

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

No. 17.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 564 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 & TYLER,
Successors to Mailland, Tyler & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
624, 626 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed in this
City, under the name of "J. TIFFIN & SONS,"
expired this day by limitation of time. Either of the
partners of the late firm are authorized to manage
and settle the outstanding affairs:

J. TIFFIN, SENR.
J. TIFFIN, JR.
H. J. TIFFIN.

—AND—

The business will be continued and carried on by
JOS. TIFFIN, JR., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 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.
382, 384, & 386 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL. 10-ly

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

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

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS,
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2; feet x 24 and 26 Wire
Gauge.

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

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

W. J. STEWART,
Agent for
FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.—Linen Threads,
Machine Threads, Shoe Threads, and Gilling Twine,
GRO. & WM. WAITES.—Twines, Yarns, &c., &c.
WM. HOLMES & CO.—Fishing Twines, Lines,
Nets, Seines, &c., &c.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
(See next Page) 1-ly

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

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

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

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

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal. 10-ly
20th March, 1865.

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac.
" Charles Coran & Co., do.
" G H Mamm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.
84 St. SULPICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
Montreal 40-8m

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 606 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 205 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

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

FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
 IN
 WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 18 Lemoine Street. 31-ly

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


RINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 W. M. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDRAY. D. L. LOCKHURN. 8-ly

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

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 1^o Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 823, 825 & 827 St. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 23-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

Orders promptly executed
GREENE & SONS,
 Montreal. 1-ly

A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do an exclusively Commission business, and possess the amplest experience and facilities for its efficient management. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES, PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive personal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain. Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses of the trade.
 1-ly Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

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

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.
E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 MONTREAL,
 Is prepared to furnish
 WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5½c. per lb.
 RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb
 PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERNS at 6c per lb., &c.
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 428 & 428 St. PAUL STREET,
 corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
 MONTREAL. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,
 (Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)
CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,
 422 St. PAUL STREET.
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.

CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange*,
11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
55 Little St. James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
23 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 53 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

FURS-WHOLESALE.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.

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

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
44 Little St. James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

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

MONTREAL.

LEATHER, ETC.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
26 St. Peter Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
582 Craig Street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JA. & H. MATHEWSON,
1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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

J. C. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
381 & 383 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
23-ly Lemouie st., Montr. 4.

R. C. 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. 60-ly

MONTREAL.

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

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

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

FOULD & HODGSON,
IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silestas, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologne,
Yarns, Soaps, Stationery,
White Muslins, Battings, Silks,
Jeans, Mofskins, Vests, Brooches,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pencils, States.
And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
361, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
HENRY B. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

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

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHAN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
(Successors: Messrs. MacDONALD, (2) DILL &

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

Importers of General

DRY GOODS,

and Dealers in

CANADIAN FWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,

19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,

AND

2, 4 & 6 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

5-1y

DRY GOODS.

OGILVY & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

435 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Large stock now opening, which they offer low.



Also Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

BERNARD'S OLD TOM,

AND

BERNARD'S GINGER WINE

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1823.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager

RICHARD BULL,
Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 126m

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Liverpool and London.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS,

MONTREAL.

9-1y

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFE KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. J. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

1-1y

St. Peter st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BELTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET.

4-1y

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

JAMES ANDERSON, Commander,



will leave New York for Brest, France,

TUESDAY, MAY 28th.

taking only first-class passengers.

Passage Rates in Gold or its Equivalent in Currency,

\$120 \$100. \$80,

Including U. S. Stamps.

Children under 12 years half price.

Children under 2 years free. Servant accompanying Passengers \$60. gold.

Letters of Credit for England and the Continent, and Passports procured.

For passage, tickets, or further information, apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

No. 84 Broadway, N. Y.

For freight and all business of the ship, apply to

W.F. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

No. 117 Front Street, N. Y.

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,

LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. John Streets,

Montreal, Canada.

Bennett's Wharf,

Halifax, Nova Scotia. 15-1y

CARVELL BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.

REFERENCES.

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

St. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants, George Thomas, Esq.

BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants; Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co, Merchants,

HALIFAX.—Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co. 15-6

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

REFERENCES:

Messrs Eason & Co. Merchants, Halifax, N S
Messrs. Wm. Tarbet & Son, Merchant, Liverpool.

Messrs. Henry Bannerman & Sons, Merchants, Manchester

Messrs. Wm. McLaren, Sons & Co, Merchants, Glasgow.
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co, Boston. 14-3m

WADDELL & PEARCE,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,

No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,

Sole Agents in Canada and British Province of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co. (limited), "Cyclops" Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowing 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 Refined Bar Iron, &c; the York-shiro 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 Trippott & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Biven, Mead & Co.) New York.

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

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

Cedar Street, Brantford, C. IF.

Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.

STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,

adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.

A large variety of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

Prices very low.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Address, WILLIAM BUCK

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

Brantford, C.W.

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,

26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal,

HAVE FOR SALE,—

Boiler Tubes,

Ingot Copper,

Boiler Plate,

Ingot Tin,

Iron Gas Tubes,

Cake Spelter,

Tube Fittings,

Antimony,

Glass Tubes,

Steel,

Brass Tube,

Steam Gauges,

Lead Pipes

Water do.,

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

J. H. MOONEY,

65 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c

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

OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,

OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

made to order in any quantities.

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

All orders promptly attended to

A. S. WHITING & CO.,

Oshawa, C.W.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 Their stock comprises every description of
 TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
 WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
 And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
 Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
 Cognac: F. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE

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

1867. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
HAVE received over 800 Packages
 of
IMPORTED GOODS.
 STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.
 Now complete in every Department.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 1-ly **50 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyloo, Esq., (mer.)
 E. L. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000. U-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
 \$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
 1-ly **G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**

REMOVAL.

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

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

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,
 Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cas-
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William
 Darling & Co.
 Montreal, 20th April, 1866. 1-ly

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Half yearly dividends of 4 per cent. have been de-
 clared by the City Bank, and La Banque Jacques
 Cartier, payable on and after the 1st of June.

The receipts of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway
 for the week ending April 27th, were \$122,894, against
 \$125,969 in the corresponding week of 1866, a decrease
 of \$7,075.

The Toronto grain markets are active at high prices,
 fall wheat selling at \$2.15, and spring at \$1.90 to \$1.95;
 while choice parcels are held at \$2 40,000 bushels of
 peas were sold last Saturday at prices equal to 48c per
 bushel l. o. b.

The S. S. "Lady Head," Capt. Marmen, left Que-
 bec on the 7th inst., on her first trip to Gaspé, &c.,
 having on board a large number of passengers and a
 full freight.

The steamships "Nestorian," "Moravian," and "St.
 George," and the ships "Glenisfer," "Shandon,"
 "Anglesea," "Pomona" and others, have arrived up.
 Delay in unloading has been caused by the high water
 of the St. Lawrence, which has covered the wharves.
 It is receding again, however, when goods will be
 rapidly delivered.

An official report from the Inspector of the Quinte
 Gold Mining District, dated the 6th inst., states that
 100 shafts have been sunk in Madoc and the adjoining
 townships, but that works are suspended for the pre-
 sent, the excavations being filled with water. Thirty
 mining licenses have been issued. Messrs Gilbert and
 Fairley are importing a steam quartz crushing ma-
 chine, which they expect to have in operation in a
 fortnight.

From statistics collected relative to the amount of
 wheat in store in the State of Wisconsin, it is estimated
 that there is a decrease as compared with last year of
 between three and four millions of bushels. The grow-
 ing crops in the West, however, are stated to be un-
 usually promising in appearance. The New York Fi-
 nancial Chronicle, from the best information at its com-
 mand, estimates that from present indications, and if
 nothing unforeseen happens during the summer, the
 crop of wheat in 1867 will be the most abundant ever
 harvested.

On Tuesday evening last, the Royal Mail steamer
 "Grocian," on her downward trip, struck a sunk
 rock in the Lachine Rapids, the unusually high water

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse, 355 and 377 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

having formed a current which carried her to the left
 of her proper course. She was, however, taken through
 the Rapids, and ran ashore in twelve feet of water
 about a mile beyond, on the Laprairie side, her main
 deck remaining above water. The passengers remain-
 ed on board all night, and were taken off with their
 baggage next morning by the "Maid of Canada"
 The "Grocian" had on board a large amount of flour,
 ashes, and other freight.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

WE presume that at an early day after the meeting
 of the first parliament of the Dominion of Cana-
 da, the question of an Insolvent Act will come up for dis-
 cussion and settlement. The Bill introduced in the
 Imperial Parliament by Sir John Rolt, which the
Ed. nominal calls a plain, sensible bill, contains several
 features that strike us very favorably, and capable of
 application in these latitudes. One of these points,
 though of secondary importance, is that fully secured
 creditors shall not have a right to vote at meetings of
 creditors, and that those who are partly secured shall
 vote only for the balance of their debt above their se-
 curity. The main feature in Sir John Rolt's Bill,
 which is novel, and which seems to us worthy of being
 copied in any Canadian legislation on the subject, may
 be briefly stated thus. The ordinary discharge granted
 by the court is limited by giving to any creditor the
 right at any subsequent period to apply to a special
 court, and have any after-acquired property or the
 bankrupt distributed amongst the creditors. If the
 Bill stopped here, a discharge under its provisions
 would prove no security whatever to the unfortunate
 debtor.

The Bill, however, goes on to provide that these
 special powers over after-acquired property shall not
 be used to make a bankrupt pay more than 10s in the
 pound, including any dividends paid in the usual man-
 ner. The effect of this would be that as soon as any
 estate had paid 10s., the bankrupt would be free from
 all but moral obligations, but until 10s. are paid he
 can never be free, even though he may obtain his dis-
 charge. The knowledge of this fact would have the
 tendency to make a man stop before he had wasted his
 property in vain attempts to retrieve his affairs which
 he knew were past redemption. The creditor would be
 more likely to get his debt, and until he does, the
 debtor will still be in his power just as much as though
 there were no Bankruptcy Act in existence.

The Bill seems to aim to temper justice with mercy;
 to secure the debtor from lingering imprisonment,
 (from which, in this country, debtors are free already);
 to secure him also from paying the full amount of his
 debts (which, owing to misfortune, and not to any
 fault on his own part, he may have been unable to
 liquidate) before making any needful provision for a
 wife or helpless family; to give to the bankrupt a legal
 discharge, but, at the same time, to prevent his hav-
 ing the full benefit thereof until he shall have paid a
 decent proportion of what he owes.

THE ENGLISH DEBATE ON THE RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

...old adage said "he who goes a borrowing goes a borrowing" This is not always true now-days...

It is often enough true, however, to keep the old saying good, and when money is tight it becomes the general experience.

It is often as sorrowful an experience to a friend to endorse your paper as it is to obtain a loan... and when a person is thus asked to guarantee...

We have been led into this strain by considering the debate in the English House of Commons, on the guarantee of £3,000,000 for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

During that debate, it was broadly stated by Mr. Lowe, that the majority of the people of Canada, were as well off, as the majority of the people of England.

The most ignorant person scarcely needs to be told that this is not correct, but few, except those who have studied the relative means of the two countries...

The population of Canada is that of the United Kingdom as about as 1 to 10; but the wealth or income (whichever may be taken as a basis) of Canada as compared with England is certainly not more than 1 to 50...

The farmers of England as a class are undoubtedly worth as much as the farmers of Canada though the latter are owners and the former only tenants.

porations, bankers, both private and joint stock, persons owning property in towns, cities, and in the great overhauling institution of all, London, when we think that the deposits in one London bank alone are four times as great as those in all the banks of Canada put together...

Canada is in the position of the man who is accumulating his first thousand pounds. England is the wealthy capitalist who got over that difficulty 500 years ago, and is now going on adding to his accumulation at an enormous rate.

It is on this very ground of the enormous accumulated wealth of the parent, that Canada, the son, asks for her endorsement, and the sum is as trifling as £100 would be to a wealthy land owner worth his £100,000.

Now considering that the said son has always punctually met his obligations, that he has worked hard and converted a vast tract of forest and swamp into a partially cultivated estate, it is a most pitiful and ungenerous business, as paltry as it is unjust, for the parent to tell him that he is as well off as his father, and not to sponge on him no longer.

The plea is false, as we all know, but even if it were true it would be contemptible, considering the amount for which the guarantee was asked.

THE THREATENED WAR IN EUROPE.

As a purely commercial journal, the Trade Review religiously avoids the discussion of party politics. But in the present day the principles of political economy so largely enter into the affairs of nations, our own commercial legislation is so vitally important to us, and that of other countries so nearly concerns our relations with them, that we should but ill perform our duty to the public were we to ignore such subjects, and those of a similar character.

We may infer from this what would be the effect of a great European outbreak, which a rupture between France and Prussia would undoubtedly bring on. The first step would be these redoubted belligerents would be the signal of a general melee, a "free fight" of nations, from Turkey to Spain.

classes, who would aid them in regaining their throne, Italy wants Rome, the Lower Tyrol, Illyria, and Trieste, Spain is ripe for revolution, which is ready to break out at any moment; and, in a word, the powers of the old world, great and small, are armed or arming to the teeth, a condition usually the forerunner of a trial of strength, at no distant period.

To speculate on the probable misfortunes of others is an ungracious task and repugnant to the moral sentiment of mankind, but we do not create these events, nor can we control them. The e interests in the trade of these Provinces may therefore legitimately enquire what is likely to be their influence on our commerce in the coming summer.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In making comparisons between the public debts of various nations, that of the United States obtains a very prominent position. But it is really much greater than it appears to be, for in general, in speaking and writing of it, the very respectable public debts of the individual states are left out of the question.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

WHILST the monetary affairs of the United States still continue in an unsettled condition, and rumours of war are exciting financial affairs in Europe, it is exceedingly satisfactory for Canadians to know that in this respect our country occupies a very favorable position. The statements given forth each month through the official *bulletin* to the public, by our banking institutions, show that our financial fabric is built on a very sound foundation. Very different indeed, is the exhibit which they make, to the great bulk of American monetary institutions. In many instances the statistics of the latter do not tend to increase the public confidence in their stability or management, whereas there are none in this country, since the Bank of Upper Canada disappeared from the list, which do not indicate that they are in a sound position, and are doing a satisfactory business. This is something for a country to be proud of and Canada might justly indulge a little pride on that score.

Besides affording evidence of the excellent standing of our banks, their statistics are also valuable in other respects, throwing as they do much light on the commercial condition of the country. So as to enable a correct judgment to be formed, we have prepared the following table, which shows the position of our banking institutions during the month of March for three years past:—

LIABILITIES.	March 1865	March 1866	March 1867
Notes in Circulation	\$ 8,128,853	\$12,137,593	\$ 9,653,594
Deposits without interest	14,286,704	13,285,701	13,331,726
Deposits with interest	5,793,812	11,712,577	10,475,911
	\$28,209,369	\$37,135,871	\$33,461,231
ASSETS.			
Loan and Discount	7,568,697	6,152,930	6,353,410
Real Estate & other property	2,956,145	2,971,792	1,322,702
Government Securities	6,994,121	7,835,932	4,248,265
Stocks and Bills of other Banks	1,790,000	1,312,832	1,565,232
Balance due from the Banks	1,693,974	7,714,834	3,894,179
Notes and Bills discounted	4,669,784	44,183,474	49,001,783
Other Dividends	3,468,628	3,248,780	2,224,109
	\$33,689,570	\$73,210,000	\$68,435,270

The first point which calls for notice in the above table, is the total amount of Assets and Liabilities. Neither of these items is so large in March 1867, as in March 1866, whilst in both of these years they are larger than in March 1865. The ability of the banks to pay was nearly the same in all cases, for in each year they held Assets almost double the amount of claims outstanding against them. The return shows their Liabilities to have been \$37,833,314, whilst their Assets were \$69,835,299, leaving a large balance of \$31,911,985 in favour of the latter. The paid up capital of all the banks in March 1867 was \$28,767,178, so that \$3,171,807 appears as profits for reserve funds and payment of dividends.

During last year the circulation of the banks swelled to a large extent. By comparing the figures for 1865 and 1866 in the above table, the great expansion in the circulation last spring will be seen. There were nearly \$4,000,000 more of notes in circulation at the latter period than at the former. About July 1865, the amount of money abroad was unusually limited, in fact the circulation of the banks seldom ever touched a lower point; but the abundant harvest that fall turned the tables with amazing rapidity, and within 90 days thereafter the circulation had expanded fully 75 per cent. A period of almost unexampled prosperity followed, during which business was so extensive that an unusually large amount of money was called into circulation. The Bank Notes in circulation show a decline of over two millions and three quarters in 1867 as compared with 1866, but this is accounted for by the Provincial Notes of which three millions and a quarter have been issued. We have no means of knowing what proportion of these are held by the banks, so are unable to draw any comparison between the total amount of notes in circulation this year and any previous year.

The amount of Deposits in our monetary institutions still continues large although there is a decline from last year. The total amounts in all the banks, with and without interest, during the present and two succeeding years were as follows:

Deposits in March 1867	\$24,720,550
Deposits in March 1866	29,123,111
Deposits in March 1865	26,008,684

Nearly one-half of these Deposits draw no interest whatever, and the remainder only 4 per cent. It has frequently excited remark that so much money should 'ways be lying unused, when throughout the country there are so many opportunities for its profitable employment. But the amount available for investment is probably not so great as would at first sight appear.

The thirteen millions now bearing interest in the banks, may possibly be available—but a large proportion of the Deposits not bearing interest, as well as some of the former, may be set down as casual balances arising from the ordinary business of the country. That the banks of Canada should have nearly thirty millions of capital belonging to the public, constantly in their hands, is a fact which speaks very well for the general prosperity of the country.

The returns of Notes and Bills discounted are rather significant. They prove how groundless were the fears expressed last spring by a few, that Canada was on the brink of an inflation, and how sound and healthy the state of business was, for it will be observed that the Notes and Bills discounted were less in March 1867 than in either the preceding or the present year. The increase in Discounts this spring, if the figures published be correct, is within a fraction of \$4,000,000.

The Assets of the banks which are immediately available, are set down under the heads of coin and bullion, notes and bills of other banks, and balances due from other banks. The former two are both greater this year than last, but the balances due from other banks were \$1,651,874 in 1865; \$7,731,808 in 1866; and \$3,869,179 this year. The great difference in these balances in favor of 1866, is attributable to the fact that some of the banks had placed a large amount at interest in London last year than usual.

Taken as a whole, the returns of our monetary institutions for March last, are satisfactory. They may not indicate that there is so much activity in business circles as was manifested last spring just before the Reciprocity Treaty closed, but they evidence that our banks continue to maintain the excellent standing which has long characterized them, while trade is by no means below the average. The Province generally occupies a sound financial position. Money may be said to be abundant. Loans on first-class real estate can be negotiated at lower rates of interest than for many years past. Business is being conducted on a sure and healthy basis, a good deal of money is being quietly made and our future prospects are as favourable as could be expected.

QUOTATIONS IN LONDON OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

VERY few people who read the telegraphic reports of the quotations in the London Stock Exchange of U. S. Bonds and Railroad Securities, understand clearly what value these quotations represent. We have received from Messrs. Bolding, Keith & Co., of Lombard Street, London, a short pamphlet entitled "United States Bonds and Securities," which gives information more especially intended for the British investor, but some of which will be found of interest even here. The mode of calculating the value, in pounds sterling, of U. S. Bonds, at any given rate, is very simple. For example, we will take the present rate, viz., 72. This quotation means that a hundred dollar bond is worth £72. But it is assumed that one dollar is worth 4s. 6d. sterling, therefore a \$1,000 Bond is worth £720, equivalent at 4s. 6d. to £102. The real value of this, of course, varies with the course of exchange between London and New York. Taking the present value of eight exchange on London, 110, the value of a \$1,000 Bond will be, as nearly as possible, £755, or 20½ per cent discount. With gold at 135, Bonds would be worth in U. S. currency in New York 8½ premium. The actual quotation in New York is 7 to 7½, to which our calculation would correspond had we allowed for brokerage, which would have to be paid to the London broker to negotiate sales.

The rule, then, for arriving at the value in Canadian currency, according to the foregoing example of U. S. Bonds, is first, to ascertain the value in sterling money by multiplying 4s. 6d. by the quotation of the Bonds, and, second, in the ordinary way, to obtain the value in our currency of the sterling, according to the current rate at which sight exchange on London can be bought. The result will be the value of a \$100 Bond.

The pamphlet to which we have referred, gives in tabular form the sterling value of the three denominations of 5, 20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, at rates from 65 to 92, advancing by eighths. These tables, of course, give the trouble of the first calculation, and the usual sterling exchange tables will give the result of the second calculation as desired.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

ONE of the leading Philadelphia Journals has given currency to the statement that certain leading capitalists of Pennsylvania have offered to subscribe \$20,000,000 towards the project of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, and undertake the construction of the work. It appears that the honorable Mr Capron, the President of the Company, has lately been on a visit to some of the Atlantic cities, and this arrangement is announced as the result of his visit and exertions.

At first sight the announcement that leading American capitalists are prepared to prove their faith in this canal project to the extent of twenty millions looks something like work. On closely examining the paragraph of our Philadelphia contemporary, however, we find there are certain conditions attached, and these can by no means be overlooked in considering the offer said to have been made. These conditions are as follow: That the balance of the stock be taken by English capitalists, that the Local Government of Upper Canada give a grant of public lands along the canal line, and that the Local Municipalities, or rather the Municipalities more directly interested afford some assistance to the enterprise. Some of the opponents of the canal have been shabby enough to insinuate that the offer of the Pennsylvania capitalists (if such has really been made) is a "safe" one with the above conditions attached thereto; but granting that it is a real bona fide offer, it is exceedingly doubtful if Mr Capron, whose energy is undoubted, or any other person, will be able to secure the fulfilment of the conditions upon which it is based.

Many of the people of Western Canada consider the Huron and Ontario Canal impracticable. Toronto would be more benefited by its construction, if it were likely to be successful than any other place, but nevertheless, the project meets there with more ridicule than favour. The *Globe*, which is one of the leading organs of public opinion, has taken ground against it; a meeting of lake shippers and capitalists called to consider the subject some time ago decided against it, and many well-informed men at the West have written against it, some urging that the extent of the cuttings necessary renders it impracticable, others contending that there would be a want of water, and others still that it would cost far more than it would be worth. It is only fair to add that the scheme also has its friends, who speak warmly in its favour; but from what we have read upon the subject, we incline to the opinion that the weight of argument is against the undertaking, at least under present circumstances.

It is stated that, in accordance with the arrangement made with the American capitalists, Mr Capron is about to visit England to induce capitalists there to subscribe the remainder of the stock. We fear anticipations of achieving much in England will hardly be realized. Of course, if Mr Capron can succeed in inducing moneyed men in England to do so, the people of Canada can have no possible objections. Indeed, the Company would in that event very much strengthen their demand upon the Legislature of Ontario for a grant of lands. But we hardly think it likely that the scheme will "take" among English capitalists, who are apt to enquire pretty closely regarding the security of their investments, and what dividends are likely to be declared. That a grant of the public domain could be obtained without its being pretty certain that the canal would be speedily begun and finished is very problematical.

Whilst public opinion appears to be rather against undertaking this canal at present, Mr Capron seems to be labouring away as zealously and energetically as if it were on the point of being commenced. Opposition—and the scheme gets plenty of that—only serves to redouble his exertions, and there are some who profess to believe that he will triumph over all difficulties, and ultimately get the work begun under favourable circumstances. Should he succeed in this, he certainly will have proven that energy and determination can ensure success under the most unpromising circumstances. The chances of success, however, are as doubtful as the practicability of the canal which, as we have already said, many do not hesitate to deny.

We shall await further information about this offer of twenty millions by eminent Pennsylvanians with much interest. If the reports prove true, and the gentlemen are prepared to stand by the offer in good faith, it will afford some evidence that the undertaking may after all be more feasible than is generally supposed. Shrewd business men like our American neighbours would hardly risk so much in an impracticable scheme. This circumstance would induce us to re-examine the subject, lest the opinions generally held are erroneous. We are rather doubtful, however, if the twenty millions will be forthcoming, and certainly have little expectation that present opinions with regard to the work are likely to be proven incorrect. Should the future show we are mistaken in this, none will be quicker to do Mr Capron and his scheme justice than ourselves.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(continued.)

In this paper it is proposed to notice, very briefly, a few of those productions, which, though perhaps not strictly belonging to the class of minerals, yet approach them so closely that they necessarily find an appropriate place here, and first among these in importance and extent of deposit, is that most useful of fertilizers to certain soils, "gypsum." Nova Scotia has long been engaged in its production, and the trade in it has reached very large proportions. In 1861 the quantity exported from thence was 123,000 tons, nearly the whole of which was sent to the United States. Although enormous quantities of gypsum are known to exist in New Brunswick, very little has yet been done towards the development of this branch of industry. By far the largest part of the whole quantity produced in the Province is due to the operations of the "Albert Manufacturing Company," whose works are situated at Hillsborough, in Albert County. In 1865 this Company sent to market 1,500 tons of rock gypsum, 470 tons and 480 barrels of ground, and 2,748 barrels of calcined. The total exports from the Province during that year amounted to less than 6,000 tons—consequently this Company may be credited with very nearly the whole of the year's exports. War interfered very much with the trade in gypsum, the market in the Southern States being, of course, completely closed—but as it is one of the very few articles not affected by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and it is absolutely essential to the successful cultivation of large districts, the demand will probably soon become larger than ever.

The principal localities within the Province where gypsum is found are, at Hillsborough in Albert Co. where, says Professor Hind, there are "at least six localities forming the half of a circle." "Again, South of the Albert Mines and in magnificent mural cliffs, on Grass Mill Stream, Shepody River, and Harvey Parish." At Shepody Bay, in Westmoreland County near Martin's Head in St. John Co. (the same locality in which the copper mines described in our last paper are situated,) there are extensive deposits; and, lastly, at the mouth of the Wabskeggen, (a stream falling into the Fobique River,) there are immense cliffs of impure gypsum, rising to the height of 150 feet. These last named deposits are, it is true, very remote from the sea-board, but there are at least two periods in the year, spring and fall, during which water carriage would be available for conveying the manufactured article to market.

Grindstones are produced in considerable quantities in Westmoreland and Gloucester Counties and an extensive deposit is known to exist on the Tobique suitable for both grindstones and mill stones. The exports of grindstones from the Province in 1861 was 42,476.

Limestone is also abundant in many localities, that in the neighbourhood of St. John being of remarkably good quality, and in quantity sufficient to meet any demand that could possibly be made upon its productiveness.

A freestone of splendid quality is also found at the head of the Bay of Fundy, for which quite an active demand has sprung up in the United States, notwithstanding the high rate of duty imposed. In New York and Boston it is preferred to the Cleveland stone.

At Sussex Vale there are salt works in operation, which are the result of Professor Hind's explorations in 1865. In his report he calls attention to the fact that the manufacture of salt is frequently a very lucrative field for private enterprise, and notices that the Onondaga salt springs in the State of New York yielded 7,280,391 bushels of salt. The British American Provinces obtain the greater part of the salt they require from Great Britain, but there is every reason to believe that a very large proportion, at all events, could be obtained within our own borders. The salt in Sussex Vale is obtained from natural brine springs, and the establishment of salines on the Gulf Shore is regarded by scientific men as quite practicable. On this point, Professor Hind says—"The shores of the Bay of Chaleurs and the Gulf Coast would probably afford many favorable localities for the establishment of salines; the heat of the summers of New Brunswick, which may be compared to "those of the South of France," would produce a very rapid evaporation, while the severe frosts of the winters might be turned to account for the concentration of the waters by freezing, as is practised in "Northern Russia." It is scarcely necessary to remark that there would be no market to seek; the

fisheries would gladly absorb every ton that might be produced. The value of the salt imported into New Brunswick alone in the year 1862, exceeded £21,000, and in 1865 it exceeded £30,000.

In bringing this series of necessarily imperfect sketches to a conclusion, we would observe that the leading idea has been to advance the general good by attracting attention to what may be regarded as the hitherto neglected, or only partially developed resources of this part of the "Dominion of Canada," and while doing this, have been very careful to state only such facts as have come to our own personal knowledge,—or such as have been obtained from undoubted sources of information. That the minerals of New Brunswick offer a wide and profitable field for the employment of skill and capital, we think there can be no reasonable doubt, and we would earnestly impress upon the Government the necessity that exists for a thorough and systematic geological survey of the whole Province. Whatever expense it might be, it would be certain to be amply repaid in the confidence which would be infused into mining operations when based upon accurate geological data. "The experience of many years," says Professor Hind, "sufficiently establishes the fact that unless plans for the development of metalliferous deposits, or for the working of economic materials, be based upon scientific research, showing 'the reason why;' it is only indulging in a fruitless expectation to suppose that foreign capitalists, or, indeed, any well informed or reasonably cautious man, who has not an opportunity of judging for himself, will give them either countenance or support."

As the control of mines and minerals will, by the act of Confederation, remain with each Province, we submit the mining regulations of New Brunswick, which, it will be observed, are very simple and easy of comprehension.

GRANTED LANDS.

1st Every mining license to be exempted from payment of royalty for three years from its date.

2nd. The rent of royalty on coal to be one shilling per chaldron; upon shale, sixpence per chaldron and upon all metallic ores, except gold and silver, 2½ per cent upon the value thereof when raised or dug.

3rd. On payment of a fee of five dollars, license to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for coal or shale for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, and for other minerals for a period not exceeding fifty years.

4th. The rent or royalty to be paid quarterly to the Receiver-General or an agent appointed for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor. The statements on which such payments are to be made, to be on oath.

CROWN LANDS.

1st That the right of mining within a tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty-five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised to be paid quarterly to the Receiver-General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government.

2nd That the upset preference price paid on each lot be five pounds.

3rd That the preference money be paid and the ground selected in one hour after the time of sale, after which other lots will be offered, if required, in like manner.

4th That the lease contains a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor-General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR,—I have read with some interest the numerous letters which have appeared in your columns upon this much vexed question of Free Trade versus Protection.

It appears to me that Canada has now gained a position in which the interests of manufacturers and agriculturists are nearly identical—a point at which free traders and protectionists can, without sacrificing their principles, join hands, and by pulling together secure all the advantages of protection without having recourse to the evils which ensue from purely protective measures.

In starting I will venture with some diffidence to lay down a few principles for the consideration of your protectionist readers,

1st. That by difference in climate, in the national characteristics of the people, and in the great divisions of the earth's surface, the Almighty has so planned that no one locality shall be able to provide for all its wants from within itself.

2nd. That by this ordination, by the necessity for the interchange of products, commerce was born, and history has hailed her as the divinely appointed handmaid of civilization and Christianity.

3rd. That in the normal state of nations free trade, or the unrestricted interchange of commodities would be of all policies the one best adapted to the development of the resources of each; the adoption of any other policy being tantamount to a want of faith in the beneficent arrangements of Providence.

4th. That any policy in so far as it retards this interchange is an infraction of natural laws which must lead to pernicious results.

Having said this much, I have gone as far in principle as the staunchest free trader could desire. In the present abnormal state of nations, however, we have only to deal with things as we find them, and to use all such means as may lie within our reach, to restore the lost outline, and as long as the degenerate state of mankind necessitates the profession of arms, and makes its pursuit compatible with the most heroic Christianity, so long the errors of past and present legislation (on the part of other nationalities) in matters of commerce will constitute an equally sound excuse, for such modifications of free trade principles, as the existing conditions of our country may require.

Our present surroundings are fortunately such that we may at once enter upon a course of trade as free almost as that of England, without endangering existing manufactures, or retarding their future development.

The only want Canadian manufacturers feel is that of an extensive market. This point gained, they are in a position to throw down all the barriers which, while confined to the limited market of Canada, it has been necessary to raise in order to protect them from the surplus productions of other countries.

There is no branch of manufactures in which we cannot hold our own, as against all comers, provided our market shall be co-extensive with that of those against whom we compete.

Our policy, therefore, is to start with a full protection of all manufactures, coupled with an avowal of our intention to negotiate free trade treaties individually with every nation far or near who will give a *quid pro quo*.

With regard to European countries, the distance alone would be a sufficient protection for most of our manufactures. While with regard to the United States, her manufactures would be excluded from our markets, until by means of a treaty her statesmen consent to give our manufacturers free access to their own.

A society should be formed, consisting of leading commercial men and manufacturers of these provinces, and funds should be raised sufficient to send two or three agents to different quarters of the globe, who should make it their business to ascertain the wants of each locality, and also its advantages as a market in which to purchase. All information thus gathered should be sent to one central point, say the secretary of the association, by whom it could be distributed to each member periodically.

Armed with accurate information in this way, treaties could possibly be negotiated, by virtue of which Canada would admit free of duty such products as (a) differing climate would yield, in exchange for which they would admit such manufactures or commodities as we had special facilities for producing.

A series of reciprocal treaties thus effected, Canada would be the entrepot of western commerce, would be the cheapest country in which to buy or to live; and in thus providing a market abroad for her goods and manufactures would create a town population at home which would consume all those agricultural products which, in pursuing a judicious course of husbandry, the farmer finds it needful to raise, but which will not bear transportation to a great distance.

By pursuing such a course, our market would soon be one which our neighbours could not afford to despise, and a reciprocal treaty would soon be effected with them, which would be fair in its provisions, and would lead to a better feeling than now unfortunately exists between those who should be our best friends.

There are many manufactures for which they have special facilities; others again where we have the advantage. Is it impossible that a treaty should be

gated whereby each should open its markets to the mutual advantage of both?

Even now, despite their enormous taxation, and notwithstanding an import duty here of 15 per cent., many American goods find a market here. Would not a much larger proportion of our imports come from that quarter if a system of free trade were in part inaugurated?

Let us be careful, however, that we do not allow ourselves to be led away by theories. The farming population here would gain nothing by withdrawing from the Canadian tariff duties which are sufficient to prevent the surplus manufactures of the States being crowded in for the sake of realizing without breaking down their legitimate market.

The effect would be simply to run Canadian manufacturers, which being accomplished the Americans would, knowing they had no competition to fear, demand prices far higher than those which had been obtained by the former, and in the meantime the home market afforded by the town populations would be materially lessened, so that the farmer would suffer at every point. His interests and that of the manufacturer are identical. Free trade or an approximation to it is desirable, but it must be reciprocal.

Your obedient servant,

OSHAWA, May 1, 1867. EDWD. MIALI, JR.

TERME OF BUSINESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review)

SIR,—My attention has been directed to some articles in the Trade Review upon the business methods prevailing in Nova Scotia, and though there is a great deal of truth in what is there stated, yet I think that in some particulars at least they are a little inside the mark, and rather hard upon a people who have to contend with unfavourable circumstances and conditions to which Canadians are strangers.

Among other things you call upon commission merchants and others to abandon their antiquated system of doing business, and to realise quickly by accepting short dated drafts against consignments. This is all very well, and may be quite practicable when we get a little of the surplus Canadian capital at work among us, but, I should like to know, what commission merchant in his senses would accept short dated drafts against property consigned to his care, when his sales may be spread over many months. We protest against the tone adopted by a portion of the Canadian press and some of the Canadian merchants in their dealings with the Maritime Provinces. They seem to think and to be inclined to treat us as though they were conferring a great favour by selling us their produce and taking our money, and that we must alter our whole system of doing business to accommodate them. Why, Sir, the Americans never found any difficulty in doing business with us, and if this sort of thing is persisted in, a good deal of trade will go back to them again. At present there is no possibility of effecting large sales of produce, and making at the same time quick returns. It should not be forgotten either that the high price of breadstuffs, which is of so much benefit to Canada, is a heavy drain upon our resources, and whatever may be the case in the future, at present we have no alternative but to move on in the old track. Our Canadian friends will find us in the long run pretty good and safe customers but they must make up their minds to do by us as they would be obliged to do in any other market, viz., accommodate themselves to its peculiar conditions and exigencies.

Apologising for trespassing on your space, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, N. S.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month of April, and the four months ending April 30th.

Revenue—Customs	\$533,261
Excise	183,296
Bill Stamp Duty	7,352
Post Office	50,862
Crown Lands	112,713
Miscellaneous	40,317
	\$927,824
Revenue for January	767,902
February	740,686
March	1,436,625
	\$3,945,013
Expenditure for April	\$ 665,921
January	937,696
February	709,580
March	496,820
	\$2,809,717
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure	\$1,045,296

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER PERSIA]

It would almost be possible to stereotype a heading for a report on trade so little changed here. The general feeling is one of distrust and gloom, and yet business is fairly active, whilst money continues most abundant. The political and foreign news is still depressing, and as soon as one difficulty is over, or apparently over, another takes its place. Meantime, with a good healthy trade, and a far greater habit of saving than has existed for some years back, the country is getting rich again and if we can only keep clear of European politics, and under the able management of Lord Stanley it seems likely that all the present uneasiness cannot last long.

There has been this week an attempt made to injure the credit of a joint stock bank by sending a letter to its depositors, advising them to withdraw their deposits. This little game was attempted during the panic of last year, and with very disastrous results. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of such a villainy will be discovered and severely punished.

An important decision has been given this week in the case of the "Peruvian Railway Company" incorporated under the joint stock act of 1862. Railway companies in this country are incorporated by special acts of Parliament and cannot accept bills. They may issue debentures to the extent of one-third of their paid-up capital, and they may give "Lloyds' Bonds" for work and labour actually done in their service. These Lloyds' Bonds are, in many respects, very similar to bills, and answer many of the same purposes, whilst they expose the railway companies issuing them to many of the consequences of "putting their name upon paper." Still, however, the rule has always been maintained, and no doubt legally that English railway companies could not accept bills. The power of the Peruvian Railway Company to accept bills, came before Vice-Chancellor Malins this week, and his decision practically was that any company incorporated under the act of 1862 may legally accept bills. There is, I fancy, little doubt that this decision is correct, and probably it would have been better in the long run that English railways had been able to do so also, as their doing so might have enabled them to avoid resorting to the many disreputable practices to raise money to which they have had recourse. Such bills would, of course, always be looked upon with very great suspicion, but in particular circumstances they might have been of use, and there would have been the great advantage as regards them, that they would have been used openly and in the open market, and subject to all the checks which this publicity entails. Of course Vice-Chancellor Malins' decision does not affect ordinary English railways. It refers to the railways incorporated under the act of 1862, but it may not be without its effect in the Colonies.

There has been no more fruitful source of litigation since the collapse of many of the public companies, than to determine who is a shareholder in them, and without going into all the technicalities of the subject, there are one or two practical suggestions which have been made, and the common sense of which would seem to commend them to every one. The first is that all the documents connected with the formation of a company should be printed and published. At present only the prospectus is, as a rule, made public, and although the articles of association, and the memorandum of association, may be inspected by intending shareholders, in practice this is scarcely ever done. It is, in the first place, not a very easy matter to find out where these documents are, and when they are found out they are generally in manuscript, they are very long and tedious, and people will not take the trouble to read through them. There can be no doubt that the publication of these documents, along with the prospectus, would have the very best possible effect in preventing the formation of bubble companies, for, as a rule, rogues will not trust each other, and if there is any rogues to be transacted, it will be committed to writing, and inserted in some shape or other in the only documents binding on the Company, the articles or memorandum of association. Another suggestion is that we should, in this country, adopt the plan which has been acted on in the Continent, and have companies with two classes of shareholder. The one class, the Directors to have an unlimited liability on their shares; the other class, the ordinary shareholders to have only a limited liability. It seems strange that, as yet, this apparently simple plan, and one so well

and so favourably known abroad, has never been tried here. Probably the explanation is to be found in the fact that the vast majority of the limited companies formed in the past few years were got up by a set of schemers and "promoters," and rather to delude the public than with any idea that they would be permanent institutions. The public will not, however, for a good many years, be so easily deluded as it has been, and with the extension, slow and gradual which we may now expect of the "limited" principles, it is not unlikely that "societies en commandite" may come into favor.

The meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been held, and although the report cannot be said to be a favourable one, it is clear that all the facts are told, and that the worst is known. When the repairs of the line are completed, and the loss upon the American currency diminished, and perhaps at no distant date extinguished altogether, there seems at least a fair prospect for the line. The completion of the "Intercolonial Railway," although in a much lesser degree will also be of service.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week present the following results:

	1867.	1867.	1863.
	April 17.	April 10.	April 18.
Public Deposits	5,398,000	5,711,000	4,015,000
Private Deposits	18,811,000	19,415,000	13,572,000
Government Securities	12,876,000	12,820,000	10,614,000
Other Securities	18,521,000	18,960,000	18,977,000
Notes in Circulation	23,447,000	23,334,000	22,304,000
Bullion	19,788,000	19,269,000	17,850,000
Reserve	11,911,000	11,950,000	6,565,000

The fluctuations in this return are not of much importance.

The Bank of France returns are as follow:—

	France.	France.
	April 17.	April 10.
The Treasury Balance	8,323,000	6,500,000
The Private Accounts	16,270,000	11,000,000
The Commercial Bills accounted	11,000,000	323,000
The Notes in circulation	323,000	

This return indicates some revival in trade, the commercial bills having increased 16 millions of francs. The notes in circulation have also increased.

April 17. H.

[PER CHINA.]

In the early part of this week war seemed almost inevitable between Prussia and France. But yesterday and to-day hopes of a pacific solution of the Luxembourg question are entertained, and a favourable effect has been produced in almost every department of business. The funds have steadily advanced, and in the Manchester market the continental buyers have again commenced to operate. With all this there are many sources of disquietude to trade from the state of political affairs. The immediate question between France and Prussia is not yet settled, and the feelings which caused this question are still in existence, and will probably remain in existence for many years. Then the Eastern difficulty is a "standing ulcer," and we must expect that this and other European complications will cast a shadow on trade for a considerable time. Perhaps, however, the most serious cause of uneasiness to trade is the position of the American market. The United States are still our largest customers, and the debt, the tariff, and the depreciated currency, are all sources of the utmost uneasiness to every regular trader.

The past week, being Easter week, has had very much of a holiday character as far as trade is concerned, but even in a holiday week there have been a few "railway" disclosures. The London and Brighton Railway has this week come before the public, and although its financial position is somewhat better than that of its competitor both on traffic and income, the London, Chatham, and Dover, it may be doubted if the morality of its transactions is not at least equally bad. It would seem that the directors and officials of the London and Brighton have started more than one branch or extension lines themselves, have got subscriptions from the London and Brighton to make these lines, and have in part really sold these lines to the London and Brighton, all the time representing that they were independent concerns! What reply the Directors may make is of course doubtful; but it may be expected that they will explain that they knew nothing about it, and that they have a large interest in the concern, and of course in whatever they may have done they had no wish to injure their own property. This is the usual alibi of delinquent Directors, and it may be fully expected that the London and Brighton folk will be neither worse nor better than their neighbours.

For some weeks past the cotton market has been

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, Middling & Co.
Leaving, Thomas & Co.
McNeil, Robt.
Ripley, Thomas W.
Sawyer, Jack & Co.
Sawyer, C. E.

FLOUR.—We have to note a week of unusual activity, and an excited market. Receipts though liberal have not been in proportion to the demand, which since navigation fairly opened has been very spirited. Prices of the several descriptions took an immediate upward turn, and rates have continued to advance, closing at \$9 to \$9 75 for the several grades of superfine. Prices of the higher and lower grades have been very various according to circumstances, sample, &c. Best flour—has been sparingly supplied from abroad, and the demand has mainly been met by the local millers, rates various, but for choice, ranging in the vicinity of \$4 40 to \$4 50. Bye flour—has again improved, and latest sales have been in the neighbourhood of \$6 25. We note a quieter feeling at the close, and a disposition on the part of buyers to resist the extravagant pretensions of sellers.

OATMEAL.—Has also had a rapid advance, and sales are reported at \$6 50.

WHEAT.—There are few if any sales to report, and quotations may be considered purely nominal.

PEASE.—There is less inquiry and prices have slightly fallen, latest sales have been at \$3c to \$3 1/2c per 65 lbs.

OATS.—Are scarce and active, sales being recently made at 45c and 46c to 47c is now obtainable for good samples suitable for seed.

PORK.—The demand during the week has been less active than before; holders are, however, firm, and in a few instances buyers have had to submit to extreme rates to supply pressing orders for immediate shipment. Buyers and sellers are not apart to any great extent in their views of price, and a small mutual concession would probably induce transactions. Stocks are generally understood to be light, and with moderate arrivals no material decline is anticipated.

LARD.—Sales to some extent have been made. Late British advices note an advancing tendency.

CUTMEATS, HAMS, &c. are only in moderate demand, and rates are unchanged.

BUTTER has continued without movement during the week. The demand from the Maritime Provinces has been very trifling, and with low range of prices ruling in Boston, New York, as well as in Britain, old butter is not likely in any material degree to improve, either in price or demand. Holders are anxious to close out before new comes in, but the stock is in few hands, and at present low prices they are unwilling to submit to any further concession.

ASHES.—Receipts proving larger than were looked for, the market has become unsettled, and prices of Peas since our last have declined, touching \$5 65 to \$5 70, but at the close more firmness was manifested, and rates slightly recovered, closing at \$5 75 to \$5 80, according to rates. Peas are in fair request, and prices have not materially changed.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Swine. Rows: This week, Last week, Same week last year.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep & Lambs, Calves, Swine. Rows: Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Western, Canada.

Total 251 Cattle, 1152 Sheep, 739 Swine, 900 And 85 Horses.

There were—cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, — over the Eastern, 24 over the Boston & Lowell, and 73 over the Fitchburg Railroad Total 194.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$13.50 to \$14.00; first quality, \$12.50 to \$13.00; second quality, \$11.50 to \$12.00; third quality, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150, 200 to \$550 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$55, \$75, \$100 to \$125.

YEARLINGS.—\$20 to \$25; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three year old, \$60 to \$75.

VEAL CALVES at \$30 to \$10 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$4.00, \$4 25, \$4 75 to \$9.00 each; extra, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each, or from 4 to 9c. per lb.

HIDES.—3 to 9c. per lb. Tallow 7c to 7 1/2c per lb. PELTS.—\$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Calfskins 20c. to 22c. per lb.

N B BEEF.—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots. SHEEP.—Extra includes Coesets, and when those of an inferior quality are thrown out. REMARKS.

CATTLE.—There were 188 Northern Cattle at market, and 66 Western that were driven over from Brighton, which made up the stock at market this week. Although the supply was light, there was not any advance in prices from last week. There were but few buyers at market, they having supplied themselves last week at the reduced rates. Some few extra Cattle were sold at \$14 50 per cwt., 30 per cent shrinkage, that came from Canada, and were purchased by S. F. Woodbridge; there was also another lot brought in by Mr. Bradbridge and sold at \$10.50 per cwt. live weight, or about \$16 per cwt., 30 shrink. These lots were of better quality than any at market last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply at market was light, but prices are without material change, as the demand is quite light. The quality is about the same as last week.

VESSELS SAILING FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

FOR MONTREAL.

- Heron, Lawson, Bordeaux, April 17
Lancaster, Robinson, Liverpool do 15
Pericles, Tonnock, Glasgow, do 17
Princess Royal, Tozer, Plymouth, do 17
Princess Alice, Grangemouth, do 17
Tynewmouth, Shields, do 18

FOR QUEBEC.

- Albert Knight, Limerick, April 18
Albinus, Curran, New Ross, do 15
Alexander Hall, Moyer, Aberdeen, do 2
Amandale, Wescott, Deal, do 16
Allan, Locke, Deal, do 14
Arion, Humble, Barcelona, do 10
Anglo-Saxon, Leahy, Liverpool, do 10
Admiral, Lyon, Carthagena, do 11
Alfred, Sadler, Liverpool, do 16
Arran, McPherson, Greenock, do 17
Borelia, Alexander, Carthagena, do 9
Ben Nevis, Downie, Liverpool, do 16
Cavalier, Hanson, Plymouth, do 18
Charles Harrison, Jenkins, Liverpool, do 18
Colonist, Benson, Liverpool, do 18
Countess of Durham, Kennedy, Youghal, do 11
Charles Ward, Robertson, Genoa, do 12
Creole, Murray, Belfast, do 15
Cuthbert, Izat, Lamlash, do 11
Derwent, McMaster, Maryport, do 16
Dunbrody, Williams, New Ross, do 15
Economist, Vaughan, Cardiff, do 17
Eliza, Monday, Plymouth, do 17
Essex, Stevens, Liverpool, do 15
Edward Hicken, Baker, Antwerp, do 16
Feronia, Ward, Fowey, do 17
Frank Shaw, Leach, Carthagena, do 7
General Niel, Black, Callinryan, do 12
Home, Sutherland, Newport, do 13
Herzogin-v-Brabant, Strohmey, Bremerhaven, do 13
Immanuel, Husel, Havre, do 13
Imperial, Wilcox, Greenock, do 13
Irvine, O'Hara, Ardrossan, do 11
John Duncan, Logie, Liverpool, do 13
Jamaica, Allan, Carthagena, do 11
Lady Havelock, Lewis, Liverpool, do 16
Lord Metcalf, Young, Froom, do 18
Messenger, Clayton, Aberystwith, do 7
Montgomery, Bruce, Liverpool, do 18
McLeod, Brownrig, Liverpool, do 16
Margaret Ann, Nicholas, Plymouth, do 17
Quebec, Morney, Froom, do 13
Renata, Benton, Genoa, do 12
Rajahgopal, Foster, Liverpool, do 16
Royal Adelaide, Piper, Fowey, do 18
Star of Hope, Talbot, Limerick, do 18
Stettendanel, Diddtelsen, Charante, do 13
Statesman, Curran, Belfast, do 15
Star, Wil-on, Gibraltar, do 9
Thames Curran, Belfast, do 15
Twilight, Hattrick, Londonderry do 15
Thames, Browning, Leith, do 15
Tatreee, Christophers, Bremerhaven, do 11
Tippo Saib, Cummings, Liverpool, do 18
Transatlantic, Jamieson, Alexandria, do 10
Zelus, Taylor, Lamlash, do 11
Zambesi, Tothrick, Alexandria, do 7

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with columns: Month's week ending, From the 1st January to corresponding period, To corresponding period. Rows: Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Hay, Rice, Corn Meal, Ashes, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Tea, Lard, Tallow, High Whisk Whiskey.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Closing Prices, Last Week's Prices. Rows: BANKS (Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. A., Commercial Bank, City Bank, etc.), RAILWAYS (G. T. R. of Canada, A. & N. Lawrence, etc.), MINES &c. (Montreal Consols, Canada Mining Company, etc.), BONDS (Government Debentures, Montreal Water Works, etc.), EXCHANGE (Bank of London, Private, etc.).

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Average Prices on, Highest price this week, Average price for week, Lowest price for week. Rows: Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, No. 2, Fine, Bag Flour, 100 lb., Oatmeal, 50 lb., Wheat, U. S. Spring, Peas, per 60 lb., Harey, per 45 lb., Oats, per 35 lb.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table with columns: Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug., Do 6 per cent. March and Sept., Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July, Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock, New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July, Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Do preference, Buffalo, Brant, and Gederich, Grand Trunk of Canada, Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c., Do 1st preference bonds, Do do deferred, Do 2nd preference bonds, Do do deferred, Do 3rd preference stock, Do do deferred, Do 4th preference stock, Do do deferred, Great Western of Canada, Do new, Do 6 without option, 1873, Do 5, North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. lat. prf. bds.

BANKS.

Table with columns: British North America, Mercantile and Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: British American Land, Canada Company, Canadian Loan and Investment, Hudson's Bay, Trust and Loan Company, U. C., Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 8 per cents.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists various names and their corresponding assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names and their discharge dates.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated April 27, 1867:

Large table listing various goods (e.g., Land Pr., Butter, Oil, etc.) and their prices in different currencies.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

FISHERIES BRANCH, Ottawa, 26th April, 1867.

THE following Fishery Regulations have been approved and adopted by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 25th instant, under the Statute 29 Vic., cap. 11 (Fisheries Act):

A CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced business as an ACCOUNTANT, ASSIGNEE and AUDITOR.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce.

W. R. DIXON,

LONDON, ENGLAND, (late of Montreal.)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS respectfully to inform his numerous friends who favored him with the Sale of their Produce and Provisions when in Montreal, that he is now settled in London, receiving Consignments of Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared to transact any business intrusted to his care properly.

1867 IRELAND'S 1867 FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FROM

Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and vice versa. Opening of Navigation the following First Class Steamers will form a Line for the Transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz: OSPREY, AMERICA, BRANTFORD, CITY OF LONDON.

A. B. McMASTER & BROTHER, (Successors to Wm. McMaster & Nephews) IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS and Dealers in all Canadian Manufactures, 32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

TURNBULL & CO., FLOUR AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. John, N. B. Reference: Bank of N. America. Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal.

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

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.—Celebrated Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands, Flat and Twist Tobacco. JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO., Proprietors, Halifax.

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

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

SAMPLES OF TURKEY, GREEK, AND MOLODAVIAN TOBACCOS. D. A. ANSELL.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS, AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer. 397 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, Founded 28 years ago. RESERVED FUNDS - - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.

Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's personal benefit DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME, or,

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

EXCHANGE—London 60 days, New York 60 days, Sight, etc.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of

IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

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

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
SINCE their removal into their new and much more
extensive and commodious premises, have been
enabled to make great additions to their printing ma-
chinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides
other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to striko
off a very large number of impressions with the
greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be
promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or ex-
press.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills
and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the

COUPOON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered
letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE MORNING JOURNAL,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

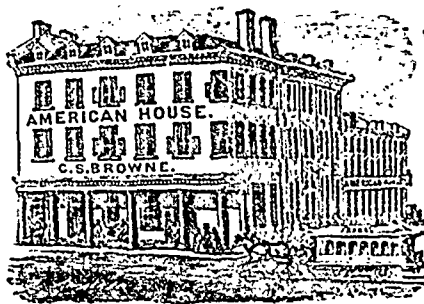
Terms of Subscription,—\$2.50 per Annum, in advance,

Advertisements inserted at usual rates. Brief Busi-
ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the
same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,

Editor and Proprietor.



AMERICAN HOUSE,

Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,

MONTREAL.

C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

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

JESSE THAYER,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

640 ST. PAUL STREET,

(opposite Albion Hotel)

MONTREAL.

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams,
Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Mer-
chandise, promptly attended to.

Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c.,
respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

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

JOHN RHYNAS,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,

MONTREAL.

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

DAVID E MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

Shippers and Ship Agents,

MONTREAL, C. E.

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

E. D. TUCKER & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Boak's West India Wharf

HALIFAX, N.S.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. R. Simms & Co., } Montreal.
Joseph Tiffin, Esq., }

Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., }

Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.

Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. John, N.F.

The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax.

8-6m

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,

1-1y

MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounio and Co., Brandies,
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

1-1y

HIBBARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings,
Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods,
Manufacturers and Patentees of Circo Belting,

MONTREAL.

9-1y

DUNCAN & FORSTER,

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

FERRIER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, &c.,

24 and 26 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Bullder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

THOMAS PECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES

No. 391 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-1y

THE "MORNING NEWS,"

A FIRST-CLASS

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John,
New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the
following cash terms:—

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50
Weekly Edition, " " " " 1.00

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

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

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS & DAVIS,

Proprietors,

83-6m.

MES, MILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
ROOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866. 25-ly

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

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 29 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
489 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51 ly

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

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY,
JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c., Factory, St. Patrick Street, Canal Office 409 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 3-ly

HOPS 'HOPS' HOPS!!!
A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for sale at lowest rates.
CHAS. D. PROCTOR.
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 31-ly

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

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 337 Commissioners streets. 46-14

JOHN MATHESON & SON
(Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE
SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined, Pale, Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Palo Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

POPULAR SCIENCE.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.

THIS widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, however, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.

The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.

The Scientific American has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of this country and Europe.

Another feature peculiar to the Scientific American is the official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

Whoever reads the Scientific American is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.

The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American, form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties, which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

This firm is no doubt the most extensive in the world.

Now is the time to send in subscriptions to the Scientific American, so as to begin with the new volume.

The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 832 pages. Terms.—\$3 per annum, \$1.50 for six months; \$1 for four months; Clubs of ten and upward, \$2.50 each, Canadian subscribers, \$3.25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free, also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address

MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York City.

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

JAMES M. LAWTON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.
HAVANA, CUBA.
SPECIAL attention given to the sale of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR BOX SHOOKS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving promptest possible returns, and the lowest charges adopted by responsible houses.
Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.
Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS. 14-6m.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42 ly.

JOHN ROUND & SON,
TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices. 45-3mos

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
—
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$2 per Annum strictly in advance.
—
Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors.
Address all communications to
M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
Publishers,
67 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by M. LONGMOORE & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.