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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

No. 44.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FURS AND HATS.**  
See next Page. GREENE & SONS. 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,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS  
TRIMMINGS, &c., 6 and 7 Recollet Street, and  
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now  
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers  
East and West. To meet the requirements of the  
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the  
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-  
ican Foremen. 33-ly

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

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

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

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

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

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
BOOTS AND SHOES, 624, 626, and 528 St. Paul St.  
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-  
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and  
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted  
for Fall and Winter.  
Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',  
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200  
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Fannel  
Lined Balmoral and Skating Boots, manufactured  
from the best English and French Leathers.  
Our extensive facilities, and long experience in  
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-  
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to  
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-  
ble figures.  
All goods warranted as represented  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt  
and most careful attention. 1-ly

**TIPPIN BROTHERS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS OF  
TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL GROCERIES,  
WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.,  
Nos 315, 320 and 322 St. Paul Street, and 230 and 261  
Commissioners Street.

**OFFER** for sale several invoices of fresh  
Teas, just received per Steamers from London  
and Liverpool, consisting of Imperial Gunpowder,  
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Iwankay,  
Japan, colored and uncolored, Oolong, Souchong,  
Also the cargo of the Brig. *Loava*, direct from  
Maiga, consisting of Raisins in boxes, halves, quarts and  
legs, Kegs of Currants, boxes and frails Figs, boxes  
Oranges and Lemons, boxes and frails almonds, quarts  
cherry Wine, with a large and general assortment of  
English and French Groceries, and balance cargo of  
Sugar and Molasses ex *St Joseph*, from Barbados,  
West Indies. 1-ly

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



Importers of  
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,  
332, 334, & 336 ST PAUL STREET.  
MONTREAL, 10-ly

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

**FURS AND HATS.**  
See next Page. GREENE & SONS. 1-ly

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

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

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c., Office, No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-ly

**W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.**  
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD &  
Co—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, and all kind of  
Machine and Linen threads  
W. HODGSELL & Co.—Seine Twines.  
G. & W. WAITES—Colored and other Twines.  
W. M. CLARKE & Sons.—Needles, &c.  
J. & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

**FURS AND HATS.**  
See next Page. GREENE & SONS. 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.  
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

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

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

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**  
Large additions to Stock receiving and to arrive.  
Assortment full.  
J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,  
Montreal, Oct. 7, 1867. 1-ly McGill Street.

**UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE** by CATALOGUE  
of the Stocks of  
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & CO.,  
AND  
A. ROBERTSON & CO.,  
consisting of  
IMPORTED DRY GOODS AND CANADIAN  
MANUFACTURES,  
at 10 o'clock, on  
WEDNESDAY, 20th NOVEMBER,  
at A. ROBERTSON & CO. Store, 478 St. Paul  
Street, BESSING & BARRAFOUR, Auctioneers.

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

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED, A D., 1820.  
 Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1865 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.  
 Dividends are paid down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death. A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's age.  
 CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO., General Agents. 28-ly  
 Montreal, 1867.

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

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

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,** DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL. 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

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

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

**FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,** No. 616 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street, MONTREAL

**O'HEIR'S**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.** 68 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. 38-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch

**JAMES ROBERTSON,** 128, 128, 180 and 123, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT,  
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty. 1-ly

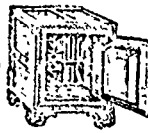
**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,** IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,** IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal. Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERTY 8-ly

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

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,** Importers of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 25 Hospital Street. Montreal. 32-ly

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



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

**GREENE & SONS** HATS AND FURS, WHOLESALE.

FALL STOCK COMPLETE. SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW AND LEADING STYLES. HATS, CAPS, FURS, GREENE & SONS, 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street, 1-ly Montreal.

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

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

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,** GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets Montreal. Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandize, faithfully and skillfully executed on the most 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. H. 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

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

Is prepared to furnish WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5½c. per lb. RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb. PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.  
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

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

**JAMES CRAWFORD,** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 18 ST. JOHN STREET. MONTREAL. 8-ly

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,** IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE, NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 52-ly

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

**HIBBARD & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, and Importers of Gussot Webs and Shoe Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Belting, MONTREAL. 9-ly

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

**MOORE, SEMPLE & HACHETTE,** (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,** WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE:  
 Hhds Tierces } Prime Barbadoes Sugar  
 Puns do Cuba Molasses  
 Puns do do Rum  
 Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior vintage, 1863)  
 Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings  
 Boxes Smoked Herrings  
 AND DAILY EXPECTED:  
 Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish  
 Brls Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.  
 Montreal, Oct. 17 1867. 1-ly

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

**EVANS & EVANS,** HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House Square Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company 56-ly

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

**R. G. JAMIESON & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 50-ly

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.  
**IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST**  
**MONTREAL CUT NAILS.**  
 In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive. a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons ..... \$3.22½ per keg  
 25 tons and over ..... \$3.12½ per keg  
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment ..... 20c. per keg.  
 2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being a- loured in assortment) 40c. per keg.  
 Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.  
**H. W. IRELAND,** Broker. 18

**BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.**

**GREENE & SONS,**  
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

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

**TARIFF OF PRICES:**

- No. 1. Regular assortment..... \$ 9.50
- 1. Selected ..... 10.50
- 2. Assorted ..... 8.50
- 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

**WHOLE ROBES:**

- No. 1. Whole Robes ..... \$12.00
- 2 " " ..... 11.00

**TERMS CASH.**

Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS.**

**YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1868.**

**THE Year Book for 1868,** edited by **ARTHUR HARVEY, Esq., F.S.S.** (London), of the Finance Department, Ottawa, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Year Book for 1868, if possible, will be made more perfect than that of 1867.

No figure or statement will be inserted which is not directly derived from, or verified at official sources. The object of the publishers is to make the Year Book as absolutely correct as official records can be considered, for a reliance and guide for political and business men.

The Year Book will contain, besides the usual Almanac Department, Political, Vital and Trade Statistics, Tariffs, Excise and Stamp Duties, and a Record of all Public Events of Interest. In other words, it will be a Hand-Book of Common Information, for all the Provinces within the Dominion; also for Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the West Indies.

The Year Book, containing this most elaborate compilation, is sold at a nominal price, in order to furnish a Universal Medium of Communication throughout the Dominion.

From the very large circulation which we are enabled to guarantee in all parts of the Dominion, the Year Book offers the greatest advantage to advertisers. No other publication has a circulation so general.

For Merchants and Manufacturers who desire to extend their relations with the Maritime Provinces it offers particular advantages as an advertising medium.

Also, for Retail Dealers, as having a large circulation in this and other cities, as well as in the country.

All advertisements inserted in all editions, for one year, at a fixed price per square, half-square, or quarter-square. Advertisements that do not reach in time for the first edition of this year, will be inserted in the first edition of the following year.

All orders for the Year Book, from one copy and upwards, accompanied with the money, will be carefully executed by mail, in the order received.

All moneys sent by post, of which proof of mailing is furnished, will be at our risk. Postage or Bill Stamps may be sent for all orders under one dollar.

All letters must be pre-paid

**JOHN LOWE & CO.,**  
Publishers.  
67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

**CAMERON & BOSS,**

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

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

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

**CAMERON & BOSS.**

**HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,**

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

**JAMES DONNELLY,**

**IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,** 3 Dominion Buildings, McGill Street, Montreal. 36-3m

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,** 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 36-1y

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** 1-1y Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.**

**CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,** Montreal. 50-1y

**JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,**

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,** 162 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**

**Importers of BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,** 331 & 333 St Paul Street, MONTREAL. 8-1y

**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. 5-1y

**W. & R. MUIR,**

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,** 166 McGill Street, Montreal.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants 8-1y

**DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,**

**Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** No. 479 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 8-1y

**WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,** No. 16 LeMoine Street, 35-1y Montreal.

**McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,** and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

**R. DUNN, FISH & CO.,**

**DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, &c.,** 35-3m 470 St Paul Street, Montreal.

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS** 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-1y MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867.

**JOSEPH MAY,**

**IMPORTER OF FRENCH DRY GOODS,** 489 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 51-1y

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

**SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,  
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**

**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
**BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty, Fire Ricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers.**  
**DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.**

**Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS.** 12-1y

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**

**IMPORTERS OF**

- Grey Cottons, Lace, Spools,
- White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
- Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
- Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
- Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
- Denims, Parasols, Combs,
- Silvelias, Shawls, Brushes,
- Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
- Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologne,
- St de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
- White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
- Jean, Silks, Brooches,
- Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
- Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
- Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
- Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
- Twecds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
- Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
- Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
- 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.

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**CANADA VARNISH COMPANY**

**JOHN JAMIESON & Co.,** manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c. Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 400 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-1y

**ROBERT WATSON,**

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

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

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

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

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Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
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 No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,  
 Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontpool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Reheated 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.  
 N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, constantly on hand.

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

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 Consignments of Produce and General Merchandise solicited. Returns promptly made, and incidental expenses avoided.  
 Orders for the purchase of Produce or Merchandise of any description carefully attended to, and goods forwarded according to instructions.  
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 PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER,  
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 AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.  
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**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
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 ACCUMULATED FUND . . . . . OVER \$2,000,000.  
 ANNUAL INCOME . . . . . \$1,200,000.  
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,  
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 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.  
**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**  
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 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

**HVA & RICHARDSON,**  
**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALF 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.  
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**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
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 BUTTS for Belting.  
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 Established 1825.  
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 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,690  
 Annual Income . . . . . 3,286,300  
 W. M. RAMSAY,  
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**ASSURANCES** effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-ly

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 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

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 A link in the Bryant & Stratton International Chain.  
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**W. M. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 AND  
**A. ROBERTSON & CO.**  
 IN consequence of the intended amalgamation of the above firms, we have been instructed by them to sell by public auction the whole or their large and mixed Stock of Imported Dry Goods and Canadian Manufactures.  
 The sale will take place in the Store Room occupied by A. Robertson & Co., 478 St. Paul Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER, and following days. Catalogues will be prepared and ready a few days before the sale.  
 Very liberal terms will be granted.  
 Sale each day at TEN o'clock.  
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**OGILVY & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,**  
 495 ST. PAUL STREET,  
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 Just received:  
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.  
 300 pairs Blankets.  
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**TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS, &c.,**  
 For which the Paris Exposition of 1867 awarded a BRONZE MEDAL.

**SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA**  
 FOR  
 Ch. de Rancourt, Bordeaux, Brandies, Claret, &c.  
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 Boord & Son, London, England, Distillers of Tom Gins &c., &c.  
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**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
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 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
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 T. G. Soudeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
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**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
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 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.  
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.  
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1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

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**ARE** weekly receiving large additions to  
 their stock, at present low prices.  
 Large Lines of Staples.  
 Large Lines of Fancy Goods; all the newest styles.  
 Orders carefully attended to,  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
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 1-ly

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETS  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES,  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c., &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,  
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white  
 or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept  
 on hand.  
**FACTORY—ALBERT STREET.** Orders received at  
 the Office, 338 St. Paul street.  
 41-ly **A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.**

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

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**MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,** 15 & 17 Lemoinne Street,  
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and  
 other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large  
 and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially  
 adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for  
 the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,  
 and having made the width and proper form of the  
 goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and  
 to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best  
 description. All goods warranted as represented.  
 Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and  
 careful attention. 33-ly

**TO TANNERS.**  
**ALL** kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,  
 and sold to best advantage.  
 Best COD OIL always on hand.  
**BLACK & LOCKE,**  
**LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
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**HUNTEE, 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, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.**

**THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**

**I**n the speech from the throne, delivered by His Ex-  
 cellency the Governor-General, at the opening of  
 the first Parliament of the United Provinces of Cana-  
 da, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in a few brief  
 sentences are made known to the members of the  
 Senate and Commons, the subjects upon which they  
 are to be called upon to legislate. The speech (after  
 stating the fact that while the Imperial Government  
 considered and pressed the principle of Union of  
 the Provinces as a subject of great imperial interest,  
 perfect freedom was left to the representatives of those  
 Provinces to carry it out in any way that seemed best  
 to themselves, and it became their right and their duty  
 to reduce to practice the new system of Government  
 now called into existence) went on to say,—

"With the design of effecting these objects, measures  
 will be laid before you for the amendment and assimi-  
 lation of the laws now existing in the several Pro-  
 vinces relating to currency, customs, excise and  
 revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform  
 postal system; for the proper management and  
 maintenance of the public works and properties of  
 the Dominion; for the adoption of a well considered  
 scheme of militia organization and defence; for the  
 proper administration of Indian affairs, and for the  
 introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of  
 invention and discovery, the naturalization of aliens  
 and the assimilation of the criminal law and the law  
 relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.  
 "A measure will also be submitted to you for the per-  
 formance of the duty imposed upon Canada under  
 the terms of the Union Act, of immediately con-  
 structing the Intercolonial Railway. This great  
 work will add a practical and physical connec-  
 tion to the legislative bond which now unites the  
 Provinces comprising the Dominion; and the liber-  
 ality with which the guarantee for the cost of its con-  
 struction was given by the Imperial Government, is  
 a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British  
 people in your prosperity.  
 "Your consideration will also be invited to the im-  
 portant subject of Western Territorial Extension,  
 and your attention will be called as to the best means  
 for the protection and development of our fisheries  
 and marine interests.  
 "You will also be asked to consider measures do-  
 cumenting the privileges of Parliament, and for the

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

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

"establishment of uniform laws relating to elections"  
 "and the trial of controverted elections."

In these few words are contained the foreshadow-  
 ings of a long and toilsome session, of hard-working  
 Committees, much intense thought on the part of con-  
 scientious men, anxious to do their duty to their coun-  
 try, and withal much sectional jealousy, much bickering,  
 much party-spirit, lobbying and wire pulling, and an  
 enormous waste of words.

It is early yet, before the various measures referred  
 to shall have been introduced, to indicate the policy  
 which it seems to us ought to be followed, on the  
 several points mentioned. We shall however, state  
 what we believe to be the true course to be adopted  
 with regard to three or four of the subjects which the  
 fact of Union makes it necessary to legislate upon.

The first alluded to in the speech is that of the cur-  
 rency of Canada, referring, we suppose, to the denom-  
 inations and value of the coinage of the country, as  
 also probably to the important items of bank and gov-  
 ernment notes. The most important point with regard  
 to currency is to make selection of some system which  
 shall contain the elements of permanency, and yet  
 which shall not be so dissimilar to the system now in  
 use in the major part of the Confederation as to re-  
 quire long years for its practical introduction among  
 all classes of our citizens. For our own part, we see  
 no objection to the continuation of the present decim-  
 al system, which, for every day use in all sorts of  
 ways, commends itself more and more as people be-  
 come familiar with it and its working, and cease to be  
 so wedded to the pounds, shillings and pence of Great  
 Britain, with their halo of comparative antiquity. In  
 by far the largest part of the Confederacy, that is to  
 say, in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, the  
 value of the dollar—the unit—is the same, and is also  
 the same as that of the gold dollar of the United States.  
 In Nova Scotia alone the value of the unit is less;  
 there the dollar being the fifth part of a pound ster-  
 ling, equal to 97½c. of Canada or U. S. currency. Any  
 change made in the currency of a people which is a  
 real, and not merely a nominal change, must be more  
 or less felt to be a hardship; and we are far from deny-  
 ing that if, in the arrangement of a uniform currency,  
 the Nova Scotian system be made to give way to that  
 more generally in use throughout the country, the  
 Nova Scotians would have cause for dissatisfaction,  
 were it not that the gain in the future of having a cur-  
 rency and coinage the same as those of the rest of the  
 Continent, must more than counterbalance present  
 loss and trouble. As to coins, a twenty-five cent silver  
 piece has become indispensable, and should at once be  
 provided. The present Canadian and New Brunswick  
 coins of twenty, ten, and five cents, respectively, in  
 silver, and one cent of copper alloy, would, of course,  
 be retained. A gold coinage would then be all that  
 was required, and coins of the value of \$20, \$10, \$5 and  
 \$2, might be struck off, and for this purpose a Cana-  
 dian mint should at once be opened, and the product

of our own mines made use of for the purpose. Canadian coins alone should be a legal tender; silver to the amount of ten dollars, copper to the amount of twenty-five cents. Concerning the issuing of notes by banks or by the Government, we see no valid objections that can be raised to the present system. We would merely suggest that in renewing the charters of any bank, it should be conditional that a certain proportion, say twenty-five per cent., of the deposits and circulation be always kept on hand in specie and Government legal tender notes, any departure from this principle to be punishable by forfeiture of the charter. Had this rule been in existence, the managers and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada and of the Commercial Bank could not have ruined the proprietors of those banks as they have now in many instances succeeded in doing. Public confidence would be maintained, and a run on any bank would be impossible under almost any combination of circumstances. No one bank, however powerful, could then place in jeopardy the credit of any other institution and panics would become well nigh unknown. Against any introduction of irredeemable government paper, or a withdrawal from banks of the right, with proper limitation, to issue notes, we most strongly protest.

Next in order comes the important subject of customs, excise, and revenue generally. And that this is a subject requiring the most careful consideration and the fullest discussion, everyone must admit. The interests involved are vast and complicated, and above the question as to whether Free Trade or Protection is best adapted to develop the resources of the country, rises the fact that a revenue must be raised. How this revenue is to be raised so that taxation may not fall with undue severity on any class of our people, or tend to cripple their energies, will need the best intellect to be found among our rulers, aided by the widest acquaintance with the course of trade and commerce in these Provinces for many years back, and the statistics of exports and imports, manufactures and agriculture. We are, ourselves, opposed to any tariff which shall look to any other end than merely the raising of necessary revenue, and consider that such a scale of duties should be fixed as to fall most lightly on the poorer classes of the community, and press more heavily on those who can better afford to pay them. Direct taxation, by means of an income tax we look upon as the best in theory, but impracticable in this country at present, owing to the sparseness of its population, and the difficulty attending the collection of such a tax.

Then follows for consideration the adoption of one uniform postal system. We have frequently, on various occasions, written in favour of a reduction of the present very high rates of postage, both internal and foreign, and we trust the present occasion will be seized to bring about so needed a reform. We would suggest a uniform two cent rate, with compulsory prepayment, on all letters from one part of Canada to another, five cents at most to the United States, and, if it can possibly be arranged, ten cents to England; and we would also suggest that newspapers from the office of publication be carried free, as is now the case in the two Maritime Provinces. We are confident that a larger revenue would be raised in a very few years under such a system than at present, and that at all times the Department would be self-sustaining, which is all really that it should be, and any revenue beyond that should be used in increasing its efficiency.

Another subject, of a kindred nature, we are sorry to see has not been alluded to in the speech from the throne. We had hoped some measure would have been prepared by Government looking to its assuming control of all telegraph lines, and conducting the telegraph service as it now does the postal. We shall elsewhere, and at greater length, enter into the consideration of this subject, and show how greatly the public would gain in many respects by a change from the present high tariff system which gives enormous profits to corporations, and deprives so many people of the use of the telegraph wire, by reason of their inability to pay for it.

The construction of the Intercolonial Railway must be immediately commenced, and the selection of a route, and of contractors, engineers, &c., to carry it forward, must be made with great care, and a freedom from sectional bias that, we trust, will prove our statement to be true lovers of their country. Any mistake made in the spending of the money guaranteed by the Imperial Government, will be most deplorable in its results. The railway was made a part and par-

cel of the Union scheme, and a failure to construct it for the best advantage of all interested will be attended by the worst consequences, and a bitterness of feeling difficult to be conceived. As we have already, more than once, stated our views on the question of routes, we shall not attempt to do so on the present occasion, but merely point out that unless the railway, as far as possible, be so placed as to be for the most part self-supporting from the outset, it will fall of being anything but a burden to the country.

We sincerely hope that as the foregoing and other weighty measures are laid one by one before the legislators of Canada who have the work before them of initiating a course of policy, they will come to their discussion with a due sense of their importance and a sinking of all personal and party feelings; that, in the concluding words of His Excellency's speech, their aspirations may be directed to such high objects, and that they may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will enable them to render the great work of Union, which has been achieved, a blessing to themselves and their posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political, and material advancement of the people of Canada.

### MR. GALT'S RESIGNATION.

EXPLANATIONS took place in Parliament on Friday afternoon last, as to the causes which led to Mr. Galt's resignation of his position as Minister of Finance. The remarks of Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Government, were little more than a statement of the fact of the resignation having taken place, and his regret at parting with Mr. Galt as his colleague. The latter entered into the subject at some length, giving two reasons for the course which he had seen fit to pursue, the first being that private affairs of importance required his attention at the present time, and the second, and doubtless the more important one, was that he had either been so misunderstood or misrepresented in Ontario, that he was no longer a source of strength to the Administration, and consequently would not longer hold office under such circumstances. The real cause of Mr. Galt's withdrawal from the Government undoubtedly lies in this latter reason, and it is impossible not to believe that it has a close connection with the new banking policy introduced last session, and possibly a difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet as to the effects of that measure. Whether correctly or not, it is evident that no insignificant portion of the community, particularly in the Province of Ontario, believe that the recent run upon the Western banks arose either directly or indirectly from the issue of Provincial notes solely by the Bank of Montreal. This is the all but universal opinion in the West, and there is a very strong feeling existing there, not only against Mr. Galt, but also Mr. King, the manager of the Bank of Montreal. We are not prepared to say that this feeling on the part of the public is altogether just; but the fact remains that it exists, and so strong has it become that it has evidently been felt within the walls of the Executive Council Chamber, and Mr. Galt has offered himself a sacrifice to endeavour to allay it.

Considerable speculation has been indulged as to what effect Mr. Galt's withdrawal from the Government will have upon the financial policy of the Government. Some will have it that, although no longer a member of the Executive Council, the views of the honourable gentleman will still prevail—that, in fact, Mr. Galt will pull the wires without official responsibility; others again take an opposite view, and hold that his withdrawal signifies that the Government has decided on a change of policy with regard to financial affairs, and more particularly with regard to the banking interests of the country. Time alone will disclose which of these views is the correct one, but we rather incline to the belief that Mr. Galt's withdrawal indicates some change or modification of the Government policy with regard to the banks. It is well known that the issue of Provincial notes last session was warmly opposed by Mr. Street, Mr. Cartwright, and other prominent Conservative supporters of the Administration, and the recent deputation to Ottawa with regard to banking affairs, in which Mr. Hilliard Cameron and others took part, would go to indicate that many Ontario supporters of the Government are still opposed to the scheme introduced and partially put in force last session. We think, therefore, it will be found before the present session closes, that the Government has decided upon such changes in its banking

policy as would have rendered it rather undignified on the part of the late Minister of Finance to have remained in office.

As regards the general financial policy of the Government, we hardly think Mr. Galt's resignation possesses any particular significance. It is generally conceded that the tariff will be the subject of legislation, and doubtless of much discussion, before the session comes to an end. That changes are contemplated everybody is well aware, and in what direction is pretty generally understood. One of the chief objections to the Union held by the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was the fear that our tariff would be imposed upon them, and that consequently their taxation would be largely augmented. The feeling in Parliament appears to be in favour of going as far as possible to meet the views of our eastern friends, and it is supposed by many that reductions will be made so as to reduce the tariff to an average of 12½ per cent. Whether this rate of taxation would be sufficient to meet the demands on the Dominion Exchequer, is a question involved in some doubt; but with a due regard to economy on the part of the Government, we think it ought to be sufficient for all purposes. If Mr. Galt had remained in the Government, changes in the tariff in this direction, it was understood, would have taken place, and there is every reason to believe that whoever the new Minister of Finance may be, the same course will be followed.

In parting with Mr. Galt, the Government loses one of its ablest members. With the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, he probably leaves no equal in the Cabinet as regards ability, but it must be confessed that many of his financial schemes are rather fanciful. This tendency of the honorable gentleman has, to some extent, detracted from his reputation as a financier, giving rise to a want of confidence on the part of many in the community as regards the caution and carefulness already displayed by him. This feeling, as we have already said, and as Mr. Galt admitted frankly in his explanations, is very prevalent throughout Ontario, and whatever the Government may lose from the want of their late colleague's talents, they will gain in increased confidence in the financial policy.

### THE CANADIAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

THE most vital subjects of interest to the people of the Dominion are undoubtedly the carrying interests. These, above all others, concern us in our most intimate and every day relations, in them extortion and mismanagement are the most keenly felt, and monopoly the most to be avoided. Unfortunately, monopolies are more practicable in these than in any other departments of industry or occupation. By carrying interests we, of course, mean any association whose end is the transport of man, his property, or his correspondence, from one place to another. This category naturally includes steamers, railways, express companies, the post-office, and telegraphs of a country. Where competition has its due development, reform is utterly unnecessary, as natural causes will combine for the benefit of the community. For this reason we deem it utterly unnecessary to advert to the steamer routes of the Dominion, or to suggest any desirable improvements in their management. Where there is water communication there is sure to be competition, as the river is a common highway accessible to all. In railways, express companies, and telegraph lines, it is in this country different. Each is all powerful from the consciousness that no rival line can loosen its hold on the public, and from the fact that it is a public necessity. You may grumble; but if you wish to go to Sherbrooke you must take the Grand Trunk or walk. If you wish to telegraph to Quebec, you must send your message via the Montreal Telegraph Company. What results naturally follow? The Grand Trunk Railway or the Montreal Telegraph Company may charge you any tariff they please. The consumer has no voice or election in the matter. Thus the first principles of equitable trade are violated. The producer gives you what he pleases, and insists on receiving in return what suits him, ignoring utterly your choice and convenience.

There are two ways in which such a state of affairs, which we believe hurtful to the public interests, may be avoided. The first is by competition. The second is by assumption or semi-assumption by the Government, or some party who has no personal interest to satisfy, and who consequently only seeks the equitable advantage of both parties.

We now intend at some length to review the different carrying systems of Canada, to point out wherein

no think amendment possible and necessary, and to suggest a remedy in such cases. We shall commence this series by considering the telegraph system of Canada.

There are in Canada about 9,000 miles of telegraph wire extending from Halifax to Sarnia, in an unbroken line, whence ramifications extend throughout the breadth of the land, wherever settlement has made this necessary. These wires also connect at Montreal, Buffalo, Sackville, &c., with the great American system, which interlaces the American Union with its wires. From Sackville Eastwards the lines in the Maritime Provinces are the property of an American Company, who have a right of way, which, unless we are misinformed, has yet some forty years to run ere its expiry. To this cause we are indebted for the high tariffs which they obtain on all business to the Eastward. To be more explicit, the lines of the Nova Scotia Company, of the New Brunswick Telegraph Company, and of the Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Company, are leased from the original shareholders by the American Telegraph Company. The lessees pay the shareholders of these Companies semi-annual dividends on their capital of 2, 1½, and 4 per cent, respectively. The Eastern lines are under one management, while the system from Campbellton West is exclusively controlled by the Montreal Telegraph Company. This Company has, since its foundation, absorbed the lines of the British American, Vermont and Boston, and Provincial Telegraph Companies, the first and last of which were formidable rivals in extent. This Company has paid its shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent, notwithstanding the heavy annual outlay which is rendered necessary by the construction of new lines and absorption of old.

We are strongly in favor of that system which has already obtained in Switzerland, and is shortly to be tried in England, the assumption and management of telegraph lines by the Government. The reasons which influence us in this will now be presented to our readers.

In the first place, the telegraph is as national an institution as the post-office, analogous in its constitution and object, and we think, consequently deserving of similar management. It carries the stream of correspondence, the essence of all communications, and is in this respect much more important than the post-office department. We think that the Governmental management would result in the following undoubted benefits:—Firstly, as to the general public, we should have wider communication, greater despatch, a more strict accountability, and these at a minor expense. As to the Government, we should have the advantages of secrecy, safety, and a reduction of expense.

Should the Government assume these lines, it would have to manage them on the post-office system. Agents and Superintendents would be as Postmasters and Inspectors, under a much more rigid control and supervision than now distinguish the management of these lines. A reduction of tariff would be quite possible, for the simple reason that no private company or individual can carry on an immense concern with that advantage which attaches to governmental management. It is not necessary, according to our theory, that such departments as the post-office and telegraph departments should earn a profit. Their earnings are only the expression of a tax on the intelligence of a country, and because this intelligence pays \$100,000 annually more than is actually necessary, we can see no reason why this surplus should go to the credit of the general Government, and be expended on foreign objects. The profits of the post-office should be applied for the benefit of that department in reducing rates and increasing facilities. Similarly with the telegraph companies. What now represents a ten per cent. dividend and a large reserve fund, should, under governmental management, be applied to reducing the present rates. A few years ago, when the cost of management was no greater than it now is, a 12½ cent and 20 cent tariff was found to pay between this city and Quebec. How much more than must a 25 cent tariff pay at present? The tariff of 25 cents to Quebec, a distance of 180 miles, 25 to Ottawa, 120 miles, 30 to Toronto, 333 miles, 40, Ottawa to Quebec, 300 miles, 76, Montreal to New York, 300 miles, are evidently not based on any standard of distance. Barring the original cost of line and annual maintenance, it costs no more to send a telegram to Toronto than to the Ianneries. The labor is the same in either case, the battery cost an inappreciable trifle. In fact, when a through line must be maintained, local messages cost only the salary of the operator and the amount of

paper. It is clear that when the present tariff pays an ample dividend and admits of the accumulation of a large surplus, that a tariff might be framed, under governmental management, the less by this percentage of profit, and again the less by that principle which has proved that increased demand at a lower price more than counterbalances the loss by reduction. We have no hesitation in saying that by due management in three years, a telegram could be carried to any place in Canada for one cent a word. This without loss.

A point naturally arises here which has in the early history of the Post office created no little difficulty. This is the adjustment of tariffs on the basis of distance. The Postal rates of 1845 were an elaborate nuisance. Three pence for a distance of so many miles, an additional penny per half ounce for an additional fifty miles, this was inconvenient in the extreme. Thus with telegraphing. People will consider it unfair that while it costs 25 cents to telegraph from Montreal to Ottawa it should cost just as much to telegraph from Montreal to Lachine. The fact is the local business of our telegraph lines has never been duly cultivated. The consequence has been that the great cities have patronized the wires almost exclusively, and the people have rarely availed themselves of the accommodation. This should not be in a really public institution. Were rates reduced to one cent a word, local business, which is always clear profit, would be increased in a much larger ratio. We would not place the tariff on a basis of distance. It is a fact that it costs no more to send a telegram to Ottawa than to Lachine. When this tariff is placed at 25 cents local customers may object with justice. But reduce the tariff to 10 cents per 10 words and the through business is increased, while the local is created. No man grumbles over ten cents for such an accommodation, whereas he, with perfect justice, objects to paying 25 cents for a service which is apparently less than that which a through customer obtains for the same money.

There is one principle, however, on which the adjustment can be made. It would not do to carry a message from Sarnia to Sackville for 10 cents. This would be an injustice to the local customer, and an electric impossibility. We would propose the calculation of tariffs by "circuits." Thus, to explain our meaning to our readers, there are certain lengths of wire over which messages are sent by the agency of the original operator. A telegram from Montreal to Toronto, for instance, is sent direct to Toronto, a telegram to Buffalo is sent to Toronto, copied out there, and again sent to Buffalo by another operator over another wire. This process involves extra service, extra time, extra battery expense, and extra line maintenance and construction. It would not be fair then to allow a message which involves additional expense and labor in its transmission and delivery, to rank with one which only costs one-half the trouble. We would therefore charge one cent per word per circuit, or one additional cent for every time the original message is repeated. These circuits would be great districts such as these: Quebec to Sackville-Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa. Montreal to Ottawa and Toronto. Ottawa to Toronto. Toronto to Buffalo, Windsor, and Sarnia. Thus on a perfectly equitable basis would the whole telegraph business of Canada be transacted. In our next article we shall continue our elaboration of the proposed system, and our enumeration of its advantages.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Canada was held at the Bank, in Kingston on Wednesday, 6th Nov., 1867.

There were present fifty-four Shareholders, holding or representing upwards of 13,000 shares, or one-fourth of the Capital.

Hugh Allan, R. Anderson, J. Mallock, A. Crooks, Wm. Hall, J. Gardner, S. McMahon, J. H. Meikle, E. A. Frentico, C. S. Gzowski, A. W. Campbell, John Paton, A. S. Kirkpatrick, R. Kent, Jno Moore, H. Yates, T. Rothwell, C. F. Gildersleeve, J. Carruthers, Rev. Dr. Barclay, J. B. Marks, Rev. E. C. Bower, Rev. I. A. Farnell, S. Macklestone, W. Nicke, P. B. Henderson, John Machar, James Patton, O. S. Strange, John Watkins, A. Code, G. Baxter, W. Griffin, R. Montgomery, Rev. J. A. Malloch, H. N. Garotte, Jas.

Macpherson, A. Kemp, A. Cowan, W. Gibson, C. Livingston, J. Wainman, L. Herchmer, G. Davidson, E. McGregor, L. Nowlands, J. Breden, James Thompson, John S. Coombs, C. S. Ross, Jas. Ross, R. J. Cartwright, James Hartly.

The President having taken the Chair, submitted a statement of the affairs of the Bank as they appeared by the books on the 31st of October, 1867. Also a statement of the same date showing the valuation of the Assets as made by the Special Committee of the Board.

These statements are as follows,—  
General Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of Canada, as at 31st October, 1867.

LIABILITIES.

Bank Notes in Circulation	\$1,162,166
Deposits, including balance of loan from Bank of Montreal, unpaid drafts and items in transitu	2,015,996
Balances due to Local Banks	40,232
Balances due to London Agents	303,229
Capital Stock	4,000,000
	\$7,461,633

ASSETS.

Cash, viz.—Specie, Provincial Notes, Notes of other Banks, Balances due by Local Banks and Foreign Agents	\$ 448,476
Government Debentures	400,000
Real Estate—Bank premises	283,831
Bonds and Mortgages	\$ 109,355
Bonds of Detroit & Milwaukee R. R.	1,770,220
Doubtful Debts	\$1,106,737
Less Res. Fund & Profits	470,440
Notes discounted, Bills of Exchange, Stamps and all other assets not stated above	3,811,415
	\$6,327,317
	\$7,461,633

C. S. ROSS,  
Cashier

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 6th Nov., 1867.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets as estimated by Special Committee.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	\$1,162,166
Deposits, including balance due Bank of Montreal, drafts unpaid, and items in transitu	2,015,996
Due Local Banks	40,232
Due London Agents	303,229
Capital Stock	4,000,000
	\$7,461,633

ASSETS.

Specie, Provincial Notes, Notes and Balances due by Local Banks and Foreign Agents	\$ 448,476
Government Debentures	400,000
Real Estate (Committee's valuation)	200,000
Bonds and Mortgages	109,355
Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Bonds, valued by Committee at 50c	900,000
Notes and Bills discounted—Bills of Exchange and Stamps	\$ 1,114,876
Other debts due to Bank	699,539
	\$6,869,253

Commercial Bank of Canada, 31st Oct 1867

The President then read the following Report —

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada beg to submit the foregoing Statement, showing the position of the Bank on the 31st day of October, 1867.

At this moment, when their energies are necessarily concentrated upon the best means of providing for the liabilities of the Bank, and of effecting as favourable a settlement as possible for the Shareholders, the Directors do not deem it advisable to enter into a minute investigation of the immediate causes of the late unhappy suspension of this Institution. It will suffice to say that, for a considerable period after the Annual Meeting of the 25th June last, the public mind appeared to be perfectly free from all apprehensions of the Bank. No withdrawals of the deposits (except such as were distinctly traceable to ordinary business causes) seem to have taken place until a few weeks prior to the suspension. From that date, however, the demands of depositors became daily more and more pressing and continuous, till at last after an absolute withdrawal of deposits to the amount of one million and a quarter of dollars, and after receiving notice of further removals to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars, it became perfectly evident that nothing but the actual intervention of the Government, or of the other Banking Institutions of the country, could avert the impending disaster. Appli-



cations for aid were made accordingly in the above named quarters, but those having failed, it became the painful, though anxious duty of the Directors, in the common interests of all concerned, to order a suspension of specie payments, with the hope of effecting some arrangement which would enable the Bank to resume business within the sixty days limited by its charter, either singly or in connection with some other similar Institution.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the Directors, while far from seeking to conceal the gravity of the calamity, yet cannot but feel that the action of the stockholders is by no means so desperate as was at first imagined, and even should the Board be compelled to resort to the extreme measure of going into liquidation, they entertain strong hopes of realizing a considerable surplus.

The Directors have caused the necessary advertisements to be published, of their intention to apply to Parliament for power to enable them to carry into effect such changes in the position of the Bank as may ultimately be decided on and also for a general meeting of the shareholders, to be convened for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed arrangements.

The Directors are also strongly of opinion, that the course indicated in the preceding paragraph, of applying to Parliament for power to enable them to make such arrangements as may be necessary, is most desirable to adopt, and would recommend that resolutions to this effect be passed by the meeting.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted

R. J. CARTWRIGHT,  
President

HUGH ALLAN, Esq., on behalf of the special Committee, then read a Report from the Committee, embracing a correspondence with the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

The correspondence referred to contained a proposition on the part of the special committee, in consequence of a desire to aid the Commercial Bank expressed by the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, that this latter institution should advance to the Commercial Bank \$1,250,000, of which \$500,000 should be on the security of Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Bonds, and \$500,000, upon Bills Receivable. The directors of the Bank of Montreal insisted on being allowed to make an examination of the affairs of the suspended Bank before opening negotiations at all, while the special committee were only willing to permit the examination to be made whenever the negotiations reached a point at which it would seem necessary to verify their statements concerning the affairs of the Bank they represented. Negotiations consequently were broken off.

Concluding their Report and alluding to this correspondence, the special committee say:—

The undersigned were not long in perceiving that the only terms on which assistance could be obtained were such as in their opinion it would not be for the interest of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank to agree to.

If it had been afforded previous to, and in time to prevent the suspension, it would have been of the utmost importance, but now, after the credit of the Bank had been so seriously impaired, a mere temporary loan, repayable in a few months, though of little permanent benefit, would be highly desirable, if it could be obtained on suitable terms, and would gladly have been availed as a means of enabling the Bank to resume business, and affording time to strengthen itself by such measures as seemed most advantageous. But for permanent purposes it is necessary that fresh capital, sufficient to restore public confidence, either by a new subscription of stock, or by some other method, must be resorted to, and the undersigned recommend the meeting to-day to pass resolutions similar in character to those adopted in Montreal. It will then be the duty of the Director, prior to the meeting of the 17th December, to make the best arrangements in their power for the interest of the shareholders, which arrangements must then be submitted to the general meeting for ratification.

HUGH ALLAN,  
L. H. HOLTON,  
ALEX MORRIS

Kingston, 6th Nov., 1867.

The PRESIDENT then moved, seconded by HUGH ALLAN, Esq., that the two Reports now read be concurred in and printed for the information of the Shareholders.

The motion was passed unanimously

ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., then moved, seconded by EDWARD A. PRENTICE, Esq., the following resolutions:—

The Directors are hereby authorized to petition for and obtain an act from the Parliament of Canada, to contain the provisions following:—

1 To extend the period of suspension of specie payments without forfeiture of the Bank Charter.

2. To authorize the Directors of the Bank, by By-Law, to reduce the Capital Stock of the Bank, and to raise additional capital on such terms as may be set forth in such By-Law.

Resolution 2.

The Shareholders of the Bank being present in person or by proxy, to the number in all of 19 240 Shares, take advantage of this meeting in the present circumstances of the Bank, to authorize the Directors of the Bank to obtain the further following provisions in the proposed Act of Parliament, viz:—

1. Authority for the Directors to enter into an agreement with any other Banking Institution or Institutions for an amalgamation—and to determine upon the terms of such amalgamation, and the relative value of the Stock of the Bank and such other amalgamating Bank or Banks—and to agree upon such other terms for the conduct, management, and general relations of the amalgamated institutions, as the Directors of the Bank may think best,—such agreement not to be valid until confirmed by the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank and which confirmation may be obtained at the Special General Meeting now convened for the 17th Dec next, or at any future special meeting.

2. A provision of a similar purport to the last foregoing, to be applicable to any such other amalgamating Bank or Banks—and also general provisions for or effectually carrying the intended amalgamation into effect, also as to the name of the amalgamated Bank, and either with or without power to increase or to make addition to the Capital Stock of the amalgamated Bank, or to that of either or any of the Banks so amalgamated—such increase of capital to be sanctioned by a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the respective Banks. Also to change the mode of voting at general meetings of shareholders, so that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

3. A provision for a change of the head or principal office of the Commercial Bank, or such amalgamated Bank, to be sanctioned by the shareholders last aforesaid.

4. In the event of failure on the part of the Commercial Bank to raise additional capital, or to amalgamate as aforesaid, or otherwise to continue its business, such act or acts to contain provisions, for vesting by a general assignment all the estate and effects of the Bank in Trustees for the speedy liquidation of its liabilities, and for distribution of the surplus amongst the shareholders—with special provisions and powers for such purposes the Trustees to be named, and the assignment sanctioned at the Special General Meeting convened for the 17th day of December next.

5. And further, such act or acts may contain permissive power for the Commercial Bank to sell, and for any other Banking Institution to buy the assets of the Commercial Bank, and to assume its liabilities. The terms of any such arrangement to be confirmed at the aforesaid convened Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank, or at any Special General Meeting and of a Special General Meeting of the purchasing Bank.

11. In the event of the heretofore mentioned Act not being obtained, or in the event of the Shareholders of the Bank not agreeing to accept the provisions thereof, or if they shall otherwise think best, then one of the objects of the special general meeting now convened, will be to consider and to take action upon the course to be pursued with respect to the position of the Bank's affairs, and if necessary to authorize a general assignment of the Bank's assets, to better discharge its liabilities.

The Resolutions were passed unanimously.

It was then moved by JOHN PATTON, Esq., seconded by C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq.:

“That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs Allan, Holton, and Morr's for their exertions on behalf of the Bank.” Passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT in declaring the meeting closed, expressed the hope that all the shareholders present would attend the important meeting to be held on the 17th of December next.

THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 30, 1867.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. John Lowe & Co., a copy of “The Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1868,” which, in the compass of 107 pages, gives, in a clear and well classified form, a very large amount of statistics and other information concerning the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of which it is composed. We do not propose, however, to even give a list of the contents of this valuable work but merely desire to acknowledge an indebtedness to it for the following figures concerning the export and import trade of Canada for the fiscal year preceding its union with the Maritime Provinces on July 1st, 1867.

The following statement shows the total value of exports and imports of Canada, including coin and bullion, for the years 1865-'66, and 1866-'67:—

	Exports	Imports
Year ending, June 30, '66	\$ 56,818,380	\$ 13,802,319
“ “ “ 30, '67	43,486,143	59,648,967
Increase		5,840,668
Decrease	7,842,237	

These figures testify to a fact of which we have frequently spoken, and to grave error on the part of our importers, against which we have often cautioned them. While the exports of all kinds, including goods not the produce of Canada, and coin and bullion have decreased \$7,842,237, the imports have increased \$5,840,668, so that instead of the exports exceeding the imports by \$2,500,000, as in 1865-'66, they fall short of them, omitting coin and bullion from the account, by over \$7,500,000. The country has been frightfully extravagant, and nothing but an unusual degree of prosperity and a decided and immediate contraction of the import trade will relieve this country from a position of very great danger. The fact that everywhere almost, there are overstocks of nearly all kinds of goods, is another proof of the over-importing which has been going on for some time.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The following is a comparative classified statement of the exports for the years 1866 and 1867, of goods the Produce of Canada —

	1866	1867
Produce of the Mine	\$ 422,570	\$ 541,234
“ Fisheries	980,311	784,638
“ Forest	18,846,986	13,948,648
Animals and their Produce	12,682,683	6,118,633
Agricultural Products	16,661,074	16,765,987
Manufactures	949,928	1,955,761
Other articles	608,815	416,121
Vessels built at Quebec	1,018,886	1,006,078
Total Produce of Canada	47,859,241	40,476,102
Coin and Bullion	2,897,691	2,910,684
Goods not the Produce of Canada	1,877,856	1,878,683
Total value of Exports as reported	52,134,688	45,070,219
Estimated amount not returned at inland ports	4,183,692	3,415,924
Grand Total	56,818,380	48,486,143

Comparing the foregoing figures, we find that the greatest falling off has taken place in the item of animals and their produce, equal, namely, to \$6,564,044, the decrease in horses and horned cattle being about \$5,000,000. The Fisheries have yielded nearly \$200,000 less. Manufactures have declined \$94,000, and the value of ships built is \$11,810 less. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the Produce of the Mine of about \$120,000, of the Forest, of about \$100,000, and in Agricultural products of about \$115,000.

The following shows the different countries to which these exports have been sent, and the respective amounts.

	1866	1867
To Great Britain	\$ 12,760,668	\$ 13,263,996
To B. N. America	1,571,116	3,419,689
To B. West Indies	63,913	53,816
To United States	32,687,618	22,859,081
To France	116,332	268,487
To Germany	52,795	29,314
To other Foreign countries	709,714	694,877
	47,859,261	40,476,102

From the above we find that the United States have taken of the products of Canada in the year 1866-'67, nearly \$10,000,000 less than in the preceding year, while there has been an increase of about \$600,000 to Great Britain, and \$1,850,000 to British North America. The very large decrease in the exports to the United States has been in animals and in flour principally.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports for the year 1866-66 and 1866-67:—

	1866.	1867.
Dutiable Goods.....	33,271,837	35,752,744
Free Goods.....	15,835,201	16,880,936
Coin and Bullion.....	5,191,842	6,411,312
Copyright Works.....	8,439	4,005
Total imports.....	53,902,319	59,048,987
" duty.....	7,330,725	7,023,328

The increase of nearly two millions and a half in dutiable goods, is made up chiefly in the articles of woollens, (of which about a million and a half were imported in 1867 in excess of 1866,) sugar, iron and hardware, and Indian corn and other grains, free to Aug. 15, 1866, but subsequently paying duty. The increase in coin and bullion coming into Canada is very noticeable, amounting to about \$1,220,000. The following statement shows the excess of coin and bullion imported over that exported in 1866 and 1867:—

	1866.	1867.
Coin, &c., Imported.....	5,191,842	6,411,312
exported.....	2,397,591	2,916,034
Remaining in Canada.....	2,794,251	3,495,278

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of imports, omitting coin and bullion classified according to countries for 1865-66 and 1866-67:—

	1866.	1867.
From Great Britain.....	28,084,599	34,069,969
" B. N. America.....	857,869	1,108,373
" B. West Indies.....	105,460	137,802
" United States.....	15,242,834	14,981,155
" France.....	1,215,090	1,174,844
" Germany.....	393,810	358,401
" Other foreign countries.....	1,810,615	1,711,131

It will be seen that we took from Great Britain over five millions of dollars worth more in 1867 than in 1866, while from the United States we took less in 1867 by \$1,180,000. We also find that while we imported from Great Britain in 1867 much more than double the exports to that country, the United States gave us nearly nine millions of dollars less than she took, paying specie for a large share of the balance against them. The same fact was also apparent in 1866, and in a more remarkable degree but that year was exceptional in its character, embracing, as it did, the period of great activity previous to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We hope our neighbours are fully convinced that they have more to gain by a new treaty than we have, and that it could hardly fail to benefit both countries.

We have not space in the present issue to give the statistics of Canadian trade in detail, but hope to do so next week to a greater extent. The figures are of more than usual interest, as being the last returns to be given for the Province of Canada alone, and as showing very marked differences as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year.

EXCISE FRAUDS IN THE STATES.

The American Government continues to be in a bad way with regard to the collection of the excise. That fraud is carried on to an enormous extent, is well known both at Washington and all through the country. How to detect and stop it, is the difficulty which stands in the way of the Government, and we need hardly say that we believe this difficulty to be insurmountable so long as such enormous imposts are levied. Every few weeks, either a dishonest distiller is detected, or a dishonest Revenue Collector; sometimes stills are found hid away in the hills, or deep down in cellars. Every species of dodge is resorted to in order to cheat the officials some of which display the sharpest ingenuity and cunning. In the year 1860, when the taxation was moderate, the returns made to the Government of whiskey distilled, were 90,000,000 gallons. A New York paper says that last year—1866—revenue was only collected on 14,000,000 gallons! That the Americans consumed so much less whiskey in 1866 than 1860, is not to be supposed for a moment. In fact, competent statisticians calculate that the consumption of such spirits has augmented, not fallen off, and that during last year there could not have been less than 114,000,000 gallons made throughout the Republic. This would show that but a fraction of the whiskey made pays the excise dues, and that individuals here and there over the country are daily cheating the revenue, and making large fortunes out of it. This is an unfortunate state of things, ruinous to the honest distiller, and injurious to the public morals. It is the result which always arises from the imposition of exorbitant duties on articles of general consumption. The

temptation to evade the revenue laws, either by smuggling or otherwise, becomes irresistible to many, and if they are detected and punished, experience shows that there are always others ready to run the risk again. If the American Government had only had one-third the rates on spirits which it has had during 1866, we do not doubt but that they would have collected more revenue than under their heavy charges. There would then, have been the same inducement to evade the law, and a far larger quantity of spirits would have paid the imposts. Other countries besides the United States may take a lesson from their experience of heavy duties, and we would particularly commend the facts to the notice of the legislators of our new Dominion who are now met at Ottawa.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAYS AS CARRIERS.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review)

DEAR Sir,—Last August we had some goods burnt in a car on the Grand Trunk Railway. We supposed that the Company was responsible as common carriers, and sent the Invoice to the Manager of the Freight Department in Toronto, requesting him to remit us a cheque for the amount. In a very courteous letter, he stated that he was not at present able to acknowledge any liability in the matter, but that he would write us again on the subject, which he did on our reminding him of his promise, and in his letter informed us that in the opinion of their solicitors the Company was not liable for goods destroyed by fire. We suppose that the mercantile class in this country are deeply interested in this decision, as we have been informed that decisions sustaining this opinion have been given in some of our law courts. The ground of this decision is that the shipping bill which they oblige the consignor to sign is a contract binding on the contracting parties, and relieving the Company as carriers from almost all liability as will be seen by reading the conditions on the back of an ordinary shipping bill. It appears to us to be a serious matter that we have to trust our goods in the hands of a company who may, through the negligence of their servants or employees, burn them or in some cases break them, and that without redress; whilst at the same time being in transitu, we are not able to insure them ourselves. We shall feel obliged, if either you or some of your numerous readers can give us any suggestions on this subject, in order to remedy this state of things.

Port Hope, Nov. 12th, 1867. W. C. & S.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—WASTE OF THE FORESTS.

THE Aylmer Times devotes a leader to this vitally subject. Our contemporary says: Contracts are doubtless being made by many in this and the adjoining townships, for the delivery of Saw Logs at different points on the Ottawa, during the ensuing winter. We wish to raise a note of warning against an evil which we have seen with deep regret in other years, viz: The over production of logs. We do not mean to assert that there is any likelihood of the supply exceeding the demand, neither would we wish to create antagonistic feelings among those engaged in our staple trade; but we know for a fact that the keen competition among those who "get out logs" has the effect of giving to the saw-mill owner, more than his fair share of the profits of the trade. The manufacture of sawed lumber is assuming gigantic dimensions and seems likely to supersede that of square timber, therefore those who hold limits or who have timber on their land, need have no fear that they will lack an opportunity of selling it. The rapid rise which has taken place in the price of timber limits, should teach our people a lesson on this subject, and should also deter reckless producers from wantonly destroying those forests upon which so many depend for subsistence. We think it quite clear that a check of some kind should be put on this wholesale destruction of our invaluable pine forests. Indeed this opinion is so rapidly gaining ground, that some measure will no doubt be adopted ere long to regulate the supply of both square timber and sawed lumber; but much and irreparable mischief will be done before a remedy or preventive can be applied.

In nearly all the civilized countries of the old world people see and deplore the fatal mistake made by their ancestors in denuding the land of its woods; and in many places very large sums of money are being spent in order to repair in a slight degree the injury done by the short-sighted selfishness of a generation long since passed away. We in Canada though sad spendthrifts, have not yet wasted all of the noble forests which formed so important a part of our patrimony; but let us pause in time, much that we once possessed is gone. And we cannot help asking by what right the lumber merchant of twenty or even ten years ago was permitted to make havoc at will amongst timber which belonged quite as much to his grand children as to him—turn it into cash and spend the proceeds in riotous living and to luxuries to which his fathers had been little

accustomed. It cannot be disputed that had this portion of our natural resources, so easy of access, been properly husbanded; had the money realized from the sale of that timber which for thirty summers has "hitened Ottawa's dark waters, been judiciously invested, a much larger proportion of the land laid bare would have been under cultivation; much more of our splendid water power would have been utilized, and the second generation of settlers would have been a wealthier and more enterprising class of men than they are.

An immense mine of wealth was tapped when the first raft was set afloat on the Ottawa, and had that wealth been directed into the proper channel Agriculture and Arts would have echoed the lumberer's steps, and promptly occupied each spot left vacant by the receding forests.

The wealth which covered this land, merely changed to another form, would have been still available for the improvement of the country and we would not now have to wait for foreign capital to develop our vast dormant resources.

All this is matter for regret, but duties press upon us which leave no time for regrets. We would therefore urge upon all to think on these things, and to act like men who own the country in which they live, not like mere tenants at will.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 2, 1867.

THE business of the past two weeks has not been characterized by anything like the usual amount of activity for which we are accustomed to look at the fall of the year. Three weeks, at the outside, will bring the close of navigation, and there is every indication that the amount of business transacted will be much below the average. There are many causes contributing to this result, chief among which may probably be reckoned the unsatisfactory nature of the lumbering transactions of the past season; the continued low prices of our staples in the British market, and the consequent contraction of operations for the coming winter. The money market, too, is tight, the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Canada has not been without its influence here; and the hoped for revival in ship building seems to have a very poor prospect of realization.

Shipping arrivals have been small, consisting almost entirely of small vessels from United States ports with flour and general merchandize. The steamers of the International Company now make but two trips each way per week, although the amount of traffic would certainly seem to indicate that there is plenty of work for another boat. The Tuesday's steamer was heavily laden, and a large quantity of freight was left on the wharf at Portland, which she was unable to take on board.

We are glad to notice that the Company have purchased a new propeller for the exclusive conveyance of flour between Portland and St. John. This is a much needed step, and we hope will be productive of greater regularity in the delivery of this important article.

LUMBER.—The exports of this staple have been very moderate. We present below a comparative statement for the month of October, from which it will be seen that, taken as a whole, there has been a considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding month of 1866. The West India trade has opened languidly. One vessel cleared with shooks last week, and four in the week just closed; but the prospect of having to lay over some time for return cargoes, renders owners chary of entering into engagements.

Statement of exports of lumber from the port of St. John for October, 1867, as compared with the corresponding period of 1866:—

	1866.	1867.
Deals and Deal Ends, s. f.....	11,096,550	15,928,821
Boards, scantling and Plank, s. f.....	5,424,028	7,748,035
Pine Timber, tons.....	737	561
Birch Timber, tons.....	702	302
Pickets and Palings, M.....	1,025	730
Shingles, M.....	462	479
Laths, M.....	10,595	1,369
Sugar Shooks.....	39,376	67,518
Spars, Siders and Knees.....	980	1,919

The principal miscellaneous exports of the month are comprised in the following list:—Hay, 814 bds 10 tons; butter, 60 pkgs; apples, 52 bbls; eggs, 252 bbls; mackerel, 2,321 bbls 89 kits; salmon, 58 bxs; alewives, 420 bbls; lobsters, 84 cases; herrings, 2,103 bxs; codfish, 80 boxes; spruce poles, 1,145; broom handles, 44,400; nails, 117 kegs; bricks, 97,000; pig iron, 115 tons; hardware, 30 pkgs; iron, 14 pkgs; iron, 244 bars 48 bds; manganese, 268 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—Show rather increased firmness this week, though transactions have been comparatively few and unimportant. We quote:—Deals to Liverpool or London, 70s 0d to 00s 0d per std. " Bristol Channel.....65s 0d to 00s 0d " " Clyde.....68s 9d to 00s 0d " " Dublin.....67s 9d to 00s 0d " " Belfast.....65s 0d to 00s 0d " " West Coast Ireland.....72s 6d to 00s 0d " Boards to Boston.....\$3.50 to \$0.00 per M. " Providence.....\$5.00 to \$0.00 " " New York.....\$5.00 to \$0.00 " " Philadelphia.....\$4.00 to \$0.00 " " North Side Cuba.....\$7.75 to \$8.00 " Shooks ".....\$0.27 to \$0.28

The enormous American ship the "Great Republic," of 3,356 tons register, has just arrived from New York. We understand that she has been purchased by a company at Yarmouth, N. S., for the sum of \$25,000, and was chartered some time since to load deals from this port for Liverpool at 60s per standard. From her great size, however, this affords no fair criterion of the current rates of freight.

FLOUR, &c.—The receipts of Flour since our last report have been very liberal, and though the demand to fill country orders has been moderately active, yet it has not kept pace with the views of sellers, and in the desire to realize, prices have receded to a point which leaves no margin over prices in Toronto or Montreal. It is satisfactory to note that the quality of the Flour now arriving is much improved. We quote:—Strong Superfine, \$8 25 to \$8.50; Superfine, \$8.00 to \$8.20. Cornmeal is firm at \$5 to \$5 25; and Oatmeal is a slow, dragging sale at \$6 25 to \$6.50; Oats, 40c to 45c per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—Are unchanged. Advices from Charlottetown, P. E. I., speak of great activity in shipping produce, principally Oats, Barley and Potatoes. The Oats are for the most part sent to England, and it is supposed that the greater part of the available crop will be sent forward this fall. Prices range for Oats from 2s 7d to 2s 8d; Potatoes, 1s 9d; Barley, 3s to 3s 9d—Island currency. The principal exports of the month have been:—Oats, 101,208 bush; potatoes, 48,000 bush; turnips, 3,200 bush; barley, 4,030 bush; mackerel, 2,735 bbls; oysters, 450 bbls; butter, 108 tubs; eggs, 7,800 doz; cod oil, 70 cks; codfish, 110 bxs 45 drums and 45 cks.

Manganese has been discovered at Pembroke, Hants Co., N. S. The American Journal of Mining pro nounces it of good quality. A Dr. Lewis Feuch wanger is the proprietor.

A new branch of business has been entered into by Mr. J. W. Finley, of St. John. He has started an establishment at the Island of Campo Bello for the curing of Finnan Haddies, with which delicious fish he intends supplying the Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto markets. We are pleased to think that there can hardly be a doubt of the entire success of the under-taking.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Rates for November and December.—From St. John and ports in Bay of Fundy to United Kingdom, 5 per cent; reverse voyage, 6 per cent; United Kingdom down to West Indies, 3½ per cent; reverse voyage, 3 per cent; to or from West Indies, (deck loads 4 rates,) 2½ per cent; from ports in Gulf St. Lawrence to United Kingdom, 1st to 5th November, 7½ per cent; 6th to 15th November, 10 per cent; rates by sailing vessels to or from New York, Boston or Portland, range from 1 to 1½ per cent, and by steamers ½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

THE tendency is now towards ease, and the Banks have been discounting much more liberally than heretofore, and at rates varying from 7 to 9 per cent. The demand, however, is still active, and will probably continue so for some time.

For Sterling Exchange there is more demand than during the early part of the week, with latest sales at 108½ for considerable amounts. New York quotations are 109; firm, for best bankers' 60-day bills.

GOLD has again advanced, closing at 140½, with an upward tendency.

SILVER is more abundant, buying at 4, and selling at 3½ per cent discount.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank on London, Private, Bank in New York, Gold Drafts on New York, Gold in New York, Silver.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Crathern & Caverhill, Evans & Evans, Evans, John Henry, Hall, Kay & Co., Ireland, W. E., LaRivière & Bourdieu, Morland, Watson & Co., Mulholland, & Baker, Robertson, Jas., Bond, John & Sons, Waddell & Pearce.

BUSINESS has been fair during the past week, and in heavy goods transactions have been to a considerable extent for shipment to the upper lakes, the boats now making their last trip for the season.

PIG IRON.—There has been actually nothing doing, and no sale at any figures; quotations consequently nominal.

BAR IRON—Business has been active, and a good many lots have changed hands for shipment west, but prices are barely maintained.

CUT NAILS.—Orders have come in quite freely and to a considerable extent, and manufacturers' books are well filled.

SHELF GOODS—Have been in only fair demand, with orders arriving more slowly.

In other goods we have nothing special to note.

The "Edward Hincken," with a cargo of iron for a firm of this city, is reported sunk off Father Point while in tow of the "Napoleon III."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Baillie, James, Co., Clark, Jas. P. & Co., Claxton, T. James, & Co., Davis, Welsh & Co., Donnelly, James, Dunn, R., Fish & Co., Foulds & Hodgson, Foulds & McFabbin, Gilmore, J. Y., & Co., Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co., Hingston, T. Lister, & Co., Hughes Brothers, Johnstone, James, & Co., Lewis, Kay & Co., Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co., MacKenzie, J. G. & Co., MacKay, Joseph, & Bro., May, Joseph, May, Thomas, & Co., McCulloch, Jack & Co., McLachlin Bros. & Co., McMaster & Co., Wm. J. Moss, S. H., & J., Muir, W., & R., Munden & Steenken, Ogilvy & Co., Plimoli, Aubin & Co., Robertson, A., & Co., Roy, Jas., & Co., Stephen, William, & Co., Stirling, McCall & Co.

QUIETNESS continues to be the prevailing feature in this department, and although during the past week a number of small buyers have been in the market, their purchases have not been of sufficient extent to cause any animation. The orders from travellers, also, though perhaps more numerous, have been comparatively small, more as sorting-up parcels, except for a few leading lines in Cottons, which are now being sold here at very low prices, indeed, quite as low as goods can now be imported for, at the present rates ruling for goods in Manchester.

The trade sale of Messrs. D. McInnes & Co., of Hamilton, has been the leading attraction for the past few days in the West, and so far, it has gone off with satisfaction to the sellers. The following is a despatch received from Hamilton yesterday at a late hour:—

"The great sale of dry goods which has been going on in the stores of Messrs. D. McInnes & Co., of Hamilton, for the past two days, and which will be resumed again to-morrow, has proved successful beyond all expectations. This sale has attracted a larger audience than has ever been assembled under similar circumstances in this Province. More than two hundred and fifty buyers are present, and over eight hundred lots have been offered, every one of which has been sold without reserve. The sales are understood to have already reached the largesum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The sale is being conducted by Mr. Benning of Montreal, and although large quantities of goods have been sold to the satisfaction of Messrs. McInnes & Co., buyers feel confident of making purchases suited to their wants. It is pleasing to hear the hopeful tone in which this large representation of the retail trade of the West speak of the present state of the country and the prospects for the coming winter. Collections are quite up to the mark, and in the aggregate there is a large accumulation of money still in the hands of farmers, which will be available in swelling the volume of trade for the next few months, and in spite of a bank crisis, the country is as sound as in any era of its history."

We also note that Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co., and A. Robertson & Co., have determined to combine their stocks, and offer them at public sale on the 20th inst. This will probably attract a considerable number of buyers from the East as well as from the West. The bankrupt stock of Messrs. Baukhage, Beak & Co., is also to be sold on the 26th inst. These combined sales will doubtless interfere not a little with the ordinary trade, but will bring to attend them many of the largest class of buyers.

Stocks in some houses that have been recently replenishing with new importations, are exceedingly well assorted for the season, and although there does not appear to be any great surplus of any one line, there seems to be a better and more general assortment than usual.

Prices for all goods are drooping, and are now falling as low, correspondingly, as English prices. Recent advices from Manchester report a firmer feeling, with more confidence and increased business, owing to reduced stocks of cotton in Liverpool, and a more regular healthy demand.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Baldwin, C. H., & Co., Chapman, Fraser & Tylos, Crapman H., & Co., Childs, George, & Co., Converse, Colson & Lamb, Davis, Clark, & Clayton, Duncan & Forster, Fournier, Jules Franck, J. C., & Co., Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Goodough, W. S., & Co., Jaffery, Brothers & Co., Kingan & Kinloch, Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, James, Moore, Semple & Hatcheta, Robertson & Beattie, Robertson, David, Sinclair, Jack & Co., Tiffin, Bros., Thompson, Murray & Co., Torrance, David, & Co., West, Bros., Winning, Hill & Ware.

BUSINESS during the past week has been unmarked by any activity, and transactions have been limited in number and amount. We have nothing special to report concerning any articles in this line, and for business done, refer to the auction sales below:—

Sale of Fish, Oil, &c., &c., for account of James Lord & Co., Nov. 9, 1887. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer. 25 bris Labrador herrings, \$3 25; 25 do \$2 50; 100 do cocoa nuts, \$3 25; 200 do \$3 75; 100 do \$3 75; 200 do \$3 75; 100 do \$3 75; 25 bris herrings \$3 12½; 8 casks cod oil, 50c per gall; 5 bris seal oil, 62c per gall; 25 bris herrings \$1 75; 25 do do \$3½; 25 do do \$3½; 25 qts codfish \$1.75.

After which were sold, 7 bris salmon \$13.50. Fish, Oil, &c., for account of G. & D. McBurney, Nov. 13, 1887. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer:— 100 bris herrings \$3½; 100 do \$2½; 85 do \$2½; 50 do \$2½; 50 do \$2 00; 50 do \$2½; 25 do \$2; 100 do \$3½; 25 do \$2½; 50 hf do \$2 00; 25 do \$2; 25 do \$2; 20 do \$2; 10 do cod oil (per gall) 40c; 5 do salmon \$12½; 2 do \$18 00; 8 do \$12½; 100 barrels herrings \$3.25; 100 do \$3.25; 5 do split do \$1½; 25 do \$1 15; 25 do \$1.

For account of R. Simms & Co. 50 bris herrings \$3; 50 qts codfish (112 lbs each) \$3½.

For account of Mr. Young:— 5 bris oysters \$2; 35 do \$1½; 25 do herrings \$1.25.

Sale of Groceries, &c., for account of Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Nov. 14, 1887.

3 hhd Barbadoes sugar \$3.45; 2 tres do 8.45; 6 do 8.35; 4 do 8.35; 8 do 8.40; 2 hhd Porto Rico 8.40; 10 do .35; 12 do 8.47½; 2 do 8.80; 2 do 8.35; 6 do 8.80; 5 do 8.25; 2 do 8.80; 8 do 8.25; 5 do 8.35 4 do 8.40; 25 bris London White huxard sugar \$10½; 25 do Redpath's dry crushed \$10½; 5 pun Vacuum Pan molasses 40c gall; 10 do Trinidad 38½c gall; 10 do Redpath's Standard do 40c gall; 15 do Molson's 40c gall; 10 do 40c gall; 32 bris Redpath's golden syrup 44½c gall; 25 qts codfish (112 lbs) \$4½; 50 do \$4; 100 do \$4½; 100 do \$4½; 200 do \$4; 200 do \$4½; 25 half chests Twankay tea 34½c; 10 do 40½c; 20 do 41c; 8 do 39c; 10 do Imperial do 40½c; 7 do 40c; 10 do 60c; 60 cattie Imperial Gunpowder tea 54c; 22 half chests old Hyson tea 54c; 15½ chests Old Hyson Tea, 69 cents; 7 do Banda No 3, 61; 20 do do 61; 20 cattie Young Hyson Tea 80; 75 bxs Valenta Kaisins 7½ lb; 20 do do 7; 75 do do 7; 25 do do 7; 100 do do 7; 200 do 7; 800 do 7; 200 do 7; 100 do 7; 100 do 7; 200 do 7; Bal do 7; 298 do 6½; 100 do Layer do 10s per bx; 100 do do \$1.05 a bx; 100 do do 2½s; 50 do do \$1.95; 25 kegs Seedless 8½ lb; 10 do do 9½; 10 do do 9½; 30 bxs Figs 9½c; 10 bxs Valenta Almonds 24; 2 do stks Liquorice 14; 5 bxs sardines in ½ tins 18; 10 kgs bicarbonate of soda 4½ per lb; 10 cases blue in btles 5 each; 2 cases vermacelli 11 per lb; 2 do macaroni 11; 5 do olives in bottles \$1.10 each; 5 do pickles in btls \$1.10; 3 hds Irish whisky do 1.65; 4 do do 1.75; 50 cases do 4.80; 10 do Barnard Old Tom \$4; 10 do do \$4½; 25 do Booth's do \$5½; 25 do K K gin \$3; 100 do do \$6½; 5 do W. & Co do \$1.80; 5 casks native brandy \$1.80; 25 qr casks do \$1.80; 5 cases Susiraux brandy \$1.86; 2 hds of Otards in bris \$1.80.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Black & Locke, Bryson, Campbell, Goodough, W. S., & Co., Hua & Richardson, Seymour, C. E., Seymour, M. H., Shaw F. & Bros., Smyth & Edinsson.

WE have no particular change to note in the market. Some houses have had a fair trade for the season, but, on the whole, business has been quiet, and is likely to continue so for some little time to come. Meanwhile our details will be abridged as much as possible.

SPANISH SOLE.—Arrivals fair; sales light; inferior still most in demand.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Market bare of stock.

HARNESSES—Still firm, with light stock.

WAXED UPPER.—Demand limited, prices weak. Sales making are at lowest quotations, if not under.

GRAINED UPPER.—Stocks low; demand about over.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Moderate inquiry for prime stock; inferior and damaged difficult of sale.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—No sales of consequence.

CALF SKINS.—No improvement in demand. KIP.—Without any inquiry whatever.

SPLITS.—Sales of light and medium fair. No call for heavy of moment.

SHEEP SKINS.—Very quiet. Sales restricted. HIDES.—Less active; sales limited; in other respects no change.



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

NOV 9, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Meats, Spices, Tea, Tobacco, and Wines.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Hardware, Iron, Lead, Tin, Cordage, Drugs, and Oils.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, and Produce.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Coffee, Leather, Butter, Flour, and various other commodities.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Market Prices of Country Produce, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, and Dairy Produce.

WE will give next week full reports of the Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Leather, and Boot and Shoe Trades in Hamilton and Toronto, the same to be contributed from these cities.

**DRY GOODS TRADE.**

TORONTO.

Geo. Baker & Co.,  
A. R. McMaster & Bro.,  
John Macdonald & Co.,  
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.,  
Gordon, Mackay & Co.,  
John Charlesworth & Co.,  
Henderson & Bostwick,  
Hoskins & Cleland,  
Jennings & Brandon,  
Cox & Co.,

HAMILTON.

D. McInnes & Co.,  
Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie,  
Young, Law & Co.,  
Sanford, McInnes & Co.,  
McInnes, Calder & Co.,  
Service & Wyld,  
G. H. Furner & Co.,

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

TORONTO.

John Boyd & Co.,  
Retford & Dillon,  
Geo. Michie & Co.,  
Thos. Griffith & Co.,  
W. & R. Griffith,

HAMILTON.

Kerr, Brown, & Mackenzie,  
Jas. & A. Turner,  
Brown, Gillespie & Co.,  
G. J. Forster & Co.,  
Harvey, Stuart & Co.,

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

TORONTO.

Ridout, Aikenhead & Cromble,  
Lyman & McNab,  
Thomson & Burns,  
M. & L. Samuel,  
Jno. McGee.

HAMILTON.

Adam Hope & Co.,  
Edw. Magill & Co.,  
D. Moore & Co.,  
McGilverin & Co.,

**THE DRUG TRADE.**

HAMILTON.

T. Bickle & Sons,

Jno. Winer & Co.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.**

The bills of this Bank taken at par for advance subscriptions to the "Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce" until further notice.

**JOHN HENRY EVANS,**  
Importer of

**IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,  
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,**  
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,  
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 28 St. Nicholas Street,  
MONTREAL.

**JOHN HENRY EVANS,**  
Sole Agent for Canada

For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

**W. B. HIBBARD & CO.,**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
**TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,**  
354 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**

**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL. 18-17

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**

**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
46-17 38 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

**SMITH & COCHRANE,**

*Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers*  
IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,  
47-17 MONTREAL.

**BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS**  
No. 514 St. PAUL STREET  
MONTREAL.

J. B. BAKER,  
F. POPHAM,

25-17

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**EUROPEAN & AMERICAN**

**FANCY GOODS,**

PAPER HANGINGS,

CLOCKS,

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