Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Cartes géographiques en couleur Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion			Pages détachées Showthrough/ Transparence Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue Includes index(es)/											
Blan with been lors of mais pas é	g interior ma eliure serrée p ersion le long k leaves adde in the text. omitted fro peut que cer d'une restaur , lorsque cela té filmées.	peut causer g de la marg ed during re Whenever p m filming/ etaines page ration appar a était possi	e intérieure estoration m oossible, the s blanches a raissent dan	nay appear se have ajoutées s le texte,			T L T Pr	itle or e titre itle pa age de aption itre d	end un (d n header e de l'en- age of iss e titre de n of issue e départ ad/ que (péri	taken tête pr ue/ la livra !/ de la li	from:/ ovient: aison vraison	livraison		
Com	mentaires su s filmed at ti ent est filmé	pplémentai he reduction	n ratio chec	•		22X			26	×	1 T	30)	×	T
	12X		16X		20X			24X			28X			32X

INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL ANDOF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

No. 17.

I-ly

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,

DAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, St4 St. Paul st. 1.1y

> H, W. IRELAND, 409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner of Custor: House square, Montreal.

CHAPMAN, PRASER & TYLEE, Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL Wand COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 2-1y 10 Hospital st.

SMYTH & EDMINSON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McColli Street, Montreal. 9-ly

ROBERTSON & BEATTLE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-L CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner MoGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-1y

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANIS, 46 ST. PETER STREET,

opposite St. Sacrament Street,

6-17

MONTREAL.

DAVID ROBERTSON,

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

GREENE & SONS.

HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPURIERS. (See next Page.) 1-19

S. H. MAY & CO.,

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-

TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recoilet Street, MONTREAL,
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western bases 83-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS, Linsced Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 32 & 41 Recollet street, Montreal.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,

No. 63 St. Peter Street.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866.

9-17

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, I IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vicille Montagne Zitac Company, have removed to Caverbill's Buildings, 61 St. Poter Street, Montreal.

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

265 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Surgical Instruments,

Druggists' Sundries,

British and Foreign Perfumery

and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons and Country Merchants.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,

LINTON & COOPER,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES 624, 620 & 523 St. Paul st., Montreal.

Woinvite 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 Lucar K.d. Salin Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot. Men's, Boys', tonths, Ladies, Musses 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 reduced 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.

Ordors personally or by Post, will have our immediate and most careful attention.

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, SENE. J. TIFFIN, Jr.

-AND-

H, J, TIFFIN.

The business will be continued and carried on by

Jos. Tippin, Jr., and HENRY J. Tippin, under the name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS."

Established 1803.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,

Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEL 3.

382, 384, & SSG ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL,

10-1¥

C. L. RICHARDS.

1RECT IMPORTER OF 1 ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA GROCERY GOODS,

Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c., &c., &c., North Wharf, St. John, N. B.

ADIES' STRAW GOODS, By GREENE & SONS By See next Page.

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.

Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 21 feet x 24 and 26 Wire Guage.

HALL, KAY & CO.,

METAL AND TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS, McGILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

Have on hand a large stock of the above. ALSO

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,

481 ST. PAL. STREET, MONTREAL, IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand

W. J. STEWART,

Agent for

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIRLD & CO-Linen Threads, Machine Threads Shoe Threads, and Gilling Twine. GRO. & WM. WAITES.—Twines, Yarns. &c., &c. WM. HOLMSELL & CO.—Fishing Twines, Lines, Nets. Scines, &c., &c. STEPHENS & CO.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-19

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, [See next Page] 1-1y

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

McMILLAN & CARSON, CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE.

148 & 150 McGill Steper, Montreal.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON, TIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS. Importers of Window Glass. &c., y 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montroal.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st., MONTREAL,

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Brewers and SUGAR REFINERS, Montreal. 20th March, 1865. 10-ly

ULES FOURNIER,

IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,

IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCEFATED,
And Sole Agent in Causda for
Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
"Charles Coran & Co., do.
"G H Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savore, do.,
& Sr. Sulpice Street,
(Next door to Messrs, Darling & Co.,)
A.Sm

40-Sm

JAMES ROY & CO.,

MPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul at, near St. Peter.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COM"ANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extra-ordinary. 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 Martine Provinces made to S Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Navie Street, Montreal

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS. OH, CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal 9-1y

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER OF CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,

No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-15

C. E. SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL 507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-lv

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' Trim-W IMPORTER of Woollens and Jamois mings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, 31-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty 1-15

C. H. BALDWIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 18 Lemoine Street.

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

MPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUT-I LERY IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUI NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Sircet, Montreal. 47-ly

RINGAN & KINLOCH,

MPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal. WN. KINLOGH. W.B. LINDRAY. D. L. LOCKERBY.

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets. HONTERAL.

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,) TTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 1º Anchor Buildings, Kingston c.w. 47-1y

AIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 21-19

H. JOSEPH & CO., TOBACCO,

823, 825 & 827 ST. PAUL STREET. 23-1y Montreal, Aug. 30, 1868,

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

KERSUAW & EDWARDS, 1-1y \$2,84 & 86, St. François 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

LADIES' STRAW GOODS, WOOL HATS. MEN'S STRAW HATS, TWEED HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, FUR HATS. CLOTH CAPS. SILK HATS, PLUSH,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city, We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMBUR HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly execut
CHEEN

1.19

y execut GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK

A KIN & KIKKPAIKI UK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient management. Consignments of GIKAIN, 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
i the trade.

Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

T. M. CLARK & CO., MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS of for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions. ish advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of

EVANS & EVANS, WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

7 Custom-House Square.

JAMES LOCKHART,

OMMISSION MERCHANT AND U MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 8 St. Sacra-ment street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.

E. E. GILBERT,

JANADA ENGINE WORKS,

MONTREAL

Is prepared to furnish

WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5]c. per lb. RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRD-ERS at 6c per lb., dc.

The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imprited or manufactured here.

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO., WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, 426 & 428 St. PAUL STREET.

corner St. Francois Xavier Street. MONTREAL. 8-1y J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTRBAL,

62-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets.

7-1y MONTREAL.

JORDON & BREWER

Commission Merchants & General Agents, Dealers in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET, Corner Brock Street. East side Market Square,

88-1v

KINGSTON, C. W.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. No. 4 Lemoine st.

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,

(Successors to Ringland, Ewart & Co.)

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,

422 St. PAUL STREET.

MONTREAL.

1-1 y

JAMES MITCHELL,

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

In Warehouse and for sale:

In Marchouse and for sale:

Hidde Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
Bags Jamaica Pimento,
Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,
Barrels Cod Oil,
Quis. Large Codish, &c., &c.
And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"

250 hhds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR. No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET,

April 4, 1867.

23-1y

1-1 y

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

CHARLESTIE, MOFFAIT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL. AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for
The Phomix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartolemi Vergara, Fort St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

4-1y

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

DRODUCE COMMISSION AND 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. FRANCE & CO. IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 32-ly

25 Hospital Street. Montreal, Aug, 24, 1866.

A. ROBERTSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

478 St. Paul, and 899 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867.

1-17

JOSEPH PHELAN, IMPORTER.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE. 535 & 537 St. Paul Street.

MONTREAL. EXCHANGE BROKERS. MHAS. T. IRISH, Exchange, 11 Place D'Armes. ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO., Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street. ADVOCATES. OTRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C., 55 Little St. James Street, W H. KERR, 8 St. Sacrament Street. AFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX, 32 Little St. James Street. II. DAVIDSON, 11 Little St. James Street. CIVIL ENGINEERS. MAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian and Foreign Patents, &c. 48 Great St. James Street COMMISSION MERCHANTS. JOHN ANDERSON & CO. M. CLARK & CO., 5 St Sacrament Street. ONALD McLEAN, 97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets. PHILLIPS & CO., Cer. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets. ENGRAVER. THOS. IRELAND. CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER, 72 Little St. James Street. FURS-WHOLESALE. BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England. SCULTHORF & PENNINGTON, Agents for British North America. 131 Great St. James Street. HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE. ENNY. MACPHERSON & CO., 892 St. Paul Strect. INSURANCE OFFICES. BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE, JOSEPH JONES, 41 Little St. James Street. ()ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE, G. B. Muin, Manager. 10 Place d'Armes. JOLONIAL LIFE, See Standard. ONDON 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. RAMBAT,

MONTREAL. BEATHER, ETC. BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England. 131 Great St. James Street. NOTARY. A. PHILLIPS. SHIP CHANDLER, ETC. GORDON KINGAN, PAPER HOX MANUFACTURER. JELLYMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. A. & H. MATHEWSON, ______ LEWIS, KAY & CO., FANCY DRY GOODS, 1-1y S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., Montreal. JAMES P. CLARK & CO., McGill Street, MONTREAL. J. (. MACKENZIE & CO., Importers of BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 381 & 383 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH 170 McGill Street. James Baillie & CO., 480 St. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL. W. & R. MUIR, FOREIGN DRY GOODS 166 McGill street. Montreal.

R, C. JAMIESON & CO.,

Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, Sr. 47 Great St. James Street John Street, MONTREAL. 60-ly

ANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Bonzine,

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., IMPORTING, PORWARDING, Agents for British North America. W. C. WILLIS. 41 St. John Street. BOSTON. 26 St. Peter Street. HAVE FOR SALE-BOILER TUBES, Oil Woll Tubes, Gas Tubes, Painte and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers. 682 Craig Street. FOULDS \mathcal{S} McGill Street. IMPORTERS OF Grey Cottons, Laces, White Shirtings, Blondes, Regattas, Frints, Fancy Dreeses, Umbrellas, Persols, Pe IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND Omoreius, Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Table Oil Cloths, Yarns, Battings, Silks, Vehets, Linen Threads, Playing Cards, Jewellery, Tea Trays, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Toys, Bag Purses, Poelis, Denims, Silesias. Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal. Cobourgs, Orleans, M do Laines DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE. COVILLIEE'S BUILDINGS, ST. SAGRAMENT ST., White Muslins, Jeans. Moleskins, 50.17 Flannels. Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 9-1y Ribbons, And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods WHOLESALE. Province S-Iv 361, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly QUEBEC. FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 9 JOHN ANDERSON & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, HENRY B. GETHINGS & CO., 5-1v AND BROKERS, MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND PORT HOPE, C. W. R. S. HOWELL, S-ly Shipping Agent, DAVIS, WELSH & CO., Importers of WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, ST. STEPHEN, N. B. No. 479 St. Paul Street, MONTLEAL JOHN BOLTON McINTYRE, DENOON & CO., MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Lemoine st., Montre 4.

MONTREAL.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANIS,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange

W. & F. P. CUBRIE & CO., 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

DRAIN PIPES, Roman Coment, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Paving Tilee, Garden Vases Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of American Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1v

HODGSON,

Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Ous, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chaplets, Crosses, Marbles, Slates.

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the

COMMISSION MERCHANTS QUEBEO.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ΥEORGE J. PAYNE, Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street, eleieren: Meine, Pachian, Cabidhil &

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 Canade and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (Innied), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Shelheld; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albon Fube Works, Birmingh um. Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c; the Yorkshiro Engino Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubus; S. Mouton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Brimingham John Trippott & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (8..., cossors to Bhyen, Mead & Co.,) New York. Sole Agents in Canade and British Provinces of North

N.B.-A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, sonstantly on hand.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

Cedar Street, Brantford, C. W.

Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of

STOVES.

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

A large variety of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

Prices very low.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Address, WILLIAM BUCK

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

Brantford, C.W.

Water do.,

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,

26 St. Suppe Street, Montreal,

HAVE FOR SALE,— Boiler Tubes, Boiler Plate.

Iron Gas Tubes, Tube Fittings, Glass Tubes, Brass Tube,

Lead Pipes

Ingot Copper, Ingot Tin. Cake Spelter, Antimony, Steel, Steam Guages,

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

HIDES, WOOL, &c. &c.

J. H. MOONEY,

85 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c

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

OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,

OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

made to order in any quantities.

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

All orders promptly attended to

A. S. WHITING & CO. Oshawa, C.W.

HUA & RICHARDSON.

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND L 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 ather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Solo Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

1-1v

St. Peier st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET.

4-1v

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, \$100.

\$120

Including U. S. Stamps.

Children under 12 years half price.

Children under 2 years free. Servant. accompanying Passengers 800, gold.

Letters of Credit for England and the Continent, and l'assports procured.

For passage, tickets, or further information, apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, N. Y.

\$80.

For Freight and all business of the ship, apply to WM. 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-ly

OARVELL BROTHERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.

REPERENCES.

CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The Hon, T. H. Haviland, President Back of Prince Edward Island, Charles Palmer, Eq., President Chion Bank of Prince Edward Island.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants.

teorge Thomas, Esq. Wise and Russell, Morchants; Hoston — Messrs. Wise and Russell, Morchants; Halifax.—Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co. 15-6

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

REPERENCES:

Messrs Eason & Co. Merchants, Halifax, N S Messrs, Wm. Tarbet & Son, Merchants, Liverpool, Messrs, Henry Bannerman & Sons, Merchants, Manchester sers. Wm. M'Laren, Sons & Co, Merchants,

Glasgow. Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co, Boston.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

Importers of General

DRY GOODS,

and Dealers in

CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS.

19, 21, 23, & 25 LEWOINE STREET.

AND

2, 4 & 6 St. Helen Stuker.

MONTREAL.

5-1 y

DRY GOODS.

OGILVY & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

495 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Large stock now opening, which they offer low.



Also Agents for

STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

BERNARD'S OLD TOM.

BERNARD'S GINGER WINE

PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-1 y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager

RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

SSURANCES effected on the different A SSUITANCE Scheduled on the unrecent A systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person destrois 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.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY Of Liverpool and London, FIRE AND LIFE.

... Two Millions Sterling. CAPITAL H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, MONTREAL.

9-1**y**

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., MPORTERS 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: I. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE-FIDELUTY GUARANTEE

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments,

ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

1S67. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

IAVE received over 800 Packages IMPORTED GOODS.

STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

Now complete in every Department.

CAVERILL'S BUILDINGS,

1-ly

1.10

59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

hiot Offices.-Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dup. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Statues, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
Henry Statues, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyleo, Esq., (mer.)
E. E. King, Esq., (Goveral manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,560,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000, Cudivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in haud
\$15,220,000.
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 transsted on reasonable terms.
Head Jileo, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLASE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Socretary.

REMOVAL.

WEST BROTHERS Have removed to 144 McGill Street. GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS WHOLESALE 14-1y

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-1y

l-y

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS ANDCOMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Meditteranean Produce.

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Poter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William

Montreal, 20th April, 1866.

REMOVAL.

W McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.

17 . 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest.

33-1y

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO., PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

URDES—Personal and careful at ention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandizo.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

29 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

49-1v

THE TRADE REVIEW

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Half yearly dividends of 4 per cent. have been declared 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 \$120,969 in the corresponding week of 1000, a decrease

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

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

The steamships "Nestorian," "Moravian," and "St. George," and the ships "Gleniffer," "Shandon," "Auglesca," " 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 present, the excavations being filled with water. Thirty mining licenses have been issued. Messrs Gilbert and Fairley are importing a seeam quartz crushing machine, which they expect to have in operation in a

From statistics collected relative to the amount of wheat in store in the State of Witconsin, it is estimated that there is a decrease as compared with last year of between three and four millions of bushels. The growing crops in the West, however, are stated to be unusually promising in appearance. The New York Financial Chronicle, from the best information at its command, estimates that from present indications, and if nothing unforescen happens during the summer, the crop of wheat in 1867 will be the most abundant ever harvested.

On Tuesday ovening 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,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street MONTREAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.-INVESTED over \$2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.-Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,-The success of this branch has been unprecedented-90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of the secretary. FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. Livingston P.L.S.
9-1y

having formed a current which carried her to the left of her proper course. She was, however, taken through the Rapids, and run ashore in twelve feet of water about a mile beyond, on the Laprairie side, her main deck remaining above water. The passengers remained on board all night, and were taken off with their baggage next morning by the "Maid of Canada" The "Grecian" 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 Cai a la, the question of an Insolvent Act will come up for discussion and settlement. The Bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament, by Sir John Rolt, which the E. nomest calls a plain, sensible bill, contains several scatures 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 security. 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 o the bankrupt d stributed amongst the creditors If the Bill stopped here, a discharge under its providens 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 manner. 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 discharge. The knowledge of this fact would have the tendency to make a man stop before he had wasted his proper'y in vain attempts to retrieve his affairs which he knew vere 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 debier 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 having the full benefit thereof until he shall have paid a decent proportion of what he owes.

THE ENGLISH DEBATE ON THE RAILWAY QUARANTEE.

(1941), old edage and " he who goes a borrowing goes a surroung" This is not always true now-adays-for the lender of money is just as glad to see a good borrower, as the latter is when he gets the accommodation he seeks. Indeed, we have known even in this comparatively poor country, the lender to seek the borrower, and importune him to take his money, of course giving good security.

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 to endorse your paper as it is to obtain a four a nect, and when a person is thus asked to guarantee, the arplicant need not be surprised, if he is told some truths which are more biting than pheasant. Especially is this the case when a counger son who is suspected of leading a somewhat tast life, ambies to his father for the lean of his name. A fecture and homnly on the folly and extravagance of the course he is pursuing will be the infallible result-and very properly in sa ways supposing that the criticism is just. But if the father thes into a passion with a hardworking and economical son, who is slowly working lumself up to a position in the world, and needs a little assistance to anable hun to extend his business, he does that which brings no credit to himself, and may jay the foundation of buter ahenation. Nothing is so irritating as undeserved abuse, and words though lightly and hastily uttered and perhaps, sincerely repented of, have often proved roots of latterness, which have borne truit in years of bloodshed and strife,

We have been led into this strain by considering the debate in the English House of Commons, on the guarantee of £8,000,0,0 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 Lugland. We have not the exact words before us, but this is the sense, and the whole scope of the argument was that the nearly of Canada were a most grasping and unreasonable set, for whereas they were as well off as the people of England, they were continually applying to them for assistance The same line of argument was used, if we remember right, in a speech of Mr. Bright. Now this ascertion, although true in the letter, is false in spirit. It conveys an impression which is utterly false and erroneous, for the argument is so put as to mean this, that England taken as a while, is no better off than Canada, taken as a whole

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 co-afries could form an adequate conception how enormously incorrect such an impression would be.

The population of Canada to that of the United Kingdom is about as I 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 I to 50 a d may be no more than I to 100. The average mesmo of the people of England then man for man and family for family is all first fire times as much as the people of Canada, and it may be ten times as much: and this is the case, though it is perfectly true that the balk of the people of Canada are as well off and perhaps better than the people of Logiand | The reason is plant, that in England, there is a prodigion, accumulation of wealth, beyond anything else to be found in the world in the bands of the wealthy

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 tengula coormous wealth of the English la alholders is therefore so much clear over and above what we have in Canala and the reason is plain. The wealth of the landed aristocracy represents the accumulations of long pa t generations. The foreign trade of England is just 20 times the value of Croign frade of Canada, and it certainly yields as much profit. But between the manufacturers of England and the manufacturers of Canada there is a vastly greater disproportion There is many a single tirm in Lancashire or Yorkshire whose business is larger than the whole manufacturing interest of Canada and the total must be in the proportion of at least 500 to 1. Then if we glance at the immense accumulations of wealth represented

porations, bankers, both private and joint stock, persons owning property in towns, cities, and in the great overshading leviathan 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, and that the total deposits of the London banks must be at least tiffy times those of the banks of Canada, when we think of the vast extent of the shipping of England, and of English capital loaned to foreign countries, and to colonies like our rives in all parts of the world. If will be exident that the estimate of the preportionate wealth of England to Canada cannot be ever estimated when it is out down at So to 1

Canada is in the position of the man who is necomplishing that most difficult operation, the accumulating his first thousand pounds. England is the wealthy capitalist who got over that difficulty 500 years ago, and is non-going on adding to his accumula ions at an enormous rate. Every one knows how money makes money and how much easter it is to turn one hundred thou and into two, than to turn nothing into a the usual

It is on this very ground of the enormous accumulated wealth of the parent, that i anada, the son, asks for her endors ment, and the sum is as trilling as Live would be to a wealthy land owner worth his 100 000

New 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 pattry as it is unjust, for the parent to tell him that he is as well off as his father, and must sponge on him no longer

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

THE 1HREATENED WAR IN EUROPE.

S 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 a 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. But of all things it is war that has the greatest influence on trade; and present indications in Europe are far from being of a peaceful aspect. If histilities should break out on a large scale, the experience of last years' short contest may serve to afford as a notion of what the commercial consequences may be, for like effects always procood from like can is The preparations for the struggle between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, commoved early in the spring, and diverted rast numbers of the people of these countries from their usual occupations, especial y from the pursuets of agriculture. The scarcity of labor left the farmer without the means of placing his lands under cultivation, and braides that, the apprela usion of the threatened strife as is ever the case, rendered him reluctant to sow the soul. when uncertain if he might reap the harvest, or to rear crops which might be trampled beneath the feet of contending armies As a consequence corn and provisions are more or less scarce and dear in the districis, that were, or were likely to be the battle-fields of the combatants, and in parts of Southern Italy the scarcity has almost amounted to absolute famine There was in fact a short supply of bread in these sections of Europe, and a sufficient quantity to fill up the vacuum had to be procured elsewhere. The existing high true of ir duce everywhere, including this trutince, has been the result, though it is true that the errenmstance may, in some degree, he assigned to other source. Such always are the fruits of war and rumears of war

We may unfer from this what would be the effect of a great For pean conflicult, which a rupture between France and I russia would undoubtedly bring on. The first shot fixed by these redoubted belligerents would be the signal of a general melce, a "free fight " mali us, from Turkey to Spain Russia would pounce upon the Danubian Principalities Austria is smarting under her late defeats, and would gladly recover her lost pres ige and credit, and if possible her old position in Germany; the dispossereed-German princes have by fund-holders, rallway companies, insurance cor- many friends and partizans, especially among the higher by annexation, or in any other way.

classes, who would aid them in regaining their throms, 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 terth, a condition usually the forerunner of a trial of strength, at no distant period. It is exp dout hunever, that the Government and people of England are resolved to keep aloof from Continental complications, though unavoidably forced to be prepared for any contingency that may arise. As for Nanolean, we do not believe that he is desirous of a construct that would lead to Immediate hostilities; but Bismarek may be of a different opinion, and m y suddenly precipitate matters, as he did last Jame against Austria The French a my Is only partly brosided with the new fire-arms, while that of Prussia is fully equipped with them, and the will and resolute Prussian minister may be unwilling to throw awas an advantage which may never occur again. On the whole, then making allowance for the efforts of stockjobbers and speculators to set rumours affeat to serve their own jurposes, and to exaggerate the difficulties that really exist, there is much reason to fear that peace cannot long be maintained on the European continent. For our own part, we have strong doubts if the conference of the great powers in London will have much permanent influence on the pacification of Europe Bismarck's course last spring should lead us to expect that he may now be playing the same gamo over again

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 interested in the trade of these Provinces may therefore legitimately enquire what is likely to be their influence on our commerco in the coming summer. We imagine that there is little question, the result will be to keep up prices, and that the demand for our products will continue and increase.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

N 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. These state debts in 1860 before the first mutterings of the storm that broke over the country in 1861, were in the aggregate larger by far than the then debt of the central Government, exceeding \$250,000-We have not complete returns, but the New York Financial Chronicle has made up a statement showing the indebtedness of 32 of the states in 1900, and also in 1866 During that time, it had increased from \$255,819,769 to \$352,151,590, thus making no inconsiderable item in the sum total representing the public debt due by the people of the United States. The States which have been the heaviest borrowers during the war are New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ternessee, and Virginia, and they in 1866 owed respectively \$51,753,082, \$25,555,747, \$31,145,928, \$25,277,347, and \$45,119,741. In the statement of the Chronnic, the war debt of the various Southorn States has not been taken into the account at all, and none of it will probably ever be paid, except where cotton or other security has been given for montes borrowed. A r have any figures been given to show even approximately what sums have been borrowed by the large cities of the United States. New York alone increa-ed its previous indebtedness by the round amount of \$10,000,000, and there is no doubt that I hiladolphia, Cinemiati, Chicagi, and other cities followed boldly in the footsteps of the New Yorkers. Several important states increased their indebtedness but httle during the war, as for instance l'ennsylvania, lilinois, and others, but we know they equipped and sent forward many regiments, so that in them the increase has been in municipal, in-tead of state indebtedness. It will thus appear that our neighbours have a tolerably heavy burden to carry, one which Cnaadians need hardly wish to participate in, which if added even to our present comparatively light load of debt would press with crushing severity on all our industries, and which, for the doubtful advantage of enlarged markets for our manufactures, it would be the rankest of all follies for us to fasten upon our backs

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

WHILST he monetary affairs of the United States still continue in an unsettled condition, and rum ours 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 tiacette to the public, by our banking institutions, show that our fluancial fabric is built on a very sound foundation. Very different indeed, is the exhibit which they make, to the great bulk of American monotary 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

liesides 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 tollowing table, which shows the position of our banking institutions during the month of March for three years past:-

Liamlities.	March 1835	March 1860	March 1867
Notes ig Circul alon	. 1,570,674 . 14,426,704	\$12,132,603 636,701 14,85,534 11,372,577 \$12,07,414	\$ 9,653,994 1,339,736 13,475,690 13,475,691 \$37,833,314
Assets.	*********	Carles for	***, **,-**
t on and Hal a m Lar led or other property to see minute Securities. As a see d Rilla of other Banks Ridmens due from the Planks Notes no. I bills the counted when It bits due	1 190 AD 1 650 574 44 644,764 1,464,658	7,235,546) 312×12 7,734 H H 44 (13,474 3,521,740	6,313,410 1,523,762 6,243,363 1,565,232 3,664,179 44,710,753 2,231,136
	\$63 6*3,320	\$73.2.00	\$39,432,279

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 \$37,893,314, whilst their Assets were \$69,835,299, leaving to large balance of \$21,911,985 in favour of the latter. The paid up capital of all the banks in March 1867 was \$23, 767,178, so that \$3,171 507 appears as profits for reserve funds and payment of dividends.

During last year the circulation of the banks swolled to a large extent. By comparing the figures for 1955 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 shundant harvest that fall turned the tables with amazing rapidity, and within 90 days thereafter the circulation had expanded fully 75 per cont' 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 shew a decline ofover two millions and three quarters in 1967 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 knowingwhat 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 Lay previous year.

The amount of Deposits in our monetery institutions still continues large although there is a decline t 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 1865	
Deposits	113	March 1º60	29.123,111
Itamaeite	ín	March 1867	26.308.584

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 emis produbly not so great as would at first sight appear. I second calculation as desired.

The thirteen millions now bearing interest in the banks, may possibly be available-but a large propertion of the Deposits not Learing 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 spaing by a low, that Canada was on the brink of an inflation, and how sound and healthy the state of business was, for it will be observe 1 that the Notes and Bills discounted were less in March 1866 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 com 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 1869; 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 in-titutions for March last, are satisfactory. They may not indicate that there is so much activity in business circles as was manifested fast 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 estato can be negociated at lower rates of interest than for many years past. Business is being conducted on a sure and healthy basis, a good deat of money is being quietly made and our future prospec s are as favourable as could be expected

QUOTATIONS IN LONDON OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

THRY fow 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 Wo have received from Messrs. Belding, 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 band 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 £162. The real value of this, of course, varies with the course of exchange between London and New York. Taking the present value of sight exchange on London, 1101, the value of a \$1,000 Bond will be, as nearly as possible, \$795, or 203 per cont discount. With gold at 135, Bonds would be worth in U. S currency in New York 84 promium. The actual quotation in New York is 7 to 74, 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 exchaege on London can be bought. The result will be the value of a \$100 Bond.

The pamphlet to which no have referred, gives in tabular form the sterling value of the three denominations of 5.20's, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, at rates from 65 to 92, advancing by eighths: These tables, or course, sive the trouble of the first calculation, and the usual ployment But the amount available for investment storling exchange tables will give the result of the

CAN IT BE TRUE!

NE of the leading Philadelphia Journals has given currency to the statement that certain leading capitalists of l'onnsylvania have offered to selectebe \$20,000,000 towards the project of the Huran and Ontario Ship Canal Company, and undertake the construction of the work. It appears that the mernable Mr Capreof, the I resident of the Company, has intely 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 nonlineas looks something like work. On closely examining the paragrants 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 Covernment of Upper Canada give a grant of public lands along the canal line, and that the Local Municipalities, or rather the Municipanties more directly interested afford some assistance to the enterprise. Some of the opponents of the canal have been shabby enough to insimuate that the offer of the Pennsylvania capitalists (if such has really been made) is a "sufe" one with the above conditions attached thereto; but granting that it is a real bong side offer, it is exceedingly doubtful if Mr Capreol, whose energy is undoubted, or any other person, will be able to secure the fulfilment of the condiffens upon which it is based.

Many of the people of Western Canada consider the fluron and Untario Canal impracticable. Terento would be more benefited by its construction of it were likely to be successful) than any other place, but nevertheless, the project meets there with more ridicule than favour. The tslabe, which is one of the leading organs of public opinion, has taken ground against it; a meeting of lake sluppers and captains 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, othe 8 contending that there would be a want of water, at d others still that it would cost for 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 incli o 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, Ur Capreol is about to visit England to induce capitalists there to subscribe the remainder of the stock. We fear antic'pations of achieving much in England will hardly be realised. Of course, if Mr Capreol can succeed in inducing monied men in England to do so, the people of Canada can have no possible objectious. Indeed, the Company would in that event very much strengthen their demand upon the Legislature of Untario for a grant of lands. But we hardly think it hkely that tho scheme will "take" among English capitalists, who are apt to enquire pretty closely regarding the security of their investments, and what divideeds are likely to be declared. That a grant of the jud is domain could be obtained without its being prefty certain that the canal would be speedily begun and finished is very

the canal would be speedily begun and limshed is very problematical.

Which public opinion appears to be rather against undertaking this canal at present Mr Caprool seems to be lebouring away as zealously and onerretically as lift were on the point of being commenced. Opposition—and the scheme gets plenty of that—only serves to reducible 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 be succeed in this, he certainly will have proven that energy and ditermination can ensure success under the most unpromising circumstances. The chances of success, however, are as doubting as the practicability of the canal wheel, as we have aiready said, many do not besitate to deny. We shall await further information about this offer of twenty millions by eminent Pennsylvanians with

We shall await further information about this offer of twenty millions by eminent Penusylvanians with much interest. If the reports prove true, and the gentlemen are prepared to stand by the offer in good larth, it will afford some evidence that the undertaking may after all be more feasible than is generally supposed. Shrowd 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 centainly 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 Capreol and his scheme instige than ourselves. Instica than ouredives

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(concluded.)

N this paper it is proposed to notice, very briefly, a few of those productions, which, though perhags 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 tertilizers 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 126 (6) 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 1,950 tons of rock gypsnm, 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 experts. War interfered very much with the trade in gypom, the market in the Southern States being, of course, completely closed-but as it is one of the very few ar ticles 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 Prevince where gypsum is found are, at Hill-borough 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 cliffe on Grass Mill Stream, Shepody River, and Harvey Parish" At Shepody Bay, in Westmoreland Co. 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 month of the Wabskehagen, (a stream falling into the Tobique River.) there are immense cliffs of impure gypsum, rising to the height of 130 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 42,446

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 worls 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 sa't springs in the State of New York yielded 7,280,391 bushels of salt. The British Amer. can 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. 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 Chalcurs and the Guli Coast "would probably afford many favorable localities for "the es'ablishment of salines; the heat of the sum-"mers of New Brunswick, which may be compared to "those of the South of Franc', would produce a very "rapid evaporation, while the severe frosts of the win-"ters might be turned to account for the concentra-"tion of the waters by freezing, as is practised in Northern Russia." It is scarcely necessary to rewate that there would be no worke to seer! the protectionist tendets.

fisheries would glad, pabsorb every ton the taught be produced. The value of the salt imported into New Brunswick alone in the year 1862, exceeded \$21,000, and in 185 it exceeded \$30,000.

In bringing this series of necessarily imperfect sketches to a conclusion, we would observe test the leading idea has been to advance the general and by attracting attention to what may be regarded as the latherto neglected, or only partially developed rosources 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 exponse 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 develop " ment of metalliferous deposits, or for the working of economic materials, be based upon scientific re-'search, showing 'the reason why:' it is only indulg-"ing in a fruitless expectation to suppose that foreign capitalists, or, indeed, any well informed or reason-"ably 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 subjoin the mining regulations of Now 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 chaldronand upon all metallic ores, except gold and silver, 2) 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 assignce, 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 raid 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 boing, 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 the much vexed quest on of Free Trade versus Protection.

It appears to me that Canada has now gained a position in which the interests of manufacturers and agri ulturists 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.

lst. That by difference in comman, 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 like f.

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

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

4th. That any policy in 60 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 for in principle as the stanuchest free trader could desire. In the present abnormal state of nations, however, we have only to deal with things as we flud 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 (or the part of other nationalities) in maters of commerce will constitute an equally sound or cuse, 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 re arding their inture 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 himted market of Canada, it has been necessary to raise in order to protect them from the surp us productions of other countries.

There is no branch of manufactures in which we cannot hold our own, as against ail 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 avoid 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 globle, who should make it their business to accertain 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.

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 each products as an h differing clima o would yield, in exchange ior 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 pursting 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 no gotiated 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 hero. 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 manufectures of the States being crowded in for the sake of realizing without breaking down their legitimate market.

the effect would be simply to rum 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 lessoned, so that the farmer would suffer at overy point. His interests and that of the manufac. turer are identical. Free trade or an approximation to it is desirable, but it must be re .. procal.

Your obedient servant.

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

TERME OF BUSINESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review)

IR, - My attention has been directed to some articles in the Trade Review upon the business methods prevailing in Nova Sc tia, 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 Car. .dians 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 Capadian 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 doin, 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 breadstoffs, 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 Canadana 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.

Anologising for trespassing on your space, I am. taking our money, and that we must alter our whole

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

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 mouths ending April 39th.

Revenue-Customs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-2033 201
Excise Bill Stamp Duty		. 183.296
Bill Stamp Duty		7 359
Post Office	***********	10000
Control Tanda	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	110.002
Crown Lands		
Miscellaneous	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40,317
		\$927,534
Revenue for January		757.902
Revenue for January		740 685
Monet		1 120 000
march		1,400,025
	7	3,863,046
Lance Miles day Ame 1	s 665.921 °	0.303,030
Expenditure for April	\$ 665.921	
January	937,696	
February	709,780	
February March	495 820	2,808,717
444.00.00.00.00		2 202 717
		,2,000,111
0. 4 4.55		

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trule Review.) IPER PERSIA 1

T would almost be possible to stereotype a heading for a report on trade so little change is there. 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 the management of Lord Stanley it seems likely that we will 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 nanic of last year, and with very frinchers results. is to be honed that the perpetrators of such a villainy will be discovered and soverely 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 bils, came before Vice-Chancellor Malins this week, and his decision practically was that any company inco porated 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 Lailways 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 Colonics.

There has been no more fruitful source of lingation since the collapse of many of the public companies, than to determine who is a shareh lder 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 wo. id seem o 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. If is, in the grst 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 companie, for, as a rule, rogues will not trust each other, and if there is any roguery to be transacted, it will be committed to writing, and inserted in some shape or other in the only documents bluding 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 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, Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure......\$1,064,829 as fot, this apparently simple plan, and one so well

and so lavourably known abroad, has never been tried here. Probably the explanation is to be found in the fact that the east majority of the limited companies formed in the past few years were get 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 commanditemay come into favor.

The meeting of the Grand Irank 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 lin are completed, and the less 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 Radway, ' 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.	1897.	1863
	April 17	April 10	April 18.
Public Deposits		5.711,000	4 015,000
Private Deposits	18,801,000	14,446,440	13 972,000
tooy ment Securities .	12.876,000	12 526 (79)	10,614,000
Other securities	18.521.000	18 900,000	18 977 000
Notes in Circulation			22,314 000
Bullion			
Reserve	11 941 000	11,070 (00	6,5:5 000

The fluctuations in this return are not of much importance

The Bank of France returns are as follow .-The Treasury Balance . 6.5 10,000 The Private Accounts 8.33.00
The Contract Pills decounted 16.250 (w)
The Notes in circulation, 11.09.00 The Ca h....

This return indic tessome reviva in trade, the commercial bills baving increased to millions of trancs The notes is circulation have also increased.

April ? ٠ò. H.

(PER CHINA.)

N the early part of this week war seemed simest inevitable between Prussia and France. But Sesterday 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 Lu-mess. The funds have steadily advanced, and in the Manchester market the continental bujers have again commenced to operate. With all this " " are many sources of disquietade to trade from the state of political affairs. The immed ate question between France and Prussia is not yet settled. and the feelings which caused this question are still in e istence, 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 east a shadow on trade for a considerable time. Terhans, however, the most serious cause of uneasiness to trade is the position of the American market. The Uni ed 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 or traffic and infamy, tho London, Chatham, and Dover, it may be doubted in 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 trunch or extension lines themselves, have got subscriptions from the London and Brighton to make these lines, and have in part really sold there 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 corcern, and of course in whatever they may have done they had no wish to injure their own pro crty This is the usual allegation of delinquent Directors, and it may be fully expected that the Lendon and Brighton folk will be neither worse nor better thea their neighbours,

For some weeks past the cotton market has been

very much depressed. Stocks have week by week been almost exactly the same as last year, and the quartity to arme is known to be less. But in addition to all the causes which are in operation to damp other branches of trade, cotton has suffered from the fact that it is above its normal price, and that all operations in it are therefore more than usually hazardons. It would seem, indeed, that the law that a rise in price checks demand has in the case of cotton had almost more than its usual power, and that with the present range of prices we have more difficulty in finding a market than we formerly had when prices were about one-half, and the supply nearly double. Consequent upon the extreme dutiess lately there has been a pretty sharp reaction in Liverpool, but whatever temporary fluctuations there may be, a sound trade cannot be expected till a e-moderable fall in prices has taken place

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

	April 24, 1867.	April 17, 1867.	April 25, 1866.
	£	£	.¢
Public Deposits	6,346,000	5,324 (100	4 437,00.00
Private Deposits	17.5~1,660	15 541,48A	13 20,000
Gov ment Securities.	. 12 876 augs	12,876,6 M	Tit, 1204 (KKI
Other Securities	15 234 (4K)	38 524 (44)	34 003 000
Notes in Circulation	23,12 (184)	器拼机	22 101,000
Buffion	WHITE U.	19.88,000	13.870,000
Reserve	11,212,009	1 (941,000	6,695,600

This return does not present any very important changes from that of fast week. There has been a diminution in the amount of the other securities, and a consequent increase in reserve,

Returns from the Bank of France at same periods.

	April 25, 1867. France		April 26, 1966 France
Treas'y Balance	Ith, Sarehal	120,522,000	106.538,000
Private Accts		255,154,000	1:03,479,000
Commercial Bills.	532,833,000	523,533,000	598 214,000
Advances	186,352,186	186,152,000	146 (31,000
Notes in Circ lat'ni	,014,600,000	1,022 401,000	889 939,000
Cash			\$17,674,000

This return is also of a somewhat negative character. The increase in the current accounts has led to an augmentation in the cash of nearly 8,000,000 france.

April 27, 1857.

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE ATLASTIC CARLES On Thursday the manufacture of the new submarine cable which is to be submerged between Placentia (Newtoundland) and Cape Breton was begun at the works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning, Mr Henry Chfford, and Mr Willoughby Smith The cable will consist of a core of seven copper wires (No. 18 guage) weighing 400bs, per nautical mile. The wires, precisely similar to those of the Atlantic cables said last year, will be twisted in a strand, over which will be placed four coatings of gutta-percha, alternating with what is known as Chatterton's compound, this again being served with jute yarn. The exterior of the new rope will be, however, somewhat different from that of those previously submerged. The Atlantic Cables were covered with ten No. 13 gulvamed wires, each wire being coated with five yards of Manita henry laid on in a "spiral," and saturated with a preservative compound. The rew cable will have 12 No. 9—that is, larger galvanised wires laid on, all in contact with each other, in a quick "spiral." The cable will be about one-third less in size than the Atlantic lines, but will be nevertheless heaver, owing to the additional large exterior wires, and will weight 42;ewt per nantical mile against 35cwt., the weight of the Atlantic cable for a corresponding distance. The shore end will be also smaller, and this portion will weight 10 tons per hoot. Altogether the new link will measure 321 nantical, or about 530 English miles in length. One of the shore ends will real at 19acentia, which is about 53 statute miles from literat's Content to which it is muted by a good read, along which telegraph land lines will be faced, and the course of the cable will be first to \$1 l'orre, a French inhing station, and thence to Caps Schnet, Cape literon. The extreme depth of water on the route is 22 fathoms, or about a tenth of the greatest depth in which the Atlantic Cables are submerged. The bottom is good, and there is scarcely any doubt that the first attempt to lay the new link to the chain of communication by which Europe is now connected with America will be nutended with success. It may be observed that a break is made at \$1 l'erre, because, is the French towerment should, refisantion and wond probably be the point to which the western end wond be taken, and the cable now in course of construction by with the towher has the first antenior of the probably be the point to which the western end wond be taken, a laid last year, will be twisted in a strand, over which will be placed four coatings of gutta-percha, alternat-

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 4, 1867.

HFRE is but little change to report in the business of the week: things are improving but the spring trade can scarcely be said to have yet set in. The weather continues cold and the senson is unusually backward; indeed farming operations cannot be said to have yet commenced. The river is higher than it has been known for the past five years, many of the islands and intervales are over-flowed, and should we have the heavy rains usual at this season, a severe freshet may be expected, particularly as it is understood there is a large amount of snow yet remaining in the woods. Wholesale merchants complain of the slowness with which country remittances come in, but we scarcely see how it can be expected to be otherwise; the same causes which have operated so injuriously on the trade of St. John during the past few months, must be felt in still greater force throughout the country districts, and until the products of the winter's work are realised we can hardly expect any change for the better in this respec .

The shipping arriv is of the week have been moderate. From Liverpool we have had the-ship New Lampedo, with a general cargo, also three vessels from New York, four from Portland, and one from Boston, besides the usual steamers of the International company

LUMBER-The clearances of the week comprise three vessels for Liverpool, and four for Irish ports with deals, five for Havana with boards and shooks, and eleven for United States ports. Generally speaking the mills have not yet commenced operations, but it is likely that before our next report they will be in full work. A very large and complete new saw mill built by the Messrs. Rankin is just finished, steam was got up vesterday for the first time, and a considerable part of the machinery set in motion. The quantity of lumber got out during the past winter is understood to be very large, and should the water in the smaller streams rise sufficiently high to admit of all being floated out, the production of sawed lumber at St. John will be much in excess of some previous years. As an instance of the despatch with which vessels can to decharged and leaded at this port, we may mention that the S.S. Nestorian, wasloaded with deals in about 48 hours; and during the past week the S S. Pantheon from Liverpool, discharged 900 tons of cargo, and loaded with deals in 8 days working time. In the latter case no steam winches were used either in discharging or loading. In freights there is little change to report, but the tendency is upwards, and we think it quite likely than an advance may shortly take place We quote deals to Liverpool 624 fel to 634 9d London 65s. Small vessels for Irish ports 72s 6d per tandard. Boards to Boston, \$4 to \$4 50; to Havana, \$6.75 to \$7

Experts of lumber from the port of St. John for the menth of April, 1867, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:-

	17411	1776	
Deals and Deal ends, s. f	8.020.365	10 32561	
Roards, Scantling & Planks, s. f.	1.717.00G	2,213,667	
l'ine fimber, tons		4304	
Birch Timber, tons		1,665	
l'ickets M	152	172	
Shingles, M		336	
lathe. M		1.227	
Shook*	ES ES3	34,279	
Sparr, Sleepers and Knees 💎 🦠	2.256	12,934	

The miscellaneous exports for the month are as follows:

lows:—

191 Lbls smoked alewives 21 do fresh do, 25 bxsfresh
rahmon, 444 bblsherrangs, 1910 bxs smoked herrings, 6
bbls haddock, 10 hf-bbls shad, 204 cks vinegar, 162 hbds
melasce, 4 bhds sherry, 1 6 pkses butter, 15 do eggs,
3/bbls flax seed, 100 do cats 5552 bush potatees, 42
pkgs sheep skins, 23 bxs building stone, 315 bbls mancanese ore 42 tens grindsiones, 52 tens pig iron, 47
bdis steel, 170 kegs natis, 7 colls manilis 34 bdls old
rope, 2 crates ox horns, 286 spirce poles, 550 spars, 200
bxs spool blocks, 355 maple forz, 2,000 hacmatae posts,
tis6 car rafters, 1042 railway ties, 1 horse power, 12
horses, 573 hdss hay, 70 dozen pais, 40 do hf-pails, 300
tewing machines. tewing machines.

The following is a list of the principal articles im, ported during the month .-

ported during the month.—

Flour, 1375, 6bls. meas, 144 do., catmeal, 72 do., corn, 48, 4 bush, beans, 50 bris; onlone, 69 bris, grass seed, 125 do., pork and beef, 514 do; butter. 114 pkgs; cherse, 34 bre; molasses, 1311 bhils 115 trees; sugar, 255 bhils 13 tres 465 bbis, tea, 1177 cherts 2270 bf-chets, coffee, 200 bags; tobacco, 167 bra 57 pkga 4 hhils; plich, tar and rosin, 720 bbie; petroleum, 601 bbis; vitriol, 114 carboys; oakum, 620 bales; tailow, 52 cks; bides, 300, whisky, 20 cks, sleand porter, 521 cks, alcohol, 33 cks, liqueurs, 233 pkgs, oranges and lemons, 276 brs, coals, 673 chaldrons, pig tron, 410 tons, fron, 19131 bars, anchors and chains, 35, carthonnarc, 57 crates, furniture, 372 pkgs, merchandise, 6159 pkgs.

It may be stated in general terms that of these imports, the flour, ontineal, butter, and part of the cheese, grasseed and petroleum, were the products of Canada. The corn meal, corn, beaus, unions, pitch, rosin, &c., tobacco, furniture, together with the remainder of the cheere, Ac, and a portion of the coals, were of United States origin. The sugar and molasses were for the most part direct importations from the West Indies, and the remainder, c usefulg principally of liquors teas, from earthenware and dry goods, were from tereat Britain.

From R. &. - The receipts of the week have been large, and prices have fluctuated to ser a extent Wednesday and Pharsday some sales were made at semething below previous rates, but during the fast few days the narket has more than recovered, and an advance of about 25c per lab established. We quote to-day Strong Superfine for bakers' use, 19 75 to -10. Ordinary Brands do, \$9.25 to \$9.60. Catmord, \$6,50. Com Meal, 45. Hyc Flour, 47 25 to 47 50

Receipts of bread-tuffs for the week were :- Flour, 5,800 bbis; Rye Flour, 65 bbis; Corn Meal, 650 bbis, Ontmeat, 229 bbls, Indian Corn, 7,761 bushels.

PROVISIONS, &C .- The market for Provisions is dull, and prices for most articles are relatively lower than in the Canadian markets. A parcel of Canadian Pu. ter offered at auction was, for the most part with drawn, five kegs only being seld at loc, and no further offers made. The bulk of Canadian Butter is only fit for bakers' use, and cannot be sold at all for general consumption. The bakers are fully supplied by their country customers, and, under these circumstances, it is perfectly useless to ship to this market. Lard, 91c to Ice, and dull

In Groceries we have to notice the shipment of Molasses on United States account, which has caused the market to keep firm at our previous quotations

E. AND A. RAILWAY - St. John to Shedize 1.8 miles. Traffic returns for the month of April, 1883:

	1867	1866
Passengers	S 4.17.8 53	8 4 50 73
Freight	6,652,59	6244 84
Mails and Sundries	. 417 00	ato co
		*** . **
Doggana	\$11,25,12	÷11,315.57

A WELL-RAUNED TESTIMONIAL -On Saturday, the 27th ult., His Worship the Mayor of St John, and a Committee of the Common Council, met at the Mavor's Office, and, in the name of the Corporation of St John, presented to Mr. Alexander Reed (for many years keeper of the Lighthouse Station at Partridge Island. a gold watch, as a recognition of his services in saving life on many different occasions. The watch bears the following inscription:-"Presented by the Corporation of St. John, N.B., to Mr. Alexander Reed, for dis tinguished services in saving life April, 1867 "

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sr. Jonn, N.B., May 9th, 1867.

ANERAL aspect of business unchanged. Flour market very firm, strong superfine (9.75 to \$10 Corn meal, \$5.25; high freshet in river St. John, and still raining heavily.

REVIEW OF THE HALIFAX MARKET.

(From the Circular of C. M. Creed.)

DUNINESS for this season is very backward, and a

BREADSTUFFS.-Flour, since our fast review, has declined about 124 cents perbbl. Recent advices from Canada show a downward tendency in that market, purchasers here will hold off in anticipation of lower prices. Bye flour in fair request at quotations. Corn Meal continues in active demand; Corn also sells readily. Catment sold at \$3.50 per 100 lbs at acction on Monday, but no more was disposed of at this figure. \$3.75 was demanded. The imports for the week. From Canada-4204 bbls Flour, 202 bbls Catmeal, From United States-62 blue Flour, 630 libis Rice Flour, 3,351 bbls Corn Meal, 4,000 bush Corn. The exports. To domestic and provincial outperis-471 bbls Flour, and 100 bbls liread.

Figur.-All descriptions quiet. Cod unchanged; a slight enquiry for hard-cured, other qualities dull. Mackerel not much in request except No. 3 large, which continues firm at \$775. Alewires in fair demand Herriogs not evquired for The receipts from outports for the week- (22 gils Codfish, 160 gils Scale,

polybids Mackerel, 65 bbis Herrings, 90 bbis Clams. The exports To West Indics-1102 tres, 436 drums, 62 bxs. 140 bif bxs Codsish. 149 tres, 75 drums Scale. 135 bbls, 17 hif bbls Mackerel, 525 bbls, 13 hif bbls Herring, 400 bbls, 15 bif bbls Alewises, 32 bbls, 6 bif bbls, 74 kHs Salmon, 17 kits Trout, 12 kits fongues and Sounds; 15 bas Smoked Herring. To United States- 50 drums Cod'l-h., 1,193 bbb, 43 blf bbis Mackerel; 114 bble Herring-

Oils -We have no change to note Cod in moder. ate request; Kerosene dull, with his e empary

Proprier - Potatoes and cats continues quiet Sales are meetly limited to small retail. Butter continues to file demand, and prices are so-tained. The imports for the week are 380 bush oats, 1 000 bush pointoes. 6) pkgs butter from outports, 127 pkgs butter from Canada; 9 pkgs butter, and 27 bbls barley from P. E. 1 dand. The exports to West Indies-91 pkgs butter; 272 easies onts, 50 bbls potatoes. To other ports, 100 pkgs butter.

West India Propece.-The market is firm both for molasses and sugar, but quotations are unchanged. 100 puns Crenforgos changed hands at 28c per gali, in band; small lots are selling at 29c, an advance is generally expected Rum continues quiet. The unports for the week | 520 puns, 63 tres | 35 bbls molasses; 4 tdds sugar The exports, to United States-220 pun molasses To Provincial outports -102 puns, 7 tierces molasses; 12 hhds, 5 tres, 23 bbls sugar; 2 puns rum.

Phovisions - A large sale was advertised at Esson's wharf on Monday, but there was an absence of speculation, and no large quantities changed hands. One lot of P E. Island mess pork sold at \$20 75 per bbl. two lots P. E. Island prime mess, \$17.50 and \$18.25 per bbl. Some bbls of pigs feet and heads, \$6.75 and \$7.50 Jowla brought \$12 Smoked hams sugar cured realized 13 cents per pound, in hilds salted 10 cents and 10} per lb.

The imports for the week; From P. E. Island-703] bbls pork; 164 pkgs lard; 31 casks and cases hams. From United States-100 bbls pork; 145 pkgs lerd From Canada-65 bbls pork: 16 pkgs hams; 50 cases

Money matters unchanged.

WE have no change to report in the money market.

No difficulty is found. No difficulty is found in borrowing on good security at fair rates, and the banks discount freely for heir customers. There is no alteration in sterling exchange here, although it is a fraction higher in New York than last week. We quote Canadian Bank 60 day drafts on London 109, to 110, and sight drafts 110]. New York bankers are drawing at 103] for 60 day bills Gold drafts on New York sell at par.

Goan in New York has advanced through the week. toteling 130 on Wednesday last. It receded, however, and vesterday closed at 1981. U.S. currency sold here from 261 to 27) per cent discount.

Su ven is abundant, buring at 41 and selling at 4 per cent discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE BUY

Tailly, James, Co.

Tailly, James, Co.

Johnston, James, & Co.

Johnston, James, & Co.

Cath, Jan. P. & Co.

Cath, Jon. P. & Co.

Cath, Jon. P. & Co.

Evan, Nowher & Co.

Park, Nowher & Co.

Facility, Nowher & Co.

Facility, James, & Co.

Evan, Nowher & Co.

Evan, Nowher & Co.

Live, Say & Co.

Live, S

Mischay, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph, & Bro.
May, Joseph,
Mas, Thomas, & Co.
McCullott, Jack & Co.
McCullott, Jack & Co.
McCullott, Jack & Co.
McMay, S. H., & J.
Mur, W. & H.
Manderkin & Neenthen.
Celley & Co.
Misch & M.
Mischell, Sulin & Co.
Roy, Jas, & M.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stephen, McCall & Co.
Thomas, Thoudeau & Ca.

(Thomas Thibaudeau & Ca
() UIETNESS has been the prevailing feature of the
past week, doubtless course. by the continous rain, which has so interfered with the trade in the country, that in some districts goods parchased a month ago have scarcely been out yet, and roads in the back districts are in such a wretched condition that it is impossible to get about. It is thus bad for both buyers and sellers, and our merchants are feeling the effect in reduced sales. Very few rep. at orders, and small remittances come in. Should the weather of the past weeks continue much longer, serious consequences would result to all parties, but the old adage, "It is a long lane that has no turning," will apparently be verified in this month, for as we write we are happy to say, there are good indications that there will be a change. And with warm genial | business passing, but prices are very firm.

sanshine for a tew days, the country will live a more cheering aspect, which is much needed, as the wet weather has lasted a long time, and extended over the whole Province.

Stocks are getting well reduced, and with two or three weeks reasonable trade, would get broken up in some departments. Thus far there is no Bearcity, except in some fancy novelties which at this season, invariably run short. Star'es of all kinds are in general good supply, and although no very large stocks are held, jet they are ample for the wants of buyers

Prices of cutton goods in sympathy with the depression on the other side, have given way somewhat, still as prices rapidly recovered in the raw material from Iid to 2d per pound from the lowest point, prices of goods did not fail to the same extent in the manufacturing districts, so that in fact goods did not feel the full effect of the reduction, but as the price of cotton has again gone down, and this with an increasing stock, we think goods must to some extent sympathize in due time. Stocks of cottons are not large in this market, and we think caution should be exercised both by importers and country merchants in ordering this class of goods.

WOOLLENS .- The stocks are heavy, and not moving off. This department has been apparently over-done, and judicious care will be required the coming season to equalize the imports to the limited demand. With the continually increasing production of home goods, and the increased imports as has been the case during the past season, the supply is in excess of the demand. Tho remedy being in the hands of our importers, should be attended to this season, and, in this way, the trade in this department again rendered healthy. In other goods there is little to report. Imports continue to show a large decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year, this is in the right direction. On the whole, we must report trade, not in as satisfactory a condition as wished and expected. Should we, however, have fine weather for the future, trade will undoubtedly brighten up, and the season may yet close with light stocks and a healthy demand.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

raidwin, C. H., & Co. Chapman, Fraer & Tylee, Chapman H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Conveye, Cliana & Iamb Lavie, Clark, & Chapton, Fitzpatrick & Moore, Fourner, Jules Franck, J. C., & Co. Gillegie, Mofatt & Co. Jeffery, Brothers & Co.

Anderson, John & Co, Kingan & Kindoch, Leeming, Thomas & Co, Mitchell, James, Phelan, Joseph Robertson, Bavid, Sinclair, Jack & Co, Tiffin, Jose, & Sons, Thompson, Murray & Co, Turrance, David, & Co, Liros. 77.

LITTLE more animation has been perceptible in general groceries during the past week. There has been a better inquiry for most articles, but as yet transactions are of a very limited nature, and prices in the main are cutirely unchanged.

Correx.-Inactive and unchanged Sales of Java in small lots at 25c.

CHEMICALS.-Soda ash meets with some inquiry, ant owing to want of stock, transactions are very limited.

Fautr.-Is unchanged, with very little doing. The quantities changing hands are very triffing.

Figu.-Herrings are in light supply, but not in much request, and may be quoted at \$4 for Split, and \$2.75 for Gibbed. For dry table Codish there is a fair demand.

Molasses -There have been sales of new bright Muscovado at 42c., old saleable at 31c. to 36c. Centrifugal meets with slow sale at 31c. to 32jc.

Rich -lias become very scarce, \$4 to has been paid for good Arracan on the spot, and could still be obtained for all now in the market. Some large transactions have been reported at \$3.90 to arrive in first ships, and considerable sales on private terms, also to

SUGAR.-Raw Sugars are unchanged, and without demand, though there has been rather more inquiry than previously existed. Sales of about 100 hbds. low grade refining are reported at \$7.25. Fair to bright Barbadoes has been selling in retail lots at \$7.76 to \$8, and Porto Rico at \$8 to \$8.374. No change in refinery quotation.

Tras meet with a fairly active demand. Twankays are very scarce. Jobbers are anxious to pick up any lots to arrive, and some sales have been made on terms which have not transpired. In Japans there is not much animation. In fine Greens there is little

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Breah, George, Charlebols, A., & Po. Cratterin & Carvellill Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Evans & Evans Evans, John Henry, Ferrier & U. Fraser, F.

Othert, F. E.

Gilbert, F. E.

Hall, AMF R. Co.

Frinand, W. H.

Kertchaw & Edwards

Morhand, Marcott &

Stutterland, & Hasher,

Robertson, John & Sona

Waddell & Febry.

Waddell & Febry.

A LATTLE more briskness has been observable in the business of the past week, but the very inclement weather and the want of a duly assorted stock have very much interfered with trade generally. The high water in the St Lawrence and the flooding of the wharves has also prevented the delivery of some of the goods brought by vessels now in port. As the weather gives promise of clearing, and there is a cossation of rain, we may expect that the water will soon fall again, and the wharves be dry enough for traffic.

Pig Inon.-Transactions on the spot have been very limited, but some sales to arrive have been made at about previous rates.

BAR Inon .- Has also sold to arrive, at prices below our quotations. For actual delivery, there is as yet but a poor assortment, and manufacturers obtain extra prices for making such sizes as are out of stock.

BAND AND Hoor Inon are in fair supply, and round lots can be bought below our quotations.

CANADA PLATES are unchanged, and without demand.

Ten Phares are in light request, and though stocks are not large, would be sold in quantity below current figures.

BLOCK Tin,-A further decline of 13 per tou in the London market is reported, but prices here are unchanged, Other metals unchanged.

SHELF GOODS are fairly assorted, orders being filled without difficulty. The demand is fair, and prices of most articles firm.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hus & Richardson. Sey Seyraour, C. E. Sha Smyth & Edwinson Sermont, M. H. Shaw F. & Bros.

Smyth & Edrimon.

I'll the opening of navigation there has been an improved daman? an improved demand for stock, and sales the past week have been larger than for several weeks previous -- yet we are unable to report a very active market.

SPANISH SOLE -Some small shipments have been made to the lower ports, and the local demand continues about as last noted-limited in its character; with no accumulation of stock.

SLADORTER SOLE .- There is still very little inquiry, and a small supply, prices are nominal.

HARNESS -No improvement in receipts which continuo triding, the demand is fair, and supplied with difficulty.

Waxen Urren.-Still arrives sparingly, and is sold readily at highest quotations if at all desirable. with no prospect of abatement in prices, while hides remain so scarce and high as at present.

BUFF AND PROBLED .- The receipts of prime have been considerable, with corresponding sales,-while inferior is still in good supply with little or no demand.

PATENT AND ENAMPLIED -Remain in light stock. with no active demand, the sales being for the most part confined to small lots

CALPBEILS.-A little better inquiry is apparent particularly for good stock, but in the absence of such, no sales are reported.

SPLITS.—Are in better supply, with hardly an active inquiry, but no change in prices is noticeable.

Surerskins -Russetts in considerable quantities have been taken up for the Quebec market at about 30c. for medium and heavy.

Https:—The receipts are very limited, and the recent advance in price in the united States markets for hides suitable for curried stock, will necessarily

keep up high figures here.
Wood.—The bulk of the recent pulling has been sold for consumption, and the slock is much reduced. but sleece will soon be coming forward in tien.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ance, Millard & Co. | Linton & Cooper.
Itunter, Dudy & Johnson | Smith & Cochrans.
Smith & Edwinson

QUIET steady business has been done during the A past week. Few buyers have been in the city, but orders from the country are being received to a fair extent. Prices are unaltered, but with present prices of leather, are unlikely to decline to any extent.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Rickpatrick Camer in & Ross Corrers - Colon & French Cristoff, James Holson, Thomas, & Co. Kirkwool, Liver, Core & Co.

Lavillaw, Mildleton & Co. Lecture, Tromas & Co. Mr. Lell, Robe. Replaced, Thomas W. Sur-lan Jack & Co. Seventur, C. E.

TLOUR.-We have to note a week of unusual activity, and an excited market. Receipts though hberal 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 89 to 89 25 for the several grades of superfine Prices of the higher and lower grades have been very various according to circumstances, sample, &c. Bag 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 \$4.49 to \$4.3). Bye flour-has again improved, and latest sales have been in the neighbourof \$625. 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 23c to 23 c per of 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.

Ponk .- 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 Pols 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 tares. Pearls are in fair request, and prices have not materially changed.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
40 Tayoua	LIVE STOCK AT N	ARRET.	Swine
	Cattle. She	rp.	
This week	2.4	(E)	1000
Tille Mick.			3130
Last Week			
Same week last year	_ 756 3.5	(2)	1625
Same neck into hear	FROM EACH STA	TI	
Main	thing rain sin	****	C-!
Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs	Catter	Smine
Maine			•••
	25		
Vermont	1635	***	
Massachusetts .	102	•••	***
New York			_ · :
Western 65	••	***	200
Canada	•••	•••	••
Total251	1162	733	930

And Sillorses

N B BFEF—Extrained list 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.

Sherr—Extra includes Cosets, and when those of an inferior quality are thrown out.

REMAINS.

CATTLE.—There were 188 Northern Cattle at market, and 65 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 theoretical state week at the reduced rates. Some few extra Cattle were sold at \$14 50 per cut, 30 per coat 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 cut, live weight, or about \$16 per cut., 30 shrink. These lots were of better quality than any at market last week.

These lots were of better quanty than any at market last week.

SHEEP AND LAMNS—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 nieron, Lawson, Hordeaux, April 17
Laucaster, Rubinson, Liverpool do 18
Pericles, Tonnock Glasgow, do 17
Princess Royal, Tozer, Plymouth, do 17
Princess Alice, ———, Grangemouth, do 17
Tynemouth ———, Shields, do 18

FOR QUEBEC.

Princess Alice, —, Grangemouth, do 17
Tynemouth —, Shields, do 18

FOR QUEBEC.

Albert Knight, Limerick, April 18
Albinus, Curran, New Ross, do 15
Alexander Hall, Moy er, Aberdeen, do 2
Annandale, Wescott, Deal, do 16
Allan, Locke, Deal, do 14
Arion, Humble, Barcelona, do 10
Anglo-Saxon, Leahey Liverpool, do 16
Admiral, Lvon, Carthagena, do 11
Alfred, Sadler, Liverpool, do 16
Arran, McPherson, Greenock, do 17
Borela, Alexander, Carthagena, do 9
Ben Nevis, Downie, Liverpool, do 18
Cavalier, Hanson, Plymouth, do 18
Charles Harrison, Jenkins, Liverpool, do 18
Colonist, Benson, Liverpool do 18
Countess of Dutham, Kennedy, Youghal, do 11
Charles Ward, Robertson, Genoa, do 12
Creole, Murray, Belfast, do 15
Cuthbert, Izat, Lamlash do 11
Derwent, SieMaster, Maryport, do 16
Doubrody, Williams, New Ross, do 15
Feonomist, Vaughan, Cardif, do 17
Eira, Monday, Plymouth, do 17
Eira, Monday, Plymouth, do 17
Ersex, Stevens, Liverpool, do 15
Edward Hicken, Baker, Antwerp, do 16
Feronia, Ward, Fowey, do 17
Frank Shaw, Leask Carthagena, do 7
General Niel, Black Caituryan, do 12
Home, Sutherla d, Newport, do 13
Horzogin-v-Brabant, Strohmey, Bremerhaven, do 13
Imperial, Wilcox Greenock, do 13
Irvine, O Hara, Ardrossan, do 11
John Duncan, Logic, Liverpool, do 16
Lord Metcalf, Young, Troon, do 18
Messenger, Clayton, Aberyswith, do 7
Montgomery, Urace, Liverpool, do 16
Margaret Ann, Nicholas, Plymouth, do 17
Quebec, Marney, Proon, do 18
State, Wilson, Gibraltar, do 9
Hara, Ardroslan, do 11
Thay Bayel, Foster, Liverpool, do 16
Royal Adeiale, Piper, Fowey, do 18
State of Hope, Talbot, Limerick, do 18
Statesman, Curran, Belfast, do 15
Twilight, Hattrick, Londonderry
Thames Rowning, Leith, do 16
Tarree, Christolers, Bremerhaven, do 11
Tippo Saib, Cumming, Liverpool, do 18
Traneatlantic, Jamleson, Alexandria, do 10
Zetus, Taylor, Lamlash, do 11
Zambesi, Totherick, Alexandria, do 7

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

TIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL

	For the week	From the	To
	ending	let January	recreasion ling
	Wednesday,	to	period
	May 8, 1867	May 8, 1967	1898,
Wheat, brabe # Floor, barrels Gorr, bank is Feas, Gora, ball is Feas, Gora, bris Rail of the Sanction Roll of the Sanction Fork, barrels Fork, barrels Land, Tallow, Illigh Wincak Whinkey	11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	117, 777 15, 603 117, 753 20, 703 12, 564 7, 167 6, 531 8, 531 8, 531 1, 154 1, 154 1, 150	90,700 131,911 4,577 4,577 4,577 4,577 4,577 6,741 6,7

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
	[
BANKS. Bank of Montreal,	.*2 a 133	130 a 131
Bank of B. N. A.,	tog a lu3	101 a 103
Commercial Bank.	71 4 75	754, n. 701, 103 n. 101
City Bank, Banque du Peuple,	103 a 104 1065 a 107	103 n 101
	liio iii i	1110 a 1101,
Ontario ilank	103% a 101	1034 n tct .
Ontario Hank,	114 n 115	113 A 115
Quelec llank		(4) a (c)
Bank Nationale	00 a 00	6 1 6 G
	108 A 100	107's a losty
Eastern Townships Bank	99 A 100	99 a 100
Merchants Bank.	1013 a 1024	1.0 a 110
Union Bank	1012 a 1021,	1015 a 1025
Mechanics Bank	94 4 16	91 2 36
noyar canadian bank	·	
RAILWAYS		
G. T R. of Canada	17 a 19	18 a 19
A. & St. Lawrence	13 & 14	12 A 13
G. W. of Canada	11's A 12	114 2 12
Bo. preferential	10 6 90	89 a 50
in processing to the contract of the contract		
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	22 00 v 23 70	\$300 a \$370
Canada Mining Company	23 8 00	க் கல
Lake Hunsi S. & C.		
Quelice & Lk. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co	170 a 127	150 = 13
Montreal City Gas Company	132 A 135	13: a 1:5
Ity Passenger R. R. Co.,	111 2 112	hii ang
Bichellen Navigation Co., Canadian Inland Steam N. Co'y	1100 a 110	10) a 110
Montreal Lievating Company	975 A 100	97% A 100
British Colonial Steamship Co'y.		
Canada Glass Compuny	103 a 104	103 2 101
BONDS	•	l
Government Debeutures, 5 p.c. sig .	85 a 86	RS a Ni
	Ni a 17	NS B 57
" Gp.c. 15% atg.	104 a 194	9815 A 5915
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents.	921, a 05 80 a 801.	10 4 10
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.,	102 4 1 3	1100 2 103
Ourland City Guer contrasts	1674 A 10	10 ty a 10
Terento City Bonds, Gray ont. 1960	140 a 65	80 a N
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1800 Champla n.R. R. Gper cents	88 a 50	88 a 50
Champla n R. R , 6 per cents	81 a 85	81 a 85
County Debentures	··· • ····	
EXCHANGE.	l	
Bank on London, 60 days	100 # 100%	100 to 8 100 to
Private do	1081/2 & 100	104 a 104's
Private, with documents	10kG a 101	24 2 2
Private do.		1 41 47
Gold Drafts do.	% prem.	i prent
Silver] 3% A 4%	314 . 31
Gold in New York.	137's A	1354 a

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average l'rices on					فأوا ندم القيدا		
	Friday May 3	Satur.	Monday n.	Tuesd.	Medines May A	Highes prices T	Average for wee	
·lour, Sepertor Extra,	9.62	9 CZ	962	1 0	.0 00	10 00	2 81 2 15	
Extra	9 42	7.42	9 42	J 62) (Z	2 62	9 52 8 28	
Fancy	4 87	3.87	N A.	1 22	1 25	9 🖘 .	3 16 7.20	
Payerine	H 62	* ಎ	777	1 91	ا چه د	9 🕮	3 K3 G.79	
" No. 2.	P 10	M 10	4 23	14 32	3 57		4 28 6 45	
Fine	7.27	7 £	7 27	1 12	4 12	3 10	7.0015.50	
Bag Flour, 100 by .	≀ ⊅0	14 20	1 25	1 33	نه. ا	4 42	1.32 3.72	
Oatmeal, bll 200 lbs.	Ľĸ	3 ×5	4 (0	14 Ov	10.00	6 25	છાયું ભાવ	
Wheat, U. C. Spring		ļ.,)	• • • •		١.	. 125	
Pesa, per 60 lbs		O 16		3 85		300		
Bariey, per 44 lbs	(to of	0 611	jO 62	[9.62	3 0:1		3 (23) (3 14	
Outa, per 33 lhe	1 '	0 45	Ø 42	la 🗗		9 45	0 45 631	
		-		-		-		

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

CHIMBIAN CECCHILLES AN EMCELLIS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877 94 to 165
Do 6 per cent, Feb. and Aug 13 to 15
Do Gper cent, March and Sept 13 to 15
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July St to Si
Do 5 per cent inscribed stock 83 to 85
Do 5 per cent inscribed stock 83 to 85 New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 95 to 97
New Brunswick oper cent. Jan. and July 30 to 31
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875 24 to 25
RAILWAYS.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 56 to 58
Buffalo and Lake Huron 3] to 4
Do preference 5 to 6
Buffalo, Brant, and Gederich, 6 p. c 65 to 70
Grand Trunk of Canada 17 to 18
Do equipt mort bds., charge 6 p. c. 85 to 87
Do 1st preference bonds 57 to 60
Do do deferred
Do 2nd preference bonds 45 to 48
Do do deferred
Do 3rd preference stock 35 to 49
Do do deferred
Do do deferred
Do 4th preference stock
Do do deferred
Great Western of Canada
1)a now
Do 6 without option, 1973 91 to 94
Do 5j do 1877-78 81 to 83
North R R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds. 82 to 85
BANK9.
TO to 10
British North America 50 to 52
Mercantile and Exchange 9 to 7
MISCELLANEOUS.
British American Land 15 to 23 x d
Canada Company
Canadian Loan and Investment 2 to 1 dis.
Canadian Loan and Investment. 2 to 1 dis. Hudson's Bay 151 to 16. Trust and Loan Company, U. C 1 to dis
Trust and Loan Company, U. C 1 to dis
Do do 8 per cents 83 to 92

WE	EKLY PRI	CES CURRENT.—M	ONTREAL	MAY 9, 1867.		MAY 4, 1867.	HALIFAX.	ST. JOHN,
NAME OF AUTICLE.	CURRENT RATES,	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES	NAME OF ARTICLE,	CURRENT RATES,	CUMBENT RATI'S.
Ho, Jayn, Marka	8 8 0 19 to 0 22 0 14 to 0 29 9 23 to 0 29 to 0 30 0 22 to 0 25	Alo. hglish. Montreal. Parter. London. hgblish. Montreal.	200 10 225	Glass. 0 crman, per lif box 0 5x 7 2 7 5 x x 2 7 29 1 ex10 1 ex12 1 ex14	1 80 to 1 90 1 95 to 2 00 1 95 to 2 00 1 95 to 2 00 1 96 to 2 00 2 00 to 2 05	Coffee-(in bond.) Jamalea, par lb	# c. \$ c. 0 14 to 0 16 to 0 10 to 0 11	5 c. \$ c to 0 21 to 0 22 a 17 to 0 19 to
Maracalas Maracalas Fish. Herrings, Labrador Prince Galded Round, Mackerel, No. 3.	0 17 to 0 20 0 20 to 0 23 4 00 to 4 50 4 50 to 5 00 2 00 to 3 50 2 00 to 3 50	HARDWARE. Anvils. Common, per lb. Fester of Wright. Hinck Tin, per lb. Copper—Pag. Sheet.	0 03 to 0 08 0 09 to 0 103 0 31 to 0 21 0 33 to 0 21 221 to 0 35	10x16 10x16 1 x11	2 to	Hen, R. A. Sole, No. 1 Shateleter Sele, No. 1 Wassel Upper (Light), jar and in all avy & Med 1, Kips, Whole, jar ib yells, Large, Wassel Call, 19ht, jar ib.	250 to 300 050 to 055 050 to 055 050 to 055	0 25 to 0 27 0 24 to 0 25 16 to 3 00 to 3 30 16 0 25 to 0 35 0 65 to 0 75
Salmon Dry Cod Uncon Cod Fruit: Italains, Layers M. Is. Valentias, Ib. Carrants, 1s. Ib.	21 00 to 22 00 4 30 to 5 25 5 50 to 0 00	Cut Nulls. Assorted, i Shingle, per 112 ibs Shingle alone, ditto. Lathe and 5d)	350 to 370 37) to 340 410 to 440	Christies, Tallos Montde	317 60 000	Hervest French, Hervest French, Dearwilled took per foot Fatent Rated Patiest Patiest Word, washed Rated Word, washed	0 80 to 0 874 1 15 to 1 20 0 25 to 0 30 0 18 to 0 21 0 21 to 0 21 0 17 to 0 16 0 17 to 0 18 0 30 to 0 33 0 6 to 0 74	0 15 to 0.17 to 0.20 to 0.17 to 0.20 to 0.17 to 0.20 to 0.17 t
Moltinees. Clayed, pergal Muscorado," Centrifugal Rice. Arracan, per 100 lbs Paina	0.35 to 0.34 0.374 to 0.40 0.321 to 0.33	Horse Antis. Guest's or Griffin's, No. 7. No. 8.	0 12 to 0 00 0 21 to 0 22 0 20 to 0 22	Seem Refined Pale. Montreal Liverpool. English. Family. Compound Fractic. Pale Yellon Honey lb, hers Lilly.	003 20 007	" (Gren Saited)	0 7 to 0 8%	0 16 to 0 17 0 15 to 0 16 0 16 to 3 11
Salt. Liverpool Coarse Stored Spices. Casta Cloves. Nutmegs Ginger, Ground.	0 82'4to 0 90 0 32 to 0 35	No. 10	00 00 to 31 00 22 00 to 25 00	BOOTS, SHOES. BOYS' WHEE. Thick Boots No. 1 Ment's Whee. Thick Boots No. 1 Kips. French calf Congress	to 250	Factory. Datry Course Gruins. Harles, per 50 lbs. Oats, per 50 lbs. Peace, per 50 lbs. Flours, per 50 lbs. Flours, per faire. Superior Extra.	0 11 to 0 15 0 00 to 0 71 0 37 to 0 47 1 10 to 1 27	0 14 to 0 15 to 0 00 to 0 80 0 to 0 50 to 1 00 to 1 10
Cover. Nutmegs. Ginger, Ground. Jamaica. Pepper, lilack. Pimento. Mustard. Pepper, White. Sugars. Forto Rico, per 100 lbs. Cuba.	0 18 to 0 20 8 00 to 8 2)	Boiler Plates,		Congress. Knee Women's Wirre. Women's latts Calf Balawrais. Buff Congress Calf Congress Calf Congress Vonths' Wirre.	100 to 130	Superior Extra. Extra. Strong Superfine. Superfine. Superfine. Superfine No. 2 Fine. Lard, per lb Ontinical, jer barrel 20 lbs Pork.	9 75 to 9 875 9 60 to 9 75 0 00 to 8 75 0 00 to 0 00	10 (c to 11 (d) 9 75 to 10 (d) 9 75 to 10 (d) 9 75 to 9 50 (d) 10
Yellow Refined, No. 3 Crushed X. A. Dry Crushed. Ground. Extra Ground	0 072 to 0 043 0 00 to 0 102 to 0 11 to 0 12 to	No. 6, per bundle	3 30 to 3 20 4 10 to 4 30	Thick Boots, No. 1 #PEODECE: Ashess, per 100 lbs. Pets, buscrts		Mess Thin Moss. Prine Mess Prine Rump Tailowy jer lb. Whentyper 6 lbs. U.C. Spring White, Wanter Milwaske: Cleege Syring. Haine.	17:00 6 19:10	22 (0) to 22 (0) to 19 50 to 20 (0) to 0 9 to 0 10 to
Japan uncolored	0 46 to	Powder, Hating, perkeg FF Pressed Spikes, Regularsize, 112 lbs. Extra Hailway Tin Plates,	3 30 to 4 to 4 25 to 4 30 4 00 to 4 30	Choixe Medium " Inferior. Choixe per ib Factor Dutry Course Gruins.	0 12 to 0 13 0 11 to 0 12 0 10 to 0 11 0 10] to 0 12 0 10 to 0 10]	White, White, White, White, White, Cheego Sering. Hinths. Plain Usernessed. Convessed. Reef. Mess. Prine Mess.	012 60 015	0 11 to 0 12 to 12 00 to 160)
Fine to choicest	0 £5 £6 0 70 0 £6 £6 0 60 0 70 £6 0 90 0 33 £6 0 40 0 42 £6 0 84	Charcoal IC	11 00 to 11 20 10 00 to 10 50 10 00 00 10 50 10 00 00 10 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	from Farm. Earley, per 50 lbs (bate, per 52 lbs. Passe, per 60 lbs. Floure, per bit. Superior Extra Extra. Fancy.	975 to 1000	Petroleum. Can, reined. Sait—Liverpool, per bag Sugar—cin bond.: Porto Rice, per ib.	0 60 to 0 95 to 1 to 0 95 to 2 to	9 00 to 11 20 1 20 to 1 60 0 61 to 0 634 0 5 to 0 534
Young Hyson	0 34 to 0 39 0 50 to 0 60	DRUGS. Alum. Acid, Salpharic. Tariaric. Blue Vitriol	2	Fancy. Superflue. Western Superflue. Superflue No. 2. Fine Middlings Follards. Bag Flour-Choice & St per :20 lbs Medium.	9 (0 to 9 m) 9 (0 to 9 m) 8 30 to 8 73 5 73 to 7 73 5 73 to 6 00 4 30 to 4 30	Fish, tod, large	1 3 M to 4 0 3 75 to 3 M 2 70 to 2 M	3 ±0 to 4 00 to to 2 ±0 to 2 ± to 2 ±0
Common to fair Good to fine Fire to finest Imperials Fair to good Yene to finest	0 60 00 070 073 00 090 1 00 00 1 10 0 55 to 0 70	Carb. Ammon Cochineal Cudbear Cream Tariur Chiorido Lime	017 to 020 105 to 110 015 to 020 021 to 020	Ontment, Y bri, 200 lb Pork. Ness. Thin Mess. Prime Mess. Prime Carpo. Land, prib.	3 30 60 3 73	Salnon, 1. Herring, Inspirator. Inspirator. St. George Streephin. Found.	7 00 to 875 650 to 7 50 21 50 to 7 50 21 50 to 7 50 23 50 to 3 75 25 to 3 50 2 50 to 3 75	to
Fair to good	070 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Gum Arabic, sorte com Food Liquorice, Calabria Berined, Nutralis Optium Oil, Amonds Lenag	0 30 to 0 60 0 30 to 0 60 0 31 to 0 30 0 31 to 0 00 6 01 to 0 01 0 60 to 6 11 0 60 to 70	Inrd, prib. Hnms. Flain, uncanvased. Canvased Boef. Jess Frime Mess. Frime	0 2 10 0 11	MARKET PRICES	OF COUNTRY	PRODUCE.
united States Leaf. Honeydew, 10's, "		Hotchkies Olive, per gal	600 to 630 600 to 430 133 to 140	Tallow, per lb	1610 on 610 602 on 600 603 on 610	Floar, country, per gil. channeal, do inclina Meal. Rarley, new, per min. Peas, per min. Date, per do libe. Rarlesheat Indian Cerm. Flan Need, per do libe. Trancolly, per do libe. Trancolly, per do libe. Trancolly, per do libe. Trancolly, per do libe.		20 to 25 6
Wine. Nort & Chandon (h)p. Rouche, File & Co. H Moor's Champ'en Barrandy Port, gal. Port Wine. Sherry, Jules Mumm's Ruinart Ruinart	0 70 to 1 23 1 30 to 4 00 1 50 to 6 00 1 50 to 16 00	Castor. Ethiburb Hoot. Sonp. Castile Scenin Sodin, Ath Carlonate. Causte p. lb Wax, Vellor White	000 00 000 000 00 000 000 00 000	LEATHER. Hen R. Sele No. 1. O.S. 1. Slanghar 1. Bough Upper, Light. Wared Upper, Light. Grained Leavy & Med. Grained Leavy & Med. String Wheeler Niga Wheeler Spilla Large.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Turkeys, per couple odd) Do. do. (going). George do.	GAME.	12 6 to 13 0 0 0 to 0 0 . 7 0 to 10 0
Farr. Carri. French light wines. Urandy. Hennewy's, pergal. Martelis of the Co. Fuet, fatilise & Co. Cast, henny & Co. J. D. H. Mouny's gt.	300 to 1800 300 to 2000 300 to 500	OII.S. PAINTS, &C. OII. per rallon. Boiled Linseed	0.00 00 000 0.00 00 000 0.00 00 000 0.00 00 000	King, White In Sales Small Wared Caif, light. Fromh Harners	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	Bucks, Waldy do. Fortle, de. Chlekers, do. Prevons (tame). Partridges, do. Hares do. Wordcock, to. Saipo do.		
Other brands, p. ral Brandy in cases, doz Gin.	1 50 to 1 60 6 50 to 9 60	Oli, per gallon Boiled Linseed Raw Whater Bleached Whater Straw do. Cod. Machinery Parine Oli Lard No. 1 No. 2 Can. Ref'd. Patrol'm Olive Oli Lond, per 100 lbs.	07 to 080 073 to 070 073 to 073 070 to 070 070 to 070 070 to 070 070 to 070	Enamelled Cow, per fi Patent Refred " " Pebbled " " Shep Felix, Palled Wool, (washed) Ilidea, (City Sanghier) " (Green Saliad)	0 174 to 0 18 0 184 to 0 19 0 15 to 0 16 0 15 to 0 16 0 70 to 0 80 0 36 20 0 274	Pack, Wild Co. Fortie, de Collège, de Collège, de Precons (tame) Fattriliges, de Hare Woodcock, de Sipo MEATS Port, per th Fort, per th Matton, per th Lamb, per gr Veal, per th Ref, per tiOlbe Port, fresh, do Batter, fresh, do Batter, fresh, do Toe, salt, do	wce.	0 4 to 0 9 0 5 to 0 6 0 6 to 0 9 5 0 to 10 0 0 6 to 0 7's \$6 50 to 8 50 \$6 00 to 6 25
Frem Casos per casos per casos rad casos Burn. Jamaica, 160.P Demerara, " Cubs Whistor.		Lond, per 100 lbs. Dry White Ed Ed Coach Body (Aurpt) Farniture (Bentine) Spirits Turpentino	73 to 900 73 to 740 33 to 430 173 to 130 1 33 to 130	Bearer.	3 00 to 10 20 1 00 to 1 30 0 20 to 0 43 4 00 to 3 00 1 23 to 1 10 3 00 to 4 00 4 00 to 3 00	Butier, fresh, per lb	.1	
Region for English	50 to 1 60 150 to 1 75	Spirita Turpentino Escazino	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Winter Bats	0 18 16 0 25 1 00 to 1 23	Maple Sugar, per lb Honey, per lb., in the comb		00 to 07

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVE T.	RESIDENCE.	ASSIGNER.
And room, M & E	London .	I. Lawrason
Bradioni, Arthur	lja-mai t.	I Sausagnau
Brown, Johnston .	Ottawa	Francis Clemow.
taren, Relart W	(Tarke	E. A. Macnachtan
Connell, James, John & Ada	m Hamulton	W F Findias
Cornell, John	Hespeler .	H F J Jackson
Cuss n. Affred	Longue and C.L.	John Whyte
Bolson, Samuel G .	M Catherine	Illetert l'owlie.
tralbraith, Robert Alex .	Simon	1 J Donly
un n, hii Uw-n	Lead ton	Then I bure her
Head ram William.	Toronto	The Clarken.
havanigh Michael	HLAWA	Pents ant fe tigrett
Language Antone		T. Nigraging
Leuter, Henry	'Hamilton	W F Findley
destruction, 15 contract	Leading	S . Wood
Lynn William	Sherbrake, CE.	
Macdonell & Ac four	· oftenati	
Me fallough, John Reb &	Darlington Two	Walter Potter
	Minera	A I thents
Sien, Irai Allan	Fencion Towns p	is a west
Witsin, J. lin.	Wallace do	Tanana Miller
Witco, William	manner, no	I willes Miller.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.		RESIDENCE.	DAT	DATE.	
vilorson, John, nin carrow, Joseph cole, Sanned Laterte, Maxime Palmer, Keziah Seron, James Sely George		Strain Sime a For Rechence Heller Montrel Catherine Calleville.	June July July July	28 8 8 8 8 17 6 8	

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEVENDANT'S NAME AND RESI-	PLAINTIFF'S NAME	DATE.
Jas Farenell & Jas, B. McLutve. }	David Releties v}	April 27

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tall w Parker Warping 2 Lumber, Yelew Place Load 5 Lumber, Yelew Place Loads 5 Lumber White Place Loads 5 Lumber White Place Loads 5 Lumber Warping Loads 5 Lumber Loads 5	trokum · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Com, Yellow, Round	Pulators	Hacon, clear and unsmoked, in Lexica	. 2	::	Lanl, Fr., Rendered, in tierces
2 23 do 419(e per dec. Os per ream. 5 65 per 1000 ft. do do	ES PER POLICE	22 per 100 lba.		7 F	do do do	\$ 17 5 5	DUTIES. # 30 per 100 lbs. do do do do do do
\$15 to \$12.0 per 100 lbs. \$15 to 00 per doz. \$1 to 50.5 per resul [8 x86 \$22 to 25 per 1,000 feet, \$25 to 35 do do.	3 50 to 373 per bale. He to the per gal in time. He to the per gal in bids.	12101 Speriodis.	3 25 to 9 00 per bill.	10 to 12 f0 per 100 lbs. 12 0x to 13 f0 per lc1. 6 50 to 7 50 per 100 lbs.	1900 100 do.	88	PRICES. 115.20 to 000 per 100 lbs. 15.20 to 00 00 do. 17.20 00 00 do.
Good demand, Manifila, Joseph C., Feltwart, Political hardles, No demand. Fair demand.	Very abandant	Aloun latet.	Fair do	Fair deman I for Superior.	Gwal deman 1.	Dall.	Good demand, Not called for, Good demand,

EXCHANGE,—London 60 days - 12% to 0 per cent prem Paris 1 to 0 per cent dis New York Chirrory - 25 to 00 per cent dis Sight 55% to 00 per cent dis codays, Payable in gold, 1 to 0 p. c. prem "Sight," 16 1% pc. prem

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

the 25th instant, under the Statute 29 Vic., cap. 11 (Fisheries Act):—
"Fishing by means of nets, for the purposes of trade and commerce, except under leases or licenses from the Department of Crown Lands, is prohibited in the waters of Upper Cauada."
"Except under leases or licenses from the Department of Crown Lands, salmo, shall not be ished for, caught or killed in nets or other apparatus in Lower Canada."

"Canada."
"Within the Counties of Northumberland, Durham,
"Peterboro' and Victoria, in Upper Canada, no per
"son shall fish for catch or kill bass, pickerel (dorel,
"maskinongo or pike, between the twentieth day of
"April and the twentieth day of May."
Certified.

A CAMPBELL.

16-3

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced business as an

ACCOUNTANT, ASSIGNEE and AUDITOR.

Office immediately over the Reading Room, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street. ROBERT WATSON.

Montreal, May 10, 1867.

CAMERON & ROSS.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

CAMERON & ROSS.

W. R. DIXON.

LONDON, ENGLAND, (Late of Montreal,) COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS respectfully to inform his numer-DEGS 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. Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise, and the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home markets, he is in a posi ion to purchase carefully eselect, and ship to order, every description of Goods suitable for Canada; will also effect sales from samples forwarded to him of Canadian Manufactures.

5 Morpeth Terrace,
Victoria Park, London, N.E.
Rankers,—London and County Bank, 21 Lombard Street.

Street.

Montreal Referee and Correspondent.—Messrs. Cameron & Ross, 443 Commissioners Street.

12-4m

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

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

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

THE STEAMER CITY OF LONDON.

will be continued as last year in the Lake Erie trade, viz:—From Montreal to Ports Dover, Burwell, Ryerse, Bruco, and Stanley, calling at Hamilton and Toronto, as the trade may require.

Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.

A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER.

(Successors to Wm. McMaster & Nephews) MPORTERS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS and Dealers in all Canadian Manufactures,

33 YONGE STREFT, TORONTO.

Established in 1844.

13-1v

TURNBULL & CO.,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MER. CHANTS, St. John, N. B. Reference: Bank B. America, Messrs, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Mon-

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ANDRESON'S BUILDING.

(Old Merchants' Exchange,) Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

1'roprietors

Halifax.

STUBBS HOTEL.

(opposite the Custom House) 146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

JAMES Mointosu.....Proprietor. 9-3m

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.

(lato R. & A. Miller)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER. PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER.

Importer and Dealer in

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS.

AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

397 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

10-52

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Founded 28 years ago.

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

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

DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME.

Or.

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT.

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-MONTREAL.

Secretary,-P WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies,-J. B. M. CHIPMAN. 12-6m

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.

14-19

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

QINCE their removal into their new and much more d 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 strike 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 express.

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.

23 They have recently purchased one of the

COUPONPRESSES

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, NB.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

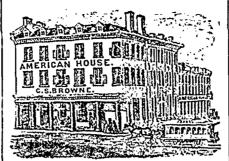
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

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

Advertisements inserted at usual rates. Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the tame 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 The above well known house maying been charged by the addition of the large house necetofore 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-choudise, promptly attended to.

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

References kindly permitted:

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

Messrs. Greene & Sons,
"S'arke, Smith & Co.
"Henry Joseph & Co.
"L. Chaput, Son & Co.
"L. Chaput, Son & Co. Messra, J. L. Cassidy & Co.

JOHN RHYNAS,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,

MONTHEAL.

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. DENJAHIN BAGANAN. THOMAS C. CHISHOLM.

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

REFERENCES:

Messrs. R. Simms & Co.,
Josoph Tiffin, Esq.,
Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co.,
Messrs. Cudip & Suider, St. John, N.B.
Messrs. Harroy & Co., St. Johns, N.F.
The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax. Montreal. 8-6m DAVID TORBANCE & CO.

FAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,

1.19

MONTERAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

Solo Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandles, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-17

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.

DUNCAN & FORSTER.

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

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.

Builder of Marine and Stationary STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions MILL and MINING MACHINERY.

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

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

THOMAS PECK & :CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND BAILWAY SPIKES

No. 391 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STERL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STEET, MONTREAL.

YAED ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-17

"HE "NORNING NEWS."

A FIRST-CLASS

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Weekly Edition, " 1,00
The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence, forsign 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, Mannfacturers, and others, an excellent modium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be regarded as accomplished, an extention of trade to the Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE

WILLIS & DAVIS. Proprietors,

83-6aa.

MES, MILLARD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest August 3, 1866. 25-1y

C. DORWIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCUANGE PROKERS

46-1y 36 St. François Navier st., Montreal

FRANCIS FRASER,

HARDWARE AND COMMISSION II MERCHANI, Agent for Manufacturers Birming-ham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

JOSEPH MAY, IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS, 489 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,

SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDIS 1, 18 ST. JOHN STREET.

MONTREAL.

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY.

OHN JAMIESON & Co., manufacturet ers of every description of Varmshes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Honzine, .c., Factory. St. Patrick Street, Canal Other 409 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

HOPS 'RHOPS '' HOPS !!!

A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for sale at lowest rates.

Montreal, Sept., 1865. CHAS. D. PROCTOR. 31-19

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, St. Peter st., Montreal.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

MPORTERS of DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners streets. 46-14

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON

(Established 1821,)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OPPER FOR SALE
SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Laverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, Winte
and Lift; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
CANDLES.—Tailow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-

mantine.

Oli S.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephart, Palo Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's I atent Sperm.

19-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

OMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The saie and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS' IRIMMINGS, SMALLWARFS, &c., &c., 44 AND 46 ST PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT STREET,

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 Frontier. They also operate largely in all kinds of 4 anadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a line selection of Tweeds, Etoffer, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons Cotton Yard, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices.

MARTIN & FERGUSON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCERS, NOTABLES PUBLIC, 4c

Office-Corner of King and James streets, HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to R. Mautin. J. W. Frigusou. 32-15

M. H. SEYMOUR, 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank, Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank, Hon, L. H., Holton, Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank, Hon, L. H., Holton, Montreal, Massrs, Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal, Janes, Oliver & Co., Montreal, Unibaudeau, Honnas & Co., Quebeo, Hon, Wm McMaster, Toronto, C. W., Messrs, Drany, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass, Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass, Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York, Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament ets., MONTREAL.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.

Wills widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twentysecond year on the 1st of January next, and the Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by enlarging it to the size of the most cost'y Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, however, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluors to speak of the great value of this Popular and bseful 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 remance 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 mimon 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 wen 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 largo corps of Scientific Exameurs who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

This firm is no doubt the most extensive in the

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

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 subscrib rs, \$3 25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free, also, a namphlet of advice to inventors Address MUNN & CO.,

49

No. 37 Park Row, New York City.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

488 & 489, St. Paul, & 427 Commissioners Strhet MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, TTEND 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, con sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.

It tong experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail ue, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given.

JAMES M. LAWTON.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.

HAVANA, CUBA.

CPECIAL 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.

Price's Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.

Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, LIVERPOOL. 42 ly.

> JOHN ROUND & SON, TUDER WORKS, SHEPPIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTIO-II PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware. Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-field, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices.

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. LONGMOURE & CO., Publishers,

67 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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