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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

No. 23.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 376 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Linsed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 89 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 526 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE in stock and are receiving by
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz.:—
Ardence, John Bull, Onaida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrente; Frush, from Bordeaux; Courier du
Canada, from Marseilles; Sit from Havre, and Sea-
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations
of

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

Established 1863.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
382, 384, & 386 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-1

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

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

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

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

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

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON BONAFIELD &
Co.—Machine, Shoe, and Linen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c., &c.
W. HORNSELL & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.
GRO & WM WAITES—Cheap Shop Twines
WM CLARKE & SONS—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY—Lancashire Files and Tools
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

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

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c. N. 18 Lemoinse
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20-h March, 1865. 10-1y

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No. 605 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Podlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 25-ly

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

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

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

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

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ROBERT SEATH,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 19 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, Montreal. 31-ly

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

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay. D. L. Lockery. 5-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
 (Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.)

ATKINLEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 19 Anchor Buildings Kingston C.W. 47-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
 223, 225 & 227 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1876. 33-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, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
 SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANG HATS, PLUSH, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

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

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.
E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 MONTREAL,
 Is prepared to furnish

WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5/6c. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4c. per lb.
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.

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

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-ly

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

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

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

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
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PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 7 Custom-House Square. 33 ly

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 In Warehouse and for sale:
 11lds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
 Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herringe,
 Barrels Cod Oil,
 Qls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.
 And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"
 250 11ds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.
 No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.
 April 4, 1867. 1-ly

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

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

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 389 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

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11 Place D'Armes.

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and Foreign Patents, &c.
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PHILLIPS & CO.,
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THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

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BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
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131 Great St. James Street.

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

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G. B. MUIR, Manager.
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SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street

MONTREAL.

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Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

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SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

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26 St. Peter Street.

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

MCINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
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and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c. &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

W. C. WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-
PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange
BOSTON. 11

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

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IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, | Laces, | Spools,
White Shirtings, | Blouses, | Pins,
Regattas, | Handkerchiefs, | Needles,
Prints, | Fancy Dresses, | Tapes,
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Denim, | Parasols, | Combs,
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Orleans, | Table Oil Cloths, | Colognes,
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Cloths, | Jewellery, | Razors,
Tweeds, | Tea Trays, | Pocket Knives,
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Hosiery, | Pipes, | Chapelets,
Gloves, | Toys, | Crosses,
Braces, | Bag Purses, | 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.
361, 363, 365 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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GETHINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LeMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

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

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Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.

STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
 adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.

A large variety of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

Prices very low.

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HAVE FOR SALE,—

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

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

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85 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c

Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.

Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance, supplied at short notice.

OSHAWA SCYTHES, FORK & HOE COMPANY,

OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

made to order in any quantities.

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

All orders promptly attended to

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

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Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUITS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILNER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
 John Streets, Halifax,
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CHARVELL BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.

REFERENCES:

CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The Hon. T. H. Haviland, President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.
 ST JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants, George Thomas, Esq.
 BOSTON—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants; Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co., Merchants,
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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

Founded 23 years ago.

RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.

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

DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,

OR,

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Secretary,—P. WARDLAW.

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12-6m

WARDLAW MIDDLETON & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
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WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

Importers of General

DRY GOODS,

and Dealers in

CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,

19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,

AND

2, 4 & 6 ST. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

5-ly

DRY GOODS.

OGILVY & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

495 ST. PAUL STREET,

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Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.



Also Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

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AND

BERNARD'S GINGER WINE.

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,

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Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,000,000
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,250,000

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 Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.

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

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INSURANCE COMPANY
 Of Liverpool and London.

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

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

MONTREAL,

9-ly

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
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 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELIT^Y GUARANTEE

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 —MAY 1867—

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

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

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds.... \$16,271,675
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,200
 Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.

CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres. Bank of Montreal).
 DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank).

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,282,468.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANK RETURNS.
THE statement of Canadian Banks for the month of May is published, and will be found in another column.
 The following is a comparison of the liabilities and assets for that and the previous month:—

	April.	May.
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 9,006,225	\$ 8,444,787
Balances due to other Banks....	1,637,169	2,031,474
Deposits not bearing interest....	14,247,940	14,236,704
Deposits bearing interest.....	13,639,760	13,995,680
ASSETS.		
Specie, and Provincial Notes....	\$ 6,634,907	\$ 9,390,233
Landed property of Bank.....	1,625,309	1,612,497
Government Securities.....	6,227,095	6,474,942
Notes or Bills of other Banks....	1,641,421	1,813,751
Balances due from other Banks....	4,704,153	2,833,908
Notes and Bills discounted.....	47,904,806	48,219,816
Other debts.....	2,329,353	2,304,179

From the foregoing it will be noticed that Bank Note circulation has still further declined during the month to the amount of in round numbers, \$660,000. Deposits show an increase of \$350,000, chiefly in those of a permanent character drawing interest.

We note a very marked increase in the amount of specie and Provincial Notes, of over \$2,750,000. Of this increase more than \$2,000,000 appears to the credit of the Bank of Montreal. This institution appears to have been drawing against balances due to it by other Banks, probably selling sterling exchange at the high rates which have recently been current here and in the New York market.

The Bank of Commerce makes its first appearance in this statement, with a paid up capital of \$350,000, and deposits to about the same amount. Its discounts of nearly \$800,000 help to swell the total of the Notes and Bills discounted to \$48,219,816, or over \$200,000 more than they have ever been before.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month of May, 1867.

Revenue—Customs.....	\$520,037
Excise.....	202,821
Bill Stamp Duty.....	14,329
Post Office.....	80,416
Crown Lands.....	141,408
Miscellaneous.....	104,252
	\$1,063,357
Revenue for January.....	757,902
February.....	740,655
March.....	1,438,625
April.....	927,334
Total from Jan. 1, to May 31, 1867.....	\$5,926,403

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAIND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
 FRED. COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
 9-ly

Expenditure for May.....	\$367,273
January.....	937,636
February.....	709,780
March.....	495,820
April.....	665,921
	\$3,175,990

Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the five months.....\$2,750,413

The announcement is made in the *Canada Gazette*, that arrangements have been made for the exchange, with the least possible delay, of the Rifles now in possession of the volunteers, for Snider Enfield breech-loading rifles; and that depots of these rifles and of ammunition for the same will be formed at Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto and London, for distribution to the several corps throughout the Province.

Messrs. William Workman, Peter Redpath, William Macdonald, A. M. Delisle and A. McK. Cochran, give notice of application for a charter to incorporate a company under the name of "the St. Lawrence Glass Company," for the manufacture and sale of glassware in this city. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, of which \$25,000 are subscribed.

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, has been declared by the Bank of British North America, payable on and after July 6th. A bonus of 1/5 sterling per share will also be paid to the shareholders.

The following statement shows the amount of Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday the 6th June, 1867, and of the specie held for their redemption:—

	Notes in circulation.	Specie held.
At Montreal.....	\$2,186,482	\$477,466
At Toronto.....	1,043,218	243,333
	\$3,229,700	\$720,799

Debentures held by the Receiver General...\$8,000,000
 The proportion of specie to circulation at the above date was 22 1/2 per cent.

SILVER IN THE TOWNSHIPS.—A correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Sherbrooke, makes the following statements, and as we know him to be reliable, and have received the same information from other persons, they may be received as perfectly correct:

"I have just had the pleasure of examining a specimen of silver ore which has recently been taken from the copper mine, known as the "Griffith's Mine," about four miles from this place. It is on exhibition at the Eastern Township Bank, and is of remarkable richness, said to be equal to \$12,000 worth of silver per ton. It was taken from a vein of quartz of about four feet in width, which was struck at a depth of 140 feet from the surface. Several tons of the ore have been blasted out, all of which are very rich in silver, and the indications are that the vein is an extensive one. The mine was originally opened for copper, but was purchased some time since by an American Company, who have since been vigorously working the mine in the expectation of finding silver in paying quantities. Their discovery far exceeds their most sanguine expectations, the ore taken out being equal to the richest silver mines of Nevada."
 In haste, yours,
 'E. L. S.

CROWN LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE sixth annual report of the Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick has been issued, and while we can only come to the conclusion that great laxity, to say the least, has characterized the management of the public domain in time past, yet we gather from this report that a very material improvement has been made in the administration of the department, and some valuable suggestions are made for future guidance. The comparative receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending the 31st October, stand as follow

	1866	1865
Revenue from Crown Lands	\$1,143.32	14,480.19
Revenue from other sources	1,413.18	6,000.70
Total	\$2,556.50	20,480.89
Expenses	\$1,143.32	22,506.32
Balance	\$1,413.18	\$1,974.57

To this may be added the amount received for export duty, which in 1866 was 200,000, making the total revenue derived from the public lands \$106,626 1/2. The Surveyor-General remarks on the large amount of the outstanding balances due the Province, which on the 31st October, amounted to the very large sum of \$129,785.22. He recommends that measures be taken for realising, as fast as possible, or, failing that, that the grants should be cancelled. It appears that the quantity of ungranted land yet remaining in the Province is 7,672,773 acres—but there is probably almost as much more in the hands of private individuals not under cultivation. The first thing that strikes one on reading the report, is the disproportion between the money received on account of timber and lumber and that for the actual sale of the land, which, it may be presumed, are taken for actual settlement, and this disproportion is more apparent when the ridiculously low price at which lumber permits are granted is taken into consideration. The upset rate of mileage on timber berths is four dollars per square mile, and the Surveyor-General justly remarks — I am of opinion that "it is still far too low, and that a considerable increase in the rate might certainly be required for the "privilege of cutting and carrying away for a whole "year, whatever quantity, however great the licensee "may be able to find growing on six hundred and "forty acres of land." An upset price of, say, \$10 per "square mile would only increase the average rate "of stumpage to about 11c. per M. and \$25 per square "mile, or two times the present rate, would only in- "crease the stumpage to about 27c. per M. A very "low rate still, comparatively, when it is considered "that 75c per M on spruce, and \$1 to \$2 per ton on "pine, is received by the owners of private property. "It is argued that the too favourable terms "on which licenses can be got from the Crown, in- "duces waste and over production. I believe, for "these reasons, that a considerable increase in the rate "of mileage, without interference with the export "duty, is advisable, and would produce a far larger "revenue without in any way injuriously affecting the "trade." We think there can be no doubt of the "correctness of these views, and if acted upon, New "Brunswick will assuredly be enabled to derive a hand- "some revenue from her timber lands for many years to "come. The difference in the amount received for lum- "ber licenses, and for land sold to settlers, is, however, "partly explained by the fact of a system of paying for "lands by labor on the roads passing through them "having been introduced, but it is, after all, principally "owing to the insignificant amount of immigration which "has hitherto found its way into the Province. New "Brunswick has never been a favorite field for immigra- "tion; an idea of the excessive severity of the climate "has been prevalent, and its pre-eminent healthfulness, "and the fertility of the soil of the interior has been "overlooked. Yet there are few places in America, at "least, where the tiller of the soil meets with a surer "return for his labor, and its capabilities for raising stock "and for the cultivation of root crops, are unsurpassed. "The provisions of this "Labor Act" to which we have "referred may be briefly stated as follows:—Settlers by "labour" are merely required to do work in making "their own roads to the extent of sixty dollars for 100 "acres, (which is the largest quantity allowed to be "purchased under this arrangement), and pay the trifling "sum of three dollars in addition to the Commission- "er who superintends the labor, and renders an account "to the Government. The "grant," or title from "the Crown, then issues, as soon as it is certified that "the party has resided at least one year on his lot, and "cleared and cultivated not less than five acres thereof. "Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, we find "that only 449 persons applied and obtained approvals

to settle under the "Act," but it is satisfactory to know that in almost every instance settlers under the "Labour Act" have been successful—and one settlement is mentioned in which 4,000 acres are under cultivation, which six years ago was altogether unknown except to lumbermen.

THE BOOT ON THE WRONG LEG.

THE last two years have witnessed many moves by the United States Government, which, to say the least of them, annoyed and restricted international trade between us. Before ever the Reciprocity Treaty had its doom sealed by Mr. Seward's crafty policy, we had decisions made at Washington which clearly indicated a disposition to act quite irrespective of our interests. Then came the obnoxious order with regard to the importation of animals, on the plea that *Rinderpest* might be introduced across the lines, and not long afterwards one of the most enlightened and beneficial treaties which ever existed between two countries was swept away, to the injury by it of themselves and us.

Not content with this, however, the Federal Government has issued several orders at different times, interfering with our shipping interests. Our right to navigate Lake Michigan ceased with the Reciprocity Treaty. Vessels sailing under the British flag were restricted soon afterwards from trading between American ports, and all American Canals remain, as formerly, closed against us. Notwithstanding all these annoying circumstances, the Canadian Government has imposed very few restrictions upon Americans wishing to do business in this country, believing it to be our best policy to encourage trade as much as possible, but within a short time, an order in Council was passed, that all American vessels using those portions of the St. Lawrence exclusively belonging to us, should obtain a "permit" from the proper authorities to do so. In consequence of this, three American vessels were recently detained in the Lower St. Lawrence for not obtaining "permits," and were not allowed to proceed until they had obtained them.

This circumstance has dreadfully riled some of our Yankee Cousins—the New York press, in particular, having really "got its back up." The fire-eating *Her Id* has worked itself into quite a rage, and indulges in its rhodomontade about Canada, advising the Federal Government either to purchase or steal it without further delay. This "tempest in a tea-pot" has very little grounds to rest upon. We have a perfect right to control our own waters, and are determined to do so, quite irrespective of Br. thar Jonathan's threats. After the manner in which Mr. Seward has treated Canada of late years, the idea of raising a fuss because we have made it compulsory for American vessels sailing in our waters to procure a "permit," is exceedingly rich. We are only doing (to a very small extent) to our cousins, what they have done to us, and surely the old saw holds good "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." It would appear, however, that whilst our neighbours have no hesitancy about making all sorts of arbitrary enactments to restrict and cripple our trade, they view all things very differently when the boot is placed on the wrong leg!"

We heartily commend the action of our Government in this matter. Heretofore we think too much liberality has been shown towards the United States in regard to some of our trade regulations. Whilst they have been taxing our flour, wheat, animals, wool, &c., so as almost to shut us out of their markets, we have allowed them to sell to us almost as freely as before the Reciprocity ended. This course may be, as some argue, in accordance with sound principles of political economy, but it is decidedly not the best way to manifest our independence or secure a new treaty. As things are at present, our commercial policy towards the United States is liberal, whilst theirs is just the opposite. They have tried in various ways to bring home to us the fact that Canada could not prosper without our productions being admitted free into their markets, there being no such fact, they have only enabled us to prove to the world that we can prosper quite independent of them or their markets. They have put barrier after barrier in the way of our trade, but the very moment our Government acts on their own principles with regard to those parts of the St. Lawrence undeniably ours, that moment a great howl is raised by the *New York Herald* and kindred sheets.

So far as we are concerned, we say—let them howl!

on! Circumstances has shown that we cannot be "starved" into Annexation, nor should we be debarr'd by threats from doing what we conceive to be best for Canadian interests. If "permits" are disagreeable to American vessels, what shall be said of their marine enactments ten times as objectionable? We have followed but a very short distance in their footsteps, and surely they cannot condemn in us what they have done so much more extensively themselves. We are opposed to the Government doing anything which could be justly looked upon in the light of *retaliation*, particularly if the measures tended in any way to injure our own prosperity; but whatever measures may be considered for the good of Canada, should be adopted quite irrespective of American interests. They have shown no respect for ours, and we are under no obligation to take care of theirs.

The wisest policy for both countries, however, would be to adopt a species of free trade between each other. There can be no question of the fact, that close commercial intercourse is beneficial to both. Instead of acting as the United States has done of late, in placing barriers and restrictions in the way of international trade—or mutually playing at cross purposes—our best interests would be promoted by pursuing precisely the opposite policy. If this policy has not been acted upon heretofore, it is not the blame of this country. Our Ministers made every effort to secure a new Reciprocity Treaty. They even bid so high for it that it is questionable whether Parliament would have ratified their propositions; but all was unavailing, Congress was bent on bringing Canada to her knees. We were to be made to feel our dependence on American markets, and hence all our concessions to secure a new treaty were scoffed at. The Americans are entirely to blame for the present unsatisfactory state of matters, and if they are beginning occasionally to feel that "the boot is on the wrong leg," they know the remedy that is required. When they seek to apply it, they will find that Canada is willing to do her part fairly and squarely. *Until then, we must continue to "hoe our own row."*

A CURIOUS SUIT.

A CASE of considerable interest to the commercial public, came before the Court of Chancery at Cobourg, about ten days ago. The parties to the suit were the proprietors of the two rival Mercantile Agencies established in Canada—Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., being the plaintiffs, and Messrs. J. M. Bradstreet & Son, the defendants. The former appeared in Court, asking an injunction to prevent the latter from issuing a certain book, a large portion of whose contents, it was alleged, had been surreptitiously copied from a similar work published at great labour and cost by the plaintiffs. The defendants put in pleas substantially denying the charge, and several of the most eminent members of the Bar appeared before the Court at Cobourg, to make good their respective sides of the case.

A careful perusal of the evidence can hardly fail to carry conviction that the Messrs. Bradstreet & Son, or their agents, largely made use of the book of the plaintiffs in compiling their own. The evidence of numerous witnesses went to show that in August 1865, Dun, Wiman & Co., issued a reference book for the use of subscribers to their agency, which contained the names, credit, and standing, of the great bulk of the mercantile community of British America. During the January following, Messrs. Bradstreet & Son issued a similar work for the United States, which contained a large number of Canadian names, the number, spelling and standing, of which names corresponded as exactly with the book of Dun, Wiman & Co., as to make one nearly a transcript of the other. It was clearly proved that similar clerical errors appeared in both. Names which had been correctly spelled in the Bradstreet's work in 1865, and misspelled in Dun, Wiman & Co.'s, were found to be similarly misspelled in the Bradstreet volume issued a few months later. The names in numerous villages, on being compared with the two books, were found to agree exactly, both in number and spelling, even where the latter was inaccurate. The words "Apricot, C. W.," were said to have been inserted as a trap in the plaintiff's book, and they duly appeared in that of the defendants, although no such place exists. An effort was made to show that Messrs. Bradstreet & Son, had engaged proper parties to furnish the information required for their Reference book, but the testimony proving the

similarity between the two volumes was too overwhelming to leave much loop-hole for escape.

Finding that it was useless any longer to deny the charge of copying, the counsel of the defendants asked and obtained leave to amend their plea, which they did by urging that there was an absence of copyright in Dun, Wiman & Co's book. This pleading greatly changed the features of the trial, so far as the law is concerned, but as regards the equity of the matter, it affects it very little. The points which the public will consider mainly, are whether the defendants did surreptitiously copy the book of the plaintiffs as alleged, and if so, what right had they to make use for their own benefit of the labours and capital of others. On the strength of the information contained in their book regarding Canada, the Messrs. Bradstreet opened offices in the Province, and solicited and obtained subscribers, leaving altogether out of view the injury done to the plaintiffs. It was very unfair, to use the mildest term, to attempt to palm off on business men such a work as an original and reliable compilation prepared by themselves. If Mercantile Agencies deserve support at all, it is only when the highest honour, the utmost carefulness, and the sternest impartiality are exhibited by their managers. Where there is an absence of these qualities, they are an injury not an advantage.

We understand that the point regarding copyright, was to have been heard at Hamilton on Tuesday last. By some omission on the part of the printer, this precaution was not taken by Dun, Wiman & Co., which may perhaps prevent the court from deciding as it otherwise would do, but on the other hand, their counsel deny that their book was ever published in the ordinary sense of the term. We shall await the final decision with much interest.

THE CANADA CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

IN London, C.W., there is established a chemical factory, at which they are now making from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. daily of sulphuric acid, though the works are only in partial operation. The works are expected to be finished in July, when they will be able to make 8,000 to 9,000 lbs. of acid daily. The gentlemen composing the company are as follows: Messrs. William McMillan, George MacBeth, James M. P. P., Hon E. Leonard, M. L. C., who has been recently elevated to a Life Senator, W. Bowman, and Z. Smallman. White sulphuric acid is the chief article made at present; these gentlemen purpose going into the manufacture of other chemicals for which there is a demand in the New Dominion.

Of sulphuric acid alone, the Customs returns show that upwards of \$60,000 are consumed in the Province, and which has all hitherto been imported from the States. This company will not only be able in another month to supply all the demand in the Province, but have a large surplus over, which they intend to use up in other chemicals, as sulphuric acid is the starting point or base of nearly all chemical preparations.

Mr. H. W. Ireland has been appointed general agent for Montreal.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER PERSIA]

THERE has been a very decided improvement this week in the state of trade and credit. The continuance of cautious trading and moderate living for the past year has at last produced their natural effects. The money market has become exceedingly cheap, and this cheapness of money has, in its turn, reacted upon the stock market. The price of nearly all kinds of public securities has advanced in a very marked degree, and after the longest period of depression ever known, there has been a very quick and decided recovery. And this change has had its influence upon nearly every department of business. The tone is decidedly more hopeful and buoyant, and should we have an average harvest, the present cheapness of money is likely to last for many months. The bullion in the Bank of England is higher now than it has been for several years, and it is nearly as high as it ever has been; whilst in the Bank of France the amount held is unprecedentedly large, and is, indeed, greater than was ever held by one establishment at any former

period. The Bank of England was, therefore, fully justified in reducing its rate to 2½ per cent, and no doubt the Bank of France will now also reduce to the same figure.

The Board of Trade returns have been published, and whilst they show a falling off as compared with last year, there is a marked increase as compared with 1865. The falling off is also more nominal than real, and is chiefly caused by the diminished price of cotton. There is an actual increase in the quantity of cotton and cotton yarn exported. The following table gives the computed real value of the imports for the three months ending 31st March in the years under-noted.

	1867	1866	1865
Cotton. B stuffs. All others. Total.	12,120,000	7,642,000	21,763,000
1867	12,120,000	7,642,000	21,763,000
1866	17,903,000	6,144,000	22,022,000
1865	10,819,000	2,374,000	10,065,000

The following table gives the declared value of the exports for the four months ending 30th April in the years under-noted.

	1867	1866	1865
Manuf'd Cotton & Cotton Yarn.	22,116,000	34,072,000	50,187,000
All other Articles.	25,042,000	37,336,000	62,858,000
Total	16,630,000	31,071,000	47,707,000

The London and Westminster Bank, the largest monetary institution in Great Britain, excepting, of course, the Bank of England, is about to double its paid up capital. When the operation is completed the capital will be £2,000,000, and the reserve fund £1,000,000. As the liabilities of the Bank are about £23,000,000, this cannot be considered at all an undue proportion of capital. Indeed, for many years past, one of the sources of danger to trade in this country has been the small paid-up capital of the banks, and nothing would more tend to steady trade than a change in this respect. Shareholders can, indeed, scarcely expect to get with large capitals the same dividends as formerly, but the falling off would not be great, and would be fully compensated for by the greater stability of the bank, and the greater uniformity of the dividend.

Account of the exports of the principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to British North America. Four months ended 30th April, 1865, 1866, 1867.

	1865	1866	1867
Apparel and shawls, declared value	£ 52001	56 69	6063
Cotton manufactures, declared value	379353	661374	607307
Earthenware and porcelain, declared value	3869	5471	19180
Haberdashery and millinery, declared value	21959	31261	31011
Hardware & cutlery, knives, forks, &c., declared value	149289	214223	169431
Manufactures of German silver, Britannia metal, &c.	2501	5021	6017
Metals, Bar, angle, bolt and rod-iron, tons, declared value	49787	57155	56563
Railroad of all sorts, declared value	5912	10793	9426
Iron of all sorts, declared value	45986	88627	67074
Iron hoops, bullet plates, &c. tons, declared value	5727	8343	4642
Wrought iron of all sorts, tons, declared value	556	3262	4210
Tin plates, declared value	852	3948	2872
Salt, tons, declared value	10367	37776	26608
Woolen and worsted manufactures, cloths of all kinds, Duffets and Remonettes of wool, unmix'd or mixed with other material, yards, declared value	3491	5071	2731
Carpets and Druggets, yards, declared value	6388	6257	12326
Worsted stuffs of wool only and of wool mixed with other material and valent-coatings, yards, declared value	7916	9132	18556
	42301	4665	34620
	13162	23240	16422
Carpets and Druggets, yards, declared value	72674	90367	68911
Worsted stuffs of wool only and of wool mixed with other material and valent-coatings, yards, declared value	6929	97815	74410
	74570	18325	12865
	9343	22039	15640
	118354	106179	91520
	56362	73621	42020

An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes (including their repeated voyages), from and to British possessions in North America. Four months ended 30th April, 1865, 1866, 1867.

	1865	1866	1867
From B. N. America, entered	112	61701	148
To do do cleared	269	189211	321

An account of the computed real value of the imports and exports of Gold and Silver bullion and specie, for the five months ending 30th April.

	1865	1866	1867
Gold	16848	15427	9022
Silver	762	507	50335
Total	16848	16189	9509

An account of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in North America. Quarter ended 31st March, 1865, 1866, 1867.

	1865	1866	1867
Quantities of goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland -	£627,976	£1,032,990	£746,310

	1865	1866	1867
Timber and Wood, Deals, Battens, or other wood sawn or split.	36683	36683	36683
Doals, Battens, or other wood	7366	7366	7366
Wheat	221	221	221
Wheatmeal and Flour	11353	613	632

Computed real value of principal articles imported from British North America:—

	1865	1866	1867
Wheat	931	1151	629
Wheatmeal and Flour	553	307	629
Timber and Wood, Deals, Battens, or other wood sawn or split	20310	29121	11940
Doals, Battens, or other wood not sawn or split	17081	13167	3127

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

	May 29, 1867.	May 22, 1867.	May 29, 1866.
Public Deposits	8,843,000	8,685,000	6,189,000
Private Deposits	17,300,000	17,185,000	20,467,000
Government Securities	12,883,000	12,886,000	10,895,000
Other Securities	18,883,000	19,122,000	23,347,000
Notes in Circulation	22,929,000	22,771,000	26,019,000
Bullion	20,417,000	19,664,000	11,870,000
Reserve	12,128,000	11,853,000	869,000

The change in the position of the Bank since this time last year is very remarkable. The rate of discount was last reduced to 2½ per cent. in 1862, and the following are the figures of that return:—

	1862
Public Deposits	£5,430,000
Private Deposits	17,200,000
Government Securities	10,853,000
Other Securities	20,238,000
Notes in Circulation	21,816,000
Bullion	17,056,000
Reserve	9,890,000

It will be seen that the present return is considerably more favourable than this. June 1, 1867.

[PER CHINA.]

THERE is a continued ease in the money market, and a more sanguine feeling in almost every department of business. The accumulation of bullion in the Bank of England and the Bank of France still continues, and should the present rate of increase continue for a very few weeks, the amount held in the two establishments will be £50,000,000 stg. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent., and there is now every prospect of a long continuance of cheap money.

There has been an immense improvement in the price of all classes of securities within the past fortnight. After each of the former great panics, this recovery took place within a few months, but on this occasion it was not till a full year had elapsed that the recovery in the price of all the securities, other, of course, than Consols, fairly set in. It may reasonably be hoped that the last of the indiscriminating, and all but universal distrust consequent upon the panic, has been experienced, and that the only remnant of the great disaster will be found in the winding up of the ruinous concerns whose reckless trading so largely caused the panic.

The state of trade here must, however, continue to be largely influenced by the position of our best customer, the United States of America. Till they have resumed specie payment, and adopted a rational tariff, we can have no sound trade with them, and although it would be possible to do without the American trade altogether, still it is now so important an item that it must influence, to some extent, our entire business relations. It is likely, indeed, that this year's trade will be with the exception of last year, the largest on record, and with the caution which now exists, it should be one of the most profitable, and, no doubt, before long we may again expect to see the trade of the country presenting, year by year, its usual increase over the preceding ones.

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

	June 5, 1867.	May 29, 1867.	June 6, 1866.
Public Deposits	9,198,000	8,843,000	6,660,000
Private Deposits	17,187,000	17,300,000	20,207,000
Government Securities	12,866,000	12,886,000	10,818,000
Other securities	18,874,000	19,883,000	23,372,000
Notes in Circulation	23,179,000	22,929,000	25,453,000
Bullion	20,254,000	20,417,000	13,279,000
Reserve	12,776,000	12,128,000	2,826,000

June 8, 1867

THE WOOL SEASON.—A few of the early clips of wool have arrived in the city, and a lively market is shortly anticipated, the expectation being that the receipts this season will be larger than ever before. The opening price is unusually low, being 28 cents in bills, and 29 cents in silver. The demand will doubtless be active, but sellers may not expect to realize at any time any approach to the prices of last year. The commodity is at a low price in the States, and a general decline in woolen goods has been experienced during the past six months, and competition will not overcome this effect.—Hamilton Times.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, MAY 1867.

EVERY hour increases the charms of the exhibition, and every train arrives overloaded with anxious visitors to the "World Fair. Paris is now filled beyond proper accommodation, and the family or the individual who has not secured lodging and food beforehand, will probably get neither the one nor the other without difficulty. In a word, the houses are all full—private and public. The hotels and restaurants are crowded to suffocation and to obtain a seat at a decent table is a task as difficult as that of securing one in the House of Commons; while, truth to tell, if you can't afford to be overcharged, you had far better (at all events for the present) abstain from visiting the Exposition Universelle.

In my last I promised you a glimpse of the reserved garden, and I will briefly endeavour to give you a short sketch of this delightful spot, which is separated from the rest of the grounds by a high railing, executed with good taste. On my first entering I could scarcely believe my eyes. Six months ago, I had walked on the spot a dirty, muddy plain, a spot not adapted for the drilling of troops since it presented a dead level, without a tree or even a ditch to break the waste. The garden before me presented many rocks and hills, clothed, dotted with firs and other plants, ivy creeping through the stones, parasitic plants hanging down in clusters, while up the rugged and broken steps cut in the rock, or along the well gravelled paths winding up the hill, firs, ferns, and flowers, spring forth as though they had been here planted for many years, while in some cases conservatories or mimic ruins crowned the hill, from which the eye looked down and beheld an undulating surface on every side, superbly covered by the greenest grass I ever beheld, cropped and kept with the most scrupulous care. These slopes are, by first-rate horticultural skill, made to appear interminable, and are filled with lakes and fountains, while cascades pour down every rocky crag, and hill-paths islands dot every sheet of water. A stream some six feet deep serpentine through the ground from one end to the other, over which the most elegant rustic bridges are thrown. The Empress's summer-house is placed close to the orchestra and beyond it stands the establishment of a world-famed glacier. In every point in which a statue can dominate with good taste; in every retired nook in which a cooling fountain may attract, you are sure to find one. The manner in which this wonderful garden is laid out throws all former efforts into the shade. Even our own respected horticultural architect Sir Joseph Paxton, would, had he seen this, have confessed that it surpassed Chisworth, Woburn Grounds, and Birkenhead Park—his three noblest efforts. No wonder, then, that I was struck on my entrance with the beauty of the scene, lit up by a brilliant sun and enhanced by the fine strains of a military band, which plays here daily.

On examination, I found the seeming piles of rock to have been hollowed out inside, and most romantic grottoes (or caverns) formed by them, from the roofs of which well displayed stalactites were hanging, of every length, and apparently every age, so well imitated that the English traveller might, without any very great stretch of imagination, fancy himself wandering again through one of the fine caves in Derbyshire. Large fissures are here and there, through which the cascade pouring down might be seen, while in large recesses, lit from the top, and glazed with thick plate glass, both fresh and salt water continuously pour in, serving to supply a living flesh of every kind and sort, viewed, as it were, below the surface of the stream, and showing mimic rocks and craggy bottoms, amongst which the piscatory tribe most frequently grubbed for food or recreation. Of these grotto-like Aquaria there are several through the reserve, which not only serve to amuse the visitor, but afford a cool retreat in summer. There are at least a dozen superb greenhouses and conservatories, which display the most splendid show of rare flowers, there are numerous plants blooming in the open air, and shrubs of the most exquisite beauty. But it would require the education of a botanist, the taste of a universal florist, to describe them. I therefore merely mention them and, ascending a winding path, arrive at the great conservatory, a building perfect in itself, and stocked with a collection of trees and flowers which would drive a real judge of such matters into ecstatic delight. The dome which surrounds the body of the conservatory is, at least 60 feet high, and this affords room for the display of some of the finest specimens of palms, aloe, and other Eastern trees in Europe. There is also an aviary and aquarium, and a fine statue of the Empress Eugenie, but the gem of all—I think I may go so far as to call it the triumph of the garden—is a batch of azaleas, which have gained the first prize exhibited here by Messrs. Vitch & Co. of St. Johns Wood, London. An additional entrance, richly ornamented with a superb bronze fountain, is being added to this already magnificent conservatory, which, by-the-by, is entirely covered with a new sort of Venetian blind, or semi-shutter, recently patented, which, while excluding the rays of the sun, admits the warmth required. But to prolong half the claims of this lovely spot, a spot reserved for the better classes, the entrance fee being half a franc, I am aware that I should require, to afford me proper space, every column of the Montreal Gazette, and even then I feel I had not fully described its various attractions.

We will now visit the Russian stables, where each animal is placed in a horse box and entirely tended by Russian grooms. The horses are I believe, twenty-six in number, and I have seldom seen a finer collection. They are all powerful horses—not a show nor goading among them. A special catalogue gives you the breeding of each, but as the French author—probably unable to do otherwise—gives all the technical terms in the Russian language, I find it impossible to give those details to your readers. Suffice it to say, the show is highly creditable. They are all, more or less, great weight carriers, of splendid forms, and immense musculature.

lar development. Their necks are thick and their eyes bright, but to me they are, one and all, too heavy in the shoulder, and, though capable of carrying the heaviest load, though powerful in draught, yet far from safe in trotting. They vary in height from 14-2 to 17 hands. As cart horses, or for any slow work, they are invaluable. They have enormous barrels, and would, I fancy, be far from comfortable to bestride. A person unaccustomed to ride these horses, when compelled to do so, might well fancy he was called on to play the part of Silenus mounted across a wine cask. The great beauty of these animals is the fact that they may be fed for a mere trifle. They eat anything or everything, and thrive on even scant food. The greater number of them are already sold. There are also a couple of Russian greyhounds well worth seeing. They are rough-haired, and stand about three feet high, and are said to be very swift. In their cage they seem to indulge almost always in perpetual sleep. Thus closely confined, it is perfectly impossible to speak of their qualities in the field. Near these animals is a large bakery where Austrian bread is continually baked and beyond it the gallery of Belgian pictures exhibited in a handsome building erected for their display. Going on you generally see a large crowd struggling to enter Coster's (of Amsterdam) diamond cutting establishment. The whole operation is gone through before your eyes. But it is so dirty-looking and so noisy and so slow—I confess I saw nothing about it worth recording. So I next visited the C'eeche in the French Park. This is an establishment where several nurses continually attend to receive babies who may be left there. There are beds all round the room, and cradles at intervals. The nurses tend the children with most scrupulous care, and the mothers may here leave them with the greatest confidence. The present building is supposed to be the representation of more than one creche in the Provinces, where a parent is glad to leave her child while going to market or working in the fields. It is a highly useful institution. There is a magnificent peal of bells which are intended (so it is said) for the Cathedral at Quebec. I visited a very large building, and found a very simple and ingenious machine, worked by hand, in full operation. I tested it. I gave my name and address. It took two minutes only to compose them in very fine type. Placed at once in the press, in one minute more it struck off one hundred cards, which were instantly fitted in an ornamental case—that is to say, I had my visiting card copied quite equal to engraving. I saw one hundred struck off. They were packed and handed to me, and the whole operation occupied exactly three minutes and a-half. The cost 3s 3d. The Continental Theatre is a very fine building, but the many difficulties in finding a polychrome troop of actors has hitherto delayed its opening. In the centre of a lake stands a superb light-house, nightly lit up and seen throughout the Channel Islands. It has been purchased by the inhabitants of Jersey, who intend erecting it as soon as it can be removed to the Dover rock, near Paris. There is an enormous photographer's establishment, a French gun-shop, a restaurant, several show shops, a romantic ruin, and a very fine collection of electromagnets in this park. But those and all others I must show in my next letter, as I have slightly exceeded my limits.—Correspondence Gazette.

COAL IN PRINCE EDWARD.—A friend furnishes us with the following important information. Yesterday in digging a well upon lot 77 in the second concession of Amoliaburg, on Mr. Daniel F. Way's farm, three miles from Redversville, on the road to Mr. Roblin's mills, a seam of coal four feet in thickness was struck at a depth of four feet from the surface; specimens were taken out, and sent by Over. Roblin, Esq., to a competent authority to have it tested. Mr. Roblin intends sinking a shaft immediately on a lot he owns along side Way's. The village blacksmith pronounces it first-rate coal. As might be expected, there is a good deal of excitement among our usually staid and sober neighbours, and they are already instituting comparisons as to the merits of gold and coal. What say the geologists to this last discovery? Will it astonish them as much as the "impossible" gold in Madoc.—County of Perth Herald.

NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO PARIS.—The London Agent says: "The new route to Paris, by way of Thames Haven and Boulogne, is now in full operation, and the results of the month's experiments lead the directors to anticipate a prosperous season when this May winter shall have passed away. Up to the present time the number of excursionists to the Paris Exhibition has been much smaller than the most sanguine promoter could have dreamed, thanks chiefly to the uncertainty of the weather. All routes have, therefore, suffered in common. The Thames Haven route comes into efficient working just at a time when it may reasonably expect the full benefit of the public patronage. The passenger starts from Fenchurch street in a fast train. Thames Haven is reached in an hour and twenty minutes, the only stoppage being at Tilbury to take up passengers. The voyage from the pier at Thames Haven to Boulogne occupies an average of five hours and a half, but varies slightly according to weather and tide. Three and a half hours are spent in getting clear of the Thames, and between leaving the white cliffs of England and the arrival at Boulogne there are two hours on the clear Chan of the Northern of France Railway, are timed to suit the boats at Boulogne, whence the journey to Paris occupies five and a half hours, making a total from Fenchurch street to Paris of thirteen hours.

The fares to Paris are arranged into eight classes. Four of them are single fares, available for three days with the object of allowing the passengers to stop at Boulogne, and are 16s., 18s., 21s., and 25s. The remaining four—return fares, available for fourteen days—are 21s., 23s., 26s., and 48s. Return tickets to Boulogne,

available for one month, are issued at a fare and a half, and other advantages are offered to suit the convenience of children under ten years of age."

HEAVY FAILURES IN CHICAGO.—A private despatch from Chicago, received in this city to-day, says: "It is reported that four heavy failures occurred in this city to-day, owing to the decline in corn—N.Y. Evening Post.

LARGE BUSINESS IN EGGS.—The Galt Reformer says Mr. James Hunter, produce dealer, Galt, shipped from that station since Monday of last week for the American market 80,000 dozen of eggs, worth with packing about \$9,000. The duty paid to Uncle Sam was \$800 in gold. Mr. H. has shipped in all this season over \$15,000 worth.

FALL WHEAT IN SIMON.—The Barrie Examiner is pained to state that a great deal of the seed wheat planted in the Townships of Oro and Medonta last fall has been ploughed up and spring wheat planted in its stead, owing to the fact of its being badly winter killed. However, the fall wheat on the whole, in the County, will be an average crop, as it looks healthy and well in most of the other townships in this County.

COMPETITION OF SHIPBUILDERS.—We are glad to hear that the Lords of the Admiralty have invited all shipbuilders or designers to send in designs of men of war for the consideration of their lordships. No proceeding could be better adapted than this to supply our navy with the very best possible ships, and this step is well timed, the first of many which will have a similar tendency as regards other matters of supply. Certain necessary stipulations are made, which it is unnecessary to repeat here, as those desirous of competing can obtain all requisite information from the Admiralty. A new light and a new spirit seems to be dawning at the Admiralty, and we are rejoiced to welcome it.—United Service Gazette.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Mr. George W. Perkins, a practical miner, who has been employed for the last four weeks in prospecting, examining quartz, and staking shafts on lots in Elzevir and Madoc, has just returned and states that he found gold in quartz on Lot 15 in the 1st concession of Elzevir, and also on part of Lot 7 in the 5th concession of Madoc, known as the McIntosh lot. In order that the reality of the report should not be questioned, Mr. Perkins went before A. H. Wallbridge Esq., a commissioner, &c., and made affidavit to the above facts.—Belleville Intelligence.

GOLD CRUSHING.—We understand that Mr. P. Turley, of Frankford, has succeeded in obtaining four acres of part of lot 17, at El Dorado, from the Government, where he has commenced the erection of crushing works on an extensive scale. Mr. Turley has secured the services of Mr. Albert Marsh, who has just returned from California, and who has had a large practical experience in this kind of business. Some of the machinery is already on the ground, and the Messrs. Brown, of Belleville, are completing at their foundry the remainder, which will be ready in a few days. Mr. Turley deserves credit for his enterprise, and we hope he will be rewarded with abundant success. The gold crushing machine will be in operation in a few days, when we will know how the quartz will turn out.—Belleville Intelligence.

THE WATERLOO "OIL" WELL.—The "Cataract Oil Company" has been resting on its oars for a short time past, so that the hole in the ground at Waterloo has not been recently deepened. A number of the tax payers of the county have petitioned the County Council to assist in the prosecution of the work, in the hope that oil will yet be struck, and, if so, the County greatly benefited thereby. The committee on county property reported to-day in favour of applying \$1,000 to assist the company in boring down 1,000 feet, presuming that the required fluid will be forthcoming at that depth, if at all. The grant was carried by more than a two-thirds vote of the Council. The work will probably be resumed again at once. The company requires only twenty cents a foot of this county grant as the work proceeds, and if oil is struck at a less depth than 1,000 feet, the grant to be in proportion.—Kingston News.

THE RICHARDSON MINE CASE.—This case, which has been the topic of conversation for some months past, has at length been terminated, by the rival parties coming to terms and mutually agreeing to enter into partnership, and working the mine jointly. The terms upon which this arrangement has been effected are, as near as we can learn, as follows:—

The Richardson Mine property is divided into three parts. The mine itself, with a certain portion of land, together with the buildings erected and land since obtained, are to be held at a stock value, to be owned jointly by Messrs. Lombard and Hardin and the Belleville Company. The land lying to the east of the mine, containing about six acres, is to be owned by the Belleville Company, and the land to the west of the mine, about six acres, to be the property of Messrs. Lombard and Hardin. The mineral right of Mr. Powell over the balance of the farm to be held in common by the Belleville Company and Messrs. Lombard and Hardin. Each party to pay their own costs, and the Belleville Company to pay a certain consideration for their share in the property. This agreement was made a decree in Chancery this morning when the Court opened in Cobourg.

This vexed question of ownership having been now set at rest, we expect ere long to hear of work being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and a new impetus given to mining operations in Madoc and adjacent townships.—Daily Intelligence, 11th.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. June 15, 1867.

THERE is but little change to report in the general business of the week. The anticipated relief in the money market is long in coming, and generally speaking, trade is certainly duller than at the corresponding period of last year. It seems that the "hiatus" caused by the collapse of the Westmoreland Bank will be soon more than filled, as in addition to the new St. John Bank alluded to in our last report, bills have passed the Legislature for the establishment of two others of smaller capital, one called the Northern Bank, which we believe is to be in Miramichi, and the other the Eastern Bank, in Westmoreland. Whether these are all bona-fide affairs, or whether they have been started in anticipation of some prospective advantage to be derived from obtaining their charters from the local legislature previous to going into consideration remains to be seen. The announcement that the Canadian government had prohibited the exportation of spirits in bond to the Lower Provinces until after the 30th Inst. has nipped in the bud a pretty heavy speculation, and there is now but little prospect of making money out of any differences in customs or excise duties between the Provinces.

The shipping arrivals of the week comprise two vessels from Liverpool with general cargoes, four from Portland with flour, one from Barbadoes with sugar, and one from Charente with brandy, besides the Boston and Portland steamers, and a large number of vessels in ballast.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week show eleven vessels for ports in Great Britain with deals and four for United States ports with boards. There is an ample supply of tonnage offering, and freights have experienced a still further decline from last week's rates. This is a favourable circumstance for shippers, but rates are now so low, that owners of vessels must find it difficult to meet expenses. The demand for our lumber in the United States markets is very slack, and but little is at present going forward. The export duty question has been so far settled as to continue the exemption of the port of St. Stephens from its operations in so far as regards lumber cut on the river St. Croix. In all other parts of the Province it remains as before. With reference to the claims of the Americans for the exemption of their lumber from these duties, we cannot but think that it is altogether unreasonable to expect that while our lumber is burdened with so heavy a discriminating duty in their markets, we should relieve their lumber brought down the St. John, from a duty which we pay ourselves. This export duty is one of the weapons we can hold to procure reciprocity, or at least some degree of equality in matters of trade, and to give it up without ample consideration would be a great mistake. We make the following freight quotations:—

Deals to Liverpool	57s 6d to 58s 9d
" to London	55s 0d to 57s 0d
" to Bristol Channel	62s 6d
" to Cork Quay	65s 0d
" to West coast of Ireland	72s 6d
Boards to Boston	\$4 00
" to New York	5 00
" to North Side Cuba	6 75

Spruce logs sell readily at \$5.50 to \$6 00 per M, according to quality, and sapling pine at from \$4.00 to \$7.00.

FLOUR.—The flour market is utterly paralyzed, and it appears as though no amount of concession was sufficient to tempt purchasers. The receipts of the week have been about 3000 bbls., a quantity far in excess of sales. Under these circumstances it is difficult to give reliable quotations, and those of to-day must be regarded as nominal.

Extra \$10, Strong Superfine \$9 to \$9 25, Superfine \$8 50 to \$8 75; Middlings \$8.75; Oatmeal maintains its prices, though the sales are not large, and is still quoted at \$7.25 to \$7 50.

Provisions are without any noticeable change. In groceries we have to notice an auction sale of a cargo of sugar from Barbadoes which realized 5½c to 5½c in bond.

Another new steamer has been placed on the River St. John, called the "Rothesay." Her dimensions are 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold. The main saloon is 176 feet long, and is handsomely fitted and furnished. She is fitted with a single beam engine of 42in. cylinder and 11 feet stroke, which together with the boilers were supplied by Messrs. Fleming & Humbert. The boat was built by Messrs. Oliva of Carleton, for the Messrs. Tuset of this city. On her trial trip she made 18 miles an hour with 25 pounds of steam.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., June 20th, 1867.

BUSINESS generally unchanged. Flour market very unsettled, prices further declined, demand still very small, and reliable quotations difficult. Strong Superfine, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Superfine, 48 to \$8 25. Some inferior qualities at auction to-day realized \$6 60 to \$7.75. Ship "America," from New York to this port, on the rocks at Partridge Island, during a fog, and will probably be a total loss.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16, 1867.

BUSINESS during the month of May has not been of an active character, yet it will not contrast unfavorably with the corresponding period of last year, if we take our imports and exports as a guide; but this is scarcely a fair criterion to judge by. Money has been so tight the past twelve months, that speculation in various ways has been retarded. Mechanics, contractors, and labourers, have suffered from this cause, also small shopkeepers and parties with limited means. Again the fisheries were not remunerative last year, which of course has crippled the resources of the fishermen, and left them in a great measure dependant upon the supplying merchants, for the necessary advances for prosecuting the summer's voyage. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has also entailed serious inconvenience and loss to our fishermen and merchant marine. We may consider a portion of the past and present year as a season of adversity; but we confidently look forward to the birth of the "New Dominion" as the harbinger of prosperity.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is a great falling off in the imports of flour, as the annexed statement will show. This arises in a great measure from the high prices ruling, also the large consumption of rye flour and corn meal—our operative population had to substitute the latter—good flour being beyond their reach. We note the receipt of 1,497 bbls rye last month. No imports in 1866 again. The imports of corn meal for May, show an increase over the corresponding period last year of 10,102 bbls and 900 bags. The receipts of corn have decreased 3,576 bushels, but the imports of the preceeding month were largely in excess. There is an increase of 415 bbls in oatmeal. Bread, in May 1866.—The imports amounted to 6,565 boxes and 141 barrels from United States. No imports during last month.

Breadstuffs have ruled high since the commencement of the year, and although we have had to pay dear rates for flour, had we been dependant upon the United States for this article, our case would have been infinitely worse. But thanks to the transit afforded by the Grand Trunk Company, a considerable saving has been effected by consumers in the "staff of life."

PORK, BEEF, AND LARD.—The imports for the past month show an excess of 1,136 bbls, as compared with the same period last year, whilst beef has fallen off 195 bbls, and lard has increased by 85 kgs.

BUTTER.—The imports have increased 554 packages over May of last year. 652 packages came from Canada. No receipts for the corresponding period last year. The exports to West Indies show an excess of 608 pkgs.

CODFISH.—The receipts for May show a decrease of 1,146 qtls, as compared to same month last year. The exports to West Indies have fallen off 4,273 qtls, whilst those to United States have increased 170 qtls.

SCALE FISH.—The exports to West Indies show an increase of 1,126 qtls, whilst those to United States have decreased 3,343 qtls.

PICKLED FISH.—Herring.—There has been a marked falling off in the receipts for the past month amounting to 3,407 barrels. Alewives increased 130 barrels, and mackerel 87 barrels. The total exports, except salmon which is exactly equal, show an excess of 1,139 bbls herring; 2,038 bbls mackerel; 411 bbls alewives; over May of last year.

SMOKED HERRING.—The receipts for the past month show an increase of 704 boxes. The exports to West Indies have fallen off 549 boxes. 1,832 boxes have been shipped to Canada.

OILS.—There has been a considerable increase in the imports over May of the past year. The exports of cod oil are 61 casks in excess. 29 casks were shipped to Canada in May 1866—against 263 casks same month 1867.

SPICERY.—The imports have decreased for the past

month as compared to same period in 1866, 646 lbs, 45 tics, 573 bbls. The exports compare favourably, those of May 1866, being slightly in excess but shipments to Canada during last month have increased about 50 per cent.

MOLASSES.—The imports have fallen off in May 1867, 307 puns, but increased 24 tics, and 33 bbls. The exports for May 1866-1867 are nearly equal, the increase for the past month being only 36 puns and 16 tr. Only 6 puns were shipped to Canada in May last year, against 251 puns, 14 tics, 17 barrels for last month.

RUM.—There has been a falling off on the imports of 297 puncheons, 31 tierces, 23 barrels during the past month—and also a decrease in the exports of 93 puns, 2 tics, 9 bbls.

SALT.—There is a great decrease in the imports of salt for the past month, as compared with May of last year. We are 5,627 tons short, but this will be nearly counterbalanced by arrivals since 1st Inst.

You will perceive from the above and annexed statements, that our trade with Canada has vastly increased. A few days will see us one people, when we hope an impetus will be given to trade in all parts of the New Dominion.

FLOUR.—The total imports during May 1867, 9,994 bbls, against 19,204 bbls during the same period in 1866, the receipts are as follows.

	1866.	1867.
From Canada	5,449	7,751
" United States	13,755	2,243
	19,204	9,994

Decrease in total imports in 1867 of 9,210 bbls.

RYE.—The total imports for May 1867, are 1,497 bbls, viz 700 bbls from Canada, and 797 barrels from United States. No receipts of rye during the month in 1866.

CORN.—Receipts for the month, 14,201 bushels, all from United States, against 18,080 bushels last May, of which 17,000 bushels were from Canada, and 1,080 from United States. Decrease in 1867, 3,875 bush.

CORN MEAL.—The total receipts for the month are 12,020 bbls, 900 bags all from United States; against 1,918 bbls in 1865.

	Bbls.
From Canada	350
" United States	1,668
	1,918

Increase in total imports in 1867 over 1866, of 10,102 bbls, and 900 bags.

OATMEAL.—The receipts during the month have been 500 bbls, viz 75 bbls from Prince Edward's Island, and 422 from outports of Nova Scotia. The imports for May 1866 are 915 barrels, viz:

	Bbls.
From Canada	700
" Prince Edward's Island	131
" Nova Scotia outports	77
	915

Decrease during May 1867, of 415 bbls.

BREAD.—Total imports May 1866, are 6,665 boxes, and 141 bbls from the United States. No imports during the month of May this year.

POTATOES.—The imports for May 1867, are 16,766 bush, against 27,316 bush in 1866. The receipts were as follows:—

	1866.	1867.
From Prince Edward's Island	28,516	12,566
" Nova Scotia outports	1,800	4,200
	27,316	16,766

Decrease in imports during May 1867 10,550 bush.

OATS.—Total imports May 1867, are 1,9685 bush, and in 1866, 39,331 bush, as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From Prince Edward's Island	33,411	18,370
" Nova Scotia	970	495
" Canada	5,950	919
	39,331	19,685

Decrease in 1867 of 19,646 bushels.

PORK.—The imports during the past month have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From Prince Edward's Island	160	820
" United States	300	282
" Nova Scotia	535	1,029
	995	2,131

Being an increase in 1867, of 1,136 bbls.

BEEF.—Imports for month, 185 bbls; against 350 bbls same period last year—

	1866.	1867.
From Nova Scotia	170	129
" Prince Edward's Island	40	80
" United States	170	26
	380	135

Being a falling off of 195 bbls for May 1867.

LAND—Total imports May 1867, 531 pkgs, and in 1866, 433 pkgs, as follows:

	1866.	1867.
United States	376	79
Canada	12	121
Nova Scotia	89	87
Prince Edward's Island	60	248
	433	621

Increase in 1867, 85 pkgs.

BETTER—Imports during month, 1,37 pkgs, against 423 pkgs last year.

	1866.	1867.
Canada	572	572
United States	84	13
Prince Edward's Island	21	135
Nova Scotia	318	337
	423	1,037

Showing an increase this year of 554 pkgs.

The exports during the same period are as follows.

	Pkgs.
To West Indies in 1866	77
To West Indies in 1867	685

Showing an increase in exports this year of 6.8 packages.

CODFISH.—The imports during the month were as follows; 50 qtls from Newfoundland, 88 do from Prince Edward Island, 360 do from Gaspe, and 922 do from our own outports. And during the same period last year from Newfoundland, 293 qtls; from Gaspe, 1013 qtls; and from our own outports, 1200 do, being, in all, for 1866, 2056 do; for 1867, 1370 do; being a decrease in 1867 of 1146 do in our imports

The exports during the same period were—

	Tons.	Drums.	Boxes.	Half-boxes.
In 1866 to West Indies	4397	1213	2462	1741
In 1867 do	3159	582	2616	1153

The exports to United States were, in 1866, 280 qtls; in 1867, 470 do, being an increase of 170 qtls in 1867.

SCALEFISH.—The exports for the month are as follows:—

	Tons.	Drums.	Boxes.	Half-boxes.
1866, to West Indies	489	72	109	1
1867, do	663	527	8	1

PICKLED FISH.—The receipts for the month have been as follows:—In 1866, Herring, from Newfoundland, 3880 bbls, and from our own outports, 454 do; being 4334 bbls in all; and during May, 1867, Herring, from Newfoundland, 739 bbls; from Nova Scotia, 168 do. Alewives, from Nova Scotia, 139 bbls; Mackerel, from Nova Scotia, 87 bbls;—a total of 927 bbls Herring, 130 do Alewives, 87 do Mackerel; a decrease in the receipts of Herring for 1867 of 3107 bbls, and an increase in the receipts of Alewives and Mackerel of 139 and 87 bbls respectively. The exports as follows:—

	West Indies.	United States.	Canada.
1866.	4839	4219	1453
1867.	194	631	44
Mackerel	622	1923	190
Salmon	23	15	22

The total exports this year as compared with May, 1866, are as follows:

	1866.	1867.	Increase in May, 1867 of
Herring	4839	5778	1139 bbls.
Mackerel	721	2759	2038 "
Alewives	164	575	411 "
Salmon	37	37	"

In 1866 the shipment of Herrings to West Indies exceeded those of 1867 by 630 bbls, while in 1867 the shipments to United States amounted to 1458 bbls, and to Canada 391 bbls; none were shipped to those countries during May, 1866. The shipments of Mackerel to West Indies show an increase this year of 1401 bbls, and to United States of 637 bbls. No shipments were made either year to Canada. The shipments of Alewives and Salmon have been small, showing, however, an increase in May, 1867, over 1866 of 367 bbls Alewives to West Indies, and of 44 bbls to United States, and 9 bbls Salmon to United States, but a decrease of 8 bbls to West Indies

SMOKED HERRING.—Imports for 1866, 2946 bxs, for 1867, 3650 bxs; and the exports for same period in 1866 to West Indies, 950 bxs, 1867 to West Indies, 401 bxs, 1867 to Canada, 1332 bxs, being a decrease to West Indies of 649 bxs.

OIL.—The receipts for the month are.—151 cks Fish Oil from Newfoundland, 49 do from Nova Scotia, 276 do Kerosene Oil from United States, 441 do Lined Oil from Great Britain, and 240 cases Sweet Oil from Spain. The imports same time last year —86 cks Fish Oil from Nova Scotia, 120 do Kerosene from United States, 256 do Lined Oil from Great Britain. And the exports during same period:—In 1866 to Canada, 23 cks; to West Indies, 67 do, to United States, 91 do, and to Great Britain, 14 do Fish Oil. In 1867 the exports were.—To Canada, 331 cks, to West Indies, 19 do, to

New Brunswick, 13 do. Totals in 1866, 201 casks, in 1867, 263 do Increase in exports in 1867, 61 cks.

SUGAR.—The following are the imports of sugar for the month of May 1866 and 1867.

	1866.	1867.
1866.	1,664	1,076
1867.	1,016	602

Being a decrease of 546 hhd, 46 tres, and 573 bbls in 1867.

The exports during the same period were To

	1866.	1867.
Canada	210	34
United States	61	20
Other Ports out of the Province	112	63
	383	117

MOLASSES.—Imports for May 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.
1866.	2,125	195
1867.	1,818	220

Being an increase of 24 tres, and 33 bbls, but a decrease of 397 puns in the imports this year.

The exports for the same time are as follows:

	1866.	1867.
Canada	5	351
United States	523	3
Other ports not in Province	283	31
	811	385

Increase in 1867, 39 puns, 16 tres

RYE.—Imports May 1866 and 1867.

	1866.	1867.
West Indies	485	21
Great Britain	29	14
United States	17	4
	511	39

Decrease in 1867 of 257 puncheons, 31 hogsheds, and 23 barrels.

The exports during the same time were:

	1866.	1867.
Canada	65	21
Other ports out of Province	133	6
	198	27

Being a decrease in 1867 of 96 puns, 2 tierces, and 9 barrels.

GENEVA AND WHISKEY.—The imports for May 1867, were 22,400 galls from Great Britain.

BRANDY.—From Charente, 43,247 galls, from Great Britain, 739 galls.

	Gallons.
From France	19,254
Great Britain	3,231
Spain	6,910
	29,395

Being a total of 29,395 galls during the month, and 194 doz bottles wine from Great Britain.

CHAMPAGNE.—Imports May 1867 60 gallons and 217 doz bottles from Great Britain.

	Gallons.
ALE AND BEER—Imports during month in 1867:	
From Great Britain	52,035
From Canada	1,214
Total	53,250

*The imports for the month of May 1866 cannot be furnished, as the record of imports at this Port are kept and made up Quarterly, without reference to date, the quarter ending in June when the imports during the entire three months of each year can be furnished.

	1866.	1867.
From Great Britain	620,276	641
From United States	10,601	10,601
Total	630,877	651,642

(The Imports for May 1866 cannot be given for same reason as above.)

We also note among our imports for the month the following.

SHOES.—In 1866, 4,713,000; in 1867, 5,502,000; of which 2,633,000 were from Canada, 1,250,000 were from New Brunswick, 800,000 were from Nova Scotia in 1866; and 3,552,000 were from Canada; 450,000 from New Brunswick, 1,364,000 from Nova Scotia in 1867; of these there were exported.

	1866.	1867.
West Indies	1,073,000	672,000
Newfoundland, &c.	141,000	97,000
	1,214,000	769,000

	1866.	1867.
Great Britain	7643	1746
New Brunswick	1770	230
United States	—	2460
Canada	—	—
Spain	270	250
France	600	640
	5513	2886

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MARKETS.

(From A. McNeil's Prices Current of June 8th).

THE weather during the week has been fine, and favorable to farming operations.

FLOUR.—The only arrival since our last is 500 bbls, per steamer "Commerce" to-day. The tendency is still downward. Few lots have changed hands during the week at our quotations.

CORNMEAL.—Some 400 barrels arrived to-day per "Athambra." Prices will therefore be probably lower during the coming week. At present it is held at our quotations.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Good quality and fair specification would bring from £6 10s to £6 15s per 1,000, 3 inch measurement. Refuse do., 2s to 3s.

BOARDS.—Pine, from 7s. 6d. to 12s, according to quality. Spruce, 3s. 6d. to 6s. Hemlock, 3s. 6d. to 5s. Sawed Scantling in good demand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—Drafts at Sight on England, 2 1/2 per cent. prem. Drafts at 60 days on England, 1 1/2 per cent. prem. Drafts at 90 days on England, 1 per cent. prem. Exchange on Halifax, 1 per cent. prem. Exchange on St. John, N. B., nominal. Exchange on United States, nominal.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS.

	June 6, 1867
Oats per bush	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Barley per bush	3s 0d to 3s 6d
Potatoes per bush	2s 0d to 2s 3d
Turnips per bush	1s 0d to 1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	1s 0d to 1s 1d
Lard per lb	9d to 10d
Tallow per lb	9d to 10d
Eggs per doz	7d to 8d
Beef per lb	4d to 6d
Mutton per lb	3d to 4d
Pork per lb by carcass	3d to 4d
Geese each	nono.
Flour per bush	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Oatmeal per cwt	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Hay per Ton	60s 0d to 70s 0d
Straw per cwt	1s 6d
Pine Boards	10s 0d
Spruce Boards	4s 0d to 5s 0d

NOTE.—One shilling sterling is one and six pence Island currency.

HARD TIMES IN P. E. ISLAND.—Perhaps nothing indicates the state of the Island trade better than our spring importations. That a hard summer is before us it needs no figures to demonstrate. Our imports from Great Britain are fully 30 per cent less than they were 12 months ago, and merchants will find it difficult to dispose of even this comparatively small stock. Of breadstuffs, we imported in 1866 up to the 1st of June, 334 barrels of flour, and 385 barrels of cornmeal. This year, for the same period, our imports are 1957 barrels of flour and 1160 barrels of cornmeal. The high price of flour has checked the importation of the former article nearly on half, while it has increased that of the latter 300 per cent. The country wants fully as much breadstuffs as ever it did, but flour is so dear that the people must and will do without it, and buy a cheaper and coarser article of food in preference.—Patriot.

CIGAR MAKERS.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the cigar makers of this city was held at the Globe Hotel, for the purpose of forming a society for the better protection of their interests. Mr. Eichorn, of the firm of King & Co., occupied the chair and Mr. H. Lewis acted as secretary. After the question of the protection of their interests had been discussed, it was moved by Mr. M. Solomon, and resolved, that a society be formed to be called the Cigar Manufacturers Protective Society. The following officers were then appointed: President, Mr. Eichorn; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Solomon. It was decided to open communication with other such societies, and with cigar makers throughout the Province, with the view of bringing the matters of which they complain before the notice of the Government. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Eichorn, Solomon and Taylor, was appointed to lay the matter before the Hon. Mr. Howland.—Toronto Telegraph.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. F. Prest, who for many years has conducted a large and successful boot and shoe business in Guelph, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. D. Heburn, of Whitby, and that the new firm are about to commence the manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale in this town. The necessary shops are being fitted up, and when under weigh they will keep 40 men and girls at work. Something of this kind was very much needed in town. We want factories of every kind started here so as to increase our population, and give our business men the benefit of capital invested in works which are valuable not only to the mechanic but to every class of the community. We wish the new firm all success.

The telegraph line is now being extended from Mount Forest to Durham.—Guelph Advertiser.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money during the past week has not been great, and rates are unchanged. Sterling Exchange is firm at last week's quotations. Gold in New York has advanced somewhat, under the influence of considerable shipments of specie to England. On Wednesday it went up to 137½, but receded yesterday, closing at 137½. The business here in New York Exchange and Greenbacks is comparatively trifling at present, the steadiness of the gold market being adverse to speculation.

SILVER is very abundant, but rates the same as before.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	110½ to 110½
" " " " " " " "	111
Private, " 60 days sight	109½ to 109½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	110½
Gold Drafts on New York	par to ½ dis.
Gold in New York	137½
Silver	4½ to 4½ dis

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Haldwin, C. H., & Co.	Anderson, John & Co.
Clapman, Fraser & Tylee.	Kingman & Kinloch.
Chapman H., & Co.	Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.	Mitchell James
Coverly, Colson & Lamb	Phelan, Joseph
Davis, Clark, & Clayton,	Robertson & Beattie.
Farquhar & Moore.	Robertson, David.
Fleming, John	Singclair, Jack & Co.
Frank, J. C., & Co.	Tidin, Jos., & sons.
Gilchrist, Moffatt & Co.	Thompson, Murray & Co.
J. Terry, Brothers & Co.	Torrance, David, & Co.

West, Ross.

THE general aspect of trade during the past week has been of a quiet nature, with a few transactions passing of some importance, but most dealings being of no very great magnitude.

SUGAR.—The stock of raw sugar held here is now very low, and we have to note a further improvement in the market, holders being very firm in their demand. Sales are reported of some 300 hhd's grocery at \$7½ to \$8, now held at \$8 to \$8½. Porto Rico \$5½ to \$6½. We also note sales of bright Barbadoes and Cuba in bond at about \$6½.

MOLASSES.—Meets with rather more inquiry, but transactions are few. We hear of a sale of 70 puns Trinidad at 37c.

TEA.—There has been a more active demand for the better quality of greens, but the high prices asked have tended to check business, buyers and sellers generally being apart in their views. A sale of a chop of 1,600 pkgs, comprising Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowders is reported, but prices have not transpired.

COFFEE.—Is in abundant supply, without much demand, and prices are not very firmly maintained.

FISH.—Herrings are almost entirely without demand. Large table codfish could be placed at about \$4 to \$4.50 per qtl.

TOBACCO.—Leaf—American is unchanged. Upper Canada could be bought at 4½c.

RICE.—Is in better supply and hardly so firm. Round lots could be bought below our quotations.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hua & Richardson.	Seymour, M. H.
Seymour, C. E.	Shaw, F. & Bros.
	Smith & Edminson.

THE market is quiet with only moderate sales. The receipts of stock generally have been fair, and there is a better selection to be found at present than for months past.

SPANISH SOLE.—The arrivals have been larger, but not in such quantities as to cause any perceptible accumulation. Prices are steady.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Has been coming forward in limited quantities, but the demand is exceedingly light.

HARNESSES.—Is more difficult to move, and the recent high prices are only obtained for retail lots.

WAXED UPPER.—There is no special inquiry; but as stocks are not large, there is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales.

GRAINED UPPER.—Is not particularly sought after, as some houses have not yet commenced cutting this stock.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Have sold more freely than most other descriptions, and a round lot of several hundred sides ordinary has changed hands at a reduction.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are very quiet; selling only in small parcels at reduced rates.

CALFSKINS.—Have been sold more readily, particularly the better descriptions, at about quotations.

SPLITTS.—There is a moderate supply in market without any active demand.

SHEEPSKINS.—The inquiry is limited, and no large sales are reported, prices are not particularly buoyant.

HIDES.—There has been a marked advance in the United States market on foreign dry hides, which, if maintained, will tend to enhance the value of Sole Leather stock.

WOOL.—The new clip is being offered in Canada West, and sales are reported at 32½c. The stock of pulled in this market is very low.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brash, George.	Gilbert, E. E.
Charlebois, A. & Co.	Hall, Ray & Co.
Chapman & Coverhill.	Irwin, W. H.
Curtis, W. & F. H., & Co.	Kerlaw & Edwards.
Evans & Evans.	Morland, Watson & Co.
Evans, John Henry.	Mulholland, & Baker.
Ferrier & Co.	Robertson, Jas.
Fraser, F.	Round, John & Sons.
	Waddell & Pearce.

BUSINESS during the week has been only moderately active, and we have no change to note in any of the articles on our list.

PIG IRON.—The market is very dull, holders not being inclined to sell below what they consider current rates, and buyers holding off for a decline. The demand for the Western States continues good, and all lots offering a shade under our quotations are picked up at once. The stock in yard is large.

BAR IRON.—The stock of Scotch is now large and fully assorted. Prices have given way for large lots, which can now be bought at 10c below our quotations. Nothing doing in refined.

CUT NAILS.—Are firm and very scarce. In hoops and bands, boiler plates, tin plates, &c. we have no change to report.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.	Laddlaw, Middleton & Co.
Canmore & Co.	Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Coverly, Colson & Lamb	Mitchell, John.
Crawford, James.	Rajbad, Thomas W.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.	Singclair, Jack & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.	Seymour, C. E.

FLOUR.—Has been during the closing week, if possible, more dull than ever—the greatest concessions on the part of holders appearing only sufficient to make purchasers reduce still further their offering prices for those parcels of early ground suppers which have been placed on the market, and pressed to a sale, and this has served to increase the general depression. Holders in some cases have withdrawn their stocks, but the daily offerings on the Corn Exchange are more than sufficient for the wants of the trade. The export demand is light, and until all old ground flour is cleared off the market, there seems but little probability of any healthy feeling or reaction from the present depression. The Western markets are still drooping and unsettled; receipts are however moderate at every point, and it is likely all will be wanted before the coming harvest is thrown on the market. Now wheat from Virginia and the Southern States will shortly be making its appearance, and may possibly have some influence on future prices.

BAG FLOUR.—No sales to report, the recent arrivals are mostly gone into store. This description of flour has been seriously interfered with by the high prices inducing the Lower Canadian population who are the principal consumers, to use buckwheat, rye flour, and many other substitutes, so that it may be long before the legitimate trade in bag flour recovers, or the demand is equal to what it formerly was. In Rye flour there are no sales to record, prices are entirely nominal.

OATMEAL.—Is worth \$5.60 to \$5.75, but to effect sales to any extent a reduction would probably be submitted to.

WHEAT.—A small sale at \$1.65 for Upper Canada spring was made some days ago—present offering price about \$1.50, but arrivals being entirely to millers, there are no late sales on which to base quotations.

PORK. is very dull, asking prices however are unchanged, and in the absence of sales quotations are repeated.

LARD. is very dull indeed, the low price of butter prevents any demand.

BUTTER.—A few clearing out sales of old butter at 8 to 8½c have been made. The quality of new that is now coming forward does not commend itself either to consumers or exporters. This appears to be generally the case on this continent, and to quote from a

Boston circular of 16th instant, "poor now seems a useless commodity," and this will be the case to a very great extent this year. Good Butter will probably be in fair demand, but after the disastrous experience of last year, few exporters are willing to touch poor Butter at any price. Those merchants and manufacturers in the West who persist in turning out an inferior article, will assuredly be losers.

ASHES.—Potash has ruled steady throughout the week, fluctuating but little. Pearls are declining in value, and are quoted considerably lower.

MERCANTILE MAKING.—The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it, is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust no man's appearance—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues generally dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law. Be satisfied, before you give a credit, that those you give it to are safe men to be trusted. Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them, or those whom you once deceive will beware of you the second time. Deal uprightly with all men, and they will repose confidence in you, and soon become your permanent customers. Beware of him who is an office seeker. Men do not usually want an office where there is anything to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks an office for support. Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doubtful charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? Agree beforehand with every man about a job, and, if large, put it into writing. If any decline, then quit—or be cheated. Though you want a job over so much, make all sure at the outset, and in cases at all doubtful, make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it, it is the test of responsibility; for if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Extra quality Cattle	\$9.00 to \$9.00
First quality of Cattle	8.50 to 00.00
Second and third quality	7.50 to 7.00
Milch Cows	29.00 to 25.00
Extra	35.00 to 40.00
Sheep	4.00 to 6.00
Extra	8.00 to 0.00
Lambs	2.50 to 3.00
Hogs, live weight	0.054 to 0.06
Hides, inspected, per lb.	0.094 to 0.00
Felts, each,	1.50 to 20.0
Lamb and Clips	0.00 to 0.25
Tallow, per lb.	6.0 to 0.06

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	338	2,191	...
Last Week	638	1,975	1,900
Same week last year	323	3,767	2,283
NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.			
	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves. Swine.
Maine
N. Hampshire	29	161	...
Vermont	49	1,121	...
Massachusetts	12	313	...
New York	...	596	...
Western	124
Canada	134	200	...
Total	338	1,978	766

And 25 Horses. There were 5 cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, 2 over the Eastern, 19 over the Boston & Lowell, and 63 over the Fitzburg Railroad. Total 78.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$14.00 to \$14.75; first quality, \$13.00 to \$13.50; second quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; third quality, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150.00 to \$225 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$65, \$80, \$100 to \$125.

YEARLINGS.—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three years old, \$50 to \$75.

VEAL CALVES at \$3.00 to \$10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.25 to \$9.00 each; extra, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each, or from 4½ to 7c. per lb.

HIDES.—9 to 9½c. per lb. Tallow 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

FEELS.—Lamb Skins 50c each. Calfskins 20c. to 25c. per lb.

Sheared Lamb Skins 25c each.

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

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

REMARKS.

CATTLE.—There is a light supply at market, but it is equal to the demand. Beef is very dull in the Boston markets, last week's supply not being disposed of. Prices remain at last week's quotations. There are but few buyers present, and the demand is moderate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market for old Sheep is quiet, the supply of last week is a drag in the market, and prices have declined fully 1c per lb. The few spring Lambs at market were in demand, and sold quick; J. Lyman sold 64 at 6½c per lb.

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

New York, June 18th-1867.

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

Table listing lumber prices: Spruce, Eastern, per M ft. 19; Bird's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup ft.; Black walnut, logs; Black walnut, crotches; Black walnut, figured and blistered; Yellow Pine Timber, Georgia; White oak, logs, per cub. ft.; White oak, plank, per M ft. 50; White pine shipping boards.

STAVES.

Table listing stave prices: White oak, pipe, extra, per M 300; White oak, pipe, heavy; White oak, pipe, light; White oak, pipe, culls, heavy; White oak, pipe, culls, light; White oak, hhd., extra; White oak, hhd., heavy; White oak, hhd., light; White oak, hhd., culls; White oak, bbl., extra; White oak, bbl., heavy; White oak, bbl., light; White oak, bbl., culls; Red oak, hhd., heavy; Red oak, hhd., light; Heading—White oak, hhd; Heading—White oak, double bbl.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN.

FOR THE MONTH ENDED MAY, 1867.

Table showing railway traffic return for the month ended May 1867, categorized by railway line (e.g., Great Western, Grand Trunk, Ontario, etc.) and metrics like Passengers, Mills and Freight, Total, and Total carrying period of 1867.

• Road closed.
† No Returns.
‡ Three weeks.
§ Road opened 29th April.

JOHN SIMPSON, Assistant Auditor.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, listing items like Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, etc., with columns for 'For the week ending Wednesday, June 13, 1867' and 'From the 1st of January to June 13, 1867'.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under charter, for the month ending May 31, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Main table for Statement of Banks, listing various banks (e.g., Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, City Bank, etc.) and their financial details: Capital authorized by Act, Capital paid up, Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest, Balances due to other Banks, Cash deposits not bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest, TOTAL LIABILITIES, Coin, Bullion, and Provincial Notes, Landed or other property of the bank, Government securities, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks, Balances due from other Banks, Notes and Bills discounted, Other debts due to the bank not included under the foregoing heads, TOTAL ASSETS.

*Statement of the Bank of British North America acting under Royal Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only, and of the paid up Capital of this Bank the sum of £250,000 sterling, or \$3,017,233 is allotted to the Branches in Canada.

†Commercial Bank includes Cash Credits with "Bills Discounted." JOHN SIMPSON, Asst. Auditor. Ottawa, 14th June, 1867.

STOCK MARKET.

Table showing stock market prices for various categories: BANKS (e.g., Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, etc.), RAILWAYS (e.g., G T R. of Canada, A. & St. Lawrence, etc.), MINES, &c. (e.g., Montreal Consols, Canada Mining Company, etc.), BONDS (e.g., Government Debentures, Montreal Water Works, etc.), EXCHANGE (e.g., Bank on London, Private, etc.).

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table showing Canadian securities in England, listing Government Securities (e.g., Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877), RAILWAYS (e.g., Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron), and MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., Atlantic Telegraph, British American Land).

Table showing prices of grain, listing items like Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, No. 2, etc., with columns for 'Average Prices on' and 'Friday'.

Table showing prices of grain, listing items like Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, No. 2, etc., with columns for 'Average Prices on' and 'Friday'.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JUNE 20, 1867.

JUNE 15, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing weekly prices for various goods including Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Spices, Sugars, Iron, Glass, Soap, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Hams, Beef, Pork, Flour, and more. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Current Rates.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table of market prices for country produce in Montreal, June 20, 1867. Lists items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Grain, Poultry, and Meats with their respective prices.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE
Adair, Johnston	Lindsay	S. C. Wood
Barbe, Dame Julie	Montreal	A. B. Stewart
Barbeau, Louis Caliste	Montreal	A. B. Stewart
Belard, Jean Baptiste	Levis, C. E.	W. Walker
Begg, James Henry	St. Thomas, C. W.	D. A. Ross
Cliffe, Charles	Brockville	Herbert C. Jones
Haywood, William	Petrolia	Isaac Stevenson
Hill, Mos	Sutton, C. W.	A. Barker
Jamou, Charles G. H.	Corwall, C. W.	A. B. Stewart
Marchand, Peter, jr	Starr	Isaac Stevenson
McAllanby, James	Waltham	James H. E. H.
McGill, Hugh, & Co	Montreal	A. B. Stewart
Nangle, Thomas	London	L. Lawton
Northcott, John	Bathurst	Geo. D. Jackson
Scott, Arthur L.	Quebec	W. Walker
Tarotte, Joseph	John R., C. E.	T. Sauvageau
Watt, William	London	L. Lawton
Williams, Israel	Gambus, Toronto	J. J. Mason
Wright, Samuel Hurd	Oshawa	J. Wilson Fowke

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	DATE.
Forrest & Oliver	Quebec	Sept. 2
Forrest, W. H.	Quebec	Sept. 2
Gray, Thomas	London	August 27
Irvine, William	Guelph	Sept. 10
Sharp, Henry Frederick	London	August 26
Vedina, George	Quebec	Sept. 2
Walker, Samuel	Guelph	Sept. 10

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RES. DESC.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME	DATE.
Dame Alice Tokukivitz, Montreal	Henry Thomas	June 8

SULPHURIC ACID.

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

H. W. IRELAND, 23-6 Montreal, June 20, 1867.

THE MONTREAL

PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late M. Longmoore & Co.)

Every kind of work done in the very best manner, promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Orders from the country filled without delay, and forwarded by mail or express.

LEGAL.

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

On hand, and Printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM-BOAT Printing.

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford, Harroun & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the Manager of the Printing Department.

MONTREAL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

CAMERON & ROSS,

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

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

CAMERON & ROSS.

THE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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

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

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

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

The Montreal Gazette.—Our cotemporary comes to us clothed in a new dress, and in a complete change of typographical appearance. The proprietorship has lately been merged into a joint-stock company, though Messrs. Lowe & Chamberlin remain the leading spirits of the enterprise. It is no 7, as it has been all along, one of the ablest conducted sheets in the Province, and is, without exception the only newspaper in the proper sense of the term, that we can boast of. Its typographical appearance is really beautiful, and the very large quantity of reading matter it contains will make it most acceptable to its patrons. We doubt, however, if Montreal has sufficiently advanced in wealth and intelligence to make such an enterprise a success. We have been anxious to try the experiment all along but found it wouldn't pay. We wish our cotemporary every prosperity, and hope it is the beginning of a new era in journalism in the Dominion.

The London Evening Advertiser is very nearly as complimentary thus noticing The Gazette in its new form:—

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

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

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

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

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

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

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

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

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

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.—Celebrated Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands, Flat and Twist Tobacco.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Proprietors,
Halifax. 17-1y

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.

In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons.....\$3.22] per keg.

25 tons and over.....\$3.12] per keg

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

2 1/2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being allowed in assortment) 40c. per keg.

Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.
H. W. IRELAND, BROKER.

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

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

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

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 403 and 405 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Sole Agent for Canada
For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-1y

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
426 & 423 St. PAUL STREET,
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
MONTREAL. 3-1y

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

Importer and Dealer in
SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL
PAPERS,
AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Cana-
dian School Slates.
Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard
Manufacturer.
397 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-62

HIBBARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings,
Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods,
Manufacturers and Patentees of Circo Belting,
MONTREAL. 9-1y

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

THE "MORNING NEWS,"
A FIRST-CLASS
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John,
New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the
following cash terms:—
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50
Weekly Edition, 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence,
foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader
an invaluable source of information.

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

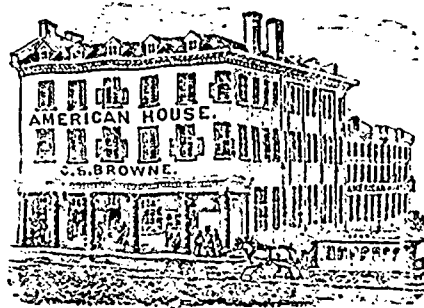
TERMS MODERATE.
WILLIS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

23-6m
A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE MORNING JOURNAL,
ST. JOHN, N.B.
A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription,—\$2.50 per Annum, in advance,
Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Busi-
ness Cards \$10 to \$15 per annum.

The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the
same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.
WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
Editor and Proprietor.



AMERICAN HOUSE,
Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
MONTREAL.
C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

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

JESSE THAYER,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
540 St. PAUL STREET,
(opposite Albion Hotel)
MONTREAL.

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams,
Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Mer-
chandise, promptly attended to.
Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c.,
respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

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

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

DAVID E MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
Shippers and Ship Agents,
MONTREAL, C. E.

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

E. D. TUCKER & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bank's West India Wharf
HALIFAX, N.S.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. R. Simms & Co., } Montreal.
Joseph Tiffin, Esq., }
Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., }
Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.
Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. Johns, N.F.
The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax. 3-6m

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

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

1867 IRELAND'S 1867
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FROM
Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St.
Catherines and vice versa.

ON opening of Navigation the following First Class
Steamers will form a Line for the Transportation
of Freight and Passengers, viz:

OSPREY.....Capt. SMITH.
AMERICA....." MOORE.
BRANTFORD....." HANNA.
Hamilton.....Capt. MALCOLMSON.
CITY OF LONDON....." POLLOCK.

The above steamers, having first class accommoda-
tion for passengers, will afford to families during the
summer months, a cheap and comfortable mode of
travelling, and give merchants quick dispatch in the
transportation of Freight.

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