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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

No. 2.

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

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409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1y Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2-1y 20 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-1y MONTREAL.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
Metropolitan and College streets, Montreal. 2-1y

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 ST PETER STREET,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-1y MONTREAL.

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLEN TAILORS,
IRLINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Beccollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Foremen. 3-1y

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 89 & 41
Beccollet street, Montreal. 1-1y

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1862. 1-1y

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c. WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
2-1y

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. 10-1y

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-1y

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, 524, 526, & 528 St Paul St
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted
for Fall and Winter.

Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Flannel
Lined Balmoral and Skating Boots, manufactured
from the best English and French Leathers.

Our extensive facilities, and long experience in
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-
ble figures.

All goods warranted as represented
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt
and most careful attention. 1-1y

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

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

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



FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS OIL,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
332, 334, & 336 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, 10-1y

JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO-
PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY
GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 57 St. Sulpice Street
MONTREAL. 2-1y

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

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 28 Wtr
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. 1-1y

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 2-1y

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
SOLE Agent—For FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD &
Co.—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, and all kind of
Machines and Linen Threads.
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Sole Twines.
G & W WAITES.—Colored and other Twines.
W. M. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-1y

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

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. 1-1y

MOMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

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

SEYTH & EDMIRSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 208 McGill
Street, Montreal. 9-1y

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Large addition to Stock receiving and to arrive.
Assortment full.
J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
Montreal, Oct. 7, 1862. 1-1y McGill Street.

W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,
254 and 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 3-1y

GALPBELL BRYSON,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT.
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL, 12-1y

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

Dividend for 1887, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1885 by those who borrowed half the premiums at that year.

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

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO., General Agents. 23-ly

Montreal, 1887.

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

JAMES BAYLIS,

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G. E. SEYMOUR,

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,

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

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY

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

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,

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

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

68 and 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. 38-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch

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123, 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

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

258 & 280 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

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IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 25 Hospital Street. 23-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

GREENE & SONS

HATS AND FURS,

WHOLESALE.

FALL STOCK COMPLETE.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS,

CAPS,

FURS,

GREENE & SONS,

517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,

1-ly

Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

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

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

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

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions: Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

DUNCAN & FORSTER,

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,

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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, Thibaudes & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudes, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
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 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20.

J. Y. GILKOUR & CO.,

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LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal.

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)

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

JAMES MITCHELL,

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE:

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

AND DAILY EXPECTED:

Qts Prime Large Table Codfish
 Brils Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.
 Montreal, Oct. 17, 1887. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, HOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool. Hunt, Hoops, Teague & Co., Oporto. Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

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

LaRIVIERE & BOURDEAU,

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

R. O. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. John Street, MONTREAL. 20-ly

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1887.

IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST

MONTREAL OUT NAILS.

In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons..... \$3.22½ per keg.
 25 tons and over..... \$3.12½ per keg
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment..... 20c. per keg.
 2 lb. and 5 lb. Halls, when sold alone (five per cent. being allowed in assortment) 40c. per keg
 Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND
 BROKER.

BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.
GREENE & SONS,
 MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

We have received our supply of
HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES,
 this year's collection of fresh skins.

TARIFF OF PRICES:
 No. 1. Regular assortment.....\$ 9.50
 1. Selected10.50
 2. Assorted..... 8.50
 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

WHOLE ROBES:
 No. 1. Whole Robes.....\$12.00
 2 " " 11.00

TERMS CASH.
 Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.

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

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 GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
 Builder of Marine and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
 All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
 LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
 PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
 33-ly

THOMAS PECK & CO.,
 Manufacturers of
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 No. 331 St. Paul Street
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MERCHANTS,
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 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

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Every kind of work done in the very best manner,
 promptly, and at reasonable rates.
 Orders from the country filled without delay, and
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BOOKS,
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 neatly and expeditiously printed.

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MUNICIPAL,
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 printed to order.

Special attention given to **RAILROAD** and **STEAM**
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COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford,
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 Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the
 Manager of the Printing Department,
 Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul
 and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal.
 Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian
 Fabrics. 30

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
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JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,
 Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
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FOULDS & McCUBBIN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
 Montreal. 36-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
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 166 McGill Street, Montreal.
 Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very
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 Merchants 8-ly

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DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,
 35-ly Montreal.

JOSEPH HAY,
 IMPORTER OF
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JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
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 IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
 Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers
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 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, | **DRAIN PIPES,**
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Gas Tubes, | **Water Lime,**
Paints and Putty, | **Portland Cement,**
Fire Bricks, | **Paving Tiles,**
Fire Clay, | **Garden Vases,**
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Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
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 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
 Braces, Bag Purces, Marbles,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

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

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

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 TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
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 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 426 & 428 ST. PAUL STREET,
 corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
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A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
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 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

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 Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
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 Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage.
 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

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 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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 ACCUMULATED FUND OVER \$2,000,000
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ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
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 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 60 per cent, or half their premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished

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 Active and Influential Agents and Cassavers wanted throughout the Dominion 40

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
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 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,600
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ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

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COAL OIL.
 200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.
 Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.
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A PARTNER WANTED in a well established Commission, &c., Business, with £2,000 or £3,000 Capital.
 Applications (strictly confidential) stating Capital, &c., addressed to A. J. C., Daily News Office, will receive attention.
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 Successors to
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CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., &c.
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OGILVY & CO.,
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 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 7-ly 20 bales American Cotton Yarn.

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 Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
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WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 389, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET.
 (near the Custom House)
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 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
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 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

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 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
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1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
ARE weekly receiving large additions to their stock, at present low prices.
 Large Lines of Staples.
 Large Lines of Fancy Goods; all the newest styles.
 Orders carefully attended to,
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.
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THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GORLETS
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 SUGAR-BOWLS,
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 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white
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 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
 on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at
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 41-ly **A. MOK. COCHRANE, Secretary.**

REMOVAL.

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Importers of EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE,
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 413 St. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,
MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground
 Rock-Salt, for Table and Dairy use,
 Montreal, May 29, 1867. 1-ly

WM. MCLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemoin Street,
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and
 other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large
 and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially
 adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for
 the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,
 and having made the width and proper form of the
 goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and
 to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best
 description. All goods warranted as represented.
 Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and
 careful attention. 83-ly

TO TANNERS.
ALL kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,
 and sold to best advantage.
 Best COD OIL always on hand.
BLACK & LOCKE,
LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION
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NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK WITH THE MERCHANTS' BANK.
THE practical amalgamation of the Merchants' Bank and the Commercial Bank of Canada was effected at the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the latter Bank held at Kingston last Tuesday. There now remains only for a general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank to ratify the action of their Directors.
 The amalgamated Banks are after the first of March next to be known unitedly as "The Merchants' Bank of Canada," with a capital stock of \$3,320,000. The basis of agreement is a simple one, namely, that the shareholders of the Commercial shall receive one share of new stock for every three shares they now hold, that all their assets shall be handed over to the new Bank, and that all their liabilities shall be paid by that Bank. The July dividend is to be paid on the entire new stock.
 The meeting which was a large and influential one, representing over a million and a half of stock, was very unanimous, and although all deplored their hard fate in having to sacrifice their property for so much less than its apparent value, still with a few exceptions, trifling as regarded the amount of stock represented, all voted for accepting the offer of the Merchants' Bank. The result of the ballot on the resolution embodying the terms of agreement between the Banks was, yeas, 14,694 shares, nays, 621 shares.
 The otherwise quiet character of the meeting was somewhat varied by a scene of considerable excitement that took place on the reading of a despatch from E. H. King, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal to his agent at Kingston. The purport of his despatch was that if the meeting had no better offer before it, the Bank of Montreal would be willing to open negotiations on a basis of about 30 cents on the dollar, leaving the \$1,770,000 of Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds for the benefit of the Commercial Shareholders, provided the published assets and liabilities were found on examination to be correctly stated and valued. Before the reading of the brief telegram was concluded—before the proviso was arrived at—all were jubilant, and loud were the cheers, but when they were put in possession of the whole offer, great was the change. It was at once recognized that the apparent offer was a trap, a mere pretence to prevent the meeting from coming to a decision, to prevent the amalgamation with the Merchants' Bank,

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

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

In fact to place the suspended Bank completely at the mercy of the Bank of Montreal in case new negotiations were entered into. Then again Mr. King had had ample time to communicate with their President, Mr. Cartwright, whereas, instead of doing so, as common courtesy would have demanded, Mr. King telegraphed to his own agent to ask one of the Shareholders to inform the meeting, alighting altogether the Board of Directors to whom such an offer should undoubtedly have first been made. The mind, however, which the astute autocrat of the Government Bank thought to spring on the meeting exploded quite harmlessly, if a little noisily, and the decision was very wisely come to to take no notice whatever of Mr. King or his offer. It was well understood that the Merchants' Bank would at once withdraw its offer if negotiations were commenced with any other Bank, and the probability is, had such negotiations been entered into with Mr. King, on one pretext or another time would be frittered away, until when too late to take any other steps to revivify the suspended Bank, Mr. King would gradually withdraw from his offer, never meant to be carried out, and the Bank be obliged to go into liquidation. There were only ninety days allowed them by the Act, and it would have been the height of folly to have placed themselves in the position in which any notice of Mr. King's offer would have left them. The action of the meeting has then completely checkmated the ambitious financier, and as the amalgamated Bank has the right to increase its capital to six millions of dollars, Canada will have two powerful institutions instead of one, and the merchants and traders of the Dominion will cease to be at the mercy of a single Bank which has in its management shown itself quite ready and willing to take every advantage its power and position placed within its reach.
 To the Merchants' Bank of Canada we wish all success. May those who have unfortunately lost so heavily through the mismanagement of the Commercial find their losses somewhat retrieved by the wise, yet energetic management which, judging from past experience, will now be inaugurated, and may the breakers on which shipwreck has been made be a warning to all concerned against similar mistakes in the future.

The South Australian export of flour and grain is assuming large proportions, and it may henceforth, as the settlement of the country increases, be looked upon as no inconsiderable source of the supply received in Great Britain. In 1864 the export amounted to 67,004 tons, in 1865 to 63,236, in 1866 to 84,841, and in 1867 (to the 19th October) to 83,355. If we are not mistaken, suitable wood for barralling flour is in no great quantity in Australia, and it is open to question whether we could not furnish a portion, if not the whole of the supply required. Port Adelaide furnished the largest quantity of grain exported to England (133,000 quarters) and New South Wales the largest amount of flour (9,527 tons) shipped from any portion of the South Australian group.

THE EASTERN PROVINCES AND THE TARIFF.

TARIFFS and taxes are not received with pleasure anywhere; they never were; they never will be. It is therefore not a matter of surprise that the tariff lately imposed upon the Lower Provinces of the Dominion should have created discontent, especially amongst the anti-union party. It is no matter that the tariff in question is the same as that existing in Ontario and Quebec, it is no matter that the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have to bear no greater burthen than the inhabitants of what was lately Upper and Lower Canada; it is no matter that the Intercolonial Railroad is to be built in the Lower Provinces, and for the most part paid for in the Upper Provinces; it is no matter that it would be most unjust to allow the eastern half of the Dominion to enjoy all the privileges and advantages of Confederation, and to compel the Western half to shoulder all the expense; notwithstanding all these things the imposition of the new tariff has created discontent in the east, and the hands of the anti-union party have been strengthened.

Let us look at the grievances set forth in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Journals. First there is a petition from Halifax setting forth that there is a partial failure of the crops and fisheries in some parts of Nova Scotia, and a total failure in other places in the same Province. And therefore the petitioners protest against the imposition of a duty on corn, cornmeal, rye flour, and all articles of general consumption among the people. A Halifax Journal takes up the oulgels for West India trade, and objects that the tariff will keep out good West India rum and let in bad Canadian whiskey. It also objects that the West India sugar trade is ruined, and generally it opposes all the taxes the Dominion Parliament has imposed. The same journal bewails a decreased tax upon the rich man's brandy and wine, and increased tax upon the poor man's spirits, which of course is a manifest contradiction to the first objection. Another journal protests against the tariff because it discriminates between clothes lines and ratlins; the former paying 15 per cent. and the latter coming in free. Another journal from the same city is savage because the tariff came down with lightning rapidity. A journal from New Brunswick after finding fault with the tariff generally, growls at it particularly because it lets in wheat to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to suit Upper Canada. Another journal also from New Brunswick thinks the tariff hard to bear; but it believes Nova Scotia might shoulder it if a tax were placed upon the importation of United States coal into the Dominion. Another journal believes that the worst features of the tariff are the imposition of a duty of fifteen per cent. on printing paper and the postage tax.

These embrace the principal objections to the tariff in the Eastern Provinces, and it will be perceived that some of them are reasonable and others are unreasonable; some of them are based on good grounds, others are based on bad grounds and on misconceptions. With regard to the duty on breadstuffs, a great deal may be said against it. Corn laws will always be unpopular—even although the motives the Government have in view in imposing them may be good enough. But the demand for the putting on of a tax on United States coal is not wise. And the accusation that the tariff has been framed to favour Canadian whiskey or Canadian wheat is not true. Again if the tariff discriminates harshly against any particular industry, or against any particular trade, such as the West India trade; or if there is wide-spread distress in any portion of the Dominion; or if the difference in duty between ratlins and clothes lines is vexatious; all these things are susceptible of redress. Surely the people of the Lower Provinces know very well that this tariff is at best only temporary, and that a more suitable one will be framed when the Dominion Parliament next meets. In the meantime they can seek redress in a constitutional way, and no doubt they will find strong help in both Ontario and Quebec when the day of battle comes. For we can assure them that tariffs are just as unpopular in the West as in the East. And further we can assert that the people of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have no desire to lay burthens on those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Nor have they any object to gain by such a course. On the contrary, they know that since the one tariff will apply to the entire Dominion, if that tariff could be made light in the Eastern Provinces it would also fall lightly upon the Western Provinces. It is utter folly in the Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers to

imagine that Ontario and Quebec could derive any advantage by making them discontented. On the contrary, it is a fact that the people of Ontario and Quebec would rather lay additional burthens on themselves than create any hard feeling in the Lower Provinces which might in a moment be taken advantage of by the enemies of Confederation to the detriment of our New Dominion. We are glad to perceive that in the Lower Provinces there is a large and influential class who take a sensible view of the tariff and who will confine themselves to legitimate opposition, if they conscientiously believe that they ought not to be asked to submit to the tariff. Let this class continue to act moderately, and they will confer a benefit on the cause they advocate and the cause we all have at heart—the peace and prosperity of the Dominion.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIPS.

THAT the Cunard line of steamships is the most successful one which ever plied between Europe and America, will be readily assented to by all unprejudiced persons. It was, therefore, with very much regret that the travelling public learned some time ago, that there was reason to fear that the Cunard Company were about to dispose of their admirable fleet, and withdraw from the Atlantic service. This was actually the case, and arose from the fact that their subsidy from the British Government has expired, and that the latter did not seem to be prepared to renew it. Without a subsidy, the Company determined they would withdraw their line altogether, and as the Imperial Government seemed bent, and did take steps, to effect a new arrangement with regard to the ocean postal service, preliminary negotiations for the sale of some of the Cunard fleet had already commenced. The offer made by the British Government was, that no steamship line should be subsidised, but that those lines which offered to perform the service, should receive the ocean postage as their remuneration. Three or four of the Steamship Companies, including the Inman, National Steam Navigation Company, and the Hamburg line, offered to take the mails on their sailing days on the conditions specified. The Cunard Company did not offer, and consequently the Saturday mails for America, by far the largest, could not have left Queenstown on Sunday, and would have had to lay over till Tuesday—a delay to which the business community of Britain would never have submitted to. This difficulty seems to have prevented this arrangement with the different steamship lines from being carried out, and whilst the Government officials were somewhat at a loss what to do—with the prospect before them of a stoppage of the present postal facilities—the Cunard Company came forward with the proposition that they would continue to perform the ocean postal service as formerly for a smaller subsidy—that of £80,000 per annum. This offer has been accepted by the Imperial Government for one year, and the public will be glad to know that the Cunard packets will cross the Atlantic during 1868 as formerly. From the position taken by the English Government, we judge that they will pay the subsidy no longer than they can perfect arrangements to accommodate the public on cheaper terms. This is certainly a sound position to take, and during the approaching year, we should not be surprised if, in conjunction with the American Government, arrangements were made to get the ocean postal service performed on the terms unsuccessfully proposed by the British Government a few weeks ago. In the meantime, we are glad that the Cunard steamships are to keep their accustomed place. They are a credit to the marine of the Mother Country, and a great convenience to European travellers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE subject of compulsory education is one that might well find a place in the *Trade Review*, because the prosperity of a nation depends not only upon its trade and commerce, but upon the absence of crime, the establishment of law and order, and the creation of a sense of moral duties and obligations and rectitude among all classes of the community, the lowest as well as the highest. Compulsory education has had to contend not so much against solid arguments and serious objections as against fallacious reasoning and unreasonable prejudices. We are told that compulsion is opposed to the spirit of our constitution and the genius of our institutions; that the duty of the State is fulfilled when it provides the means of education, and that it is no part of its duty

to compel the public to take advantage of those means; that compulsion would be a species of despotism and interference with the liberty of the subject, and that such a law would be the precursor of Maine laws, sumptuary laws, and dear knows what else.

Well, what is there in any of these arguments or objections? Compulsion, be it remembered, would not be a terror or inconvenience to those parents and guardians who believe that education is as necessary for a child as support, and who act up to that belief; and these constitute nine-tenths of our population. The law would practically be felt—and that, too, beneficially—only by the poor, ignorant, and vicious classes who systematically neglect the education of their offspring, even when living under the very shadow of the free school-house. The law does not deal with classes—it speaks to the whole people; yet who objects that it says, "Thou shalt not steal?" Not the people who are honest certainly, but it may be the thief who is punished in not observing it. In the same way if education was made compulsory, it would not press upon the educated but upon the ignorant, and yet the chief opposition such a law will meet with will be from the educated classes.

It is a matter of wonder that the people will allow themselves to be taxed in a particular purpose, and that they will not insist upon that purpose being fully carried out; nay, further, that they will throw obstacles in the way of its being carried out. In Ontario, for instance, we have a heavy school tax. As the result of this costly school-houses are erected all over the land; great expense is gone to in furnishing those school-houses with books and maps and everything necessary, and then efficient masters at startlingly high salaries are engaged. And after all this expense has been gone to, and all these means provided for the moral and intellectual training of our youth, we are told that it would be wrong to compel them to take advantage of it—that such a course would be subversive of our free institutions and opposed to the spirit of our glorious constitution.

Now, would it really do violence to our institutions and our constitution if our juvenile pauper population, our street Arabs, and our mischievous urchins, who grow up in ignorance and vice, and ultimately graduate from the Reformatory to the Prison, from the Prison to the Penitentiary, and from thence too often to the gallows—would be a violation of our rights if this unfortunate class were rescued from such a future by the enactment of a law which would compel them to submit to school discipline and to acquire the means of growing up as ornaments to the State, instead of living and dying in disgrace, besides being a life-long source of expense to the community. We do not mean to assert, of course, that mere secular education will make a man morally good, or prevent him from degenerating into a criminal. Unfortunately it is too true that most of our cheats and swindlers belong to the educated classes. But at the same time it is an undoubted and most melancholy fact that there are in every city in the Dominion a great mass of poor uneducated childhood of both sexes, who grow up in the worst kinds of debauchery, lewdness, profanity, and godlessness, and who, from their youth to their grave, are nothing but drunkards loafers, vagabonds, and criminals.

This is the class that a compulsory law would be designed to reach; and who will contend that such an object is not good? Who will argue that it is right to allow any portion of society to grow up in ignorance and wickedness, and that it would be wrong to force them to become educated and respectable members of the commonwealth? If, then, compulsory education would not be morally wrong, it must be morally right; and in neglecting to enact a law to accomplish that purpose, are we not guilty of a blunder worse than a crime? The subject is one of the gravest importance. In England the force of circumstances long since compelled the wisest statesmen to accept the principle of compulsion as necessary, and there, in that constitutional country, there are factory and other acts on the statute book in which it is laid down that it is more important to educate the children of the poor, ignorant and labouring classes than to send them to factories to earn their daily bread. And surely if it is of more consequence to educate a child than to allow him to work, it is far more momentous to educate him than to allow him to grow up in idleness and vice. At the opening of the late assizes in Toronto, Judge Hagarty, in addressing the grand jury, dwelt strongly upon compulsory education, and gave some alarming statistics regarding the ignorant youth of that city,

which no doubt would find their counterpart in every other city in the Dominion. Our object in this article is not so much to advocate a compulsory system of education as to draw the public mind to an attentive consideration of the subject. As reasoning creatures we have a right to enquire whether such a law would be good or bad, and why we have not long since adopted it. We need not point out that every criminal kept out of the Reformatory, the Prison, and the Penitentiary is a saving and advantage to the public in two ways. First, there is the saving of supporting an unproductive consumer at the expense of the State; and secondly, there would be the direct gain in the conversion of such an one into a producer, and a yielder of revenue to the State as an honest and thriving member of society. Putting it upon the lowest grounds, it is cheaper to educate children than to punish them, and more economical to compel them to go to school than to force them to go to gaol.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

KINGSTON, 7th Jan. 1868.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank took place to-day, Mr. Cartwright in the chair.

The President read the statement of the valuation of assets to the 28th of December, which was adopted by the Special Committee:—

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	\$ 483,284
Deposits	1,110,245
Due to other Banks	17,127
Due to London Agents.....	220,517
Total.....	\$1,831,173
ASSETS.	
Cash, Provincial Notes, &c.....	\$ 895,604
Government Debentures.....	400,000
Real Estate	200,000
Milwaukee Bonds.....	900,000
Mortgages.....	107,550
Notes Discounted, and all other Assets.....	2,206,279
Total.....	\$4,208,433

The President then read the report, stating that the Directors had received an offer from the Merchants Bank to amalgamate with the Commercial Bank at the rate of one share for every three or, in other words, taking the stock of the Bank at 33 1/3 per cent of its par value, and recommending that the offer should be taken. It might be asked how they could recommend such an offer after the recent valuation of the stock at 60c. on the dollar? But it must be remembered that the assets in liquidation were not the same thing as assets in a bank going on with its business.

Mr. Workman and Mr. W. Murray expressed the opinion that the price offered was too low, and that they ought, at least, to have 40c. on the dollar, or 25c., leaving the Milwaukee Bonds to the stockholders of the Commercial Bank.

The President explained that, at the premium of the Merchants Bank stock, the price to be paid to the latter for the Commercial Bank stock would be about 35c. The question was not, however, whether the bargain were or were not a hard one, but whether the Commercial Bank could do better. Mr. Holton had desired to rescind the Bank, but finding that impossible, because he saw no disposition to subscribe new stock, he was led to believe that this was the only alternative. Except liquidation, there was no other Bank in the country that could amalgamate except the Bank of Montreal, and they had taken steps to ascertain if that Bank would do so, and found it would not.

A considerable discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. John Paton read the following telegram from Mr. King:—"In case any terms for sale or amalgamation are passed less favourably than the following at the Commercial Bank meeting to-day, this Bank is willing to enter into negotiations at about thirty (30) cents on the dollar, leaving the Milwaukee bonds for Commercial Bank stockholders, provided the published statements of assets and liabilities are found on examination to be correctly stated and valued."

Mr. Workman moved that Mr. King should be invited to make an unconditional offer immediately; and Mr. W. Murray spoke in favour of that course also; but Messrs. Holton, McPherson, Gzowski and others expressed the opinion that the offer of Mr. King was so vague as to exhibit no intention to the transaction of real business, but was made merely for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the arrangement between the Commercial Bank and the Merchants Bank.

Mr. Workman, then, said that, having consulted with the Directors, he found that Mr. King had had an opportunity of making an offer and had not done so. He, therefore, thought it would not be advisable to take any notice of Mr. King's telegram. He concluded by some very severe remarks on that gentleman, and withdrew his motion respecting the telegram.

The report recommending the adoption of the offer of the Merchants Bank was then carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Holton.

That the Directors are hereby authorized to enter into, on behalf of the Commercial Bank, an agreement for amalgamation with the Merchants Bank upon the terms following, being the terms which the Directors

have agreed upon with the Directors of the Merchants Bank.

1st. From the 1st March next, the two Banks shall be a united corporation, under the name of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

2nd. The capital of the last mentioned corporation shall be \$3,320,000 and each share shall be equal to represent \$100 in the capital stock thereof, and in such capital stock three shares of the Commercial Bank stock shall be taken to be equivalent to one share in the Merchants Bank, and the shares of the said two Banks respectively, shall be exchanged for shares in the capital of the amalgamated Bank in the above mentioned proportion, and in case of any fractions of shares in the Commercial Bank that may be insufficient to constitute one share in the capital stock of the Amalgamated Bank, the Directors thereof may make such arrangements as they may deem proper. Any dividend to be payable on the capital stock of the Amalgamated Bank shall be payable from the 1st of Jan inst.

3rd. The directors of the amalgamated Bank shall be seven, and from the first day of March and until the annual general meeting of the said Bank shall be held in such manner as the Directors of the Commercial Bank and Merchants Bank may agree. The principal office of the Bank shall be at Montreal, with power to remove the same and such removal shall be confirmed by a bye-law confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose; that the annual meeting of the said Bank shall be at the principal office on the first Monday in July; that the Directors may appoint one of their number to be president, and one to be vice-president; that the remuneration of the directors may be fixed by the shareholders, or determined by bye-laws duly confirmed; that the directors may establish branch banks, or agencies, at such places as they may think proper; that the directors are empowered to enter into a final indenture, comprising the above stipulations, and such other provisions as they may think proper.

The meeting voted on this motion by ballot, the result being a large majority of yeas.

Mr. ROSS, the Cashier of the Bank, then asked to be allowed to make a personal statement, and to say that personal attacks having been made against him, he desired to say that they were wholly unfounded. No man could have laboured more assiduously for the Bank than he, and no one had ever ventured to make a charge against his probity.

The following motion was then made by the Rev. Archdeacon Paton, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Hale: Resolved, That attacks having been made upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Ross, the Shareholders present at this influential meeting take this opportunity of stating that such charges are, in their opinion, unfounded, and they, therefore, desire to place on record their conviction of his entire integrity and honesty of purpose, and to express their appreciation of his zeal and devotion to his duties during the long period in which he has occupied important positions in this institution.

The meeting then adjourned. The vote for the amalgamation of the Banks is:—Yeas, 14,584. Nays, 621.

TRADE OF BUFFALO.

THE Buffalo Commercial Advertiser publishes a statement of the trade of Buffalo for a series of years. The following figures, showing the receipts of grain and flour, exhibit a rapid growth of trade:—

Years.	Grain, bush.	Grain, inclg. flour, bu.
1836.....	548,481	1,289,851
1838.....	974,761	2,862,851
1840.....	1,075,888	3,061,598
1842.....	2,015,928	5,687,488
1844.....	2,885,568	6,910,718
1846.....	4,498,522	18,886,187
1818.....	7,896,012	14,641,012
1850.....	6,618,004	12,069,559
1852.....	13,892,987	20,890,504
1854.....	18,563,455	22,252,235
1856.....	20,123,667	25,758,097
1857.....	20,202,444	26,812,980
1860.....	31,441,440	37,068,156
1861.....	50,662,647	61,490,801
1862.....	58,642,344	72,872,464
1863.....	49,845,065	64,785,510
1864.....	41,044,496	51,177,148
1865.....	42,478,223	51,415,188
1866.....	51,820,842	58,888,088
1867.....	43,079,079	50,168,074

The number of vessels and tonnage entered at Buffalo are shown by the following figures:—

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1867.....	13,562	7,456,086
1866.....	13,673	6,964,968
1865.....	13,444	7,082,598
1864.....	14,195	6,891,848
1863.....	15,378	6,757,903
1862.....	9,441	3,092,447

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE AT CHICAGO.

The following were the quantities in store at the dates specified:—

	Dec. 23, 1867.	Dec. 16, 1867.	Dec. 24, 1866.
Flour, bbls.....	59,550	46,566	78,177
Wheat, bush.....	741,971	756,353	697,594
Corn, ".....	384,167	866,677	387,885
Oats, ".....	888,199	389,508	840,234
Barley, ".....	145,426	140,968	846,216
Rye, ".....	21,283	18,501	129,883
Total grain.....	1,661,046	1,621,886	1,961,869

THE FISH TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

WE learn from the Commercial Journal, published in St. John's, that the export of fish from Newfoundland, from January 1st to December 10th of the past year, amounted to 489,787 quintals, against 416,591 quintals during the same period of 1866, being an excess of 73,196 quintals. The export to Great Britain compared with that of former years is still on the increase, summing up the present season, 48,545 quintals against 16,709 quintals last year, or nearly thrice the quantity.

The export of cod oil between January 1st and December 10th, reached 2,261 tons against 1,680 tons in the same period of 1866. Of this excess we are told that Great Britain received 385 tons, and other places 186 tons. Large quantities of seal and cod oil are being shipped to Great Britain this winter. The exports of fish to Spain last summer and fall fell 14,495 quintals short of the exportations of 1866. The import trade at St. John's is extremely quiet; there has been more breadstuffs imported this year than last.

The Cape Ann Advertiser says that the whole number of Gloucester (harbour) vessels engaged in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery the past season has been 220; 17 vessels belonging elsewhere, most of them in the State of Maine, have pursued the business from this port, giving a total Bay fleet of 237 vessels. Forty-four of the vessels have made two trips, and the balance but one trip each this season.

TRE GOLD QUESTION IN THE NEW YORK COURTS.

THE New York Times says:—If the Legal tender Act tended to produce mercantile confusion, it no less inevitably gave rise to a legal controversy, of whose various phases we have had repeated occasion to speak. For some months back, however, that controversy has been quiet, but all of a sudden

"The war that for a space did fall,
Now trebly thundering, swells the gale"

The first plot came a few days since from the Marine Court, in which Judge Gross decided that where a man had promised to pay \$75 in gold, he would give judgment against him for \$285. The next came from the Supreme Court, in which Judge Clerke gave the opinion of the General Term to a similar effect; and the last is the case of the *Morris A. Vaughan*, which we publish this morning, in which Judge Blatchford declares the opposite rule to be the law. Our State Courts heretofore were strongest in support of the Legal-tender act, but in these three decisions the State Courts seem to endeavour to avoid or overthrow the law, while the United States Judge sustains it.

The case in the Supreme Court (the Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleet) is by far the most noteworthy of the three decisions.

It brought up squarely the question whether a promise to pay \$10,000 in gold can be treated by the Courts as anything more than a promise to pay \$10,000. The General Term held that it can, but by a divided Court—Judge Welles holding the negative, and the Presiding Justice, Judge Leonard, with Judge Clerke, holding the affirmative. Judge Clerke's opinion, which is the opinion of the Court, is remarkable for several things. It cites the case of *Rodes vs. Bronson*, (84 N. Y. Rep. 649.) in which the Court of Appeals held that a mortgage, by its terms made payable "in gold or silver coin, lawful money of the United States," was discharged by a tender of the amount in legal tenders, which to the ordinary mind would seem to be decisive of the question in the case which he was considering, but the Judge says it has no application to it whatever. The tone of his decision, however, inclines us to think that he felt that it was some way applicable, for he makes that decision the occasion of sneers and sarcasms upon the Court of Appeals, which we should hardly have expected from him. If he, like Judge Leonard, had been about to go out of office, his aiming a Partisan arrow at the Court of Appeals would not, perhaps, have been so remarkable. But, as it is, he must have forgotten that in a short time he would himself be called upon to sit upon the bench of the very tribunal whose decision he assails. We can understand how a Judge may argue against the law of a decision which he nevertheless accepts as binding, but where he declares that the decision in question "does not affect the case" before him, and yet makes it the cause of ribes and flings at the Court which pronounced it, in our judgment he belittles rather than magnifies his office.

But Judge Clerke's opinion is as remarkable for what it does not contain as for what it does. It does not refer to a single one of the other cases which have been decided, involving the question, except *Rodes vs. Bronson*. Possibly the Judge was not called upon to refer to all those cases, and yet one of them, at least, should have been accepted by the Court as an authority of weight. We refer to the case of *Jones vs. Smith*, decided by the same General Term no longer ago than last April, in which they held that a contract to pay \$200 "in specie or its equivalent" could be discharged by the tender of \$200 in legal tenders. We think it would puzzle Judge Clerke to draw a distinction between that case and the present one. What makes the matter more singular yet, is that Judge Leonard, who sustains Judge Clerke in his decision, and concurred with him in saying that *Rodes vs. Bronson* had no application to the case before the Court, was one of the Judges who decided *Jones vs. Smith*, and wrote a brief opinion merely to say that *Rodes vs. Bronson* controlled it, and must be followed.

We cannot look upon Judge Clerke's decision, however, as changing the balance of authority on this question, even in this District. Suppose we consider Judge Leonard as of no authority at all, and since he has decided both ways on the question, it would be

difficult to count him, and we have Judge Clarke alone of the Supreme Court Judges sustaining this view, and even if we throw in Judge Gross, of the Marine Court, their combined weight will hardly equal that of Judges Sutherland and Ingraham, who decided the case of Jones vs. Smith, and Judge Welles, who dissents in the present case.

It is worth while, perhaps, to notice the ground upon which Judge Clarke bases his opinion. It is simply that, since the rise in gold and silver, they have ceased to be money, and have become merely articles of commerce. But admitting that this is so, the Judge only comes within the reach of another rule of law to which he does not refer, but which is just as fatal to his conclusion as if gold and silver were to be treated as money. It is a well-settled rule of law in this State that where a man agrees to pay \$1,000 in cotton, or corn, or any other article, a Court will only give judgment against him for the \$1,000, no matter whether the price of the cotton or corn has gone up or down after he made the agreement. That being so, it does not help the matter to call gold a commodity. Whenever a man contracts to pay \$1,000, whether in cotton, or corn, or gold, the Court can give judgment against him only for the \$1,000.

AMERICAN PRICES IN 1867.

THE New York Financial Chronicle says:— Having reached the close of the year 1867, it may be of interest to inquire what progress has been made, within the period, toward that lower level of values from which we departed soon after the commencement of the war. The question is one of great importance, since a period of high prices usually produces languid industry and repressive mercantile caution on the one hand, and, on the other, an unhealthy speculation and a limitation of the engagements of the people at large.

The course of the gold premium during the year has corresponded so nearly with the range in 1866 that, in comparing prices for the two periods, it is hardly necessary to take note of the fluctuations in the precious metals. At the close of the past year the premium was at the identical figures of Dec. 31, 1867. In making a comparison with preceding years, however, the requisite adjustment would require to be made for the difference in the gold premium and in the depreciation of our paper currency, which this premium imperfectly indicates, for the respective periods. The following gives the wholesale currency prices of leading articles of produce at New York, at the opening of January of six years.

Table with columns for year (1861-1867) and various commodity prices (e.g., Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.)

It is not infrequently the mistake of great wares that they lay behind them a general enhancement of prices, and it is in the nature of things that the return of values to the normal standard should be

slow. The fact that the production of the country is interrupted during hostilities, and further that the supplying and equipment of the forces involve a very wasteful expenditure, tend to induce a general scarcity and with scarcely comes its consequence high prices. In such cases there can be no return except so far as there is a recovery of the former reserve of supplies. And yet, to this process of re-accumulation, there are obstacles which are to be overcome only through the operation of tardy causes. The loss of stalwart producers has to be compensated by the conversion of many former non-producers into producers; a large amount of labour has to be exacted from muscle-invention has to bring forth its labour-saving contrivances; and for all these results not months but years are required. Besides these ameliorating tendencies must be delayed in working out their remedies. When in addition to the industrial derangements there is also a disturbance of the financial arrangements of the country. In our case this currency question is the one of greatest importance. Other disturbing causes would gladly adjust themselves, but our redundant currency will permit no sudden return to the specie standard, this can only be realized as we make our paper dollar approximate to value of the gold dollar.

But in addition to these causes of derangement we have suffered somewhat through the short crops, and also through wars in other countries. The trade of Germany has sustained injury from a great struggle, with which the commercial interests of England our chief customer, have sympathized. Mexico has been prostrated by an invasion, and appears to be now on the verge of a revolution. The South American republics are in a chronic condition of war. The seasons have also been against us. For the last three years the grain crop of the world at large have fallen below the average, causing very extraordinary prices for breadstuffs. And when it is considered how directly the price of bread bears upon values generally, it is readily apparent how this circumstance has tended to keep up prices.

We have referred thus to the causes tending to retard the decline in prices, because we apprehend that some surprise will be felt, on comparing present quotations with those of a year ago, that we have not made more progress in the direction of normal values. The truth is that the disturbance of our industrial and monetary arrangements is too radical and deep seated to admit of anything beyond a slow and protracted recovery, so that while we have little to fear in the way of mercantile derangements from a general sudden fall in values, we have little to hope from an early return to old prices. By an examination of the above table, it will be seen that the instances of products being higher than an year ago are quite exceptional, and are set off by cases where there has been a material decline. Upon an average, the decline in the commodities above enumerated is about ten per cent within the year. The most important exceptions are in cotton, naval stores and iron. The fall of 11 per cent, or 28 per cent, in the value of iron, and 60 per cent, in the value of cotton are quite important in those bearing upon the future course of prices, inasmuch as the former is one of the most important materials used in the various appliances for production, and that the latter enters into the consumption of every family.

The commodities quoted are principally agricultural products. Were it possible to give comparative prices of manufactures, we think it would be found that in that department of industry prices have generally declined more than on the products here instanced. On many kinds of goods the fall has been so severe as to involve the manufacturers in embarrassing losses, and not unfrequently even in bankruptcy. This inequality between the manufacturing and agricultural interests is one of the interests bequeathed us by the war. But the losses in the one branch and the handsome profits in the other may be relied upon to effect a more equal distribution of labour and capital between the two departments when the values of the two classes of products will be equalized.

CORN TRADE.—The Mark Lane Express of December 9, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says:—

"The appearance of frost has not moved the wheat trade from its inactivity, and a general decline of 1s has to be noted, millers evidently thinking the price high enough and times serious enough to be cautious. Winter will now considerably diminish shipments from every foreign port, Australia and South America excepted, but with good prices still ruling, and Christmas claims at hand we may expect farmers will continue to furnish the market during the roughest part of the season, and, as spring opens fresh imports will be reaching our shores from foreign shores. The produce of Hungary this year must have been immense, for though about one-third of the crop has left that country, if accounts are to be relied on, 4,000,000 qrs surplus yet remain to supply the wants of others. But we very much doubt the accuracy of the report, and even should it prove true, we think our own and other foreign deficiencies will absorb the whole or one next largest. With provisions so high, there is some consolation in the thought that Providence should so signally have blessed a portion of the Austrian empire where political disasters have been so plentiful. The French markets have continued to fluctuate moderately, with more upward tendency than during last week, but, with this exception, foreign advices have been generally in sympathy with our own. Belgium is rather lower, Holland more decidedly so, Germany has been gradually yielding, Russia is calm, also Canada, where frost has now set in. New York, with larger receipts, has given way somewhat in flour but wheat has little varied and every opportunity has been taken to get off as much wheat and flour as possible, as may be seen by our recent arrivals thence. Canal navigation is now stopped with three million bushels of wheat in transit."

WOOL CIRCULAR.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1867.

DEAR SIR. Having arrived at the close of the year 1867 we beg to offer for your perusal the following comparative statement of the receipts and shipments of wool in this city during the years 1855-67.

Table with columns for Receipts and Shipments for years 1857 and 1858.

The above figures can only be regarded by us as a fair estimate, inasmuch as, from the returns already published by the Board of Agriculture, the wool clip of 1857 is estimated to be fully one-tenth smaller than last year, we have received no less than 749,824 lbs. more than in 1853, or have indeed at any former period. This may be taken as further evidence of the active and healthy development of our Western trade, and considering all the surrounding circumstances which have been militating against the wool trade of the United States, may also strengthen the opinion very widely entertained that, ere long Chicago will be the controlling wool market of this continent. The year which has now closed has been a very disastrous one for wool-growers, middle-men, and manufacturers. In the early part of the season we had the conviction, which we then freely expressed, that the year would be a bad one. In our view the prospects ahead were decidedly gloomy, and all who have had to do with the market will concur that the estimate we formed was correct. We foresaw the disastrous evils that would result to Western dealers and the trade generally, as a consequence of large and excessive shipments of wool to Eastern markets, and, in view of these, did our utmost to draw attention to the subject with a view to lessen them. We found, however, that in defiance of the clearest arguments, Western operators had made up their minds to send their wool East, as they have been doing in the past. The result has been to work incalculable injury to the wool-grower and manufacturer. These heavy shipments, made early in the season, broke the whole market down, from which it has not, and could not, recover. The trade has also sustained considerable injury, but which will not hardly be repeated, by the sale of very large quantities of army and navy woolsens. Upward of fifteen million pieces of these goods have been thrown upon the market during the year, thus enabling the masses to procure, at merely nominal prices, woolsens that have taken the place of regularly manufactured goods. Notwithstanding the drawbacks now alluded to, we are disposed to think that the undue haste evinced by dealers in hurrying their stocks up in the market and selling them, as has done, and if persisted in will continue to do, more injury to the trade than any accidental influences that can arise. If the wool clip of the country is short and gathered simultaneously, it by no means follows that it must be sold simultaneously. The clip being the growth of one year, can only fairly enter into consumption in the same period, while for its different seasons the varied descriptions are specially adapted. But so long as the practice is repeated of forcing sales prematurely, and crowding markets with stocks for which there is no present legitimate demand, we expect broken markets and heavy losses to be experienced somewhere. While we have thus referred to the disadvantages under which the trade has struggled during the year, we have pleasure in expressing our conviction that the tariff, against which so much has been said and written, has had a salutary and counteracting effect, and we believe, that if Congress, in its wisdom, shall determine to let it alone, it will powerfully assist in bringing this staple to a remunerative standard of value.

We feel very grateful to our large and increasing list of patrons for the liberal support they have accorded us during the past year. We have endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to protect the interests of the trade, and especially theirs, and have been much encouraged by the uniform kindness and good feeling which have been shown us. We pledge ourselves to do in the future all we can to develop and consolidate the wool trade of this Western country, to accomplish which we shall devote our capital and our influence.

STURGES, McALLISTER & Co.

THE AUSTRIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—From official tables received at the Foreign Office from Vienna, it appears that the home manufacture of sugar is making rapid strides, and that the importation of colonial sugar has almost ceased. In 1853 they imported 87,635 cwt. of refined, 88,425 cwt. brown for commerce, 633,173 cwt. for home refining, and 9,470 cwt. of syrup; while in the first three quarters of the last year there was no imports whatever of sugar for refining, and only 1,600 cwt. refined sugar. This is an extraordinary change to be worked in so short a period, and the fact of its having been progressively brought about gives security for its permanence. Not only have the Austrian beet-growers succeeded in keeping out colonial sugar, but they are sending considerable quantities to the open markets; in the first three months of the present year there was exported 169,240 cwt. of refined sugar, and 97,138 cwt. of the raw article. The report states that the manufacturers and refiners have made this great progress in spite of a high rate of excise levied on the beet.—T. Gracer.

THE COAL PRODUCTION.—The anthracite coal production from all the several regions this year will exceed that of last year by some 320,000 tons, and will aggregate about 12,700,000 tons. The canals are now closed, and the tonnage for the remainder of the year will be exclusively by rail.

PROPOSED TORONTO RAILWAYS.

We avail ourselves of the following extracts on the Toronto railway situation as contained in a Western paper.—The citizens of Toronto are bracing themselves up for a struggle to secure charters and grants of wild lands to aid in the construction of two additional lines of railway radiating into that city,—the one from the north-west and the other from the north-east. The West riding of York, the North part of the County of Peel and into Grey, where it would divide into two branches, one going to Owen Sound, and the other through Bruce to Kincardine, or Southampton, on the shore of Lake Huron. A glance at the map will show the direction indicated, and when the resources of the fine agricultural district through which the proposed lines would pass, are taken into account, the importance to Toronto of securing the trade of so fine a section of country will be apparent. But Toronto is not without a powerful rival in the City of Hamilton, which for several months past has been moving actively in furthering a projected line from the Counties of Grey and Bruce to Guelph, to that City, and already large aid has been subscribed by several of the Municipalities interested in the building of the Hamilton line.

The other proposed railway from Toronto, passes in a north easterly direction towards Lake Nipissing, passing through Markham, Whitchurch, touching the corner of Markham, and so on to the vicinity of Balsam Lake, and from thence due north into the unsettled lands of North Victoria. Both of these roads are proposed to be built on the narrow gauge principle which has the advantage of greater cheapness and a greater facility for passing over curves, thus adapting itself more fully to the nature of the ground. The Municipalities along both routes are to be asked to aid in their construction, and petitions are now in circulation asking the Government for grants of land, chiefly along the route of the road approaching Lake Nipissing.

When it is considered that the fine counties of Grey and Bruce have no outlet by rail and that the farmers can only reach a market in the depth of winter and then by teaming long distances, it is no wonder that they are anxious to secure so great a boon and are willing to tax themselves for what to them is an indispensable necessity. In the interests of that part of the Western Peninsula a railway from the counties of Grey and Bruce, terminating either in Toronto or Hamilton would be a necessary and profitable enterprise having as it would, termini at Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay at one end, and a terminus at Toronto or Hamilton on the other. But the same remark will hardly apply to the proposed Toronto and Lake Nipissing railway, which, besides lumber and cordwood, would receive but scant supplies from the newer townships, and in carrying their products would find a powerful competitor in the Northern railroad.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

The Guelph correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing on the 27th ult., says:—

The experiment of burning petroleum has been abandoned for the present, at least at Mr. Allan's mill here. As I informed you previously, the question to be decided there was the question of economy in using petroleum as a steam generator. The decision, as far as the experiment has been conducted in Mr. Allan's mill, has been in the negative. A week's use of the paraffine crude oil has shown that from five-sixths of a barrel to a barrel of the fuel is required per hour to drive a forty horse-power engine, and this is considerably more expensive than wood at \$3 per cord. Although this is the result thus far attained, the inventors are by no means convinced that they cannot compete with wood at the price named on the oil refinery and in Mr. Robertson's foundry, the petroleum is still used, and still deemed cheaper than wood, at Guelph prices. As before stated, the engines at these places are twelve horse-power and about two gallons per hour continue to drive them satisfactorily, generating steam as rapidly as it is required to work the engines up to their full capacity.

The failure of Mr. Allan's mill is ascribed mainly to the form of the fire box, and to the arrangement of the tubes or flues of the boiler. The patentees claim that a very large proportion of the calorific is wasted, and Mr. Allan tells me that he intends to have his boiler altered so as to economize fuel, even in burning wood. The flues are straight, running directly from the fire-box to the smoke-stack, without returning through the boiler. The alteration Mr. Allan proposes, and one which the patentees of the Petroleum Injector think will entirely alter the conditions of the comparison between wood and petroleum as fuel, is the affixing of elbows to the tubes or flues of the boiler, so that the heat will pass from the fire-box to the rear end of the boiler, thence to run to the front, and again pass through the flues to the smoke-stack. When we take into consideration the distance through which the flame of the burning petroleum will travel, there is no doubt that a very great saving can be effected in this way. Mr. Allan thinks it probable that a saving of nearly one-half can be effected by this means, and the patentees of the process are confident that at least as great a difference as that will be effected.

There are some circumstances that have been developed in the experiments here that point strongly in that direction. It should be borne in mind that when the combustion of the fuel is going on favourably, the smoke from the smoke-stack is almost imperceptible. But very frequently during the experiment in Mr. Allan's mill, large volumes of dense black smoke issued from the stack, showing that a large proportion of the carbon of the oil was passing unconsumed. Emission of the flues, or the ad-

dition of the elbows to convert them into return flues, will have a tendency to correct this difficulty, as it has been demonstrated that the ordinary fire-box and flues are capable of using the petroleum without the escape of smoke during the greater part of the time. Another fact which Mr. Robertson has noticed is, that at his foundry when the petroleum is supplied a little more rapidly than usual, the smoke-stack becomes heated to a red heat, demonstrating an enormous waste of calorific in that direction. These are incidental defects which can doubtless be remedied, if no other or greater difficulties are developed.

So far as I can learn here, no trouble has been experienced from the clogging or obstruction of any part of the apparatus by the refuse matter of the oil. In fact, the machinery is so simple that there is not much which is liable to get deranged. The testimony of all with whom I have conversed here, who have watched the working of the Injector, is to the effect that the Injector tubes steam pipes, return, &c., &c., all work in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Mr. Allan finds but two objections, one of these, the heated flues, as compared with wood, and the other the smoke arising from the oil. This latter might become a serious objection if the fuel and necessitate the keeping of the engine, or the furnace and boiler at least, in a building disconnected from the mill. Another difficulty that has been experienced in some attempts at using petroleum as a steam generator, is the obstruction of the flues or tubes of the boiler by the refuse of the oil after burning. A careful inquiry here fails to detect any trouble of this kind. The engines at the refinery and at the foundry have been driven for some time with the petroleum, and no such trouble has been experienced. On the contrary, the patentees claim that the flues are cleaner than when wood or coal is used. Mr. Allan and the engineer at his mill tell me that there is no difficulty on that score, the engineer adding that the flues were less obstructed than usual after the experiment with the oil. I may add that the engineer has very decided objections to the disagreeable smell, and to the greasy and dirt inseparable from handling the oil, and prefers wood for these reasons alone. It may not be uninteresting in this connection to give some of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Alban C. Stilmer, late chief engineer of the United States navy. Without vouching for the correctness of these statements, I give a few of the particulars he has put forth, in a Report upon Hydro-carbon Oils as fuel. He estimates the relative powers of oil and coal as follows: 1 lb. of coal evaporates 757 lbs of water, while 1 lb of oil, under similar conditions, evaporates 2374 lbs of water, or 3.135 times as much as a pound of coal. It may be noted that petroleum yields from 7 lbs to 8 lbs per gallon. He estimates that on steamships, such as the *Ar go* and *Fulton*, 618 tons space would be saved by carrying oil for fuel instead of coal. The difference in cost per round trip of such a vessel, simply in fuel, he puts at 31.9%, the coal costing \$8,436, the oil \$3,461. Taking into consideration the space saved, the wages and expenses of firemen, engineers, the difference in the cost of fuel, &c., he puts the difference in economy at no less than \$2,937 per round trip.

These figures show the estimated importance of the question at issue. Such results have not yet been realized in actual practice or oil would at once supersede every other fuel; but there is a certainty of the matter being tested so as to settle the question of economy. There are very extensive deposits or reservoirs of hydro-carbon oils in various countries which will yet be utilized. Many of these oils in Central America, and in other places, are comparatively valueless as illuminators, but may yet prove of immense importance as fuel. The Petroleum Injector is a success, so far as the simple burning of the oil is concerned; it may yet prove that oil should supercede wood and coal as fuel where the former is abundant and the latter can only be obtained at high prices, from the cost of transportation, limited supply, or any other causes.

B R A Z I L.

SOME OF ITS PRODUCTIONS: COFFEE, COTTON, AND SUGAR.

THE London Economist contains a review of Dr Scherzer's exhaustive work on the productions of Brazil—a country with which we may yet do a little business, as it would gladly take our sugar, flour, and provisions in return for its coffee, sugar, cotton and other products—from which the following are extracts.—

The population is stated at 7,911,409 souls. The import and export duties and harbour dues amount together to £4,250,000 sterling. The National Debt amounts to £20,762,000, of which about £15,000,000 is held in Europe, chiefly in this country.

Coffee—Brazil produced in 1855 4 millions of hundredweights of coffee, or about 3-fifths of the total production of coffee on the earth; and in the same year 1,782,640 sacks of coffee (110 lbs. per sack) were exported.

The coffee tree was only introduced into Brazil in 1762, or about a century ago, and in 1808 the production was only 3,600 cwts.

Cotton is now largely exported to this country from Brazil. In 1855 nearly 30,000 bales were exported from Rio Janeiro alone, and the total value of the cotton-exported from Brazil in that year was about £3,300,000.

Sugar.—This article was formerly a more important export than now, coffee having to some extent taken its place. The total production is about 1 1/2 million cwts. or about 1/30th of the total production of the world. The abolition of the slave trade has had the same effect upon the sugar plantations of Brazil as it had upon those of our own West Indian Islands,

Passing to the less important articles of export, we come to one which is at present occupying a rather prominent place in public attention, viz., *Lebig's Extract of Meat*.

The Lebig Extract of Meat Company have set up a factory for the preparation of this article in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul. The object sought to be attained is to reduce the nutritious portion of the meat into the smallest possible compass, in order to lessen the cost of carriage; in fact to leave the carcasses behind in Brazil and to export the essence to London.

The articles already mentioned are shipped from the seaports of Brazil in the following proportions:—

	Per cent
Rio de Janeiro	62
Bahia	14
Pernambuco	12
San Pedro do Sul	6
Paro and other places	6
Total	88

So that 83 per cent of the exports go by sea and 12 per cent by land.

The following table shows the different countries which take the exports, together with the proportion taken by each:—

	Per cent.
United States	82
Great Britain	31
Portugal	6
France	6.5
Hanse Towns	5
Rio de la Plata	5
Norway and Sweden	3.5
Denmark	2
Holglum	1.7
Spain	1
Austria	1.3
Chili	1.3
Elsewhere	4.9
Total	100

The chief article of import is cotton goods, which come from this country and amount in value to one-third of the total imports.

Woolens, linens, iron and steel machinery, gunpowder, coal, and even butter, are sent from England.

Flour is imported from the United States, Austria, and Portugal,—85 per cent from the first-mentioned, 10 per cent from the second and 5 per cent from the last-mentioned.

The shipping is the next thing to notice. From 2,800 to 3,000 vessels annually take part in the trade between Europe and Brazil, of which Rio de Janeiro monopolises 1,100 with a tonnage of 350,000 to 400,000 tons.

At this port, the numbers and tonnage of the ships arriving and departing in the years 25 were:—

Year	ARRIVED		AILED	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1862	1,963	338,634	522	383,330
1863	1,029	320,944	707	397,268
1864	945	312,743	688	352,168
1865	1,063	337,151	639	436,816

Besides the above-mentioned ships engaged in the foreign trade, there were 353 steamers and 1,687 sailing ships, carrying 266,258 tons, employed in the coasting trade.

The total value of the Bills of Exchange on Europe from 1863 to 1865 was:—

Year	On London.		Paris.		Hamburg.	
	£	Francs	Francs	Marks	Banco	Banco
1863	10,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000
1864	8,800,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	6,620,000	6,620,000	6,620,000
1865	9,770,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	5,960,000	5,960,000	5,960,000

The chief banking establishment is the London, Brazilian, and Maua Bank, to-morrow by an amalgamation of the London and Brazilian Bank with Baron Maua's Bank.

The rate of freight from Rio to the undermentioned in 1855 was:—

To New York	30s to 65s per ton, and 5p. cent.
London & Liver, coal	55s 65s
Antwerp	80s
Hamburg	55s
Mediterranean Ports	45s 62s
Havre	50 francs per 900 kilos, and 10 per cent.

The highest rates of freight prevail from December to April, and the lowest in August and September.

The present rates of duty levied upon imports into Brazil are shortly as follows:—

50 per cent. ad valorem on wines, spirits, and vinegar
40 — — — — on tea and candies.
20 — — — — on woolen, cotton, linen, and silk goods.
15 — — — — on flour and other articles of food.
10 — — — — on velvets, lace, shoes, clothing, books, &c.
5 — — — — on raw products, such as leather, tobacco, oil, tar, pitch, resin, glass, also chemicals, colours, maps, &c.
4 — — — — on silver and silver articles, glass, & not.
30 — — — — on all other articles except the following which are free, viz.—Agricultural implements, tools, machinery, patterns, models, and other property of emigrants; also the property and instruments of diplomatic agents and scientific persons visiting or passing through the Brazilian Empire.

The chief steam communication with Europe is by means of the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton and Rio on the 6th of each month, cabin passage, £60. There is also a line of mail steamers between New York and Rio, and a line to Lisbon at irregular intervals.

On sailing vessels, there are two lines to Hamburg. The most important question for Brazil, at present, is that of Emigration. Since the abolition of the

slave trade, there has been great scarcity of labour in Brazil, and the illiberal laws of the country have almost prevented emigration; but in 1866, an International Emigration Society was founded in Rio, which, it is to be hoped, will obtain the repeal of the obstructive laws, especially the one not recognizing marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Several other measures are necessary, viz., the uncleared lands require dividing into lots, at a fixed price, on the United States system; roads and railways from the seaports to the interior are very necessary, and although something has been done in this respect, still a great deal more remains unaccomplished.

A Philadelphia paper contains the following remarks on the decline of the New England fisheries:

New England, from eastern Maine to the New York line, is and long has been heavily engaged in the fisheries. The business began with the settlement of those States, and their proximity to the fishing grounds and the nautical tastes of the people have kept it up until the annual outfits and returns from Boston are rated at \$11,000,000. In 1865 the trade of that city with the provinces was \$6,000,000, while the imports from Canada amounted to \$11,000,000. Boston alone has \$27,000,000 at stake in this trade. This trade has been injured by the Grand Trunk Railroad carrying a large share of it to Portland, and new disturbances are apprehended from the completion of the Pacific Railway that will enable San Francisco to supply the interior with fish, spices, sugar, coffee, tea, wine, and silk more cheaply than Boston can do. In 1865 Massachusetts had 70,420 tons engaged in whaling; that returned \$6,618,650, and 117,148 tons employed in cod and mackerel fishing, returning \$85,165 quintals of cod and 283,000 barrels of mackerel, valued at \$4,832,218. The total Massachusetts interest in fishing is thus made in excess of \$11,000,000 annually, employing 187,000 tons of shipping. But the whole national tonnage engaged in the fisheries dwindled from 203,459 tons in 1863 to 89,385 tons in 1866. The subject is, for these reasons, coming into prominent discussion in Boston and New England, and we are sure that anything the nation can do to benefit so important a branch of industry without general loss will be immediately conceded. The hope is that the fisheries will rally with the general improvement, so as to need no aid.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 2, 1868.

THE business of the past month has been characterized by unusual dullness. The Christmas holidays brought their usual increase of activity in most of the retail departments of trade; but, speaking in a general sense, the condition of things is the reverse of satisfactory. Hopes were at one time entertained that a revival of shipbuilding might have taken place before this, and improved the general aspect of affairs, but it appears just now to be flatter even than at this period of last year. During the early part of the month there was considerable pressure for money to pay duties in anticipation of an increase under the new tariff. This has since subsided, and all legitimate demands for money are now met with tolerable freedom. On the 31st notice was given at the Banks that, after that date, the rate of interest would be 7 per cent., and it was announced this morning that the Bank of Montreal had completed arrangements for an issue of Provincial Notes, redeemable in gold at St. John. We hope we may soon have to record that this increase in banking facilities has been productive of improvement to the general business of the Province.

The new tariff is not popular by any means, and it is not perhaps to be expected that so large an increase of taxation, which principally affects the necessities of life, would be popular. For instance, as it affects New Brunswick, the duties on silks, satins, and wines are reduced while those on tea, sugar, and molasses are largely increased. The most unpopular of all however, is the protective duty in favour of Ontario flour. It may not in ordinary times amount to much; we do not think it will, but our people view with alarm the undisguised attempt to monopolize the market for the Canadian producer, and claim that they should be allowed to buy their bread wherever they can get it cheapest. We very much question the policy of this tax at any time, but more particularly at the present juncture.

The shipping arrivals of the month comprise one vessel from Liverpool with general cargo, two from Newport with railroad iron, one from Glasgow and one from Silgo with coals, four from Sydney, C. B., with coals, and some eight or ten small vessels with general cargoes from United States ports.

LUMBER, &c.—The exports of the month have been of very limited extent, only eight vessels having cleared for ports in Great Britain, twenty-six have been despatched to the West Indies, principally with sugar shooks; two for South American ports, and nine to the United States. We give below a statement of the exports of lumber for the month of December,

1867, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1866 and 1865:—

Table with 3 columns: Dec. 1867, Dec. 1866, Dec. 1865. Rows include Deals and Deal Ends, Bds., Settling, & Plk., s.f., Pine Timber, Birch do, Laths, m., Pickets, m., Sugar Shooks.

It will be seen from the above statement, that there has been a very serious falling off, both as compared with 1866 and 1865, and in this connection with the continued depression in shipbuilding, must be held to fully account for the prevailing hard times.

FREIGHTS.—Deal freights, which opened at 78s. 9d. to 76s per standard, to Liverpool, have advanced to 77s, and there has been throughout the month considerable scarcity of suitable tonnage, which may account to some extent for the advance as well as for a portion of the falling off in the export of deals. West India freights have ranged from 23 to 25c. for shooks, closing firm at the latter figure. Coastwise there has been very little doing, and rates continue low, the highest charter we have heard of being at \$4.62 for boards to Boston, and 80c. for laths. Sterling Exchange has been steady throughout the month at 10 per cent. premium for 60 days on London, and 11 per cent. for sight bills. Within the last day or two it has, however, advanced 1/2 per cent., at which rate it remains.

FLOUR, &c.—The flour trade has steadily improved throughout the month. The importations have been very moderate, and the large accumulations of November have been gradually worked off. The market is now firm at prices considerably in advance of those prevailing at the commencement of December. We can now quote Strong Superfine at \$8.40 to \$8.60, and ordinary brands at \$8.25 to \$8.85.

The demand is good for the season of the year. In connection with the flour trade, we have to remark that since the introduction of the new tariff, every consignment or shipment of flour from Canada must be accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by the customs' officials at the place of shipment. Importers and consignees have been obliged to give bonds for the production of these certificates before obtaining possession of their flour. We confess we cannot see the utility of this arrangement. If fraud were contemplated, or even possible, it could be just as well practised in Ontario before the delivery of the goods as it could be afterwards, and any person would suppose that the way bills and receipt of the Grand Trunk Railway which always accompanies the goods ought to be amply sufficient. At all events we, in New Brunswick think that this, taken in connection with the imposition of a protective duty in favour of Ontario flour, is a rather serious kind of free trade.

Account of flour and meal inspected at the port of St. John during the months of November and December, 1867:—

Table with 3 columns: November, December. Rows include Flour, bbls., Corn Meal, 20,247, 4,608, 180, 200, 20,527, 4,708.

Oatmeal is very scarce, and it is difficult to give quotations; small parcels have, however, been sold as high as \$7.25. Corn Meal ranges from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Oats are scarce, and likely to go higher; 50c. to 62c may be given as present quotations.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—There is little change to notice in provisions. The country market has been abundantly supplied, and there is no margin over Canadian prices. Groceries have been affected to a considerable extent by the increase of duties under the new tariff. We notice a shipment of sugar and molasses to Montreal market, and stocks of this article are not now excessive. In some other articles affected by the tariff, the stocks are large, and unless shipments should be made to other markets, importations for some time to come will be but small. We quote Porto Rico molasses at 42c. to 44c. per gallon, Barbadoes 35c. to 42c., Kitts 32c.

List of principal importations for the month of December, 1867:—Brandy, 87 hhds, 810 cases; Geneva, 125 hhds, 47 cases, 677 cases; rum, 5 puns; alcohol, 88 cases; liquors, 620 packages; kerosene oil, 1442 cases; coal, 2776 tons; iron, 5224 bars, 799 bbls, 1244 sheets; railroad iron, 1833 tons; earthenware, 76 packages; glass, 106 boxes; glassware, 112 packages; raisins, 1455 boxes; currants, 60 bbls; molasses, 9 hhds; sugar, 30 bbls; vinegar, 25 cases; tobacco, 4 hhds, 73 pkgs; tea, 94 pkgs; naval stores, 100 bbls; pork, 83 bbls; lard, 245 pkgs; rice, 59 bags; soda, 164

kegs; malt, 94 sacks; hops, 15 bags; hides, 431; Manilla, 100 bales; cotton, 15 bales.

The enormous ship "Great Republic," now owned at Yarmouth, N. S., which left this port on the 1st Dec., made the passage to Liverpool in 14 days. She ran from Cape Sable to Cape Clear in 10 days 9 hours. The ship "New Lampedo" which left this port on the 28th November, arrived three days after the "Great Republic" with loss of sails, part of deck load, and one man overboard.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY continues abundant and comparatively easy. Good paper could be negotiated at from 7 to 10 per cent. There was a decided advance in Merchants' Bank stock to-day in consequence of its amalgamation with the Commercial. Sales were reported in the afternoon at 107 1/2, an advance of about three per cent. since yesterday. Holders at the close refused to sell under 112.

GOLD closed in New York this evening at 136 1/2, an advance of about 3 per cent since last week, and at one time went over 137. Sterling Exchange closes quiet here at 10 1/2 to 10 1/4.

SILVER continues abundant at 4 1/2 to 4 1/4 dis. The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:— Bank on London, 60 days sight, 110 1/2 to 110 1/4; Private, 60 days sight, None. Bank in New York, 60 days sight, 110 to 110 1/2; Gold Drafts on New York, 1-16 dis. Gold in New York, 126 1/2; Silver, 4 1/2 to 4 1/4 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- Baker, Topham & Co. Hallin, James, & Co. Clark, Jas. P. & Co. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Davis, Welch & Co. Donnelly, James. Dunn, E., Fish & Co. Foulds & Hodgson. Fox & McCullin. Gilmour, J. Y., & Co. Greenhalghs, S. & Co. Kingston, Telfer, & Co. Hughes Brothers. Johnston, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. MacKenzle, J. G. & Co. MacKay, Joseph, & Bro. May, Joseph. May, Thomas, & Co. McCulloch, Jack & Co. McLeschin Bros. & Co. McMaster & Co., Wm. J. Moss, B. H., & Co. Muir, W., & B. Munderloh & Steenken. Ogilvy & Co. Plimmsoll, Aubin & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Roy, Jas. & Co. Stephen, William, & Co. Stillinger, McCall & Co.

TRADE in this department has taken a vacation during the holidays, there being literally nothing whatever doing; the past two or three weeks have been a total blank. This is not encouraging in the face of such large stocks in the country. We have heard remarks respecting our statements and cautions in last week's review, to the effect that the trade was not in the condition represented; but the further personal enquiries which we have made has strengthened our opinion that the trade has been overdone for the last two years, and we rest satisfied that the stock of goods in the hands of importers is far too large to be either profitable or convenient to hold over. We know that most of the trade made large profits and accumulated a good surplus during the past four years, and that nearly all in the trade are in a sound and strong position, and that but little inconvenience may be actually felt in carrying on the stocks on hand; still we are perfectly satisfied that unless a more conservative policy is adopted and fewer goods imported, the profits of the past will rapidly melt away, bringing certain trouble and disaster as the result, while, if proper care and caution is now exercised, what has been accumulated may be preserved, and a good foundation laid for future prosperity. We repeat the caution of last week with increased emphasis, and feel confident that those who adopt the policy thus indicated, will be in a far better position at the close of 1868, than by pursuing any other course. There being no demand, there is no change to note in either stocks or prices.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Cameron & Sons. Chapman, Fraser & Tylos. Cochrane, H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Cochrane, Nelson & Lamb. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Duncan & Porter. French, J. C., & Co. Gilchrist, Macdonald & Co. Gooding, W. A., & Co. Jeffrey, Brothers & Co. Kitzman & Kinloch. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, James. Moore, Temple & Hatcher. Robertson & Baillie. Robertson, David. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Titch, Bro. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. West, Bro. Winning, Hill & Wain.

THE stagnation noticed in our last still continues, but business may soon be expected to improve now that the holiday season is over and the winter roads are formed. We have no change to note in our quotations, and they are again repeated in the absence of rates.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Black & Locke. Buck, Robertson & Co. Cameron & Ross. Covertse, Colon & Lamb. Crawford, James.

Hannan, M., & Co. Hobson, Thomas, & Co. Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. Mitchell, Robt. Raphael, Thomas W. Simpson, Jack & Co. Seymour, C. E.

LOUR.—Receipts have been small, and with an improvement in British advice, holders have steadily advanced their provisions, and notwithstanding a restricted demand, an improvement of 25c to 30c on the leading grades, has been established. Extras and Fancies, though varying comparatively little, are higher; we quote Superior Extra \$8.10 to \$8.30; Extra \$7.95 to \$8.10, and Fancy \$7.65 to \$7.75, the demand continuing of a retail character. Strong Canada Supers meet a steady, though limited consumptive demand, closing at \$7.60 to \$7.75, according to sample. Some inferior brands would be sold lower, but being unsuited to the city demand, are mostly neglected. No. 2 and the lower grades meet a fair demand at the proportionate advance. Bags are sparingly supplied, and though in limited request, command full relative rates, we quote \$3.00 to \$3.75 at the close for fair and choice samples. We note less animation at the close, caused by a check in the advancing tendency in Britain, and, while holders continue firm, buyers show a disposition to hold off.

OATMEAL.—Continues scarce, and higher rates are demanded; we quote \$6 to \$6.25 for the sound qualities.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Some parcels have sold from \$1.67 1/2 to \$1.69, and at the close \$1.70 was paid for single car loads. Pease.—There is little offered, and rates may be considered nominal. Shippers are enquiring for Spring delivery, but few sales can be noted, views of buyers and sellers being apart. Oats and Barley are active at quotations.

PORK.—Mess is firm, although the demand is very light, the few sales that transpire being at full prices. Prime Mess and Prims have been sold respectively at \$12.50 to \$13, and \$11.50 to \$12 for small parcels.

DRESSED EGGS.—Receipts have fallen off materially, and there has in consequence been an improved demand for all descriptions, and prices have advanced during the week fully 25c., closing firmly at the advance. Prime heavy Hogs are likely to continue in demand throughout the remainder of the season. Prices will, however, depend in a great measure on receipts. The demand is restricted to the market, retail trade packers having mostly retired from the market on account of the high range of prices now current.

BUTTER.—The market continues firm but quiet, and sales are but trifling and confined to the immediate wants of a few dealers. Advice from Britain are more than ever unsatisfactory, and the sales made there are at very low and irregular prices, everything below strictly prime qualities being classed at as near about grease prices.

AGENTS.—Are very dull, for several days past there have been no transactions, quotations are therefore purely nominal.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Anee, Millard & Co. Brown & Childs. Hunter, Duff & Johnson. Munro & Cochrane. Mulrany & Donovan.

McLaren, W. & Co. Potham, James, & Co. Holland, G. Smith & Cochrane. Smith & Edmonson.

TRADE for the past week has been at a total standstill, being our usual lull prior to the opening of spring operations. With exception of filling up, we cannot expect to do much. Quotations remain firm, as labour and hides are well sustained.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Crothers & Coverhill. Evans & Evans. Evans, John Henry. Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H.

LeViviers & Bondson. Morland, Western & Co. Walbolland, & Baker. Robertson, Jas. Stodd, John & Sons. Waddell & Pearce.

WE again have no change to note in quotations, and a very dull market to report. There is no inquiry for goods of any description, and in the absence of business, holders are busy taking stock.

In its review of the Dry Goods market the New York Bulletin says:—"The suspension of L. C. Hopkins & Co., of Cincinnati, with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000, has produced an unfavorable impression but the fact was not unexpected, as it was well known that competition was too keen in that city, and sacrifices were made to attract business on too limited a basis. It is believed that the failure will be a bad one, but we doubt that the loss said to have been incurred by a leading jobbing house is as heavy as reported, as generally its credits are accorded in a very shrewd and conservative manner."

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Includes entries for Hales, William; Cowan, William; Gage, Andrew; Gintler, C. Mrs.; Graydon, Thos. H.; Knight, Thos.; McKenna, Thos. H.; Menzies, Joseph; Perrin, F. J.; Rapin, Charles; Rode, Henry; Wright, Joseph.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Includes entries for Armstrong, George; Clarke, J. H.; Clark, Thomas; Davis, James H.; Everett, W. M.; McEride, Samuel; Spencer, James.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Includes entry for McGarvey & Thompson, Sarnia, vs. Donald, Melnes.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Dec. 27, 1887.

Large table listing various goods and their prices. Columns include item names like Corn, Oats, Beans, Pork, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with 2 columns: EXCHANGE—London 60 days, New York 3 days, 30 days Gold, etc. and their respective rates.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing Average Prices on for various types of grain like Flour, Superior Extra, etc., with prices per bushel.

STOCK MARKET.

Large table of stock market data. Columns include Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, City Bank, etc., with closing prices and last week's prices.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing Canadian securities in England, including British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent, etc., with prices in London.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, comparing weekly and monthly totals.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JANUARY 9, 1868.

JAN. 4, 1868.

HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.
FOURTEENS.									
Coffees, per lb.		3 1/2 to 4 1/2	Alc.		2 30 to 2 60	Coffee (in bond.)		\$ c.	\$ c.
Java, per lb.		0 23 to 0 28	Montreal		1 30 to 1 60	Jamaica, per lb.		0 14 to 0 16	0 21 to 0 22
Santos, per lb.		0 23 to 0 28	Porter		2 00 " 2 25	Rio, per lb.		0 10 to 0 11	0 17 to 0 19
Ceylon, per lb.		0 23 to 0 28	London		2 00 " 2 25	St. Domingo, per lb.		0 10 to 0 11	0 17 to 0 19
Capp., per lb.		0 17 to 0 22	Dublin		2 00 to 2 25				
Maracabo, per lb.		0 20 to 0 25	Montreal		2 00 to 2 25				
FRUIT.									
Herrings, Labrador		4 00 to 4 50							
Prime		4 50 to 5 00							
Gillib.		2 00 to 2 50							
Round		2 00 to 2 50							
Mackerel, No. 3		2 00 to 2 50							
Salmon		14 50 to 20 00							
Dry Cod		3 50 to 4 25							
Green Cod		5 50 to 6 00							
PRODUCE.									
Raisins, Layers		2 25 to 2 50							
Almonds, lb.		1 08 to 1 25							
Currants, per lb.		0 04 to 0 06							
TOBACCO.									
Cigars, per 100		1 50 to 1 60							
Tobacco, No. 1		1 75 to 1 80							
WINE.									
Porto, per 100 lbs.		8 25 to 9 00							
Cognac, per 100 lbs.		8 25 to 9 00							
BEER.									
Pilsener, per 100 lbs.		1 50 to 1 60							
Lager, per 100 lbs.		1 75 to 1 80							
MEAT.									
Beef, per lb.		0 15 to 0 17							
Lamb, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Pork, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
GRAIN.									
Wheat, per bushel		0 60 to 0 70							
Corn, per bushel		0 10 to 0 12							
VEGETABLES.									
Potatoes, per bushel		0 10 to 0 12							
Onions, per bushel		0 10 to 0 12							
OTHER.									
Sugar, per 100 lbs.		8 25 to 9 00							
Salt, per 100 lbs.		1 50 to 1 60							
Wool.									
Wool, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Hemp, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Iron.									
Iron, per lb.		0 05 to 0 06							
Steel, per lb.		0 07 to 0 08							
Coal.									
Coal, per ton		10 00 to 12 00							
Oil.									
Oil, per gallon		0 80 to 0 85							
Lard, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Spices.									
Pepper, per lb.		0 25 to 0 30							
Cloves, per lb.		0 25 to 0 30							
Drugs.									
Opium, per lb.		10 00 to 12 00							
Sassafras, per lb.		0 25 to 0 30							
Books.									
Books, per volume		1 00 to 2 00							
Stationery.									
Stationery, per box		1 00 to 2 00							
Printing.									
Printing, per sheet		0 01 to 0 02							
Manufactures.									
Manufactures, per unit		0 01 to 0 02							
Textiles.									
Textiles, per yard		0 01 to 0 02							
Leather.									
Leather, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Hardware.									
Hardware, per unit		0 01 to 0 02							
Tools.									
Tools, per unit		0 01 to 0 02							
Paints.									
Paints, per gallon		0 80 to 0 85							
Glazes.									
Glazes, per gallon		0 80 to 0 85							
Stains.									
Stains, per gallon		0 80 to 0 85							
Waxes.									
Waxes, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Resins.									
Resins, per lb.		0 15 to 0 16							
Other.									
Other, per unit		0 01 to 0 02							

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 24 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

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

CAMERON & ROSS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
435 Commissioner's Street,
MONTREAL,

Offer for Sale:

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

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

CAMERON & ROSS.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

No. 275 and 277 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL,

Have just received per late Steamers:

1,000 Pieces GREY COTTONS

1,000 Pieces WHITE COTTONS

1,000 Pieces PRINTS.

50 Bales AMERICAN COTTON BAGS

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

**EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.**

Exchange Court.

1-17 MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies,
Wolff's Schledam Schnapps.

1-17

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange.

44

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
WHOLESALE,**

39 Young Street, Toronto.

40-17

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)
Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,
Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,
Fishing and Shooting Tackle,
And every description of
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.
-42-3m

**THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA.**

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.

Price reduced to 27½ cts.

These Bags are the product of the Streetsville Linen Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.

For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,

42-17

Toronto, Ont.

WATCHES.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,

**WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

Brunch House—57 Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. Learmont, Agent, Montreal.

P. R. Thompson, St. John, N.B.

33-17

LYMAN & MACNAB,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

33 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB.
33-17

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

WALTER R. BROWN,
80 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.
REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The Royal Canadian Bank and all its Branches, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C., John Macdonald, M.P.P., Dun, Wiman & Co., W. C. Chowett, M.D., all of Toronto; Natl. Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Hoves & Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers and R. G. Dun & Co., all of New York; American National Bank, Detroit; Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, England, and to his Solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto. 37-ly

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,
(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,**
No. 8 Wellington Street West,
Toronto. C. W. 37-ly

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,
PETROLEUM REFINERS
and Wholesale Dealers in
LAMPS, Etc.,
Toronto, C.W. 37-ly

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,
ROCK OIL

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
13 Corn Exchange,
MONTREAL,
AND
58 Yonge Street,
TORONTO. 39-3m

TORONTO AUCTION MART.
Established 1824.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu-
facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission
Merchants, King Street, Toronto.
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE
39-ly

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTUR-
ING STATIONERS, Dealers in **BOOKBIND-**
ER'S MATERIALS, &c. King Street, Toronto, have
now received a large and complete assortment of
General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally
from the producers, which they can confidently re-
commend, both as regards quality and price. They
continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full as-
sortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and
styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries,
&c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers,
Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices. 42-3m

GROCERS.

W. & R. GRIFFITH,
Corner of Church and Front Streets, Toronto,
Are now receiving their Fall stock (*Direct Importa-*
tions) of
GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.
Western purchasers are solicited to call and
examine the Goods and Prices before buying their
Fall stock.
All Goods sold at lowest Montreal prices. 37-ly

GEORGE HICHS & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS
Front and Yonge Streets,
TORONTO 35-ly

JOHN BOYD & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.
JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. O. W. BURNING.
37-ly

TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,
Importers of
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS
And Manufacturers and Dealers in
CANADIAN FABRICS,
33 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.
102 Cross Street, Albert Square,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Alexandra Building, James Street,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. 37-ly

JOHN MACDONALD & CO..

HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK

- 7 Bales GREY COTTONS.
- 4 " WHITE SHIRTINGS.
- 1 Case RUBBER BRACES.
- 2 " FANCY FLANNELS.
- 1 " HABERDASHERY.

N. B.—Grey and White Cottons show a marked fall
in price.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
21 and 23 Wellington Street,
28 and 30 Front Street, } TORONTO.
Toronto, 20th Dec., 1867 37-ly

NEW FALL GOODS

JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
Wholesale Importers of
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY, &c.,
44 Yonge Street, Toronto. 37-ly

GEORGE BARBER & CO.,
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS
10 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO. 37-ly

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
HENDERSON & BOSTWICK,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
MEN'S FELT HATS,
Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw
Goods.
18 and 20 Wellington Street, Toronto.

COX & COMPANY,
Wholesale Importers of
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
and Manufacturers of
Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto. 44-ly

TORONTO.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCCERS
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
And Manufacturers of
BISCUITS, COFFEONERIES, &c., &c.,
Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,
42-2m TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published
every Morning at \$8 00 a year in advance.
The **WEEKLY LEADER** is published every Friday
at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected
news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural
Matter and Market Reports.
THE PATRIOT,
Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in
advance.
JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.
JAMES BEATY,
Proprietor,
63 King Street East,
Toronto. 42-ly

STEAM CONFECTIONARY WORKS
Established 1854.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.
WILLIAM HESSIN,
Manufacturer of
CONFECTIONARY & MEDICATED LOZENGES,
COMFITS.
Manufactured by steam machinery. Warranted Pure.
The Wholesale Trade supplied with
Candied Lemon Peel, Candied Orange Peel,
Candied Citron Peel.
This article guaranteed equal if not superior to
English Peels.
Very favourable terms offered to large buyers. 38-3m.

THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
NORRIS BLACK,
No. 18 King Street East, Toronto,
Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines.
The Manufacturing Company have lately made very
valuable improvements in the
No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,
which places it in advance of every other Machine for
Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their
NEW FAMILY MACHINE
is the most desirable Machine now offered to the
Public. Their Machines are the best for every pur-
pose for which a Machine can be used.
Norris Black is also Agent for the
NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.
A supply always on hand.
Address Box 1,101, Toronto. 41 ly

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF
FRENCH CHINA.
Hotels supplied.
72 Yonge Street, Toronto. 39-ly

TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.
ROBERT H. GRAY,
Manufacturer of
HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,
No. 43 Yonge Street,
Toronto, 37-ly

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

87 and 89 King Street East,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

Hold and offer at low prices, a well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Tweeds,	Flannels,
Hosiery,	Yarns,
Grey Domestic,	Twilled Sheeting,
Cotton Bags,	Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

44

G. H. FURNER & CO.,

Importers of

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS,

FELT HATS, MANTLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

King Street,

HAMILTON.

44-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.

E. MARTIN.

J. W. FERGUSON.

33-ly

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KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Have always on hand a full stock of Prints, Cottons, Woolens, Silk and Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Small-wares, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ALSO

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and General Groceries.

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JAMES SIMPSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-8m

G. J. FORSTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

HAMILTON, Ontario. 44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, Ontario. 44-ly

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44-ly HAMILTON, Ontario.

PERKINS & CLARK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,

46-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand. 46-ly

EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 38-ly

D. MOORE & CO.,

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware. Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and Machines. 44-ly

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

Agents for

British and Canadian Manufacturers,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

WOOL.

McKENZIE & McKAY,

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

and General Commission Merchants, keep constantly on hand all descriptions of Canadian and American Fleece and Pulled Wools. Advances made on Consignments. 37-ly

WOOL.

LONG & BISBY,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to. 38-ly

J. H. DAVIS & CO.,

WOOL DEALERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

13 King Street East, Hamilton,

Next Door to the Gore Bank.

J. H. DAVIS. H. BURKHOLDER.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. 36-ly

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the following Brands of Powder:

BLASTING F, FF, FFF, in kegs of 25 lbs. each.

CANNISTER POWDER,

In half-pounds, pounds, and six pound cannisters, of the following celebrated brands, D S, C R.

EXTRA SPORTING AND DIAMOND GRAIN.

Office No. 2 King Street,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

BENJAMIN CLARKE,
44-8m

JAMES WATSON,
Secretary. President.

FOSTER & GALBRAITH,

Manufacturers of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

HAMILTON, Ont.

44-ly

W. H. GLASSCO,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, FURS, &c.,
46-ly King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

KINGSTON.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large stock of TEAS. 39-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

LONDON—ONT.

BOWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street, opposite City Hall London, Ontario.

FREDERICK BOWLAND.

JAMES JOHNSON,
Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 48-ly

BRANTFORD, ONT.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great variety. Prices very low. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address,

WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford. 48-ly

BRANTFORD ENGINE WORKS
OF ALL SIZES
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL
PORTABLE
STEAM SAW MILLS
&c. &c.
C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.
48-ly

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C. W. 2-1f

OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all COMMUNICATIONS relating to Lighthouses, Light-Ships, Signals, Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, Enquiry into Causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and Granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c., Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects generally, for Canada, should be directed,

"Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Marine Branch,
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general Promotion of Fishery Interests, for Canada, should be addressed,

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Fisheries Branch
OTTAWA."

P. MITCHELL,

48-5 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1839.

QUEBEC.

THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Corner St Peter and Sous le Fort Streets. Quebec

A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand.

41-1y

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

St. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

QUEBEC.

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

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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

41-1y

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Steam Power Works at La Canardiere. 41-1y

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON

SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

10 King Street, St. Stephen, NB

ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL  COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World. 46-1y

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

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