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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

No. 24.

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,  
**MANUFACTURERS OF READY-**  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-  
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,  
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,  
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and  
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western  
buyers. 33-ly

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

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.  
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  
224, 226 & 228 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.:—  
Ardenlee, John Bull, Onida, and Psyche, from Lon-  
don and Liverpool, Queen of the Clyde and Heath-  
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;  
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,  
from Charrente; Trush, from Bordeaux; Courier du  
Canada, from Marseilles, Sit, from Havre, and Sea-  
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations  
of

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

Established 1803.  
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF LINED OIL,  
Importers of  
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,  
352, 354, & 356 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 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 26 Wire  
Gauge.

HALL, KAY & CO.,  
METAL AND TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS,  
MCGILL STREET,  
MONTREAL,  
Have on hand a large stock of the above.  
ALSO

Galvanized Iron and Copper Sheets, &c.,  
and a general assortment of Furnishings for Tin-  
smiths, Plumbers, &c. 1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,  
431 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 FISLAXSON, BOUSFIELD &  
Co.—Machine Shoe, and Linen Threads, Gilling  
Twines, &c., &c.  
W. HORNEMAN & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.  
Geo. & WM. WAITES.—Cheap Shop Twines.  
Wm CLARKE & SONS—Needles, &c.  
J & T JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,  
**MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-**  
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, 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. 6-ly

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

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,  
(IMPORTERS)  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
43-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. Georg. Sayer & Co., Cognac.  
" Charles Cornu & Co., do.  
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,  
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,  
Mr. J. Savoye, do.  
24 ST. Sulpice STREET.  
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.  
40-3m Montreal.

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 406 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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

**R. CAMPBELL & C<sup>o</sup>,**  
**IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS,** OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 203 & 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. 46-ly

**FRED ROWLAND,**  
**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 126, 123, 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. LINDRAY. D. L. LOCKERBY. 5-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 Eben MacEwen, Esq.)*  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,** Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

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

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.



**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**  
 KERSHAW & EDWARDS, 1-ly 83, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

**T**HE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of **WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS. MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, PLUSH, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.**

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

**NEW AND LEADING STYLES,** in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city. We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard **CASSIMERE HAT,** specially adapted for spring and summer wear. Orders promptly executed.

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

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

Have removed to those commodious and central premises corner of

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

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

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

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

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

Is prepared to furnish **WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS** at 5jc. per lb. **RAILWAY AXLES** at 4c. 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

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**IMPORTER,** **GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,** 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

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**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, 33-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

**FITZPATRICK & MOORE,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS** in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. No. 4 Lemoine st. 2-ly

**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, Runs Strong Proof Cuba Rum, Bags Jamaica Femento, Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings, Barrels Cod Oil, Oils Large Codfish, &c., &c. And arrive ex brig "Fawn," 250 Hhds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR. No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET. April 4, 1867. 1-ly

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**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.** Agents for The London Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool. Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto. Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's. Otard Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 47-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 other Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

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

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

**MONTREAL.**

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**C**HAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*  
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**N**ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,  
*Exchange,* 331 Notre Dame Street.

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

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

**L**AFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,  
32 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.  
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CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
72 Little St. James Street.

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SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

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

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JOSEPH JONES,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**C**ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,  
G. B. MUIR, Manager.  
10 Place d'Armes.

**C**OLONIAL LIFE,  
See Standard.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,  
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**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,  
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

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

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SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

**NOTARY.**

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41 St. John Street.

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582 Craig Street.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

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1-ly McGill Street.

**L**EWIS, KAY & CO.,  
**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 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,  
381 & 383 St. Paul Street,  
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**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. MUIE,**  
**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, DENOON & CO.,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS.  
23-ly Lemoinne st., Montreal.

**R. C. JAMESON & CO.,**  
**M**ANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPAN,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.  
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-ly

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**S**HIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,  
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**W. C. WILLIS,**  
**C**OMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-  
PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange  
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100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
BOILER TUBES, Roman Cement,  
Oil Well Tubes, Water Lime,  
Gas Tubes, Portland Cement,  
Paints and Putty, Pavng Tiles,  
Fire Bricks, Garden Vases,  
Fire Clay, Flue Covers. Chimney Tops, &c., &c.  
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-ly

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**

**I**MPORTERS OF  
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
Silkies, Shawls, Brushes,  
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologues,  
M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,  
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
Moleskins, Velvets, Dolls,  
Flannels, Linen Threads, Mirrors,  
Blankets, Playing Cards, Razors,  
Cloths, Jewellery, Pocket Knives,  
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Table Knives,  
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Chaplets,  
Hosiery, Pipes, Crosets,  
Gloves, Toys, Marbles,  
Braces, Bag purses, Slates,  
Ribbons, Pencils,

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

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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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**G**ETHINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,  
**C**OMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
QUEBEC.  
*Branch House—LeMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly*

**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: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co,*

**WADDELL & PEARCE,**  
 HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 AND IMPORTERS OF  
 ROY STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,  
 No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,  
 Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Moutton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.  
*N. B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s 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,—**  
 Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,  
 Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,  
 Iron Gas Tubes, Cake Spelter,  
 Tube Fittings, Antimony,  
 Glass Tubes, Steel,  
 Brass Tube, Steam Gages,  
 Lead Pipes, Water do.,  
 And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

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

**OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,**  
 OSHAWA, C. W.  
 The very best articles of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
 made to order in any quantities.  
 Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1862.  
 All orders promptly attended to  
**A. S. WHITING & CO.,**  
 Oshawa, C. W.

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

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
**HIDES AND LEATHER,**  
 Importers of  
**ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER AND STRAP**  
**BUTTS for Belting.**  
 Agents in Canada for sale of  
**MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.**  
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly


**PARK & BRIGHTSIDE WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**  
**NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEMORA IRON (L)**  
 I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Sheffield, for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, in future, will be stamped  
**(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP & SONS,**  
 And to which I request the special attention of the Trade.  
 Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.  
**CARL EMANUEL DE GEER,**  
 Proprietor.

**W. JESSOP & SONS,** in referring to the above announcement, beg to inform Consumers that the Genuine  
**(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP & SONS**  
 Iron can only be obtained from them, and that they are prepared to supply the Trade on liberal terms. At the same time, W. J. & S. wish to CAUTION Dealers in Foreign Irons against spurious imitations of the whole or any part of the Genuine Brand, as W. J. & S. are resolved, in case of infringement, to protect their own and the Proprietor's rights in the same.  
 Park and Bright-side Works, Sheffield, April, 1867.  
**JOHN ROUND & SON,**  
 Agents,  
 Montreal. 4-21

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,**  
 Founded 28 years ago.  
**RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1 000,000 Stg.**  
 Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's personal benefit  
**DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,**  
 or,  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE**  
**OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,**  
 Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.  
**HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.**  
 Secretary,—P. WARDLAW.  
 Inspector of Agencies,—J. B. M. CHIPMAN.  
 12-6m

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

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 Importers of General  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 and Dealers in  
**CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,**  
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,  
 AND  
 2 4 & 6 St. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 6-1y

**DRY GOODS.**  
**OGILVY & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,**  
 435 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.**

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

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690  
 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. ROUTE, Agent, Montreal.**  
**HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND**  
**SHIPPING AGENTS,**  
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,  
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,  
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,  
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,  
 F. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,  
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

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

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 —MAY 1867—

Receive weekly additions to their stock.  
**HAVE** just received 1,000 pieces of Grey  
 Cottons.  
 500 pieces of White Cottons,  
 with many other Staple and desirable Goods, which  
 will be sold at lowest market rates. Orders have  
 careful attention.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
 1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**  
**AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.  
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds..... \$16,271,675  
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000  
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,200  
 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. (Man-  
 ager Ontario Bank).

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances effected on all  
 classes of Property at Current Rates

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Amount of Special Re-  
 serve, \$9,282,468.

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.  
 1-ly HEAD OFFICE: Place D'Armes, Montreal.

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

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

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 Importers of EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE,  
**MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,**  
 &c., &c., &c.,  
 413 ST. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground  
 Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.  
 Montreal, May 20, 1867. 1-ly

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

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-**  
**MISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 No. 663 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.  
 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns  
 promptly made.  
**ADVANCES**—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-  
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for  
 Sale in this or British Markets.  
**ORDERS**—Personal and careful at ontion given to the  
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-  
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1867.**

The Banks of this city give notice that they will not  
 transact any business on Monday, the 1st of July  
 beyond what is legally necessary. Notes and accept-  
 ances falling due on that day of course must be paid,  
 but other ordinary business, such as receiving deposits,  
 drawing exchange, &c., will not be done.

We understand that the Bank of Montreal is about  
 to send officers to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.,  
 with the view of establishing agencies at those points.  
 The want of sufficient capital in the Lower Provinces  
 has been felt very severely during the last year, and  
 trade greatly crippled by the inability of the Banks to  
 supply the needed accommodation to shippers; and  
 we are happy to be able to give them hopes of a better  
 state of affairs before long.

Lord Monck, the first Governor-General of the  
 Dominion of Canada, arrived in Quebec on the 25th  
 inst., in the S.S. "Nestorian." On landing, he re-  
 ceived addresses of welcome and congratulation from  
 the City Council, Magistrates, and the Board of Trade,  
 to which he made suitable reply, thanking them for  
 their cordial reception of him, and stating his antici-  
 pations of a glorious and prosperous career for the new  
 Dominion.

A despatch from Quebec states that Montreal mer-  
 chants are clearing that market of imported sugars.

The M. O. S. S. Company's steamship "North Ame-  
 rican," sailed from Quebec on the 15th instant for  
 Liverpool, via St. Johns, Newfoundland; for which  
 port she had a number of passengers and a Company  
 of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Up to the 25th, no  
 word was heard from her, and great anxiety was felt  
 here as to her safety. On the 26th, however, news was  
 received, which, though telling of loss, relieved un-  
 easiness as to the fate of those aboard. The  
 "North American" went ashore on Sunday night, the  
 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, a mile and a half off the South  
 point of Anticosti. Passengers and crew were all  
 saved, and at last advices were all well. Mails, specie,  
 and baggage, were safely landed, but the cargo was  
 being thrown overboard in order to lighten her. The  
 Captain had good hopes of getting her afloat on the  
 20th if the weather held moderate. The steamers "St.  
 George" and "Rocket" were immediately sent to her  
 assistance—the former to take off the passengers. The  
 following is the cargo of the "North American:"

David Craig, 500 bbls oatmeal, \$3,000; C J Cusack,  
 186 bxs cheese, \$763, 42 pkgs butter, \$331, 1,055 bbls  
 oatmeal, \$9,830; R H Hamilton 1 cs bacon, Archer &  
 Co, 2 cs brushes; Geo S Scott, 25 bbls pot ash; Rim-

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**IRON MERCHANTS,**  
 AND  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
 Offices and Warehouse, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.  
**CAPITAL £2,500,000. Stg.—INVESTED** over £2,000,000  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch  
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-  
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.  
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
*General Agents for Canada.*  
**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
*Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.*  
 9-ly

mer, Gunn & Co, 7,755 bush Indian corn 657 bbls oat-  
 meal 96 bbls peas 200 pkgs butter; Gillespie, Moffatt &  
 Co, 361 bxs copper ore; J Millar, bbls extract of bark;  
 H Millar, 257 bxs cheese 1 do bacon 2 cs 3 bbls ham 2  
 bbls beef 1 bx hats 100 trces beef; Geo Wait, 46 pkgs  
 butter; G T R Co, 36 pkgs butter; H & H Allard, 539  
 pine staves 1,800 pine staves for St John, N B; M P  
 Ryan 1 case refrigerators 2 do water-cases and water  
 casks; G T R Co, 2 bxs h goods 12 do bacon.

**THE RIVAL MEECANTLE AGENCIES.**  
**THE** case of Dun, Wiman & Co., against J. M. Brad-  
 street & Son, to which we made reference last  
 week, appears to have excited a good deal of interest  
 throughout the United States. From the spicy char-  
 acter of the correspondence which has appeared in  
 several of the American papers,—and portions of  
 which have appeared in the Montreal dailies during  
 the week,—it seems pretty clear that Bradstreet & Son  
 are in a very tight place, and we are curious to see if  
 they will wiggle out of the charges so directly brought  
 home to them. The manner in which they have been  
 procuring information in this Province, since the  
 piracy was discovered, is somewhat refreshing. It ap-  
 pears that they have no regularly appointed corres-  
 pondents, or friends, in given localities; but take up  
 the list of names in a town, select one who stands best,  
 and write him, enclosing the list, cut from their book,  
 requesting him to send them information as to the  
 standing of each of the names furnished. Of course,  
 where the individual applied to happens to be a re-  
 liable party, the information returned by him may be  
 all right; but they have no guarantee that it is so.  
 He may be a perfect Ishmalito—his hand against every  
 body, and every body against him. Sectarianism or  
 political prejudices may influence him, while business  
 rivalry and a list of other motives of a like character  
 may actuate him to proper conclusions. The informa-  
 tion, when clothed with the authority of a Mercantile  
 Agency, has an influence which could not, by any  
 possibility, be attached to it, if an acquaintance were  
 had with the manner in which it was obtained. Indi-  
 vidual opinions of unknown men are hardly a safe  
 criterion upon which to base credit transactions. The  
 impudence of the thing, too, is of a piece with the  
 previous operations of this firm. These people come  
 into the Province with a very doubtful reputation,  
 and in order to make good the reports which they pre-  
 viously plated, they do not hesitate to address the  
 leading men throughout the Province for information  
 which they sell at, no doubt, very profitable rates.  
 We presume that after the exposures of the recent  
 Chancery suit, and subsequent developments, the  
 parties in various sections of the country, who may  
 have hitherto responded to such inquiries, will think  
 twice before doing so again. From all that has so far  
 transpired, they have no guarantee but that the in-  
 formation may be improperly used, or that their  
 names may not be unpleasantly associated with the  
 unfavorable information, should they communicate  
 any.

## BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

The Report of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada is published, with Balance Sheet up to the 13th May last. The following was the condition of the affairs of the Bank at that date, and contrasted with the statement presented to the Shareholders in November last:

	Liabilities on Nov. 19, 1866.	May 13, 1867.
Circulation	\$ 728,086 00	\$ 440,684 00
Due to Depositors	369,601 59	200,416 65
Due to Banks in Canada	27,563 81	6,855 15
Due to Trustees' Certificates	141,393 40	141,393 40
Due to Glyn & Co.	299,390 00	287,584 81
Due to Provincial Government	1,149,430 75	1,150,608 39
Dividends unclaimed	9,096 56	9,096 56
	\$2,373,070 51	\$2,236,468 36

	Liabilities on Nov. 19, 1866.	May 13, 1867.
Cash on hand	\$ 41,943 84	\$ 7,419 41
Due by other Banks	4,450 51	.....
Government Debentures	17,591 99	.....
Municipal and other Debentures	35,382 53	2,162 53
Real Estate and Bank Furniture	1,673,633 37	1,641,756 67
Bills discounted	2,225,469 30	1,973,136 55
Mortgages	63,590 65	63,393 40
	\$4,061,941 88	\$3,706,673 75

It will thus be seen that the liabilities have been reduced \$335,589 25, and the assets \$355,268 13.

The Trustees are of opinion that the probable loss on the assets of the Bank will amount to \$1,400,000 viz.: \$800,000 on Bills Discounted and \$600,000 on Real Estate, and that they trust the estate will eventually pay all the liabilities.

## THE MEETINGS OF OUR BANKS.

SOME of the leading banks of the Province have recently held their annual meetings, and it cannot but have been most satisfactory to their stockholders to hear such gratifying statements as have been put before them. The past year, as every one in Canada knows, has been one of remarkable prosperity, and the fruits of it are very apparent in the remarkable freedom from losses and reverses which characterizes alike the banks of the East and the West.

First in order of importance comes of course the Bank of Montreal, which has not only the largest commercial business in this city but is the banker of the government, and its agent for the redemption of Provincial notes. Its large capital of \$6,000,000, some years ago, was positively burdensome, and it was generally conceded that a mistake had been made in increasing the amount from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. So difficult was the task found of profitably employing so large a sum as \$6,000,000, that the late general manager, Mr. Davidson is reported once to have said, that the days of 8 per cent. dividends were over. The stockholders were led to expect, in fact, that 7 per cent., and even 6 would probably be the rule hereafter. Of late years, however, the trade and manufactures of Montreal have attained so large a development that the Bank has been able fully to use in the most profitable manner, not only the whole of its capital, but a considerable portion of its large volume of deposits. Since the Bank took charge of the government account, it has found a safe and profitable field of enterprise in advances from time to time to the government, the danger, however, (and by no means a slight one), being that with such constant deficits as characterized our Finance ministers' budget for many years successively, the advances might assume the character of a *lock up*, and go on constantly increasing. It may easily be understood that in such a state of things, serious embarrassment to the Bank might ensue. The introduction of the scheme for a Provincial currency, has, we believe, mitigated this danger considerably; in addition to which the finances of the government have taken a favourable turn, and revenue is balancing expenditure.

The Bank has adopted the Provincial currency scheme, (which it could do from the peculiar nature of its business, without loss or embarrassment), and it has for some time been issuing the notes of the government, acting also as the agent for their redemption according to a scale of remuneration fixed by the Currency Act of last year.

The policy of the Bank has been severely criticised of late, in consequence of the withdrawal of those facilities which have been afforded through its branches for transacting the business of Canada West. Viewed simply as a matter for the consideration of the authorities of the Bank, we can easily understand how it would seem desirable to them to concentrate their loans into a more manageable shape, and leave the discounting business of the West to banks on the spot. The business of banking requires such incessant watchfulness at all points, if losses are to be avoided or kept down to a fair average, that it is almost beyond

the power of any Board or any individual, no matter how able and vigilant, to carry on active operations with success over such an extensive field as was embraced by the bank a few years ago. We have good reason to believe that many of the heaviest losses of the Bank had their origin in the immense diffusion of its business; and no one can blame the Board, if acting simply for the interests of the Bank, they have initiated a policy of concentration, so far as any rate, as discounting is concerned. Their Western offices are now largely mere banks of deposit, although they do keep on at certain points, a few old and safe accounts. They are ready also to make short advances on produce and the like, but speaking broadly and generally, the above statement correctly describes their position.

It is well known also, that the Bank lends gold on good collaterals and for short terms, in New York, and it is said that transactions of this nature sometimes are of very great magnitude.

We have entered into these details respecting the policy and business of the Bank of Montreal, because of the prominent position it occupies in the country. Its affairs concern its stockholders in the first instance, but to a large extent they concern the public as well, especially in view of the fact that the bank is the official agent of the government.

To the public, therefore, it is a matter of interest to learn that the profits of the Bank during the last year have been so large that after paying a ten per cent. dividend, the large sum of \$300,000 has been added to Reserved Fund, raising that fund to a sum equal to 25 per cent. on the capital. The Bank has netted more than 15 per cent. during the year, and this, after making fair and full provision for every loss. This is in striking contrast to what was so gloomily anticipated some years ago, and we cannot wonder under such circumstances that the stock of the Bank stands at so high a figure as 131.

The result of the present years operations is so striking that there can be little doubt of the continuance of the present policy of the Bank with regard to its branches. And it will have this good effect that the business of the Bank will be more in the hands of those who are on the spot, and can deal with it on personal knowledge, while there will be a diminution in that competition for accounts which makes the business of lending and discounting so dangerous, and is so prolific a source of bad debts and losses.

We have not space to pursue the subject further at present; next week we may notice the meetings of other banks.

## THE CORDWOOD QUESTION.

THE cordwood question is of vital importance to all the inhabitants of all the cities in Upper Canada. Fuel in this country takes its position beside wheat as one of the necessities of life. And anything bearing on its price occurring in the various transactions of individuals and companies, cannot fail to attract general attention. The paper warfare that has been raging of late regarding the proposed rival railways through the counties between the metropolis of Upper Canada and Lake Huron, has brought the cordwood question prominently forward, and Torontonians have been suddenly let into one of the secrets by which, for years past, they have been heartlessly fleeced and imposed upon and made to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more for their firing than they ought—the enormous profits aforesaid going to unduly enrich one or two unscrupulous heartless speculators. Some such state of things, as is shown by the revelations made by Mr. Cumberland, the Managing Director of the Northern Railway Company, and those made by Mr. Laidlaw, his opponent, would account, no doubt, for the exorbitant price of cordwood in every other city in Canada as well as Toronto.

Let it be remembered that cordwood, during the past winter, was selling in Toronto at from \$7.50 to \$8 per cord. The misery that these prohibitory rates entailed on the poor, may be better imagined than described. It was so great as to produce a public agitation. Then all at once railways became philanthropic, corporations became charitable, and a few hundred cords of wood were laid down in Toronto for the exclusive use of the poor at from \$4 to \$5 per cord. To get it at this rate, however, a series of applications and certificates were necessary; in fact, it had to be used for *in forma pauperis*, so that the bulk of the middling classes had to buy at \$7 or \$8 or freeze to death. Mr. Cumberland, in his June pamphlet, now tells us with refreshing coolness that all this was unnecessary,

and that all Toronto, comprising the high, low and middling classes, could, and ought to have been supplied with wood last winter at a rate less than \$5 per cord! Hear him:—

"It is a fact that we have brought very large supplies of cordwood every year from Menisfil (sixty miles) and delivered it in Toronto to the merchants at a prime cost to them of \$3.84 per cord; and if we add twenty per cent thereon for profit, the selling price would be only \$4.60. Again, on one occasion we brought down from 700 to 800 cords all the way from Collingwood (ninety-four miles), the prime cost of which, delivered to the merchants of Toronto, was \$4 a cord, to which, if we add twenty per cent. for profit, the selling price should be \$4.80 for a splendid sample of hardwood brought nearly 100 miles."

Again, in another place he says:—"We bring in (to Toronto) every year something approaching to 8,000 cords, at costs which are quite consistent with a selling price of from \$4.50 to \$5." And as touching the supply of wood that it is abundant, he argues:—"A short supply simply proves that the wood merchants under-estimated the demand, or had no capital with which to lay in sufficient stock during the season of navigation."

Here is an extraordinary state of things. The selling price of cordwood in Toronto ought to have been from \$4.50 to \$5 per cord last winter. It was in reality from \$7.50 to \$8! At the first blush one would be inclined to say the citizens themselves were to blame; that they lacked energy and enterprise, and that they allowed themselves to be swindled by a few monopolists. But it is not so. Mr. Laidlaw's pamphlet explains it. Mr. Cumberland, he says, has told only half the truth. Cordwood could be laid down in Toronto at from \$4.50 to \$5 selling rate, and so it is. Only, however, for the benefit of the "Northern Railway wood yard," and one or two other wood monopolists who have combined to sell to the citizens at from \$7.50 to \$8, or \$9 if they can raise the price up to that figure. There is no free trade in wood. The Northern Railway will only carry the article for their own wood yard, and for the wood yard of one or two parties in league with them. This is substantiated by the following notice signed by Mr. Cumberland and distributed at all the stations along the Northern line:—

"Notice is hereby given, that in future no cordwood will be received, or allowed to be stacked at the stations, or on side of track excepting only such as is sold and delivered under contract to the Company; nor will any cordwood be hereafter carried except from regular stations, nor then except when loaded from the teams direct on the cars. All train rates and special contracts are hereby cancelled."

Besides this prohibitory order, Mr. Laidlaw quotes a circular letter addressed by an agent of the Northern Company to a few wood monopolists, offering to sell them some thousand cords of wood "which the Company have to dispose of" at various stations along the line. This letter and the above notice fully account for the fact that wood could be laid down in Toronto at a selling price of from \$4.50 to \$5 per cord, while in reality the selling price is forced up to from \$7.50 to \$8. There is no competition allowed in wood—no free trade in fuel. As Mr. Laidlaw justly complains:—"A citizen cannot buy his year's fuel from a farmer delivered at a station on the Northern Railroad, and get it down like a car of lumber, timber or wheat."

Now as we said at the beginning, this question of cheap fuel is one that affects every city in Canada. The Cumberland-Laidlaw revelations prove that in Toronto, at all events, fuel could be sold nearly at one-half its present cost if wood was dealt with by railways in the same manner as wheat or lumber. For our part, we see no good reason why any railway should be allowed to become buyers and sellers as well as carriers, or to discriminate against the carriage of an article of prime necessity. If any Railway Company were to go into the wheat business, and were to combine with a few other monopolists to force up the price of wheat, what a shout of indignation would be heard from Sandwich to Gaspé! If any Railway Company were to issue a notice to all the station masters along their line, stating that "no flour will be received or allowed to be stored at the stations or on the side of the track, excepting only such as is sold and delivered under contract to the Company," what a tempest of honest rage would agitate the land? Yet that is precisely the manner in which a leading Railway Company presumes to deal with cordwood. Is not cordwood as important an item in the domestic economy of country and city as wheat and flour? But say that it is of less importance, still we can see no justification of the conduct of the Railway Company that refuses to carry it. Railway Companies are so far trustees for the public, that it would be highly in-

equitable for them to become vendors to the public of articles which it is their business to carry for hire, not rent for profit. Besides, in their capacity as common carriers they are guilty of a grave breach of duty in refusing to carry coalwood for the public. There is a lesson to be learned from the Cumberland-Laidlaw revelations, and it is this.—Railway Companies ought to be compelled to deal with coalwood as with lumber and wheat. This is a period full of railway projects, let the guardians of the public interest see that a stringent coalwood clause is inserted in every new charter.

NOTES ON THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR 1866. ARTICLE III

THE statistics of the Provinces of our new Dominion for 1866, do not exhibit the full effects of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, because sufficient time had not elapsed to test the change thoroughly. Short, however, as the period was, until the returns were sent in, the injurious effects of placing barriers in the way of commerce between the United States and this country, are only too plainly seen.

VII.—TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Under the treaty of 1854, International trade kept steadily augmenting. That augmentation benefitted the people on both sides of the boundary line, and was a just theme for congratulations; the statistics of 1866 show, however, that the increase of International trade has been checked, to our joint loss. The United States themselves have probably suffered more than we have, but this, after all, is but poor satisfaction to us. Their exports to all the Provinces last year fell off as compared with those of 1865, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, and the increase in our case is very small. We annex a statement of the United States exports to British America for 1865 and '66, with the *per centage* of difference between them.

U. S. EXPORTED.	In 1865.	In 1866.	Difference.
To Canada . . . . .	\$19,589,055	\$20,421,692	4½ increase
To Nova Scotia . . . . .	4,225,857	4,011,844	½ decrease
To N. Brunswick . . . . .	3,056,362	not given	½ decrease
To Newfoundland . . . . .	1,677,855	1,397,038	16½ decrease
To P. E. Island . . . . .	454,000	467,778	19½ decrease

These figures show the American side of the account, and it certainly cannot be very gratifying to them. No country likes to see its trade contracting where formerly expansion was the rule, and it does not sugar the pill in the least that this result has been produced by the action of the sufferers themselves. The Canadian side of the account looks better—indeed as we have already shown in a former article, the trade of Ontario and Quebec was never so great as in 1866, and despite all prognostications to the contrary, we sold Brother Jonathan over 50 per cent. more than we did during the previous twelve months' Our sales to the United States during 1865 and '66, with the *per centage* of difference, were as follows:

U. S. IMPORTED.	In 1865.	In 1866.	Difference.
From Canada . . . . .	\$22,939,691	\$31,770,261	51½ increase
" Nova Scotia . . . . .	3,619,797	3,225,560	10½ decrease
" N. Brunswick . . . . .	1,737,268	1,855,944	7 increase
" Newfoundland . . . . .	527,218	428,438	19½ decrease
" P. E. Island . . . . .	694,640	107,825	52½ decrease

Some of the Lower Provinces do not seem to have got on so well with their American trade without Reciprocity, as Ontario and Quebec, but it must not be overlooked that our statistics exhibit scarcely four months' experience of the want of the Treaty. A complete revolution seems to have taken place in the trade of Prince Edward Island, for the large decrease in their sales to the United States (82½ per cent.) is exactly made up by their increased sales to Great Britain. As compared with those of 1865, our exports to the mother country last year decreased 12 per cent, those of Nova Scotia 6½ per cent, those of Newfoundland 6½ per cent whilst those of New Brunswick augmented by 14½ per cent.

VIII.—A NEW TREATY.

When our next statistics are laid before Parliament, the effects of abolishing Reciprocal trade will be more clearly seen. Although Ontario and Quebec have so far felt it but little, yet we have no doubt that our transactions with the neighbouring Republic would have been larger had no hostile duties met our pro-

ductions on the frontier. About January last, Mr. Derby gave his opinion to Congress that their trade with British America had fallen off at the rate of twenty per cent, instead of steadily advancing, as was formerly the case. If this opinion be anything like correct, nothing but the shrewdest folly and stubbornness can long prevent a new Reciprocity Treaty, or some similar arrangement, from being entered into by the two countries. That time will not come, however, until our new Confederate Government is fairly set in motion. But when its wheels begin to move freely, and the Americans find that we are in earnest about maintaining a separate political existence, then we certainly expect to witness a return to that close and friendly commercial intercourse which formerly existed between the two countries.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

WE happened to see in a London paper, the other day, that the new bank notes of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, lithographed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, were in circulation, and looking exceedingly well. It is quite excusable, even for a journalist, to make an error of this kind in Canada, since bank note engraving is a new industry in the country, but happening to possess some information on the subject, we design to show how they really are made, so that in future it may be less pardonable to call them lithographed.

The conflict between good and evil, active in almost every part played by men upon the world, is nowhere more actively, resolutely, cunningly, patiently carried on than in the business of fabricating money. There were counterfeiters, we hardly doubt when bits of leather, bone or iron, were the circulating medium. And though in time the Constituted Authorities enlisted in their service the advancing Science and the higher Art of a more developed civilization, they could not distance the counterfeiter, who matched his skill against that of the artists of Government. It would be interesting to unearth the records of the trials and convictions of the makers of counterfeit coin—to learn by the light of such documents on what various governments relied for their protection; whether on the ring of their silver or the color of their gold; on the sharpness of the impression on the face of their pieces; on the milling round the edges—and to see by what strange arts the counterfeiters managed to defraud, not only the unwary general public, but even the wariest of money changers; by the compounding of artful alloys; by the splitting of the coin in two, extracting gold from the centre, and filling up the hollow with base metal; by "sweating" or shaking together sovereigns in horse-hair bags.

With this, however, we are not so much concerned at present as with the various arts by which the issuer of lawful paper money tries to protect the public and himself, and those by which the counterfeiter endeavors to imitate this lawful money, and yet elude detection and the heavy penalties which attend his crime. Issuing counterfeit bank notes, you see, if it could be easily done, would be such a profitable thing! Who would commit small larcenies, steal plate or trumpery portmanteaus, if he could render himself comfortable for life in worldly circumstances by issuing only a thousand ten dollar bills—ten thousand dollars? And compared with a circulation of ten or fifteen millions, in Canada, ten thousand dollars are such a trifle! It is, however, not an easy thing, as we shall show.

First, the paper on which bank notes are printed is of a peculiar description. In England, the Bank of England relies almost exclusively upon its paper. Made of the best linen cloth, not rags; stamped with a fine bold water-mark; thick and tough, with a peculiar feel, it is a good protection, doubtless. But though this may answer in a country where almost all the circulation is the issue of one establishment, it is not sufficient here, for in the Dominion there are thirty-seven banks, all issuing notes, besides three Government issues. It is not even relied upon in Scotland, much less in the United States. All that is done here is to provide a good paper, known to the trade as bank note paper—stout enough to bear handling, fine enough to bear distinctly an impression from the most delicately engraved plate. Experiments have been made to produce a parchment paper, which should be too costly for any paper manufacturer to make, except under a contract with a rich bank or with a Government, but they have not yet been successful, and we hardly think that success in check-mating the counterfeiter is to be looked for in that di-

rection. We may add to this that even in the case of the Bank of England, this protection has not been found in practice to be absolute, paper has been made to resemble the Bank of England's paper, and sheets of the identical manufacture have been abstracted without attracting notice.

Secondly, the engraving of bank notes is executed by the most talented artists that can be found. A \$5 note of the Bank of Commerce is now before us. Let us see how the engraving of this note is done. In the centre is the beautiful portrait of Her Majesty, which has been so much admired, in widow's weeds, with her favorite Mary Queen of Scots cap. This, we believe, was copied from a photograph brought by Notman from the best studio in England. Mark the delicacy of the finer lines, the regularity, the boldness of others, the distinctness of the whole. There is no appearance of blurring, no uncertainty about the treatment of flesh or drapery. This is the work of an artist who commands in such places as New York or Philadelphia as high a salary as the manager of a bank; a man who evidently loves his work. Nor is it dashed off in five minutes with a coarse blue pencil on tinted paper, like Gustavo Doré's inter sketches; it is the work of at least a month, and cut with a graver of the hardest steel on a plate of steel but little softer, every line of which is examined with a microscope to see that it is cleanly graven. This cutting on steel is a very different thing from cutting on stone. As much as the steel is harder than the stone, so much finer can the lines be cut, so much more practice is required to do it well, so much higher is the art of steel engraving than lithography. Had there been no photograph from which to copy, a replica drawing would have been required, and many of these are purchased to engrave from at prices summing up to hundreds of dollars. Around this portrait we see the lettering. This is done by a different artist altogether, practiced in this specialty, and, like Her Majesty, is graven on a piece of steel. Then around the note are geometric traceries, intricate and symmetrical, which no human hand, however cunning, could execute. This is designated lathework, and is cut by a graver fixed in a machine made up of a dozen wheels or more set on their axes awry, fellows which run crookedly enough to look at, and puzzle the uninitiated as do the movements of the planets, comets, moons. Yet like these they all move according to fixed laws, and the mathematical principles which unriddled for you the mazy dances of the heavenly lights will help you to evolve out of the movements of the eccentric wheels the beautiful series of curves which adorn the border and the back of our note. This lathework costs some five thousand dollars, and it, too, is worked by a gentleman, part mathematician, part machinist, part artist, who makes this work the business of his life.

Well—these various parts of the bank note *face* are cut on steel—how to bring them all together? This again is in itself a separate profession. The steel plates, the handwork of the various engravers, are hardened in the fire, and a roller of soft steel rolled over each, under a hydraulic pressure of from five to twenty tons. No wonder that under such compulsion the plates should yield up their beauty to the rollers. The rolls, in fact, become the counterparts of the plates, each sunken line on the plates becoming a raised one on the rolls. The rolls are hardened in their turn, and then each roll is re-transferred to the proper portion of a plate the size of four bank notes.

One would imagine that all this engraving would be an effectual bar to counterfeiting, but alas, no! There have been engravers whose virtue is not superior to the temptations modern rogues can offer, and men who are masters of their art have been led to work at night at plates for counterfeiters, after laboring in the day time in the service of established Companies, and such clever artists have, ere now, been made acquainted with the interior of Penitentiaries. This is, however, but of rare occurrence, and were it the only risk, it might in practice be disregarded. The counterfeiters, however, pressed the sun into their service, and by photography managed to get copies of the best engravings.

We now come to the material point on which the authorities depend for their protection against the criminals, and here the battle was long and skillfully waged. The banks, or the engravers and agents they employed, put yellow, red or blue colors across the face of the notes. These colors, it is known, come out black when photographed. But the counterfeiters washed them out with acids and alkalis, afterwards photographed the notes, printed them in black, and then



printed the desired color on them in the usual way. For a long time the engravers and banks tried to get a color that could not be obliterated, but the counterfeiters' chemists beat them hollow, until at length a Canadian, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, invented a peculiar colour which no re-agents in any way effect and which cannot be washed off or discharged by any process which will not also quite discharge the black. This is the Green Color now known as the "Canada Bank Note Printing Tint" and which has given the name "greenbacks" to the American currency, an indelible green ink, which, when used on the face of the notes, is an effectual guard against photographic counterfeits or alterations, by making a conjunction of two inks of different colors, one of which cannot be removed without the other.

The printing process is by no means easy to explain. The bank note printing press is very different from that from which this newspaper is ushered into the world. It is a simple cylinder, worked by the aid of four long levers backwards and forwards over a bed on which the engraved plate is laid. The printer first rubs in ink into the sunken lines of the plate with rollers—such ink being of the finest quality, intensely black, and without a particle of grit—then with his naked hand dipped in a little whiting cleans off the surplus, no machine or implement having yet been found equal to the human hand for this, and places the plate upon the press. An attendant—almost invariably a girl—puts the paper upon the plate; the man turns the cylinder, and the girl removes the note, when the whole process is repeated. Each note passes three times through the press. First the backs are printed, then the green on the face, then the face in black. As each sheet comes off the press, it is placed between the leaves of a blank book, to prevent its getting blurred, and sent to a separate department to be dried before being printed on again.

All this is never done without careful counting at each stage of the proceeding. The number of sheets of paper given to each pressman is known. He counts them on receiving them, and must give back just so many and no more before he leaves his work. He watches the fingers of the attendant girl, the girl watches his. The superintendent of the drying room counts the sheets received from the presses, and the pressman counts them when sent back dried. Finally, the notes come down to the numbering and trimming machines, where they are numbered by machinery, and beautiful and costly machinery it is too and lastly tied up after examination in parcels of consecutive thousands. From first to last there is thus a cat-like surveillance; very little trusting to honesty; nothing taken for granted. The mere printing of bank notes is not a new thing in Canada; it has been carried on for the last 18 years, by Mr. George Matthews, and afterwards by his successors Messrs. Burland Lafricain & Co. of this city, and they say that in all this time but one \$2 sheet went astray, which was speedily traced by their system of checks to the guilty party, the notes restored, and the girl punished by imprisonment. This is something to be proud of, when we consider that their issues must have been very many millions!

We now come to another branch of our subject, the recent establishment of a complete bank note engraving establishment in Canada. There are very few engraving companies in the world. At present there are, we believe, but two in the United States, and of these but one, the American Bank Note Company, is well known here. The capital required, it will now be understood, is large; the skilled labour of all kinds, from that of the artist engravers to the printers' girl-attendant difficult to obtain. Formerly, although the Canadian Banks insisted and rightly insisted on having the plates of their notes kept in Canada and printed here, they were, at least in great part, engraved by the American Bank Note Company. So were the debentures issued by the government, and many of their stamps; the balance being executed in England. But the risk attending transit, the chance of trouble with the Fenians, and no doubt several other reasons induced the government to have their engraving done under the eyes of their own officers at Ottawa; and a company, consisting of men of special eminence in the various branches of the art obtained, in connection with the above named Montreal firm, a contract for the execution of the work. But the government work alone is not sufficient to maintain so large and extensive a company as this must be, and we think the various Banks of the country may fairly be asked to give it, as a Canadian enterprise, their undivided support. We are pleased to find that the Canadian Bank of Commerce has done so, and

the notes, we think, must give them satisfaction. There is this moreover to be said, that the companies in the United States have not the right to use in Canada the patent green or other colours based on the invention of Dr. Sterry Hunt, which belongs to the British American Bank Note Company exclusively. We think we notice some bills in circulation which have the common green upon them. "Ware hawk," we say. Do the managers of the institution we allude to think that the sharpers do not look closer to these matters than we do, and that they are not likely even now at work, photographing a bill of theirs from which they have removed this insufficient protection? Is the slight extra cost of the Canada Green to be for a moment seriously weighed against the injury both to the bank and to the public of such an announcement as the following:—"Counterfeits of the \$5 bills of the ——— Bank are in circulation; exceeding 7 well executed so that they have deceived officers of various banks, and were only discovered by the ——— Bank itself when on cancelling No. 34/24, it was discovered that a note bearing that number had been defaced a few days previously?"

There is, in addition to procuring for ourselves the safety, convenience and comparative independence of having an Engraving Establishment in our own country, ready to execute Bank Notes, Debentures for Municipal Corporations or Railways, illustrations for books, &c., &c., this further cause for sustaining the company we allude to; viz., that we are raising up amongst us a sort of school of Art. Hitherto, lads with an artistic turn of mind, and girls who were clever at drafting or designing, have had to go to the States to gratify their ruling tastes. It is now no longer so. Already there are several young apprentices at work in the studio and the ateliers of the British American Bank Note Company. Already the talents of such artists as there are in Canada have been put in requisition to design vignettes for the company's use—illustrations of Canadian industry and scenery—such as we hope to see in future on all the official documents of the government and the corporations of the Dominion. We notice in a recent issue of Government debentures the noble facade of the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa. On the Provincial hundreds we have Her Majesty as she was in her youth; on the Bank of Commerce five as she is now, in mature age. On one \$2 note we see the Allan steamship "Hibernian." On another the Capitoline Hill at the seat of government. On other notes of the same bank, vignettes and lathe work of great beauty and excellence. And so national Art is growing up—like our summer vegetation, quickly but rapidly. It is for the public to see that it be not nipped by chilling neglect, as that vegetation is by winter frost. For though we hope it will eventually be like our own maple, careless of the hardness of our climate, and able to hold its own in the struggle for life without tactitious aid, yet it must be remembered that even the hardy maple needs protection when first transplanted, and that without fostering care at first, the magnificent trees that adorn our city would not have survived the first twelve months' trials.

We would fain write more on this and kindred topics suggested by the subject, (as much out of proportion, by the way, to the slight error of our London confrere, yet as directly traceable to it as the giant of the Arabian nights was to the small bottle the fisherman chanced to open on the strand), but we fear we have exhausted the patience of our readers, and we conclude, though abruptly, here.

#### FARMING PROSPECTS.

THE country at present looks beautiful! Nature is now arrayed in her summer apparel, and presents a spectacle at once pleasing to the eye, enlivening to the mind, and flattering to the spectator's hopes. The fair Province of Ontario, which, before another issue, will have become the chief pillar of our new Confederacy, never looked more beautiful than at the present time. In those parts which the writer has seen of it, and he has had good opportunity of late, the fields never looked greener, the forests more luxuriant in foliage, the waters more limpid. In the well-cleared sections, the scenery begins to remind one of the prettiest districts of England and France, the stumps are gone, new and handsome fences abound, fine houses strike the eye at every turn, and better than all, the fields abound with evidences that the science of husbandry is becoming better understood and more commonly practised.

As the crops generally must look promising when

the face of nature appears so fair, we need scarcely add, that the chances of a good harvest were seldom better than just now. The prospects of the farmers are nearly as bright as the beams of the great orb of day. Almost every species of crop looks well. Those sown this spring have come up well, and promise an abundant return, should nothing unforeseen occur; the breadth of land sown, too, is very little, if any, short of the average quantity, notwithstanding the prognostications of many that the unusual lateness of the spring would render it difficult for the farmers to sow as largely as usual. The meadows are exceedingly luxuriant. The clover has been out in flower for some time, and stands upon the ground so thick that there is now a certainty that the hay crop will be unusually abundant.

The fall wheat is out in ear, and the heads are rapidly filling up. The prospect at present is, that the crop will be slightly above the average, although we hardly think the great expectations expressed in some quarters will be realised, taking Ontario as a whole. This crop came through the winter in good order, but the cold, damp weather during April and part of May, inflicted considerable damage. Many of the weaker plants died in unsheltered fields, and here and there throughout the country there are fields pretty badly thinned out. Others again are quite as luxuriant as the hay fields, and if they manage to escape the insect pests which generally assail them before ripening, they will certainly gladden the farmer's heart with a yield seldom surpassed. Taking the good and middling together, the present indications are that the crop will be a little above rather than below the average. In many sections the farmers have got their turnips in, and at the time of writing, rain is urgently needed. No damage of any consequence has yet resulted, and doubtless the drouth will not continue much longer.

Ontario is getting to be a large producer of fruit compared with what it used to be. Not so long ago but it can be remembered well, New York State claimed a monopoly in first-class fruit, but that day has gone past. Many of the orchards of that state have begun to fail, whilst this country, on the other hand, has of late largely increased and improved its fruit culture. The orchards of Ontario at present promise well. Seldom have we seen a greater profusion of blossoms than during this spring, and up to this time, the young fruit has escaped any serious injury. We think there is every prospect that of all kinds of fruit there will be at least an average supply.

During the past two weeks, the farmers of Ontario have been busy shearing their flocks and bringing their wool to market. Throughout the leading towns along the principal lines of travel, very large quantities of wool were purchased towards the close of last week. Prices have ranged a little higher than some manufacturers and commission men anticipated, and a little lower than the rates which the farming community have received of late years; in other words, prices have been pretty fair, running neither very high nor very low. The general figure has been 80c per lb.—in some cases where the competition among buyers was brisk or the quality superior, the sunny side has been reached, and when these circumstances were lacking, the shady one has had to be submitted to. The extent of the clip this year is larger than usual if reports are to be credited, and as to quality, buyers speak very favourably. Indeed, it would be strange if there was not a progressive increase this season as to quantity and quality, for wool growing has become one of the farmer's most profitable undertakings.

To conclude; farming prospects in Ontario look bright at present. There is no part of the crops which can be called a failure. The poorest of them promise a fair return, whilst others were seldom ever so luxuriant before. There are a good many dangers, it is true, yet to encounter before harvest; some of these may partially blight the fair promise before us. But it is gratifying to know that, should nothing unforeseen occur, we are sure of an average harvest, and may have an unusually good one.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Yesterday the Annual Meeting of the Commercial Bank took place at the Banking House in this city. There was a good deal of discussion, but the three chief events were the postponement of any action on certain Milwaukee Bonds until next meeting; the declaration of a Dividend of Three per cent; and the choice of three new Directors. The Directors elected are Messrs. J. Cartwright, J. Hartly, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, C. F. Gilderleeve, L. Hutton, H. Allan, and A. Morris. The last three are new Directors.—*Kingston News.*

**MATCH MAKING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**

WE think it cannot be doubted that the establishment of manufactories of what are apparently in themselves insignificant articles, is a matter of far greater importance than it at first appears, and that in this direction much yet remains to be done, well calculated to advance the general interests of the Dominion. The Americans well understand the importance of small manufactures, and it is to their perseverance and skill in this particular department that very much of their general success is owing. It is astonishing what large general results may be produced by supplying some little article of general convenience and utility, and we believe there are many of this description that we could produce quite as cheaply as we can purchase them elsewhere, and thereby saving the country much money, would materially increase the range of profitable employment. It is true that the Americans have a much more extensive market than we have, but, on the other hand, the expenses attending every description of business in the United States have been so enormously increased, and our own market under Union will be so much more extensive than ever before, that there must be many branches in which we can now, for the first time, successfully compete with them, at least manufacturing many articles for our own domestic consumption. But we believe that we need not stop here, there are many branches of manufactures in which we can fairly compete in the open markets of the world—if we only set to work to discover exactly what is wanted—what is needed to effect this is intelligent personal inquiry, which we cannot help thinking would in many cases be amply rewarded. For instance, we send enormous quantities of wood goods to England in a very partially manufactured state, and as long as our forests last, will probably continue to do so, but there exists, there, an almost unlimited market for various descriptions in a more advanced state of manufacture than we have hitherto attempted, the production of which would utilize vast quantities of lumber now comparatively useless, and materially add to the wealth of the country. In this case, "intelligent personal inquiry" is needed to discover the exact article wanted, and, if need be, to take orders as a basis for a commencement. We happen to know of a firm in New Brunswick which has, this year, shipped some tons of hard wood spool blocks to the cotton manufactories of Glasgow, and if, in the insignificant article of a cotton reel, so large a business can be done, it will be hard to assign limits to the gross amount of small manufactures of wood alone, that could be disposed of in England.

Some time since we had occasion to make a brief visit to a sewing machine manufactory, established at St. John, N. B., which is turning out four hundred machines per month, and disposing of them entirely in foreign markets. We now propose to notice a visit to the Hampton match factory in King's County, N. B., for the sake of showing that our New Brunswick people are alive to the "signs of the times."

A pleasant run of twenty miles up the St. John and Shediac Railway, brought us to the "Ossekeag" station, and a still pleasanter walk of a mile and a half to the beautiful little village of Hampton, on the river of the same name, where the factory is situated. By the courtesy of one of the partners of the establishment, we were enabled to witness the whole process of match making, from the hauling of the logs out of the stream to the packing of the matches in cases of twenty-seven gross each. The logs are first sawn into planks two inches in thickness, these planks are then cross-cut into handy lengths, which are again cut into blocks, equal in length to two matches; these are then passed to a steam box, from which they are sliced by a revolving machine into what are called cards. The cards are collected and sorted by children, and packed in frames, in which state they are conveyed to the drying house. The drying process occupies from eight to ten days; the cards are then taken out of the frames, and subjected to the action of a "gang" of small circular saws, which completes the process ready for drying. The whole of the necessary machinery is driven by an engine of about 20 horse power, and the fuel is furnished from the waste produced in making the matches. Thus much for the process which, perhaps, it will be said is not anything very extraordinary. It is the result that are most important. The capacity of the work is about 250 gross of matches per diem, which, taking 300 working days as the average for the year, gives us 75,000 gross, worth about 4/6 per gross,—the respectable sum of

£20,000 from the insignificant article of matches. This result has not been arrived at all at once. In the first instance quite a small steam engine was put up, as it was not supposed possible that the demand could be very large; this was soon followed by a larger one, and as the demand still continued to increase, it was ultimately determined to remove the whole establishment to its present site, when a yet larger steam engine was erected, and many improvements suggested by experience, made in the various processes of manufacture. The demand is still increasing, considerable shipments have this year been made to the West Indies, and this very article, which was formerly imported exclusively from the United States, is now not only not imported at all, but is in increasing demand all along the frontier.

If this little sketch should lead to the production of like results in other cases, it will not have been written in vain. It appears to us that the first thing for the intending manufacturer to determine, is the character of the article to be produced. Is it one of general utility, or is it likely to become so? Next, is there an abundant supply of the necessary raw material to be obtained? If these two questions can be satisfactorily answered, skill and perseverance to overcome the difficulties incidental to every new undertaking, will generally accomplish the rest.

**TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

WE are in receipt of the monthly report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury, showing the imports into and the exports from the United States during each of the first four months of the present year, with the totals to the 30th of April. No comparison, however, is made between the figures for 1867 and for 1868, which greatly lessens the value of the statistics before us. The British Board of Trade, in laying the returns of exports and imports before the public, invariably give these for the corresponding periods of the preceding year, so that the course of trade in any particular article, and the progress or otherwise of the business of the country in general becomes at once apparent.

From the statistics at present under consideration, we take the following figures and facts.—

Imports of foreign commodities into the United States for—

Month	Foreign	Domestic	Total
January	\$2,148,728	\$7,708,611	\$9,857,339
February	1,859,048	3,712,000	5,571,048
March	1,726,523	2,814,111	4,540,634
April	2,475,791	3,192,412	5,668,203
Total to April 30, 1867	\$8,109,712	\$15,227,101	\$23,336,813

Subjoined is a statement of the exports of domestic and foreign commodities from the United States for—

Month	Domestic	Foreign	Total
January	\$4,428,730	\$1,490,714	\$5,919,444
February	4,131,000	1,217,197	5,348,197
March	4,131,000	1,217,197	5,348,197
April	4,343,250	1,328,286	5,671,536
Total to April 30, 1867	\$16,933,779	\$5,273,494	\$22,207,273

At first view, it would seem that the exports were greatly in excess of the imports for the period given, but on examination we shall find that much of this apparent balance in favour of the United States is fictitious and misleading in its character. In the first place, the value given of imports is the gold value, whereas that of the exports is expressed in United States currency. Now the average price of gold during this year has not been below, but probably much above 135. At this rate the imports would amount to, in U. S. currency ..... \$177,292,551  
Add for goods smuggled not reported ..... 5,000,000  
Add for under valuation of imports, say p. c. ..... 8,864,627  
\$191,157,178

We have not taken into account the fact of the very heavy decline which has taken place in the price of cotton in the English markets since the first of January and which has rendered the actual value of the exports very much below their declared value, as cotton is credited with over \$12,000,000 of the total amount. From these considerations we are led to the conclusion that the balance of trade has been against, instead of in favour of the United States during the first third of this year, and that consumption in that country is still going on faster than production. The productive powers of the grain-growing States are doubtless very great, and the harvest of this year is expected to be a bountiful one, but there is no reason to expect high prices for breadstuffs in the European markets, nor any deficiency to be filled from the States of the Atlantic, so that the only probable effect of a large yield of wheat would be to lower the price to consumers at home of a prime article of food, and not to increase the available wealth of the country for the purchase of the productions of foreign countries.

**SHIPOWNERS, SHIPMASTERS AND UNDERWRITERS.**

(From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)

SCARCELY a more important document as regards the interests of shipowners, shipmasters and underwriters, appeared than that presented to the Board of Trade by the Court of Inquiry held at Liverpool into the circumstances attending the abandonment and loss of the Utopia. Previous to the investigation of which the report referred to is the result, and that was known to the public respecting this casualty was, that a vessel of that name had left Liverpool on the 10th of March last, and that three days afterwards she was foundered off the Irish coast, the master and crew having been picked up from the ship's longboat and landed in safety at Rockhaven. The case was certainly one for inquiry, and the inquiry, in effect, to save the least of it, was one of the most remarkable facts. The Utopia was a colonial built ship of 919 tons, and had been chartered A. 1 in red for five years in 1852. She was owned by Mr. Fleming, of London, who had entered into a verbal contract for a ship with a Mr. Gaultlett, who, from the time the vessel was placed on the berth at Liverpool until she left that port on the voyage to which she was lost, appears to have acted as the sole and responsible owner. There is nothing to show that the Utopia, when she entered the Brunswick Dock at Liverpool to take in her cargo, was not a seaworthy ship, but it is stated that while loading she took the ground there and to this casualty is ascribed the fact that she commenced to make water from 25 inches immediately after the accident, to 40 inches, when she was pumped out—a process which it was necessary to repeat after each day's work at loading. While the ship was taking in cargo she was visited by no less than four surveyors—Captain Edgell on the part of Lloyd's Salvage Association; Captain Forbes, Surveyor to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; Mr. Oakley, of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, who, in his turn, called in Captain Cawkill. The first-named of these gentlemen, having performed the survey and framed his report, appears to have retired from any superintendence of the ship or her loading. Captain Forbes, however, continued to advise the acting owner as to the means to be observed in handling, which he fixed at 20 feet 6 inches to 21 feet, leaving a clear side of 6 feet 5 inches. The ship's cargo consisted of railway chairs, bog-heads of beer, and other materials. Three days after she left the dock it was found that she was six inches drier than the load line fixed by Captain Forbes. Notwithstanding, she subsequently took 27 tons of coke. It was then that Captain Leach, the master, having positively refused to proceed on in the vessel, Mr. Oakley and Captain Cawkill were called in, and these Surveyors agreed in considering the ship was so overladen that she was hardly seaworthy. Captain Leach, finding his remuneration was not attended to, resigned, and Capt. Dickie was appointed in his place. Capt. Dickie was not long in discovering the ship's condition, and he also declined to taking the ship to sea, when he was silenced by a letter received from the party who had recommended him to the acting owner, containing the threat that, if he raised any difficulties about going out in the Utopia, he should never get employment out of Liverpool again, if the water could prevent him. Urged by these arguments, to which the Court might with propriety have applied stronger terms than those of "extraneous and most unwarrantable," Captain Dickie took the Utopia to sea, down two feet below her load line, and carrying but 17 tons, including six able seamen. The sequel can be guessed no one. The ship did not last 24 hours at sea until it was settling down, and just three days after she left the Mersey she foundered, the master and crew barely escaping with their lives. Such is the state of facts on which the Court of Inquiry was called to pronounce its decision. It will be generally admitted that in returning Capt. Dickie his certificate, the Court had regard to the real merits and the justice of the case. "He" was driven to employ the language of the report, "contrary to his better judgment, to withhold his resignation, and to proceed on his voyage." But for the pressure that was thus applied—but that Captain Dickie was able to produce the threatening letter above referred to—the result would have been a serious one for him. The Court did not hesitate to say, that "had" "Capt. Leach, with his more extended knowledge of the ship, taken her to sea under the same circumstances," it would have marked his sense of the impropriety of such reckless conduct by a suspension of his certificate. Unquestionably, no shipmaster is justified in taking a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition. It is no excuse that he is willing to risk own life. He has the lives of others and the property of others entrusted to him, and he is bound to protect, to the extent of his judgment and ability, both the one and the other; and if he fail to do so, he is justly answerable to censure. On the question on which we arise in this case between owners and underwriters, we forbear to express an opinion. It is stated that the ship and cargo were insured for a considerable amount. The policies on the ship were lodged with the registered owner, as security for the unpaid balance of the purchase money; and as that balance would nearly absorb the amount of the policies if paid, the whole business is diversified of much of the unpleasant aspect which it might otherwise have assumed. We have noticed this aspect with the view chiefly of pointing out the false position in which a shipmaster may place himself by disregarding the dictate of his better judgment, in taking a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition. No mistaken consideration of duty to his employers should lure him to such a course, and if owners are to be found who would insist upon a shipmaster fulfilling his agreement under such circumstances, the sooner he quits their service the better for his reputation and his safety.

## PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, June 6th, 1867.

MUCH has been said and written about the first view of the "Exposition Universelle." It has been compared to a gasometer, to a prison, to a levithan snake, and to a thousand other disagreeable objects; and I confess that I was one of the very many who described it, when in an unfeigned state, as the ugliest object I had ever beheld. Consistency should, perhaps, induce me still so to describe it. But, in common justice, I cannot do so. Painted as it is now, ornamented by flags, surrounded by the most brilliant equipages in the world, and eagerly sought by the most richly-bedecked people in existence, the approach to the building is, as it is now beheld, most fascinating and attractive. Not that the edifice has changed its form in the slightest degree—not that the elevation is increased. No! it is still the same nest of oval galleries, wanting in height to give it architectural beauty, and a different form to express its true and astonishing magnitude—faults as much felt when inside as outside, since the roofs for the most part are very low, and the egg-like form of the building deprives the visitor of anything like a vista or prolonged view. The vanishing point is always, thanks to the circular plan of the whole, within fifty yards of the visitor. And yet, without all this, the approach to the Exhibition, as I said before, is pleasing to the eye, and the interior strikingly grand and picturesque. The grand principal gate opens on the *Avenue d'Honneur*, and is covered during its entire length, some 300 yards, by a green velvet awning spotted with golden bees, and looped up with cords and tassels of the same costly material. On the left of this road is situated the French park, on the right is that of the English. But though they are so called, they are by no means confined to these nationalities. For instance, the Great International Club, the Egyptian Temples and other edifices, the Tunisian palace, the Italian catacombs, and Mexican places of sacrifice, as well as the Chinese coffee-house and a score of other erections, intermingled with our gun sheds, our agricultural instruments and evangelic establishments; while, on the opposite side, the Emperor's pavilion is surrounded by Swiss establishments of various kinds. But to notice any of them is not the object of my present letter, which only is intended as a general cursory glance. Suffice it to say, you pass between theatres and churches, light-houses and shawl shops, temples, mosques, palaces, beaux arts, baby nurseries, picture shops, cannons and ploughs—in a word 211 different out-door exhibitions in the parks—before you enter—that is, if you so feel inclined—the Great Exhibition itself. Here the goods are divided into national departments, not according to the nature of the goods. Thus lovers of outlery, or of drapery, of china, or of beaux arts, must walk from one end of the edifice to the other to follow up the inspection of his favourite study, even to touch lightly on any of the wonders. The commercial magnificence of the nave, tastefully displayed, would be a lengthened work. I, therefore, confine myself to the fact, that so many marvellous, beautiful objects as are here brought forward for display by the sixty-two thousand exhibitors, were never before assembled; and I think I may safely add that they cannot be truly seen and appreciated without at least fifty visits to the *Exposition Universelle*.

The first idea of this "world's fair" was well worthy of a great nation—a nation who thus invited the whole world to become her guests, and maser minds to improve the universe, by comparing their best works and exchanging their best thoughts. It was a bold (and has been a successful) attempt to make Paris the whole earth's capital.

This settled, the difficulty of finding a fitting site within the boundaries next arose. The search for such a spot was long and arduous, and ended by the Emperor giving up for twelve months his only extensive drilling round, the Champ de Mars—a level plain on which he could with ease manoeuvre 80,000 soldiers. But even this, though covering some 37 acres, was considered too small; and it was only by the great ingenuity of the architect, and the positive absence of architectural beauty, that it could be (as it has been) made to fulfil the desired purpose.

The next question which arose was the realization of a sum sufficient to defray the necessary expenses, which were estimated at 20,000,000 francs (£8,000,000). The Government gave 12,000,000 francs, and a number of rich capitalists guaranteed the remaining 8,000,000 francs.

This settled, the work began. The ground was cleared. The ironwork, which had all been previously formed in the workshops of the contractors, was brought to the spot—foreign commissioners were appointed, and the wondrous undertaking began to shew its form and figure.

Within three months the wonderful show was thrown open to the public under the most adverse circumstances. The exhibitors were culpably behindhand in sending in their goods. The elements seemed determined that the undertaking should not be completed; petty squabbles arose, and only those, like myself, who daily visited the spot during the progress of the works, can tell how impossible it seemed to inaugurate the building on the first of April. But the French Emperor seldom or never changes his plans so in spite of every opposition he open'd the then unsuccessful Exhibition on the day appointed.

Every one growled—every one (including the representatives of the press) predicted the utter failure of the project, and indeed everything looked blank. The roads were knee deep in mud. The goods were still unpacked. The object of the originators of the mighty marvel had been changed. National glory was obscured

by the love of gain. The parks and alleys, the galleries and the outskirts, were sold at fabulous prices, and beauty was fairly outvoted by greed.

But a sudden change came over the spirit of the dream.

The weather has suddenly changed. Crowned heads have visited Paris, and millions of strangers have come over to gaze upon them as they have contemplated the glories of the great Exhibition. Napoleon the Third is no longer an unrecognised Sovereign. The King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England, have already visited him, and very many of them have assembled while I write this despatch. They are guests of the Prisoner of Ham and a simple young lady of Scotch extraction. The King of Italy and the Queen of England are expected. The Viceroys of Egypt comes on the 14th inst. and (*mirabile dictu*) the Sultan will arrive for the first time in Europe on the 28th. All to do honour to Napoleon—thanks to the *Exposition Universelle*!!!

Who then shall call it a failure?

It has preserved the peace of Europe.

It has attracted the attention of the most distant nations.

It has made the fortune of its projectors.

It will leave on a most moderate calculation £27,000,000 sterling for the benefit of the Parisians.\*

Lastly it has consolidated the political power of France. It has allied the Sovereigns of Europe, and marked Paris as the Capital of the World.—*Correspondent Gazette*.

\* I thus calculate the gain of the city. Supposing 8,000,000 strangers visit Paris, and only spend (on an average) £3 5s each—they will expend £24,000,000 sterling, of which say the outlay for supply was £17,000,000, then the net profit left within the city walls amounts to £27,000,000.

## ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. June 22, 1867.

THE general business of the week has been without material change, with the exception of the flour market, which has experienced a complete break down. Although we naturally look for a busy time at this season of the year, to compensate for the habitual dullness of the winter months, yet from various causes things cannot be said to be at all brisk. Country merchants buy sparingly, and there is less doing than usual on Nova Scotia account. The bulk of the spring importations has been landed, and stocks of every kind are tolerably complete. Sterling Exchange is becoming more plentiful, but all offering is freely absorbed by the banks at rates current for some time past. The shipping arrivals of the week, with cargo, have been confined to two vessels from Scotch ports, and one from Philadelphia with coals, two from New York, and one from Boston, with general cargoes, one from Portland with flour, and the usual steamers. Besides these there have arrived nineteen vessels in ballast, most of them ships of large tonnage, one of them, the "America," from New York, ran on the rocks at the west end of Partridge Island during a thick fog, and will be a total loss. We notice that on the 1st July, an additional steamer will be placed on the route between Boston, Portland and St. John, which will give us three departures each way per week. There is also the boat to Boston, via Yarmouth, N.S., and steamers twice a week to Windsor and Digby, so that there is no lack of accommodation for the travelling public.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week have amounted to thirteen vessels for ports in Great Britain with timber and deals, two for West India ports, and four for United States with sawn lumber of various descriptions. The mills are now fully supplied with logs, and lumbermen are complaining that sales are beginning to drag. The large amount of tonnage in port causes freights to rule very low, and at present there seems to be no prospect of any advance. We quote:

Deals to Liverpool.....	57s 8d to 58s 9d per standard.
" to London.....	55s 0d to 57s 6d do
" to Dublin.....	62s 6d do
" to West Coast.....	72s 8d do
Boards to Boston.....	\$4 00 per M.
" to New York.....	5 00 "
" to Philadelphia.....	4 50 "
" North Side Cuba.....	6 75 "

Spruce logs are selling at \$5 50 to \$6 00, and sapling pine at from \$4 to \$7, according to quality. Spruce deals \$9, laths \$1 to \$1 10. The bulk of the shingles exported are manufactured on the Upper St. John, (many of them on American territory) and shipped at Fredericton, consequently quotations here are merely nominal.

FLOUR, &c.—The flour market is completely paralyzed, and the small sales already possible in the regular way of business, have been still further curtailed. During the week several auction sales have

taken place which have had the effect of leaving the market in a still more unsettled state. Under these circumstances we prefer giving the actual results of these sales to making quotations more or less unreliable. On Monday 17th, 800 bbls Dundas mills and other brands realized \$7 75 to \$8 50; on Thursday, 200 bbls Rose Valley mills, &c. realized \$6 60 to \$7 45; and on Saturday 900 bbls Viaduct, Napier, &c. brought \$6 25 to \$7 75. The demand for oatmeal is not brisk, but neither is the stock large, and prices do not appear to have been much affected by the great fall in flour. We quote to-day at \$7 to \$7 50, according to quality. Cornmeal \$4 75 to \$5.

PROVISIONS, &c.—In this department there is but little change. Pork remains steady at the same rates as quoted for some weeks past. Butter is in ample supply for current wants, and there is at present no prospect whatever of Canadian shipments of this article becoming profitable.

Notwithstanding the cold and backward spring, all accounts from the country concur in representing the crops as being unusually promising. The prospects of the hay crop in particular are described as first rate, and a personal inspection during the past week of one of our finest agricultural districts, assures us that these accounts are not in the least overstated.

A steam flour mill is about to be erected at Sussex in King's Co. The intention of the proprietors is to import wheat from Canada via Shediac, and to manufacture flour for local consumption. Sussex is situated about 40 miles from St. John on the line of the St. John and Shediac Railway, and besides being the centre of a considerable population, would be a favorable point for distribution, yet we doubt very much whether competition with the Western Canadian mills would be successful.

The fine new steamer "Rothesay," belonging to Messrs Lunt, made the run from St. John to Fredericton, a distance of 95 miles in less than five hours.

We append below a copy of the alterations in the New Brunswick Tariff made during the session just closed.

## CAP I.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the imposition of Duties for raising a Revenue.

Section.	Section.
1. Imposes additional duty on rum, alcohol, &c.	2 Table of Exemptions.
	3. Limitation.

Passed 10th June, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Instead of the duty imposed by an Act made and passed in the thirtieth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intitled *An Act relating to the imposition of Duties for raising a Revenue*, upon Rum, Alcohol, and all other Spirits not enumerated in the Act to which it is an amendment, there shall be collected and paid unto the Queen for the use of the Province, upon all such Rum, Alcohol, and other Spirit not herein enumerated, brought into the Province from any part of the British Empire or Foreign place, being either below proof or of the strength of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, 50 cents per gallon; and for all such Spirits being over proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, such duty of 50 cents per gallon shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength as may be indicated by the said Hydrometer per gallon.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any Act in force imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, or to levy an impost for Railway purposes, the following goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be imported into the Province free, and be exempt from the payment of any Duty whatever, viz:

Anchors, acids—sulphuric and muriatic, brass or patent metal, in sheets, bars, bolts or scraps, barills, barley, chain cables, and other chains, canvass under No. 6, coals, copper, in sheets, bars, bolts, and screws, corn broom brush, furs, skins and tails of all kinds, guano, hemp, hides, green, dried, salted, and cured, ink—printers', junk, iron, in pigs, bolts, bars and sheets, and railway rails and chairs, and fastenings for railway rails, marble in its crude and unwrought state, mahogany, rough lumber, or sawn, manilla, unmanufactured, manures of all kinds, pelts, rags, slate—roofing, salt, soda ash, steel, in bars and sheets, tin, block and plate, tobacco, unmanufactured zinc, in pigs and sheets.

3. This Act shall continue and be in force during the time the said recited Act to which it is an amendment continues, or until altered by the Parliament of Canada.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 27th, 1867.

GENERAL aspect of business unchanged; flour market still very unsettled, and quotations merely nominal. Sterling Exchange declined, 60 day bills on London, ten per cent premium. Montreal O.S.S. Cos. ship St. David arrived from Halifax with troops.

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND MARKET REPORT.**

[From the Circular of A. McNeill]

**FREIGHTS.**—To Halifax: Oats 50 to 70; Potatoes 70 to 80; Oatmeal 40c; Butter, per 100 lbs, 30c. Fish per bbl, 50c. Pork per bbl, 50c. Oysters per bbl, 60c. To Boston. Oats 125 c. Oatmeal 50c cy, Butter \$1 cy, per 100 lbs. Fish \$1 cy, per bbl. Oysters per bbl, 75c. Eggs \$1 cy, per bbl. To Shediac. 30c per barrel bulk. To Pictou. 20c per bbl bulk. From Toronto and Hamilton, via Suspension Bridge and Boston, upon Through Bills of Lading, \$1 per bbl for Flour. Flour from Boston, 40c. Oats to England, 8d to 9d sterling, per 45 lbs.

**STEAMERS.**—Leave Charlottetown for Pictou, Canso, Halifax, and Boston every Monday afternoon, and for Pictou every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, connecting with Railway for Halifax, and for Shediac on Tuesday and Friday evenings, connecting with Railroad for St John, N B. They leave Boston on Tuesday, and Halifax on Thursday, of each week, for this port. Shediac every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of train from St. John, and Pictou every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of train from Halifax.

**FLOUR.**—Although the stocks are small the tendency of prices is downward, a decline being anticipated as the season advances. Demand is limited, and supply continues to be sufficient for present wants. Very little Canadian or American Extra in the market. Duty on American Flour 1s 6d per barrel.

**CORNMEAL.**—Prices are well maintained, but during the coming week they will probably sympathize with the downward tendency of Flour. Stock small. Duty on American Meal 1s 6d per barrel.

**OATMEAL.**—Prices nominal, very little being in the market.

**MOLASSES.**—Stock is ample. Very little enquiry. Duty 4d per gal.

**SUGAR.**—Stocks are small. Quotations firm. Duty 7s per 112 lbs.

**SALT.**—Scarce. Quotations firm.

**FISH.**—No receipts yet. Reports from the Fishing Stations represent the prospect for Mackerel catching to be good.

**LUMBER.**—Continues in good supply. Good seasoned Pine Boards wanted, which would command outside quotation. Shingles are a drug in the market. Good fair specifications of Spruce Deals would probably realize .66 lbs per M. deal measure.

**OATS.**—Are scarce, and round lots cannot now be secured at quotations.

**BARLEY.**—Round lots cannot be procured, and the same remarks may now be applied to Potatoes. Prices in both cases nominal.

**WEATHER.**—Continues fine, though cold, and upon the whole favourable to the growing crops.

**MONEY MARKET.**

WE have no change to note; money is easy and demand moderate. Sterling Exchange is unchanged, but rates are firm at quotations.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	110 1/4
" " " sight	111
Private, " 60 days sight	109 1/2 to 109 1/4
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	110
Gold Drafts on New York	par
Gold in New York	133
Silver	4 1/2 to 4 1/4 dis

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

Ealdwin, C. H., & Co.  
Carpman, Fraser & Tyler.  
Chapman H. & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Covene, Colson & Lamb.  
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Fournier Jules.  
Frank, J. C., & Co.  
Gillespie, Moffat & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.

Anderson, John & Co.  
Kingan & Kinloch.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Mitchell, James.  
Phelan, Joseph.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Robertson, David.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Torrance, David, & Co.

West, Bros.

THE business of the past week has been very limited as regards the regular trade between the city and the country, and the jobbing trade has also been quiet, little doing with the exception of some transactions in sugars and teas.

**SUGAR.**—The stock of raw sugar in this city in first hands is now almost none. During the week, everything that could be got has been picked up, leaving the market quite bare. We note sales of some 1200 hds ordinary at \$7.50 to \$8.37; according to quality. Good fair Barbadoes and Cuba is now held at \$8.60; Choice Porto Rico at \$8.75 to \$9. Refinery sugars are also scarce and prices advanced.

**MOLASSES.**—Trade in this article is dull, supply in market being very low. A sale is reported of 200 puns. Trinidad at about 87 1/2c.

**LEAS.**—Are generally quiet. There is a fair demand for high priced greens, and we note a sale of a line of some 600 hf chests of that quality at prices which have not been made public. A lot of 200 packages, principally high grade green and another mixed lot of 200 hf chests also changed hands.

In other articles there is little or nothing doing, and we refer to our list of prices for market quotations.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

Brush, George.  
Charleston, A., & Co.  
Falcon & Co.  
Currie W. & P. P. & Co.  
Evans & Brown.  
Fisher & Co.  
Graham, E.

Gilbert E. E.  
Hall, Kay & Co.  
Ireland, W. H.  
Keshaw & Edwards.  
Morland, Watson & Co.  
Mulholland, & Baker.  
Robertson, Jas.  
Round, John & Sons.  
Waddell & Pearce.

DEMAND for many articles still continues about equal to supply, and considering the lateness of the season, a large business is being done.

**PIR IRON.**—The supply at present is large, but holders refuse to accede to the demands of buyers, and consequently there are but comparatively few transactions. Prices are nominally as given in our list, but for quantities a trifle under would be accepted. Large transactions are making for Chicago at 5 per cent under our quotations, cash.

**BAR IRON.**—For this article we reduce our rates 10c, to what appears to be the market price, although it has given way in this respect, the demand is still large, and many sizes are not to be had, especially of rounds.

**HOOP AND BAND IRON.**—Are in large supply. Prices are firm at our quotations, but there are very few transactions taking place.

**CUT NAILS.**—Are still scarce, although prices are not altered. Manufacturers find themselves unable to fill orders.

**CANADA PLATES.**—Are just now in large supply, and offers to sell ex ship, for round lots have been made at \$3.75 to \$4 for best brands.

**TIN PLATES.**—Are very plentiful, and prices nominal.

**THE LEATHER TRADE.**

Hus & Richardson.  
Seymour, C. E.

Seymour, M. H.  
Shaw F. & Bro.  
Smrth & Edman.

WE have no special change to note since last report, the market continuing quiet, with only moderate sales, as is usual at this season.

**SPANISH SOLE.**—The receipts are not in excess of the demand, both being limited, and sales are effected at recent quotations.

**SLAUGHTER SOLE.**—The demand is unimportant, and prices are weaker in consequence. It would be impossible to move large parcels except at a further reduction.

**HARNESS.**—Has at present a very limited inquiry, and difficulty is experienced in effecting sales, even at slight concessions.

**WAXED UPPER.**—Has been in better request, and sales have been made more freely, reducing the stock in first hands to a very low point.

**GRAINED UPPER.**—Is quiet, there having been little or no inquiry the past week.

**BUFF AND PEBBLED.**—There has been a fair demand, the heaviest sales being of common grades at a reduction in price, while superior is unchanged.

**PATENT AND ENAMELLED.**—Are very quiet, the demand being very slight indeed.

**CALFEKINS.**—Have not been in special request, and no large sales are reported.

**SPLITS.**—Have sold more freely, but prices are hardly as firm.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Colours are not in large supply, and Russels are not plenty.

**HIDES.**—There is no change in the market, stocks are light, with on the whole less inquiry.

**THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

Ames, Millard & Co.  
Hunter, Duffy & Johnson.

Linton & Cooper.  
Smith & Cochran.  
Synth & Edmonson.

STOCKS of heavy goods for the fall trade so far are very light. This result has arisen in great measure from the fact that large buyers, anticipating a considerable advance on present prices, have endeavoured to secure their fall supply at present quotations. Several large contracts have been taken, and partly filled, thereby reducing stocks of heavy grades. There is every probability of an advance taking place, and we understand a few of our manufacturers have already raised their quotations on this class of goods.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Cameron & Ross.  
Conner, Colson & Lamb.  
Crawford, James.  
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.  
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

Landow, MacIntosh & Co.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Mitchell, Robt.  
Raphael, Thomas W.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Smyth, C. E.

FLOUR.—We have to note a decided improvement in the general tone of the market within the past two or three days. There has been more outward movement and an improved demand for city consumption, and with restricted receipts prices of the leading grades have improved fully 60c per barrel. In the lighter grades little has been done, and no marked change in value can be reported. Superfine sold at the close at rates ranging from \$7.40 to \$7.60, the bulk of transactions being at, and in vicinity of \$7.50. The supply of strictly good bakers superfine has become scarce, and some holders of such demand \$7.75, but thus far have not been met by buyers, though present indications are that this figure or even higher will shortly be reached. In No. 2 and the lower grades there is little movement. There is, however, a fair amount changing hands as compared with the previous stagnation. *Bag Flour*—Is favourably influenced by the general improvement, and now commands a proportionate advance on late nominal rates. *Rye Flour* meets an improved demand, and prices have advanced some 25c from the lowest point reached, closing firm with improving tendency.

It is gratifying to note that thus far scarcely any flour has soured, and as the large proportion of early and winter ground has already passed into consumption, comparatively little remains of questionable condition, so that the fears indulged, of loss in this direction are greatly allayed, and barring the contingency of liberal supplies of wheat from the West, prospects bid fair for good prices, pending the incoming harvest.

**OATMEAL.**—Little has been done during the week, and rates may be considered mostly nominal.

**GRAIN.**—*Wheat.*—Nominal rates for U. C. Spring are \$1.50 to \$1.55, but as arrivals are direct to millers, few, if any sales have taken place. *Peas.*—Receipts have almost entirely ceased, and the parcels in store or afloat have, with few exceptions, been at length shipped. There are one or two enquiries for small lots to complete cargoes, but at this late stage of the season no operations on a large scale would be indulged in, especially in view of the heavy shipments and the late downward turn in Britain, rates are therefore virtually nominal. *Oats.*—Are extremely dull, there being no shipping demand, and the stock on hand and arriving being fully adequate to the small consumptive wants.

**PORK.**—Remains unchanged, both in value and demand. Prices are, however, weak, and were purchasers of wholesale parcels to come forward, some concession would doubtless be made. At the same time, holders are not pressing, and the business done is of a mere retail character.

**LARD.**—Nominal; sales being insufficient to base quotations on.

**HAMS, CURED MEATS, &c.**—The inferior quality of a good deal of the late arrivals has caused a wide range of prices, the near approach of the fly season making holders anxious to be quit of doubtful stocks. The supply of City Cured Hams is ample, and the local demand freely met at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. There has been little or no export enquiry as yet this season.

**BUTTER.**—The past week has been but a repetition of the stagnation of the past many months, and, judging from present appearances, it will be some time before any change can be reported. The make is likely to be considerable this season, as the weather has been latterly very favorable for grass, and with such advantages as this country now possesses, it is to be hoped that the quality manufactured during the present season will be such as to raise the name of Canadian Butter, and to enable it to more successfully compete in the markets of the world with its hitherto more esteemed rivals. The importance of the subject induces us to refer again and again to it. It is a national disgrace, as well as a heavy national loss, that our Butters should rank so much lower in estimation and value than those of almost any other country in the world. Reasonable care and skill, with a purpose to mend the present state of things, would change the whole trade and materially add to the profit of all concerned.

**ASHES.**—Pots have slightly advanced during the week, and close quiet and firm at quotations. Pearls weak and lower with few buyers.

**MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.**

Extra quality Cattle	\$0.00 to \$0.00
First quality of Cattle	8.50 to 9.00
Second and third quality	7.50 to 7.00
Milk Cows	20.00 to 25.00
Extra	35.00 to 40.00
Sheep	5.00 to 6.00
Extra	8.00 to 9.00
Lambs	2.00 to 3.75
Hogs, live weight	0.05 to 0.06
Hides, inspected, per lb.	0.02 to 0.00
Pelts, each	0.55 to 0.40
Tallow, per lb	0.00 to 0.00

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

New York, June 25th-1897.

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

Table listing lumber prices for various types like Spruce, Eastern, per M ft., and White oak, plank, per M ft.

STAVES.

Table listing prices for various types of staves, including White oak pipe, extra, per M.

BO-TON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, June 18, 1897.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET

Table showing amounts of live stock at market for Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and various breeds like Maine, N. Hampshire, etc.

And 60 Horses. There were cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, over the Eastern, 25 over the Boston & Lowell, and 120 over the Fitchburg Railroad, Total 150. PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$14.00 to \$14.75; first quality, \$13.00 to \$13.50; second quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; third quality, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

The quality of the Beef Cattle at market was not equal to last week, and holders were asking, early in the morning, last week's prices for a poorer grade, which made a hard market; but as the drovers gave in to the butchers, the Cattle were disposed of, and our quotations remain the same as last week.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, with columns for 'For the week ending', 'From 1st January to', and 'To corresponding period 1896'.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table listing assignees appointed, with columns for Name of Insolvent, Residence, and Name of Assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table listing applications for discharge, with columns for Name, Residence, and Date.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table listing writs of attachment issued, with columns for Defendant's Name and Residence, Plaintiff's Name, and Date.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated June 14, 1897:

Large table listing Havana prices current for various goods like Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities, with columns for item names and prices.

STOCK MARKET.

Table showing stock market prices for various banks, railways, and bonds, with columns for name, closing price, and last week's price.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing Canadian securities in England, including Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, and Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875.

Table listing exchange rates and bank prices, including Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and British North America.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing prices of grain, including Flour, Superior Extra, and Oatmeal, with columns for item names and prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JUNE 27, 1897.

JUNE 22, 1897. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing market prices for various goods. Columns include 'NAME OF ARTICLE', 'CURRENT RATES', and 'CURRENT RATES'. Categories include Groceries, Fish, Meats, Produce, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, June 27.

Table of market prices for country produce. Columns include 'NAME OF ARTICLE', 'CURRENT RATES', and 'CURRENT RATES'. Categories include Flour, Grain, Fowl and Game, Dairy Produce, and Vegetables.

**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. 15-1y

**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

**RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,**  
 HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
 REFERENCES:  
 Messrs. Esson & Co., Merchants, Halifax, N.S.  
 Messrs. Wm. Tarbet & Son, Merchant, Liverpool.  
 Messrs. Henry Bauerman & Sons, Merchants, Man-  
 chester.  
 Messrs. Wm. McLaren, Sons & Co., Merchants,  
 Glasgow.  
 Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston. 14-3m

**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.  
 Montreal, June 20, 1867.

**THE MONTREAL  
 PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.**  
 PRINTING DEPARTMENT.  
 (Late M. Longmore & 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.  
**LEGAL,  
 MUNICIPAL,  
 and ASSESSMENT FORMS,**  
 On hand, and 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 & PUBLISHING CO.**

**CAMERON & ROSS,  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 423 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regu-  
 larly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of  
 country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese,  
 Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover,  
 and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on  
 country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
 and General Merchandise.  
 N.B.—All consignments carefully attended to, all  
 charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsi-  
 bility. Drafts accepted for two thirds value of con-  
 signment, when bill of lading is attached.  
**CAMERON & ROSS.**

**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. .... 6 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 newspa-  
 per in the proper sense of the term, that we can boast  
 of. Its typographical appearance is really beautiful,  
 and the very large quantity of reading matter it con-  
 tains will make it most acceptable to its patrons. We  
 doubt, however, if Montreal has sufficiently advanced  
 in wealth and intelligence to make such an enterprise  
 a success. We have been anxious to try the experi-  
 ment all along but found it wouldn't pay. We wish  
 our cotemporary every prosperity, and hope it is the  
 beginning of a new era in journalism in the Dominion.  
 The London Evening Advertiser is very nearly as  
 complimentary, thus noticing *The Gazette* in its new  
 form:—  
 The Montreal Gazette appears in an entirely new  
 dress, and is, we think, the handsomest sheet in the  
 Dominion of Canada. As the type is small, though  
 sharp and distinct, a very large amount of reading  
 matter is given in each issue. Picard types are  
 eschewed, the advertisements being set up in a neat,  
 compressed style. The typography of the paper has a  
 thoroughly English appearance. We have often  
 thought of adopting a stringent rule with regard to  
 the hand-bill advertisements which disgrace newspa-  
 pers, and probably shall do so ere long. Where all  
 announcements are displayed in black letter, what ad-  
 vantage has one merchant over another? Where all  
 the advertisements are neatly and compressedly dis-  
 played, no person can complain, and the advertise-  
 ments are certain to be more widely read. The Ga-  
 zette is about the size of the *Evening Advertiser*,  
 which is another proof—if proof were needed—that a  
 superfluity of waste paper is no indication of influence  
 or status. The Gazette is published under the auspices  
 of a joint-stock company, numbering among its mem-  
 bers leading capitalists, literary men, heads of the me-  
 chanical departments, etc. The Gazette has long  
 been the leading paper of Montreal, and under the  
 present arrangements will take a first place among the  
 press of the Dominion. We wish our cotemporary  
 every success, and we hope its enterprise may prove  
 abundantly remunerative.

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

These are only a few of the notices which have ap-  
 peared in the papers all over the British Provinces,  
 but may be taken as a sample of the others.  
 Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.  
 All business communications to be addressed to the  
 Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing  
 Company, Montreal.  
 All newspapers copying this advertisement for three  
 months will be furnished with the *Daily Gazette* for  
 the same time as an exchange, on receipt of the paper  
 containing the notice.

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

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

**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 ..... \$3.22 per keg.  
 25 tons and over..... \$3.12 per keg  
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA  
 over assortment ..... 20c. per keg.  
 2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five  
 per cent being a loss 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 Dray-  
 age and consequent Extra Cooperage.  
 He can furnish Storage, if necessary, at all times for  
 20,000 bbls. at moderate rates.  
 He refers to Honble. Benj. Wier, Agent of Grand  
 Trunk Railway at Halifax. 22-6 1867





**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 wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.  
August 8, 1866. 29-ly**C. DORWIN & CO.,****BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
46-ly 38 St. François Xavier st., Montreal**FRANCIS FRASER,****HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,** Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 23 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly**JOSEPH MAY,**  
IMPORTER OF**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
459 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 61-ly**JAMES CRAWFORD,****PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,** and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
18 ST. JOHN STREET.  
S- MONTREAL.**CANADA VARNISH COMPANY.****JOHN JAMIESON & Co.,** manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans &c. and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzene &c. Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 409 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-ly**HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!****A LARGE** supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for sale at lowest rates.  
CHAS. D. PROCTOR. 31-ly  
Montreal, Sept. 1, 1866**W. F. LEWIS & CO.****WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,****IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c.,** 476 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners streets. 48-ly**JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,**  
(Established 1821.)**SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,**  
OFFER FOR SALE  
Soaps—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Emulsive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.  
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.  
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm  
49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.**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-ly**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 RECOLLECT 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, Etottes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 83-ly**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.  
32-ly**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.**References.**Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.  
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
" Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
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