTHERS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.**

REFERENCES:

CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The Hon. T. H. Haviland, President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants; George Thomas, Esq.  
BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants; Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co., Merchants;  
HALIFAX.—Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co. 15-6

**W. C. WILLIS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-  
PING AGENT, &c.,** No. 31 City Exchange  
**BOSTON.** 11

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**

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

**SULPHURIC ACID.**

**THE Subscriber as Agent for THE CANADA CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared to execute orders for SULPHURIC ACID at lowest market rates.**

**H. W. IRELAND.**  
23-6

Montreal, June 20, 1867.

**THE MONTREAL**

**PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.**

**PRINTING DEPARTMENT.**

(Late M. Longmoore & Co.)

Every kind of work done in the very best manner promptly, and at reasonable rates.  
Orders from the country filled without delay, and forwarded by mail or express.

**BOOKS,**

**PAMPHLETS,**

**CATALOGUES, &c.,**

neatly and expeditiously printed.

**LEGAL,**

**MUNICIPAL,**

**and ASSESSMENT FORMS,**

printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM BOAT Printing  
COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford, Harroun & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the

Manager of the Printing Department,

Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

**THE GAZETTE.**

NEW SERIES.

**A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA**

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Delivered in the City by Carriers—in Advance... \$6.00  
Sent by Mail ..... do. .... 5 00  
Tri-Weekly Edition, by Mail..... do. .... 3 00  
Weekly Edition, do. .... do. .... 1 00

**THE GAZETTE** is now Published by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, and no expense is spared to make it what it claims to be—"The Journal of the Dominion of Canada."

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

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

Read what other papers think about it. The Quebec News says:—

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

The London Evening Advertiser is very incriminably complimentary thus noticing *The Gazette* in its own form:—

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

The Dundas Courier wishes success to the new enterprise in the following handsome terms:—

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

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

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

All business communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

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

**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. 13-1y

**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,  
17-1y Halifax.

**BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.**

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

**C. & W. WURTELE,**  
ST PAUL STREET, QUEBEC,

**IRON AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.**  
Importers of Tin and Canada Plates, Sheet Lead, Pig Iron, Chains and Anchors, Wire Rope, Paints and Window Glass, &c. Manufacturers of Cut Nails.  
19-1y

**JOHN B. GOODE,**

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

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

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

**IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST**

**MONTREAL CUT NAILS.**

In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons.....\$3.22½ per keg.

25 tons and over.....\$3.12½ per keg

Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment.....20c. per keg.

2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being allowed in assortment) 40c. per keg.

Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

**H. W. IRELAND.**

18 BROKER.

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

**GEORGE P. BLACK,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
DOMINION WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

**SOLICITS** Consignments from Canada; also, orders for West India and Nova Scotia Products.  
Acting for the Agent at Halifax of the Grand Trunk Railway, he is enabled to offer facilities for Storage, &c., which are equal, if not superior, to what can be found any where else in Halifax. Consignments to him via Grand Trunk Railway will be free from Drayage and consequent Extra Coöperation.  
He can furnish Storage, if necessary, at all times for 20,000 bbls. at moderate rates.  
He refers to Honble. Benj. Wlor, Agent of Grand Trunk Railway at Halifax. 22-6 23-7

**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. 14-1y

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

**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, Cana-  
 dian School Slates.  
 Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard  
 Manufacturer.  
 397 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 10-52

**LIDLAW MIDDLETON & CO.,**  
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
 Montreal. 2-1y

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

**THE "MORNING NEWS,"**  
 A FIRST-CLASS  
 POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL  
 NEWSPAPER,  
 Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John,  
 New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the  
 following cash terms:—  
 Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50  
 Weekly Edition, " ..... 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence,  
 foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader  
 an invaluable source of information.  
 The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in  
 New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to  
 Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an  
 excellent medium of advertising, by means of which,  
 to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be  
 regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the  
 Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE.

33-6m **WILLIS & DAVIS,**  
 Proprietors.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

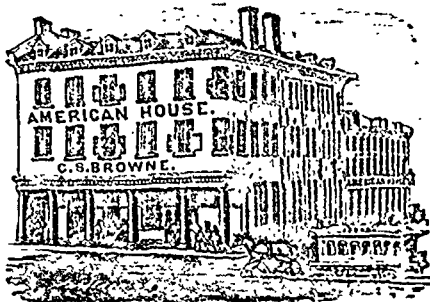
**THE MORNING JOURNAL,**  
 ST. JOHN, N.B.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL  
 NEWSPAPER,  
 PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription, — \$3.50 per Annum, in advance,  
 Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Busi-  
 ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

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, Fats, Leather, or any description of Mer-  
 chandise, promptly attended to.  
 Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c.,  
 respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:  
**HENRY STARKES, 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 BAGAMAN.**  
 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 Tilla, Esq., }  
 Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., }  
 Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.  
 Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. Johns, N.F.  
 The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax, 8-6m

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

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS  
 42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,  
 Sole Agents in Canada for  
 J. Denis, Henry Monnie and Co., Brandies,  
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.  
 1-1y

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. SMITH.  
 AMERICA....." MOORE.  
 BRANTFORD....." HANNA.  
 Hamilton.....(new composite steamer now building at  
 CITY OF LONDON.....Capt. MALCOMSON.  
 " FOLLOK.

The above steamers, having first class accommoda-  
 tion 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, Byrse,  
 Bruce, and Stanley, calling at Hamilton and Toronto,  
 as the trade may require.

Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to  
**E. D. MACKAY.....**(Mackay's Wharf), Hamilton.  
**S. F. HOLCOMB.....**Exchange, Toronto.  
**NORRIS & NEELON.....**St. Catharines.  
**WM. BOWMAN.....**London.

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 409 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal. 13

**FERRIER & CO.,**  
 Wholesale Dealers in  
**HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,**  
 IRON, STEEL, &c.,  
 24 and 26 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**  
**GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.**  
 Builder of Marine and Stationary  
 STEAM ENGINES,  
 STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions  
 MILL and MINING MACHINERY,  
 ALL kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,  
 LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.  
 PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

**THOMAS PECK & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers of  
**IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIRES**  
 No. 391 St. Paul Street  
 MONTREAL.

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**  
**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE**  
 MERCHANTS,  
 419 AND 421 St. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-1y



**AMES, MILLARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.  
Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in every way, and at prices as low as the lowest.  
August 3, 1866. 29-1y

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**  
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,  
46-1y 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
**HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,** Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

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

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND  
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,  
LIVERPOOL. 42-1y

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

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

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

**CANADA VARNISH COMPANY,**  
**JOHN JAMIESON & Co.,** manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine &c., Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 469 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-1y

**HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!**  
**A LARGE** supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.  
**CHAS. D PROCTOR**  
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-1y

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

**W. R. DIXON,**  
LONDON, ENGLAND,  
(Late of Montreal.)  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**BEGS** respectfully to inform his numerous friends who favored him with the Sale of their Produce and Provisions when in Montreal, that he is now settled in London, receiving Consignments on Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care properly. Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home markets, he is in a position to purchase, carefully select, and ship to order, every description of Goods suitable for Canada; will also effect sales from samples forwarded to him of Canadian Manufactures.  
6 Morphett Terrace,  
Victoria Park London N. E.  
Bankers,—London and County Bank, 21 Lombard Street.  
Montreal Referee and Correspondent.—Messrs. Cameron & Ross, 443 Commissioners Street. 12-4m

**MARTIN & FERGUSON,**  
**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
**CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.**  
Office—Corner of King and James streets,  
HAMILTON, C.W.  
N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.  
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.  
82-1y

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
*References:*  
Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Starbuck, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
Messrs. James, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.  
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
" Thibaudau, Thomas & Co. Quebec.  
Hon. Wm McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

**SMITH & COCHRANE,**  
*Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers*  
IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,  
47-1y MONTREAL.

**BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**  
No 114 St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
J. R. BAKER.  
K. POPHAM. 25-1y

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**  
**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.

**THIS** widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, however, in creating the subscription price.  
It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.  
The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.  
The Scientific American has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.  
The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of this country and Europe.  
Another feature peculiar to the Scientific American is the official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.  
Whoever reads the Scientific American is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.  
The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties, which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.  
Now is the time to send in subscriptions to the Scientific American, so as to begin with the new volume.  
The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 322 pages. Terms:—\$3 per annum. \$1.50 for six months; \$1 for four months; Clubs of ten and upward, \$2.50 each; Canadian subscribers, \$3.25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free, also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address  
**MUNN & CO.,**  
No. 37 Park Row, New York City

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**  
486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET  
MONTREAL,  
**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**ATTEND** personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
**FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER,** and all other descriptions of Produce.  
Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.  
If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given. 1-1y

**GAULT BROS. & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,**  
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLET STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of Cloths of every description and variety are unsurpassed in the Province. They also operate largely in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etouffes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 83-1y

**JOHN ROUND & SON,**  
TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,  
**CANADIAN BRANCH,**  
509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND NICHEL SILVER GOODS,** importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.  
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Bra 2 Cornices. 45-8mos

**TRADE REVIEW FOR 1867.**  
—  
**VOLUME III**  
—  
Covers now ready, and furnished to subscribers free by post, on receipt of 30 cents.  
Address  
**M. LONGMOORE & CO.,**  
67 Great St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
AND  
**INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.  
—  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
\$2 per Annum strictly in advance.  
—  
Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietor.  
Address all communications to  
**M. LONGMOORE & CO.,**  
67 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.  
Manufacturers, Exporters &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, who may desire to advertise or subscribe, will please address communications on the subject to our foreign agent  
**MR. HENRY BROCK,**  
Care R. G. DUN & Co.,  
24 Basinghall Street,  
London E. C.  
The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.