

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
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 along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

No. 3.

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

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

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

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Maitland, Tyler & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, HAILOES,  
TRIMMINGS, &c., & 7 Rue de la Paix, and  
Ontario Street, 22 Notre Dame street, MONTREAL.  
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now  
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers  
East and West. To meet the requirements of the  
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia, clothing is now manufactured on the  
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-  
ican Foremen. 88-ly

**A. BARRISAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 89 & 91  
Rue de la Paix, Montreal. 1-ly

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,  
No. 63 St. Peter Street.  
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1863. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE  
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
BOOTS AND SHOES, 524, 526, and 528 St. Paul St.,  
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-  
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and  
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted  
for Fall and Winter.  
Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',  
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens wear, in all about 200  
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Fannel  
Lined Balmora and Skating Boots, manufactured  
from the best English and French Leathers.  
Our extensive facilities, and long experience in  
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-  
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to  
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-  
ble figures.  
All goods warranted as represented  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt  
and most careful attention. 1-ly

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

**OFFER** for sale several invoices of fresh  
Teas, just received per Steamers from London  
and Liverpool, consisting of Imperial Gunpowder,  
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Twankay,  
Japan, colored and uncolored, Oolong, Souchong,  
&c.  
Also the cargo of the Brig, Zoua, direct from  
Macao, consisting of Raisins in boxes, halves, qrs. and  
kegs, kegs of Grapes, boxes and frails Figs, boxes  
Oranges and Lemons, boxes and frails almonds, qrs. case  
cherry Wine, with a large and general assortment of  
English and French Groceries, and balance cargo of  
sugar and Molasses at St. Joseph, from Barbados,  
West Indies. 1-ly

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



FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL CHEMIS,  
532, 534, & 536 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL, 10-ly

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

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

**TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.**  
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 26 Wtr  
Guage.

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 6-ly

**W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.**  
Sole Agent—For FINELAYSON, BOUSFIELD &  
Shoe, Thread, Gilding Twine, and all kind of  
Machine and Linen Threads.  
W. HORNELL & Co.—Seine Twines.  
G. & W. WAITS.—Colored and other Twines.  
W. M. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.  
J. & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Saw Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING,  
WHOLESALE.  
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

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

**SMYTH & EDMINSON,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-  
ERS AND DEALERS, 2 1/2 and 208 McGill  
Street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

**W. B. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
854 and 856 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 8-ly

**CAMPBELL BEYSON,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
8 and 10 LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL. 12-ly

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

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.  
 Dividend for 1887, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1885 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.  
 Dividends are paid down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death. A 60 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's age.  
 CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO., General Agents. 23-1y  
 Montreal, 1887.

**R. CAMPRELL & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS,** OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-1y

**JAMES BAYLIS,**  
**IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,** No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,** DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL. 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-1y

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

**CANADA VARNISH COMPANY**  
**JOHN JAMIESON & Co.,** manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c. Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 409 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-1y

**FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,** No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street, MONTREAL. 33-1y

**O'HEIR'S**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.** 68 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. 33-1y Country Orders executed with Despatch

**JAMES ROBERTSON,** 123, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty 1-1y

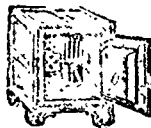
**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,** IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-1y

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal. Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay. D. L. Lockery. 3-1y

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,** Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 263 & 269 St. Paul and 94 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-1y

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,** IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 25 Hospital Street. 32-1y

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.



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

**GREENE & SONS**  
**HATS AND FURS,** WHOLESALE. FALL STOCK COMPLETE.

**SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our NEW AND LEADING STYLES.**

**HATS, CAPS, FURS,** GREENE & SONS, 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street, Montreal. 1-1y

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

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

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

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

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS** for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions. Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-1y

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

**JAMES CRAWFORD,** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 13 ST. JOHN STREET. MONTREAL.

**M. H. SEYMOUR,** LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT, 231 St. Paul street, Montreal. References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudes & Co., Montreal.  
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudes, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20.

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,** IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE, NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 62-1y

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,** IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, 7-1y MONTREAL.

**HIBBERT & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoo Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Belting, MONTREAL. 9-1y

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,** Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-1y

**MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,** (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c. &c. 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-1y

**JAMES MITCHELL,** WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, OFFERS FOR SALE:

Hhds } Primo Barbadoes Sugar  
 Tierces }  
 Puns do Cuba Molasses  
 Puns do do Rum  
 Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior vintage, 1833)  
 Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings  
 Boxes Smoked Herring  
 AND DAILY EXPECTED:  
 Qtls Prime Large Table Codfish  
 Brls Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.  
 Montreal, Oct. 17, 1887. 1-1y

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,** EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Agents for The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool. Hunt, Roope, Teago & Co., Oporto. Bartolmi Vergara, Fort St. Mary's. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

**EVANS & EVANS,** HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-1y

**LARIVIERE & BOURDEAU,** IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun) 223 and 235 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 36-3m

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-1y

**JOHN BOUND & SON,** UNDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD, CANADIAN BRANCH, 500 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS,** Importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware, Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Hewson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty, Ebbingshaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices.

**BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.**

**GREENE & SONS,**  
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

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

**TARIFF OF PRICES:**

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

**WHOLE ROBES:**

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

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS.**

**ROBERT WATSON,**

**ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,**

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

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**

**GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.**

Builder of Marine and Stationary  
**STEAM ENGINES,**  
**STEAM ROLLERS** of all descriptions  
**MILL and MINING MACHINERY,**  
All kinds of **CASTINGS** in BRASS and IRON,  
**LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.**  
PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.  
83-ly

**THOMAS PEUK & CO.,**

Manufacturers of

**IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES**

No. 291 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL. 23-ly

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, ST. FRS. XAVIER ST. 1-ly

**BAKER, POPHAM & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS**

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET

MONTREAL.

J. B. BAKER.  
E. POPHAM. 25-ly

**McMULLOCH, JACK & CO.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.**

423 & 428 ST. PAUL STREET,

corner St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL. 3-ly

**McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
and Small Wares, No. 453 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-ly

**HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,** 479 St. Paul and 297 Commissions Streets, Montreal.  
Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian Fabrics. 23

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

Importers of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 8-ly

**JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,**

Importers of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY**

**DRY GOODS,**

170 McGill Street. 9

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**  
870 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal. 26-ly

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

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

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

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 5-ly

**W. & R. MUIR,**

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

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

**DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,**

Importers of

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

No. 479 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 3-ly

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

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,** No. 18 Lémoine Street,  
85-ly Montreal.

**JOSEPH HAY,**

IMPORTER OF

**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**

433 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 31-ly

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

**SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

42-ly

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

100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBES,  
Oil Well Tubes,  
Gas Tubes,  
Paints and Putty,  
Fire Bricks,  
Fire Clay,  
Flue Covers.

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

Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-ly

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Flms,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silesias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Roop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
Mcdo Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweeds,	Tea-Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Penalls,	Slates,

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE.

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

364, 368, 369 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

**QUEBEC.**

**THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,**

Wholesale Importers of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.

A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-ly

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**LANE, GIBB & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND**

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

ST. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-ly

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
QUEBEC.

Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

**J. & W. REID,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Fig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Yarnishes, &c. 41-ly

**J. BROWN & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,**

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Steam Power Works at La Canardière, 41-ly

**WADDELL & PEAROE,**

**HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**AND IMPORTERS OF**  
**IRON STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,**  
*No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,*

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

*N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-ranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, constantly on hand.* 33-ly

**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.

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
**FIRST PRIZE**

**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**  
**MONTREAL.**

Show Room.—79 Great St. James Street.  
 Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.  
 Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage.  
 - Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

**ROBERT MILLER,**

(late R. & A. Miller)

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,**  
**PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER,**

Importer and Dealer in

**SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS,**

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

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

**397 NOTRE DAME STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

10-52

**PHENIX**

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**

ACCUMULATED FUND . . . . . OVER \$2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME . . . . . \$1,200,000.

**ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE.**

**TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,**

AND,

**ENDOWMENT POLICIES,**

At the rates annually charged by the responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their premium.

Parties at a distance can insure from Liabks, which will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**

General Agent

104 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 49

**HU. & RICHARDSON,**

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

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**

**PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,  
 John Streets, Halifax,  
 Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-ly

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,680  
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,800

**W. M. RAMSAY,**  
 Manager.

**RICHARD BULL,**  
 Inspector of Agencies.

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

**ROYAL**

**INSURANCE COMPANY**

Of Liverpool and London.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

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

**HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,**  
**MONTREAL.** 9-1y

**COAL OIL.**

**200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.**

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
 47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

**PARTNER WANTED.**

**A PARTNER WANTED** in a well established Commission, &c., Business, with £2,000 or £3,000 Capital.

Applications (strictly confidential), stating Capital, &c., addressed to A. J. C., Daily News Office, will receive attention.  
 January 16. 2

**HENRY McRAY & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**

Successors to

**WM. STEPHEN & CO. & A. ROBERTSON & CO.**

Importers of

**STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,**

and Dealers in

**CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., &c.,**

**19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,**

AND

**2, 4 & 6 ST HELEN STREET.**

**MONTREAL.**

6-ly

**DRY GOODS.**

**OGILVY & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,**

**495 St. PAUL STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.

300 pairs Blankets.

7-ly

30 bales American Cotton Yarn.

**OGILVY & CO.,**

Agents for

**STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,**

**BERNARD'S OLD TOM,**

AND

7-ly

**BERNARD'S GINGER WINE**

**PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,**

Importers of

**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Joseph's Block,

**18 St. HELEN STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

9-1y

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

**389, 391, 394, and 396 St. PAUL STREET,**  
 (near the Custom House)

**MONTREAL,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,**

AND

**MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,**

**TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,**

**LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.,**

For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1875 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

Ch. DeRancourt - - Bordeaux - France.

Gustave Gilbert - - Reims - do.

Boord & Son - - London - - England.

S. H. Harris - - do. - - do.

James Kenyon & Son Bury - - do.

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

1-ly

389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

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

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

1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**  
**ARE** weekly receiving large additions to  
 their stock, at present low prices.  
 Large Lines of Staples.  
 Large Lines of Fancy Goods; all the newest styles.  
 Orders carefully attended to,  
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.  
 1-ly

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 SETS OF TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETs,  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c. &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,  
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white  
 or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept  
 on hand.  
 FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at  
 the Office, 388 St. Paul street.  
 41-ly **A. MCK. COCHRANE, Secretary.**

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

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

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 Importers of EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE,  
**MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,**  
 &c., &c., &c.,  
 413 ST. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground  
 Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.  
 Montreal, May 30, 1867. 1-ly

**WM. McLAREN & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,** 15 & 17 Lemoine Street,  
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and  
 other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large  
 and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially  
 adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for  
 the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,  
 and having made the width and proper form of the  
 goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and  
 to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best  
 description. All goods warranted as represented.  
 Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and  
 careful attention. 38-ly

**TO TANNERS.**  
**ALL** kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,  
 and sold to best advantage.  
 Best COD OIL always on hand.  
**BLACK & LOCKE,**  
**LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 Montreal. 36-ly

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**  
 European and American FANCY GOODS,  
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,  
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c. &c  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-  
 Boards, and Dealers in  
 WOODEN-WARE of every description.  
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
 Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

**MAKE A GOOD START!**  
**WE** are now on the threshold of another year.  
 Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is gone;  
 eighteen hundred and sixty-eight has begun. The  
 season is one suitable for reflection. The faithful  
 Minister improves the occasion by pointing out past  
 follies and urging better resolves in future, and what  
 is well-timed in morals cannot be much out of place  
 with regard to business. The "Trade Review" pro-  
 poses therefore, to "improve" the occasion from a  
 commercial standpoint, and throw out some hints  
 which, it is to be hoped, may make the "New Year"  
 more successful to many business men than past ones  
 have been.  
 So far as Canada is concerned, the old year—1867—  
 has been a prosperous year. We have enjoyed some  
 better ones, but many worse ones. To use the non-  
 enclature of mercantile tests with regard to credits,  
 the year has been fair—that, is, we have had fair  
 crops, fair business, and fair prosperity. There have  
 been, however, the usual "ups and downs" in busi-  
 ness—particular houses and individuals have failed.  
 In some of these cases, probably no human foresight  
 would have been sufficient to prevent disaster; but in  
 the majority of cases, failure has been the result of  
 folly or carelessness, or both combined. Such failures  
 afford a warning lesson to all those engaged in Com-  
 mercial pursuits, and induces us to say to any who  
 may have found their liabilities in 1867 rather heavy  
 to be borne, "make a good start at the beginning of  
 the New Year." "How shall we do this?" the reader  
 may imagine. The particular circumstances of each  
 business can only be known to the heads thereof, and  
 if they are qualified for their positions, they will know  
 better than any others, what measures are necessary  
 to place their business in a healthy position. The  
 Commercial Journal can only throw out some general  
 suggestions—but these will apply in the majority of  
 cases where languishing or declining businesses exist.  
 Well then, the unsuccessful trader may "make a  
 good start" in 1868, by avoiding past follies and adopt-  
 ing wiser maxims. These follies and maxims may be  
 various, and it would require more space than is at  
 our command, to touch upon them all. The principal  
 ones, however, may be summed up in a few heads, and  
 we would cite—  
**First:** Don't live above your income! This is a  
 common, and, generally, a fatal fault. Canada has

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE  
**IRON MERCHANTS,**  
 AND  
 IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,  
 Offices and Warehouse, 855 and 387 St. Paul Street  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

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

not suffered so much from this as the United States,  
 but the evil largely exists. The man is not honest, to  
 judge strictly, who spends money he has not earned.  
 No person can justly live above his income. Human  
 happiness has been described by a witty writer some-  
 what in this fashion: £50 income, £49 19s. 11d. expen-  
 diture—result: happiness; £49 19s. 11d. income, £50  
 expenditure—result: misery. We think this writer  
 somewhat of a philosopher as well as a wit, and  
 heartily commend as true philosophy, that whatever  
 may be a man's income, he should live within it.  
**Second:** Don't purchase more stock than you are  
 able to pay for! In other words—avoid over-specula-  
 tion. During 1867, not a few Canadian traders came  
 to grief in this way: many more burdened themselves  
 so much with unsaleable stocks that their legitimate  
 profits were eaten up. Larger purchases than the  
 market or business requires, often brings disaster,  
 always reduce profits. Better go slower and surer.  
**Third:** Don't allow your expenses to swallow up  
 your profits! The writer has known instances of large  
 and (what might have been) lucrative businesses,  
 ruined by lavish and unnecessary expenditures.  
 Fancy shops, unnecessary clerks, book keepers and  
 porters, unlimited advertising—these are the rocks  
 against which handsome profits are sometimes dashed,  
 only to land the establishment in bankruptcy. A pru-  
 dent, careful, manager, would, in such cases, retire  
 with a competency in a few years. Very frequently  
 the heads of such houses suppose they are rapidly  
 amassing wealth, and only awaken to the real facts of  
 the case when the storm bursts upon their heads.  
 Business men cannot begin the New Year with a better  
 maxim than this: cut down expenditure to the lowest  
 point consistent with efficiency.  
**Fourth:** Don't attend to everything else but your  
 business! The poke-your-nose-into-other-people's-bus-  
 iness kind of people, are generally abhorred; they  
 seldom succeed in what they undertake. No business  
 can be expected to prosper without strict attention.  
 Carelessness is a fruitful source of commercial trouble.  
 Thousands of business ventures fall, solely because  
 they are not sharply looked after. These are lessons  
 which 1867, like every year, has taught, and those who  
 are wise will profit by them. The old saw "if you  
 don't look after business, business won't look after  
 you," is true as any aphorism can be. There are not  
 a few sinners of this description throughout our Do-  
 minion—men who seldom have time to appear behind  
 their counters, to keep their books in thorough order,  
 or say a kind word to customers; but who have time  
 in abundance and to spare, to spout politics, to manage  
 municipal affairs, and to take part in public amuse-  
 ments. These things may be, and are, desirable  
 enough in their way; but if one is relying upon any  
 branch of trade for a livelihood, that should receive  
 his first and best consideration, and any who have

been doing otherwise during the past year, would "make a good start" in 1868, by putting on the brakes and then reversing their engine.

*Fifth:* Don't fall behind your neighbours in enterprise! An unenterprising business man don't deserve to succeed. How can any person expect any large share of public support whose stock is never so good, so fresh, or so cheap as his competitor's over the way? If you, reader, have ever allowed your stock to run down, turn over a new leaf on the double-quick.

*Sixth:* Don't give unlimited credit! Break-downs are numerous from this cause, and anything more stupid we know not of. Now-a-days, when wholesale dealers demand, and business is generally conducted on, short credits, no person can, with any justice to himself, allow thousands of dollars to remain on his books unpaid from year to year. Thousands in Canada are now "cramped" from this foolish system, and not a few of these, we predict, will yet "fail" from bad debts. Accounts which are not adjusted, at the very least, once in twelve months had better remain unopened. Customers who want longer credit than that are not profitable ones. Six months' credit should be the maximum; every month shorter than that up to cash is so much the better. Considerable improvement has been made in reducing the system of long credits during the past few years, but we suppose common sense views on this point will not universally prevail until many more failures take place from this cause. We have no sympathy with those who are suffering from debts overdue and uncollected. The infatuated creatures who used to perish by throwing themselves beneath the car-wheels of Juggernaut were not more foolish than those who, at this time of day, ruin their business by unlimited credit and bad debts. This is a "folly" which cannot be too speedily relinquished.

*Seventh:* Don't purchase and pay carelessly! This is an all-important maxim. Paradoxical as at first sight it may appear, more money is often made in buying goods than in selling them. If possible, traders should endeavour to buy for cash. The ready money is the thing to enable the buyer to make close purchases. But besides buying closely, the quality, style, and reasonable character of goods should be closely examined, for rest assured the public will soon find out where they can procure articles which suit them best. Those who purchase and pay loosely are almost invariably put off with the worst stocks at the highest prices, and if the reader is one of the guilty, he will "make a good start" for the New Year by resolving on an immediate change of tactics.

The writer does not claim for the above hints, as their owners do for Brandreth's pills or Holloway's ointment in physical complaints, that they are a certain cure for all commercial ills. There doubtless are cases of want of success in business which none of our suggestions would meet; there certainly are desperate cases which call for more desperate remedies than we have laid down. But we do believe that if the business follies we have pointed out, and the maxims we have advanced, had been strictly avoided on the one hand, and acted upon on the other, many would have been rejoicing over a fortunate instead of an unsatisfactory season. The past is, however, irrevocable. It is gone; we cannot recall it. The present is, fortunately, still ours: a new year—another link in the chain of Time—has just begun. Let the commercial community of Canada, particularly the unsuccessful portion of it, learn wisdom from the lessons of the past, and above all, let them resolve to "make a good start" with the present festive season. We don't think they can do this better than by adopting and acting upon the hints contained in this article, and if they faithfully observe them, we feel assured they will not only "make a good start," but a good end.

In St. Petersburg the Russian Customs tariff, which is in process of alteration, is engaging general attention, and is the cause of furious contentions between Liberals and Protectionists. This battle has to be fought in all countries at some time or other, but already it has been fought so often, and with the same result, that it seems strange that the Protectionists should be able to hold out in any instance for any length of time. The Customs Commission have already had a number of sittings, and have resolved to recommend a reduction of the import duty upon British ale and porter, and it is expected that British pickles, cheese, &c., will benefit by a similar recommendation. Manufactured goods, cottons, woollens, &c., were afterwards taken into consideration.

## ONTARIO'S MUDDLE REGARDING HER CROWN LANDS.

A RECENT debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the Crown Lands of that Province is worth referring to. In the first place all the members who spoke joined in condemning the policy of the late Parliament of Canada regarding the public domain. Mr. Rykert said it was unquestionable that gross mismanagement had characterized the Crown Lands department heretofore. Amongst other things it was said that inducements had been held out to emigrants which had not been faithfully fulfilled. Emigrants had come out here; they had been induced to settle in our country, on our new colonization roads; and shortly afterwards they had been driven out of the country by the discovery that somebody had a license to cut all the timber on the land which they thought was their own. The Hon. Mr. Richards, the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, admitted that this statement was to a certain extent correct. The Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, the Premier, was even more explicit. He said that he wished it to be understood that his Government was not responsible for the past conduct of the Crown Lands Department which, he declared, had not been such as to recommend itself to the people of this country. Mr. Cockburn spoke a good word for the department; the arrangements in past times, he explained, were good, but they had been perverted.

A point, arising out of the above discussion, namely, what was to be done with the timber growing on our wild lands, created also considerable debate. Mr. Rykert was of opinion that if the Government wished to encourage immigration they must abandon the system of licensing lumberers to cut over our wild lands. Mr. Boyd argued in favor of the lumberers. These men, he said, had vested rights, and promoted the future settlement of the country, by pushing their operations far into the interior. Again, he said lumberers contributed to the prosperity of the country by employing a large number of persons in rafting and in carrying the timber out of the Province. The Hon. Mr. Richards argued more to the purpose when he stated what he said was a fact, namely, that many persons had gone on to the Crown Lands along the colonization roads, not for the purpose of settling there, but for the purpose of cutting down and selling the timber on those lots; and having accomplished that these persons decamped. The Hon. John Sandfield McDonald gave a stronger reason, however, for the Government retention of the timber. He said it was the policy of the Government to retain the timber in order that it might afford a remedy to the country, and prevent a recurrence to direct taxation. He said that he knew that many who had gone on the Crown Lands, pretending an intention to settle, only went there to cut the timber, and having cut it they went away. He further advanced the opinion that as the timber of the country was becoming scarce, it was becoming more valuable, and therefore it would yield a greater revenue. Of course, he said, in claiming the timber the Government intended to except such as was required for the improvement of the settler's farm—for buildings, fencing, and the like. Mr. Cockburn thought those must be exceptional cases in which settlers went upon lands to make a speculation out of them. But Mr. R. W. Scott stated that thousands of acres had been taken up, especially in the Ottawa district, by parties who went there simply for the sake of getting the timber; and in nine cases out of ten, when this was accomplished, the lands were abandoned. And not only was this the case, but these speculators by their inexperience and carelessness frequently set fire to the woods, consuming the standing timber. And the destruction of timber in this manner was so great that it was estimated that a quantity at least equal to what was exported was destroyed annually. Mr. Grahams of Hastings believed that more timber was destroyed where it grew by fire and waste than was taken out of the country. Sir Henry Smith at this juncture propounded this dilemma to the Government. They had in the speech from the throne declared that it was their intention to give free grants of land to settlers; and "I have yet to learn," said the gallant knight, "that a free grant of land is a grant of the land, keeping the timber back from the settler." Sir Henry also stood up for the colonization roads. Through the whole course of the colonization roads in Frontenac he had not known a single settler to desert his location. Mr. Smith of North Leeds held similar views to the last speaker. The lumbermen were opposed to settlers and badly used them. In many

cases, he said, the lumberers got parties called bush-rangers to go and make affidavit that such and such a lot was not fit for settlement, and thereupon the settler had to retire. This system led to favoritism and perjury.

The remarks of the last speaker bring us to another important point brought out in the debate, namely, whether the land on which white pine grows is or is not fit for cultivation and settlement. This point elicited as many contradictory opinions as the others that had been raised. Attorney General McDonald said that pine lands were poor agricultural lands. On the other hand, Mr. Cockburn maintained that the good lands bore the best timber, and that therefore pine lands were not poor agricultural lands. Mr. R. W. Scott was positive that the land of the white pine country was not fit for settlement. In reply to this Mr. Cockburn said that Mr. Scott might be right as to the pine land in the Ottawa district. But it was a fact that the immense quantities of pine timber brought down by the Northern Railway to Toronto, and which was superior to the Ottawa timber came from a district which was a good wheat country. Mr. McCall of South Norfolk made a remarkable statement. He said that in his Riding there was a considerable extent of white pine land, which at one period was not thought fit for cultivation. It had been bought for as low as even a dollar per acre. Yet he had known persons in recent years sell the timber standing on this land for \$90 and \$100 an acre. And now, when these lands were converted into farms, it was found that the finest white wheat produced in the Province was grown on them.

The next point in this remarkable debate worth noticing was raised by some honorable member asking the Government what extent of wild lands in the country were fit for settlement, and what lands were not fit. The Commissioner of Crown Lands made the astonishing confession that as regards that question it would be almost impossible to make a definite statement. He mentioned, however, with reference to the only large tract now surveyed and open for settlement—that lying between the Ottawa and the Georgian Bay, and amounting, he said, to some five millions of acres—that about one and a half or two millions acres had already been located; and of the remaining three or four millions, there might be on a rough estimate, a little over a million of acres fit for settlement. After this confession of ignorance it was not at all surprising that Mr. Rykert should have held that before entering upon a free grant policy, or any land policy, it was incumbent on the Government to find out how much land they had fit for agricultural purposes, and how much fit for lumber purposes only. And that Mr. Cumberland should have characterized the statement of the Commissioner of Crown Lands as an "extraordinary announcement," especially after the late Government of Canada had been at great expense in making surveys and getting up reports. Sir Henry Smith is too old a Parliamentarian to be astonished at anything. We find him therefore merely mildly laying it down that it was the duty of the Government to determine what lands were fit for settlement and what lands should be reserved for lumbering purposes. The Attorney General came to the assistance of his Commissioner, but he could throw no light on the subject under discussion; all he could do was to censure the ignorance of our immigration agents in the old country, who had, much to the injury of the country, he said, induced immigrants to come out here on the faith that they would get good lands to settle on, whereas when they came here they were settled on bad lands. At the same time the Attorney General wished it to be understood that his Government was not responsible for the past acts of the Crown Lands Department.

If time and space permitted, we might enumerate other points raised in this remarkable debate. But we have adduced enough to show that in the Legislature of Ontario, which has no Upper House to stand between it and hasty legislation on one of the most important questions affecting the interests of that Province, the greatest diversity of opinion and the most profound ignorance exists. Both the Government and the lay members of the house have acknowledged that they do not know the extent of the wild lands in Ontario, or the extent and quality of the timber lands. Even the localities in which these lands lie is a mystery. At the same time it is freely admitted that the Crown Land policy of the late Province of Canada, as regards immigration and settlement, was a failure, a blunder, and a crime. Further than this,

we have the Government of Ontario announcing a free grant land policy, and the Premier affirming it to be the intention of that Government to retain the timber on the public lands for the purposes of revenue. What all this is likely to result in we must consider on another occasion.

#### THE INCIPIENT AGITATION FOR RECIPROCITY ON THE OTHER SIDE.

WE are glad to perceive that our friends on the other side of the line have not forgotten the advantages they enjoyed under the old reciprocity treaty. Indeed, they can hardly help remembering them at present with something like a very lively regret. Because, as a general rule, mankind never have such a keen sense of their prosperity as in their adversity. And taking their own accounts as correct, the United States have not done such a large trade since the repeal of the treaty as before that event. Their journals are filled with the most gloomy views of their present condition. Their labour market is overstocked. In the city of New York, and its outlying sister of Brooklyn, sixty thousand men are out of employment. In Philadelphia, and all the other great cities of the Union, the same tale is to be told. Laborers, mechanics, clerks, and other business people, by the hundreds of thousands, are we may well suppose, seeking work in the States and cannot find it. Trade and commerce are in a sad plight, owing to the recent and almost unprecedented number of failures. In the South the crops have failed, and the people are starving. A Senator of the United States speaking in public the other day to a United States audience declared that the United States manufacturing interests are dull, if not dead; and that for the present they cannot be revived. The machinery of the New England mills, he said, was badly worn out and worn down. There were too many woollen mills built and equipped, and now the market is overstocked, and the factories have to stop. As the result of this condition of things, said the Senator, thousands of working people are thrown out of employment in Maine. And in the mills and other work establishments in Connecticut the complaint is the same.

This is a very deplorable picture, and we heartily wish it were otherwise. And it is no doubt the contemplation of such distress and the losses that have overtaken United States trade and commerce, that has induced the leading commercial and some influential political journals in the States, to advocate from time to time a renewal of the late reciprocity treaty with Canada. These journals argue the question very fairly. They quote the statistics of the trade between Canada and the United States before the repeal of the treaty and since; and also the statistics of the entire trade of Canada and that of the States; and they show from these figures that while the total trade of the States has fallen off since the treaty, the total trade of Canada has increased; these figures also show that since the repeal of the treaty Canada has become a competitor with the States in markets where we never before sold an article directly, though indirectly. While the treaty was in force we sold hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stuff—the States getting the credit of producing what was in reality the superior growth of our soil; the States also enjoying all the profits to be derived from the handling and carrying of our productions. Arguments like these coming from influential quarters, are calculated to make a deep impression upon the practical heart of Brother Jonathan. We are not astonished, then, to hear that the renewal of the reciprocity treaty is to be discussed at the commercial convention which the Boston Board of Trade has summoned to meet shortly in that city; nor to learn from very good authority that the renewal of the treaty is attracting very serious attention amongst our neighbours at present.

Our only wonder is that a practical people like the Yankees should ever have consented to the repeal of the treaty; and our wonder is increased when we come to look at the motives which led them to make that repeal. That a people which knew the value of trade and commerce, and professed to be actuated with the most enlightened views on the subject, should erect a Chinese wall of exclusion around their country, and declare that they would have no dealings with the outside barbarians, was extraordinary enough. But it was almost incredible that a people who profess to know the value of freedom and independence should, for one moment, imagine that it was possible that a people like the Canadians would allow themselves to be coerced out of their freedom and independence by

a hostile tariff. That was the silliest blunder the States ever committed; and the sooner they atone for it the better. They will be all the more disposed to do so from the fact that in seeking a new treaty with Canada, they will be seeking to better their own fortunes and to increase their own prosperity. At the same time, we freely acknowledge that the late treaty was a great boon to Canada. Under it our trade and commerce increased, and we grew rich and prosperous. We confess the value of the treaty on our side; and no better evidence could be given of our appreciation of it than the steps we took to secure its renewal. We requested the Imperial Government to use its interests in our behalf; we got leave to send our Ministers to Washington to negotiate a new treaty if possible. The terms we offered were lower than our people at large were disposed to give. But all our overtures and negotiations ended in failure. Instead of a reciprocity treaty, offers were made which were so unjust that they became insulting; and our Commissioners assured our neighbours in leaving that the next time they wanted a treaty the overtures must come from them, not from us.

From that day, Canada made up her mind that she must make herself independent of the States in everything. We commenced by Confederation. We thus at once secured the markets of the Lower Provinces, in which alone we find a ready sale for a large quantity of our flour. Then we sought a new market in South America and the West Indies, with much prospect of success. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway is another step in the same direction. We find, also, that our trade with England has largely increased since the repeal of the treaty. All these circumstances turned out very fortunately for Canada, and our thanks for them are due to a kind and watchful Providence. They turned out, also, exactly contrary to the unkind wishes and bad intentions of our neighbours, who, not content with making a fair profit out of us in the course of a large, lucrative, and legitimate trade, wanted to rob us of all our trade and commerce and to deprive us of our allegiance and our independence.

Notwithstanding the past, however, Canada is not unwilling to enter into negotiations for a new treaty of reciprocity on fair terms. We are not over-anxious for such a treaty; the general feeling being that we can afford to wait; and that we are getting on very well as we are. Yet if our neighbours were to open negotiations, they would be fairly and honestly met on our part, and the terms proposed would receive a calm and proper consideration. When the last treaty expired, it will be remembered that the wish generally expressed by us was that the new treaty should be more liberal than the old: that it should be more extensive and comprehensive. We believe the same opinion exists at present. We should like the next treaty to embrace more articles than the old one. We should like it to go further than the old one, and to place the navigation of all Canadian and United States waters upon a more equal and fair footing. Our patent laws and the registration laws in the States regarding vessels, require to be liberalized. But this is not the place to go into the enumeration or discussion of these matters. In conclusion, then, we have to leave the agitation for a new reciprocity treaty where we found it, namely, in the hands of the intelligent portion of the United States press. It is for the influential journals and the large body of commercial and business men in the States to keep the ball rolling. If they but speak out and bring the proper pressure to bear, Congress will soon move. And we would remind our friends that now under Confederation a new treaty is more easily negotiated than was the case with the old one—since, on our side, there is but one Government to deal with, not three.

**FRENCH BEETROOT SUGAR.**—An official return states that the quantity of beetroot sugar made from the beginning of the season (1st September) to the 30th November was 120,553 tons, being 18,613 more than in the corresponding period of the last season. The number of factories at work was 449, being 14 more. Adding the stock in hand to the quantity made, there were 139,189 tons to dispose of; and of them 84,329 were taken for consumption, entrepôts, distilleries, and export, the rest remaining on hand, either in a finished or unfinished state. The quantity taken for consumption was 2,250 tons, and for export 11,285. The former was 377 tons and the latter 8,460 more than in the preceding season. As to the entrepôts, the quantity they had to dispose of from 1st September to 30th November was, including stock on hand, 72,986 tons, and of them 56,858 were taken, 16,628 remaining in store. In the quantity taken 38,783 tons were for consumption, being 18,488 more than in the same period of last season.

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY'S LEGAL GUIDE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**—Compiled by C. W. Price, LL.B., John Popham, and Palmer and McLeod. Designed and published by J. W. Rooklidge.

AS a rule, we do not approve of the so-called Hand-Books of Law or of any other science, believing there is no royal road to learning; we have found the majority of such publications which have come under our notice, to be either too technical or too superficial in character for practical use. A perusal of the volume before us has proved that it can claim exemption from either of these defects. It is neither too brief nor too diffuse in its exposition of the commercial law of the Dominion, and while it is intended principally for the use of mercantile men, the legal principles are laid down so logically and carefully as to render it a valuable adjunct to the law student and of no mean value to the legal practitioner.

Mr. Price, of the well-known law firm of Britton and Price, Kingston, has undertaken the task of illustrating the commercial law, and procedure of the Courts of the Province of Ontario; Mr. Popham presents the legal principles which regulate the commercial transactions of the Province of Quebec; while Messrs. Palmer and McLeod, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., note the alteration made in the law of debtor and creditor by legislative enactments in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Rooklidge's own experience, gained during his long connection with the Mercantile Agency in the collection of debts, settlement of claims, &c., &c., has added much to the practical value and reliability of the work before us.

The volume embraces articles on Traders, Partners Common Carriers, Principal and Agent, Corporations Joint Stock Companies, Shipping, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Insurance, Guarantees, Stoppage in Transitu, Lien, Property of Married Women, Patents, Registration of Trade Marks and Designs, Lease and Hire of Clerks. To these and other articles are added many forms, and also the name of one reliable practicing attorney in every locality of importance in the Dominion. As a compendium of Commercial Law it appears to us complete, and we have no hesitation in saying it will supply a want every merchant and manufacturer must have often experienced in supplying an answer to legal questions which may not be of sufficient importance to consult a Legal adviser. In this period of mining excitement in our Dominion, we would like to have seen in this volume a chapter on the Laws regulating Mining rights, but we suppose the publisher did not feel that this matter came within the scope of the work. In all we cannot but compliment Mr. Rooklidge on the success he has attained in placing before the mercantile men of the Dominion a work of such value and practical importance.

#### DOMINION SIX PER CENTS.

THE advertisement relating to the first issue of Dominion 6 per cent stock, under the Act passed at the last session of the General Parliament, appears in the usual columns. The following circular letter more fully explains the terms, &c., under which it is placed in the market:—

1. Tenders in the form annexed will be received up to noon on the 31st day of January, 1868, at the following places:

At Ottawa.—At the office of the Receiver-General.  
At Halifax and St. John, N. B.—At the offices of the Dominion Paymasters.

At Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto.—At the offices of the Bank of Montreal.

Tenders in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario will be forthwith forwarded to the Treasury Board at Ottawa, and will be opened in presence of the Board.

Tenders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be opened in the presence of the Dominion Paymaster and an officer of the Financial Agents at the office of the Dominion Paymaster in those Provinces.

The allotments will be made to the highest bidders, and should the applications exceed the total issue and it become necessary to diminish the allotments to parties tendering at equal rates, a proportionate reduction from each application will be made.

2. Tenders will be received for the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) or any multiple thereof.

The Government will not bind itself to accept any tender below par.

A deposit of ten per cent. will require to be made within two days after the party tendering is advised that his tender is accepted, and in default thereof his tender will be disregarded. The remaining ninety per cent. must be paid on or before the 2nd day of March, 1868, on penalty of forfeiture of the deposit. All deposits must be made to the credit of the Receiver-General at any office of the Bank of Montreal, where provisional receipts will be given.

3. When any person has deposited the total amount of his tender to the credit of the Receiver-General, and when any person has had stock already subscribed transferred to his name, he may receive a certificate



of stock, but such certificates shall not be transferable, and surrender thereof may be exacted before any new transfer is allowed.

All stock inscribed at any of the above named offices may be transferred to any other of such offices, upon the execution of a transfer in the form which may be preferred.

Until the currencies of Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada are assimilated, holders of stock inscribed in Nova Scotia desiring to have their stock transferred to offices in other parts of the Dominion and vice versa, will pay or receive a premium equal to the difference in the value of the standard dollars of Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada.

Interest will be payable at the rate of six per cent per annum, half-yearly, on the 31st March and 30th September, at the office where the stock is inscribed at those dates. The first interest will be paid on the 30th September next, and will be counted from the date at which the payment in full is made.

No transfer will be made in any one of the stock books within 15 days before the days on which interest is payable.

The Treasury Board may from time to time determine the forms to be used as certificates of stock, and for the execution of transfers, and for transfers from one register to another, and they may prescribe the evidence of identity or of agency which shall be required before interest is paid or stock transferred, and may from time to time prescribe such other regulations as may be necessary to provide for the transmission of stock, by marriage, insolvency, death, or otherwise.

The Government will not be bound to see to the execution of any trust to which any stock may be subject, but the receipts for any dividends of the parties or one of them in whose name the stock may stand, will be held as sufficient payment.

A charge to cover the actual cost of transfer, but which will not exceed 25 cents for every \$500 of stock, will be made on every transfer.

The stock will not be redeemable within ten years from the issue thereof, but after that time it may be redeemable at par, at the option of the Government on giving six months notice of redemption.

JOHN ROSE, Minister of Finance and Chairman of Treasury Board

Ottawa, January 10th, 1868.

(Form of Application or Tender.)

CANADA DOMINION STOCK (ISSUE OF \$1,500,000)

I do hereby offer to subscribe for dollars of the above stock at on the terms specified in the printed conditions regarding the issue thereof and undertake to deposit ten per cent on any amount allotted to me within two days after such allotment and to pay the balance on or before the 2nd day of March next.

Name, Post Office, (If not in a city, state) County of, Province of, 1868.

(Form of Acceptance)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, 1868

SIR, I have to inform you that your tender for CANADA DOMINION STOCK is accepted, and that dollars (\$ ) are allowed to you at You are required to pay ten per cent of the above sum within two days of the receipt of this letter, and the remainder thereof on or before the 2nd day of March, 1868. You will be pleased to produce letter at the time of making such payments. (Signed) Receiver General

THE AMERICAN DRY GOODS TRADE

PERSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The generally well informed writer of the New York Bulletin says:-

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port in the year 1867, were much below the imports of either of the two previous years. The aggregate imports compare as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Months, 1865, 1866, 1867. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and Total.

From this table it appears that in the past year the total value of the imports of dry goods has fallen below that of 1866 by the large amount of \$2,052,212 and that in the last four months of each year we find that the import in 1867 fell short of that for the same period in 1866 by \$10,636,428. This large decrease in the imports of the past year must be considered favorable to the future trade in foreign goods. It is well known that the importations of the previous year had been excessive, and goods having accumulated,

and being pressed upon the market prices were forced down and importers have frequently not been able to realize from sales even the cost of goods with freight and duties added. This state of affairs has naturally been followed by the suspension of some houses, and by severe losses to nearly all. The prospect for the present year is certainly much better; with smaller stocks and greater caution on the part of importers, we may anticipate much better profits from the trade, although its volume will probably not be as large as usual.

In domestic dry goods the year opens favorably for manufacturers, with a very low price of cotton. On the 7th of January, 1867 middling Upland cotton was selling in this market at 35 cents, to day the price is about 16 cents. The effect of a decline of one-half, which took place in about eight months, upon cotton manufacturing and the dry goods trade, is too well known to require comment. However disastrous the heavy fall in prices may have been, now that the lowest figures have been reached, the expectation seems to be general that the business done hereafter, though perhaps not equal to that of former years in amount, will surely be attended with reasonable profits.

As Congress has expressed its opinion quite decidedly against further contraction, and a law to that effect is likely to be passed, there will probably be a fairly easy market during the year, under the influence of which, and with the condition of the market to which we have alluded, the dry goods interest must be considered to have much better prospects now than for many months before.

THE AMERICAN WOOL MARKET.

EXTINCTION OF AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

THE United States Economist recently contained the following:-

The market is very quiet. The close of the old year and the beginning of the new one are never marked by activity in business. Manufacturers and merchants are too much occupied with taking stock, and figuring balances, to pay much attention either to buying or selling, and the reduction of stock now in the hands of dealers, makes it easy for them to carry their present stock, and also, the fact that much now held by Western dealers, is out of the market for an advance. While dealers themselves, in the East, own much of the wool there is a store, keeps prices firm and manufacturers not realizing anything on goods are not disposed to buy to any extent at present rates and dealers if they make much of an effort to make sales to manufacturers must descend from their high horse and accept lower rates than they are now asking: but they do not feel disposed to do under existing circumstances, for with the reduced stock, and the certainty that manufacturers must be buyers soon they see no necessity of receding from their present ideas, should the goods market open favorably, and many think it will, then the certainty that the spinners will be in full operation, and wool will be in demand, and prices will be upward.

At the same time, there is an amount of uncertainty about the matter, which causes shrewd men to step carefully. There are a number of factory owners who contemplate stopping entirely if prospects do not improve by the first of another month. We understand that the Slater Woollen Co. of Webster, will be compelled to abandon the manufacture of broadcloth, it being impossible for them to make a first class article, to any extent, from all American fleeces. It has been the aim of our American wool growers to increase the length of the staple of their fleeces to meet the wants of a large portion of the trade, which for a number of years has been producing thread bare goods, for which a long staple was most desirable; this has left us with a small stock of the fine Saxony fleeces, so desirable and absolutely necessary for fine broadcloth, and the high tariff has excluded it from our market, with our longer and stronger staple for warp, and this fine short foreign wool for filling, from which the fine nap would be made, we might build up this enterprise previous to this high tariff being passed we were in a fair way to have had the manufacture of broadcloth revived in this country, and contrary to the doctrine of protectionists, we now find that a high tariff—instead of fostering new enterprises nips them in the bud, and when Mr. Slater abandons the manufacture of broadcloth we may be satisfied that the case is hopeless, for after every other mill in the country gave it up, Mr. Slater still held on, struggling against the cheap labor of foreign lands; and now in his hands the broadcloth manufacture expires killed by too much protection. Our wool growers might have the market of supplying the warp wool for these goods if they would allow our manufacturers access to a foreign market, for wool or filling, but as it is they will neither eat the straw nor let the oxen have it, and thus they allow our broadcloth manufacture to be trodden under the foot of the foreigner.

There is another peculiarity of the wool trade, to which at the opening of the year, it might be proper to allude—the price of wool to day compared with the price of a year ago. In the Eastern market it is 10 cents less, while the Western wool-grower wants about the same. The wool-grower's ideas are based upon a 11 cent and 10 per cent ad valorem duty. The Eastern dealer however high and wild he may occasionally be, will always have to return to the stern reality of the case and be governed by the wants and prospects of the manufacturer, who also, in turn will have to be governed by the wants and means to purchase of the consumer, one of whom is the wool-grower himself. But this is a very reverse position in which to place the wool dealer, he cannot buy in the West and sell his wool here without a serious loss he cannot satisfy the Western dealer by selling his wool on commission for there is involved a serious loss

SPECIE STATISTICS FROM A. D. 12 TO 1868—THE INVENTION OF CREDIT, &C.

WASHINGTON, January 9.

DIRECTOR Delmar has compiled the following table from various authorities, showing the amount of specie existing in Europe from Anno Domini 12, and in Europe and America from Anno Domini 1616 to the present time. The amounts are in millions of pounds sterling in Anno Domini 1600, and afterwards in millions of dollars

Table with 4 columns: Year, Authorities, Year, Authorities. Rows list years from 14 to 1600 with corresponding authorities like Jacob, Tooka, Gerboux, Humboldt, etc.

The following relate to gold coin only:

After the Augustan era the product of the European mines failed, and the stock of coin gradually fell until the ninth century, each step of its fall being marked by the greater poverty and social degradation of the people, until at last, such was the scarcity of coin, human beings in Britain were made a legal tender by law at specified rates.

This dearth of the precious metals contributed largely towards establishing the dark ages. Out of these depths arose two great modern institutions, the mercantile theory and credit, the one a palliative, the other a cure.

No increase to the stock of coin occurred until after the discovery of America, but the invention of paper credit largely alleviated the prevailing misery.

This invention is due to the Jews, who, in 1160, introduced bills of exchange and who were the only persons from the institution of the canon law against the taking of interest for loans of money to the sixteenth century, who, in Western Europe, durst make a business of giving credit.

The same people established the first banks in Europe. That of Venice was established in 1157, that of Genoa in 1245 that of Barcelona in 1401, and that of Genoa in 1407.

The mines of Potosi were opened in 1545—but it was not until near the seventeenth century that the stock of coin sensibly increased.

The taking of interest was totally forbidden in England until 1671 and the device of extending credit by means of endorsement was not practised until a century later, when it was introduced from Holland.

The stock of coin steadily increased until 1827 when it reached its highest point, and then declined until the opening of the Pacific coast mines in 1843, when it again increased, passing in 1863 its greatest previous height, and attaining in 1867 the enormous sum of two thousand six hundred millions of dollars.

MAIL SERVICES.—An English paper says:—The

British mail packets of the Cunard line will, after the 1st January, proceed invariably to New York direct, instead of alternately to New York direct and to Boston by way of Halifax. In addition to this line of packets, steam vessels belonging to the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, will, from the same date, convey mails weekly from Queenstown to New York, and steam vessels belonging to the North German Lloyd of Bremen, will convey mails weekly from Southampton to New York, under contracts with the Postmaster-General. The following are the official arrangements for the despatch of mails to the United States after the end of next year.

Table with 5 columns: Day of Departure from London, By what Despatch, Time of Despatch, Port of Embarkation, Line & Packets by which Mails will be conveyed. Rows include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

All letters to be addressed to the United States will be forwarded in the first mail despatch after such letters are posted unless specially directed to be otherwise sent. Letters, &c. marked to be forwarded by any particular vessel will be so forwarded.

The mails for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda and Newfoundland, which have hitherto been conveyed to Halifax by the Cunard packet proceeding to Boston, will henceforth be conveyed from Queenstown to Halifax by a separate packet, sailing on every alternate Sunday as at present.

GLASGOW IRON.

A FIERCE cycle of six prosperous years, we have had one year without buoyancy in the Iron trade. When we reflect on the high price of Corn, arising from a deficient harvest over a great portion of the world, and the disorganised state of the Cotton trade—the most important branch of enterprise in the United Kingdom—the cause of the present depression in Iron is sufficiently explained. According to the Iron masters' returns, the quantity of Pig Iron produced in 1867 is 1,031,000 tons, showing an increase of 37,000 tons, when compared with last year. The deliveries by railways, the shipments, foreign and coastwise, combined with the local consumption, are 1,068,000 tons, and show a falling off, when compared with the preceding year, of 63,000 tons. The stock of Pig Iron in Scotland is 473,000 tons, as undernoted,\* thus exhibiting a decrease of 37,000 tons as compared with 1866. During the year the price has fluctuated from 51s. 6d.—the lowest point to which it fell in July—to 55s. 6d.—the highest attained in October—giving an average for the year of 53s. 6d. per ton. The malleable Iron works, the foundries, and shipbuilding yards, have felt increasing languor. Next year will surely manifest a healthier condition in the Cotton trade, and we may reasonably expect a lower range of prices for Grain. Should these anticipations be realised, there is no doubt the Iron trade will show an improvement.

Net cash average price of mixed numbers per ton, delivered free on board at Glasgow:—Average price of the year, 1867, 53s. 6d. Average price of bar iron in 1867, £7 2s. 6d. Price of pig iron in 1810, £9 5s.; 1815, £7 15s.; 1820, £7; 1825, £11; 1830, £5; 1835, £4 15s.; 1840, £3 15s. Production in 1783, 1500 tons; 1805, 9000 tons; 1820, 20,000 tons; 1825, 29,000 tons; 1839, 137,000 tons. Production in 1867, per makers' returns, 1,002,000 tons; Carron make, computed at 29,000 tons; stock on hand, 31st December, 1866, 510,000 tons; total, 1,041,000 tons. Shipments (foreign), 538,364 tons; shipments (coastwise), 254,313 tons; forwarded per railways, 54,461 tons; consumed in local foundries, 264,072 tons; consumed in malleable iron works, 155,190 tons; total, 1,068,000 tons. Stock in warehouse-keepers' and makers' stores, 31st December, 1867, (including Carron) 473,000 tons. Furnaces in blast on 31st December, 1867, 112; make in 1867, 1,031,000 tons; shipments and home consumption in 1867, 1,068,000 tons; stock on 31st December, 1867, 473,000 tons. Present price of bar, £6 15s to £7 5s per ton, plates, £8 10s; rails, £6 to £7; railway chairs, £3 12s 6d to £4; cast iron pipes, £4 15s to £6; N. 1 Gertsberrie, 60s 6d; M. N. G. M. B. Warrants, 52s; No. 1 Eglington, 54s 6d; No. 1 Dalmeilington, 53-6d; No. 1 Gleargarnock, 57s; No. 1 Coltness, 59s; No. 1 Calder, 58s 6d.

\* Messrs. Connal's stores, Dec. 26, 1867, 209,140 tons; Dec. 25, 1866, 306,557 tons.  
Fish and Clyde Canal Company's stores, Dec. 26, 1867, 16,904 tons; Dec. 26, 1866, 23,952 tons.  
In makers' hands, as per their return, Dec. 26, 1867, 161,956 tons; Dec. 26, 1866, 94,991 tons.  
The Irons Company declining to furnish returns, their stock is estimated (and their make at 29,000 tons for the year), Dec. 26, 1867, 96,000 tons; Dec. 26, 1866, 59,000 tons.  
Dec. 26. Thomas Thorburn.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN AN EXPRESS CASE.—In January, 1866, Edward H. Buckland & Co., of Springfield, Mass., delivered a case of pistols, valued at four hundred and twelve dollars, to the Adams' Express Company, to be sent to a firm in Vicksburg, Miss. While on the way to that city in charge of the company the pistols were lost by the blowing up of a Mississippi steamer. Claim was made for the value of the pistols, but refused by the express company, on the ground that the terms of the receipt given at the time the goods were received by the company exonerated it from dangers arising from river navigation and st-am. Suit was brought before the Superior Court on the ground that the company was a common carrier, and the Court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, but the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which has now sustained the decision and made declaration in fact that express companies are common carriers, and are responsible for the safety of goods which they are paid to transport.

SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS GOING TO BRITISH INDIA.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the English Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, letters were received from various cotton planters, superintendents, and overseers in the United States, who are desirous of removing to India and other British possessions, or any cotton growing country where their services can be appreciated and employed. They were represented to be gentlemen of intelligence, integrity, and probity, well versed in the cultivation of cotton, to which they have been devoted for years, and many during the whole of their lives. It was stated that thousands of citizens, planters in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere, are compelled by ruin and bankruptcy thus to remove to distant countries, where their experience and enterprise may find a due return. A similar communication addressed to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, has been received from the British Legation, Washington, in which the writer, thirty-six years of age, who owned a tobacco and wheat farm in North Carolina, and a cotton plantation in Mississippi, states that he is familiar with the character of the soil of each of the Southern States, and with the mode of cultivation best suited to the different kinds. He expresses his conviction that with five or six experienced Southern "overseers," from clay, sandy, lime, and alluvial lands, and with a supply of the most approved seeds, and patterns of the best implements, he could greatly increase the quantity of cotton or tobacco in any district not too large for such a force.

WATER IN MANUFACTURES.

WE take the following well considered remarks from the last number of the United States Economist:—

We do not think our manufacturers attach sufficient importance to the character of the water they use in their processes. In many branches of manufacturing the elements of the water used have a most important bearing upon the perfection of the product. It is a well-known fact that certain localities are famous for the excellence of certain goods produced there. This peculiarity prevails more perhaps in England and on the continent of Europe than in the United States. It is well known, for instance, that the cloths produced in the West of England much excel in purity, dye and softness of finish, those made in Yorkshire, though the same materials be used in each case. The difference arises from the superior cleansing qualities of the Western waters. The ales of Burton-on-Trent have a world-wide notoriety. The same ingredients are used at Burton have been employed elsewhere in England, and we believe also in the United States, but the water being different, the beverage has proved far inferior to the Burton brewing. We have heard of a leather manufacturer in the North of England, whose sole leather was so acceptable that ultimately his entire product was taken by the London market. Thinking that by removing 300 miles nearer the metropolis, he could save the heavy expense of transportation, the manufacturer established works within a few miles of London, taking with him his principal workmen, and preparing his leather in precisely the same manner as in the North. Within twelve months his leather lost its reputation, and when it was too late he found that he had overlooked the virtues of the Northern water. France enjoys an unequalled reputation for the delicacy of its dyes in fabrics. This monopoly is frequently attributed to certain supposed peculiarities in the atmosphere; but the probability is that it arises rather from certain qualities in the water, which prepares the fabrics for receiving the coloring better than any other.

Now, when it is considered that all water has certain mineral or other elements, derived from the spring whence it is derived or the river bed over which it flows, it is easily seen that an examination of these constituents is of the utmost consequence in ascertaining the adaptation of a given stream for a manufacture to be conducted upon it.

Before a manufacturer builds a mill he should ascertain whether the water he should have to use in the contemplated locality corresponds in its elements with that used by manufacturers who have acquired eminence from certain excellencies attributable to their water. There ought to be no difficulty in ascertaining the exact composition of the water used in celebrated localities, and this being done, it but remains for those contemplating the building of works upon a certain stream to ascertain whether the water corresponds. An analysis of the most successful waters would probably be found serviceable also in suggesting the addition of ingredients to waters now in use, but lacking certain requisite qualities. We cannot but think that the application of a very moderate amount of chemistry by manufacturers, in some such way as we have suggested, would tend very materially to promote their success.

A Quebec paper says:—We are indebted to C. R. Coker, Esq., Lloyds' Surveyor at this port, for the following statement of ships built and launched during 1866-67, and those now in course of construction in the several ship yards of Quebec and Levis:—

VESSELS LAUNCHED AT QUEBEC, 1867.

Builders.	Name of Vessel.	Tons
W. H. Baldwin	New Dominion	1298
N. Rosa	Luxembourg	864
Valin & Dugal	Aldershot	1312
H. Dubord	Algonquin	1499
"	Modesty	979
P. V. Valin	Oriental	656
"	Martinique	407
"	Rivoli	400
J. Gilmour	Curlow	7224
Charland & Co.	Avon	1028
"	Undaunted	866
"	Beaver	181
Samson Bros.	Stag	1124
"	Secret	416
Dunn & Samson	Pladda	1270
Gingras & Son	Westminster	1484
"	Aleppo	673
"	Coriscan	677
"	Muscatel	94
T. H. Oliver	Ravensoliff	472
McKay & Warner	Cavaliar	288
"	Otonabee	226
"	Aurora	224
"	Marie Annette	227
"	New Dominion	25
N. Rosa	B'n	200

VESSELS BUILDING FOR 1868.

Builders.	Progress.	Tons.
W. H. Baldwin	Framed	1250
Dunn & Samson	Planking	1350
Charland & Co.	"	1160
M. Rosa	Planked	250
Valin & Dugal	"	380
Gingras & Son	Framing	140
E. W. Sewell	Framed	230
Charland & Co.	Planked	850
P. V. Valin	Framed	1250
"	"	750
McKay & Warner	Framing	400
"	"	760

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR 1867.

THE World says:—We have compiled from our files, as is our usual custom, the foreign port arrivals for the year 1867, distinguishing the flag under which they sail, and designating them as to class. The table does not in reality show the actual nationality of the vessels, as during the war a great number of American vessels obtained foreign (mostly English) registers, and, of course, are compelled to sail under British colors now; but it will be pleasing to the shipping interest, as it is to us, to know that the arrivals of American bottoms are steadily increasing. We give the table as below:

Nationality.	Strs.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	1867	1864
American	204	263	344	446	547	1804
British	353	131	34	886	367	2111
Bremen	49	30	97	4	...	180
Hamburg	42	24	20	10	...	96
Italian	1	25	47	1	...	74
Norwegian	8	41	18	...	...	67
Russian	6	38	22	1	...	67
Danish	14	26	1	...	...	41
French	28	1	3	7	1	40
Dutch	1	7	21	3	...	32
Swedish	2	11	16	...	...	29
Spanish	1	7	18	...	...	26
Portuguese	2	2	9	6	19	19
Oldenburg	2	2	16	1	15	15
Austrian	2	9	4	...	...	8
Argentine	1	7	...	...	...	8
Mecklenburg	7	1	...	...	...	8
Brazilian	1	5	2	...	...	5
Haytian	1	...	...	...	...	5
Venezuelian	...	...	...	...	...	5
Russian	1	1	2	...	...	4
Hanoverian	2	1	1	...	...	4
Holstein	3	...	...	...	...	3
Mexican	3	...	...	...	...	3
Greek	2	...	...	...	...	2
Lubeck	1	1	...	...	...	2
Dominican	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chilian	1	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	678	473	1020	1672	933	4676

MAINE RAILROADS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Augusta, Me., says that during the past season several important surveys have been made of proposed routes, and the work of building has commenced. Probably the most important scheme that will engage the attention of the incoming Legislature will be that of consolidating and uniting in one corporation the Maine Central and Portland and Kennebec roads, which for two winters past has been attempted without success. A petition will be presented by the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, asking that an act passed Feb. 20, 1866, authorizing the city of Bangor to loan its credit to the company, may be so modified as to limit the lien or security to be made or given to that city for the loan authorized by the act to a mortgage lien or security on the railway and franchise of the company between Bangor and Winn; also for an extension of time for the completion of the road from Bangor to a point ten miles above Milford depot. Application will be made for the charter of a railroad company to build a railroad or connect with the railroad now built or contemplated so as to connect Rockland with Bangor by rail. This will command the traffic on the Penobscot river and bay, either by supplying the needed links in case the Belfast and Moosehead road shall be built, or by running the whole distance, and thus afford to Belfast railroad communication with both Bangor and Rockland. The road from Bath to Rockland will complete the shore road, so as to form a continuous line of railroad from Boston to Bangor. The Kennebec and Wiscasset Railroad Company will apply for authority to make its western terminus and connections with the Portland and Kennebec or Somerset and Kennebec roads at some point northward of Richmond, its present limit. A petition will be presented for the revival of an act incorporating a horse railroad company from the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to different state and iron works in Piscataquis county.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.—On Wednesday next the Act passed in August last (80th and 31st of Victoria, cap. 124), to amend the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, will come into force, and will apply to any ship which belongs to the United Kingdom, and is absent therefrom at the time when the Act comes into operation, when such ship has returned to the United Kingdom. Rules and regulations are to be made by the Board of Trade as to the medical stores, including a supply of lime or lemon juice and other anti-scorbutics. A penalty of £20 may be inflicted for selling medicines of a bad quality. Whenever it is shown that any seaman or apprentice is ill through the neglect of the master or owner in the supply of food, accommodation, medicine, &c., the wages a seaman is paid by such master or owner, but where a seaman is incapable of performing his duty through his own wilful act or default, the wages to become forfeited. On board British ships a seaman or apprentice is to have a space appropriated for his use on deck of not less than 72 cubic feet and 12 superficial feet. Medical inspectors are to be appointed at ports, &c. Offences committed by British subjects are to be dealt with by the Courts having the ordinary jurisdiction. The harbour-master at Holyhead may be appointed a justice of the peace within the limits within which he is empowered to act in harbour matters, and to exercise the jurisdiction of a stipendiary magistrate, notwithstanding he may not be qualified by estate to be a justice of the peace.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a statement of the destination, quality and value of the Petroleum exported from Philadelphia during the year 1867, also a comparison with previous years:

Table with columns: Gallons, Value. Rows include Great Britain, Antwerp, France, Bremen, Hamburg, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Sweden, Rotterdam, Italy, West Indies, and a Total for 1867 and 1868.

IRON ORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior Mining News gives the following as the approximate amount of ores mined in the Marquette district for the year 1867:

Table with columns: Mines, Tons. Rows include Jackson, Lake Superior, Cleveland, Pitts and Lake Angelina, New York, Washington, New England, Marquette, Edward, Iron Mountain, Chalmers, and a Total.

MR. A. T. STEWART'S NEW PALACE.—The Cornells are erecting the iron columns for the second story of the vast warehouse which is to cover the block bounded by Broadway, Ninth and Tenth Streets, and Fourth Avenue, of an area of 280 x 200 feet.

CHANGES IN THE ROUTES OF TRADE.—A writer in the New York Times has the following in regard to a prospective change in the course of the traffic of the great North-west:

"A change in the course of the trade of the North-west regions, which lie within two or three hundred miles of the western extremity of Lake Superior, is soon to take place. Grain and other produce which, so far, has gone on its way to the markets of the East down the Mississippi River, and South by railroad, will soon find its way up to Lake Superior, and then be shipped to the East by the lake vessels, steam and sail.

"The distance from St. Paul, which is our railroad centre, to the lake is about 130 miles only, to St. Louis it is about 800 miles by river, and to Chicago by rail about 600 miles; from the western end of Lake Superior it is about the same distance to New York by water that it is from Chicago to that city by lake and canal and the Hudson. The lake freight is the same. This makes it plain that this change in our trade is to take place.

"The cheapest course is, in this case, sure to take the trade. Bulky commodities, like corn and wheat, feel the effect of so small a sum as one cent on a bushel, and the route which gives even that small economy is the one which will be chosen. In this case the difference will amount to nearly thirty cents the bushel of wheat over any other route, as any one can see by making the calculation.

"A few years ago Minnesota and North-western Wisconsin were without inhabitants, last year with a short crop they exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Good judges say that the annual exports of the North-west will amount to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat five years hence. All of which, probably, will be sent down the lakes.

"The wheat of Minnesota, ripening during a season of great heat, in an atmosphere free from moisture, is superior to any grown elsewhere in our country; its flour will bear carriage by sea to the warmest latitudes, thus it will be in great request for your city flouring mills. These facts about the quality of our grains are not generally known.

"Messrs. Thompson & Scott of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other capitalists in Philadelphia and elsewhere, foreseeing the great value of the franchises of the Mississippi River and Lake Superior Railroad, which leads from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, and is to become a great trunk line, have undertaken to construct it, and now are driving the work on it energetically.

"The same gentlemen, it is said, have become interested in the site of the city, which will be the lake port for the great commerce of the region in question, and also of the commerce which in time will grow out of the settlement of the vast and fertile British American possessions, watered by the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, and that of the East Indies, which will traverse the continent over the North Pacific Railroad."

EMIGRATION RETURNS.—The following is a comparative statement, showing the arrival and destination of emigrants at Hamilton Agency for the month ending 31st December, 1867:—

Table with columns: Country, Total, Destination (Canada, U. States). Rows include English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Norwegians, Americans, Swedes, Bohemians, Hollanders, and a Total for corresponding month 1866.

AN UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION.—The Alta California has the following:—

"Probably the most unfortunate water speculation in California has been that of the Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company which has seventy-five miles of main ditch, and two hundred and fifty miles of branches; the whole work having been constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1863, the gross receipts were \$30,000; in 1864, \$75,000; in 1865, \$55,000; in 1866, \$40,000; and in 1867, somewhat less than in 1866. A considerable portion of those gross receipts go towards expenses, leaving so little that the property is assessed at only \$25,000. Yet this ditch is well located, and has in general been well managed. Not less than \$50,000,000 have been washed out with its assistance, and a placer district that was once rich, twenty-five miles square, depends upon it exclusively for water. It has, however, been very unfortunate in its litigation, in which it has spent not less than \$250,000, and it has suffered severely by some very unjust decisions. About \$125,000 of San Francisco capital were invested in this ditch. All the ditch property in the State is depreciating, and it seems hard that the most productive camp should not be able to pay common prices for water."

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS IN FRANCE.—M Arman, deputy in the French Legislative Body, and ship-builder, was recently condemned by the Tribunal of Commerce to pay a sum of 1,945,000f to the Atlantic Shipbuilding Company on account of two monitors the latter had constructed for the former. He has appealed to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine against the execution of the judgment, on the grounds that the French Government had forbidden the departure of the two vessels in question, supposing them to be destined for the Republics of Chili and Peru. The company, however, maintained that it had executed its engagements in completing the vessels and in delivering them to M. Arman, and that it had not to concern itself with the manner in which they were to be transferred to the parties by whom they had been ordered from M. Arman. The court took that view of the case, and confirmed the previous judgement ordering M. Arman also to pay the costs of the appeal.

RECEIVERS OF A RAILROAD NOT COMMON CARRIERS.—The Burlington (Vt) Free Press reports the particulars and decision of a railroad case, in which the receivers of the Vermont Central Railroad were sued as common carriers to recover the value of a car load of hay which was destroyed by fire while in their custody. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants agreed to carry the hay at a certain price, he furnishing box cars with covering to them, that the cars were furnished and the hay loaded. Before reaching St. Albans the defendants were notified that the hay was very near the engine and in danger of being destroyed by fire therefrom, but no heed was given to the notice, and the hay was burnt from that cause. The defendants denied their liability—that they are common carriers—or that they are trustees of, or are, in fact, the Vermont Central Railroad; but said that they are the receivers of the road, appointed such by the Court, were therefore officers of the Court, and, being such, they do not assume the duties and responsibilities of common carriers, and cannot be held liable as such. The Court sustained this view of the case, and ordered a verdict entered for the defendants.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CROP.—The St. Louis Democrat has compiled the following statement of the tobacco crop in Missouri it is reported to be from 12,300 to 15,300 hogheads. This is far beyond an average crop, but it is said that the quality of the tobacco is unusually good. In Virginia the crop has fallen off one-third. It is reported at 70,000,000 lbs., but it is the best ever made as respects quality. In some counties of North Carolina lands which had previously been devoted to tobacco were this year planted with cotton. The yield for that State is 35,000,000 lbs. The yield for Maryland is placed at 25,800,000 lbs. Tennessee at 33,500,000, Kentucky at 61,000,000, Texas at 50,000, Alabama at 27,000, Arkansas at 1,700,000, Florida and Georgia each 60,000, Louisiana at 40,000, South Carolina at 35,000, and the Northern States at 52,150,000.

PORK PACKING IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SEASON.—The great bulk of packing this season has been completed and estimates of the year's business already made show a material decline, as had been anticipated. The Cincinnati Price Current of January 1 gives a statement of returns from all the principal packing places in the west, which foot up as follows:—

Table with columns: Packed to date, Estimate for season, Total last year. Values: 577,700, 701,012, 623.

The season closes much earlier than usual.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is in fair supply, and there is no difficulty in discounting good paper at 7 to 9 per cent. discount through the banks, and from 10 per cent. upwards on the street. Sterling Exchange is steady at 110 to 110 1/2 for Bank 60-day Drafts.

Gold in New York has fluctuated considerably since our last report. The upward movement continued, and on Tuesday 142 was reached. It afterwards fell off somewhat, but the tendency on the whole is still upward.

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

Table with columns: Bank on London, Private, Gold Drafts on New York, Gold in New York, Silver. Values: 170 to 170 1/2, 111, None, 100, 1-10 dis., 150, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table listing various dry goods companies and their names, such as Baker, Popham & Co., Kallins, James, & Co., Clark, J. A. T. & Co., etc.

TRADE continues in the same inanimate state that it has existed for the past few weeks, and without any prospect of amendment for some considerable time to come. A depressed feeling is very prevalent, and nothing exists to warrant very brilliant hopes in the immediate future. There is no change to note in prices, as there is no trade to test them.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table listing various grocery companies and their names, such as Baldwin, C. H., & Co., Cameron & Ross, Chapman, Evans & Tyles, etc.

THE business of the past week offers little or nothing worthy of special remark. Inactivity is the prevailing feature, and in the absence of transactions other than merely retail amounts, prices remain unchanged, and to a considerable extent are only nominal.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table listing various hardware companies and their names, such as Crathorn & Caverhill, Evans & Evans, Gooding, John Henry, etc.

THERE is still very little doing, and we have no change whatever to make in our price list. In spite the quotations during the coming season will depend somewhat on the continuance of the combination now existing among the iron masters. Should that agreement terminate, competition between the manufacturers will probably lead to prices lower even than present rates.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Table listing various leather companies and their names, such as Black & Locke, Bryson, Campbell, Gooding, W. S., & Co., etc.

SINCE our last report there has been a little increased inquiry for stock, and sales have been slightly augmented; yet there is no great demand and probably will not be this present month.

SPANISH SOLE.—Stocks not excessive; receipts limited, sales moderate, prices steady.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Scarce and wanted.

HARNASS.—Very quiet; stocks low; receipts trifling; no sales of consequence reported.

WAXED UPPER.—No great demand; purchasers anticipating lower prices. To effect sales some reduction would be necessary.

KIP.—No inquiry whatever.

BUFF AND PEBBLE.—Stocks are fair; sales only moderate, prime stock only in demand.

PATENT AND ENAMEL.—A little more inquiry for light stock, particularly of the latter, at about recent rates.

CALFSKINS.—Still very quiet,

**SPLITS**—Light are in demand, but prices of all descriptions are less firm.

**SHEEPSKINS**.—Some call for light.

**HIDES**.—Green are selling on the market at 8c. silver.

**THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

Ames, Millard & Co.  
Brown & Childs  
Hunter, Duffy & Johnson.  
Linton & Cooper.  
Mullary & Donovan.

McLaren, W. & Co.  
Po Inau, James, & Co.  
Rolland, G.  
Smith & Cochrane.  
Smith & Edminson.

**QUIETNESS** prevails at present, manufacturers preparing to get their stock ready for the spring trade. This may be looked for about the latter end of February, when business will probably be apt to exceed the average. Prices are firm and show no tendency to lower rates.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Black & Locke.  
Buck, Robertson & Co.  
Cameron & Ross.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Crowford, James.

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

**FLOUR**.—We have to note a week of unusual stagnation, even for this season of the year. The advance of last week drove the few buyers disposed to stock up from the market, and for some days past operations have been confined to occasional purchases of single hundreds or broken lots for immediate use. Some concession has been made without leading to business, while some holders continue firm at the full rates of last week, anticipating a speedy revival of demand and a further advance than yet attained. It is to be observed that, notwithstanding the outcry of scarcity, receipts continue in excess of the current demand, gradually swelling the previous heavy stocks, so that unless relieved by shipping to Britain, there seems no good reason to anticipate any advance of note, at least for some time to come. We quote Extras and Fancies unchanged, either in demand or value. Supers are, on the whole, slightly lower, and to effect sales to any extent further concessions would be necessary. We quote \$7.50 to \$7.55 for ordinary, and \$7.65 to \$7.65, according to sample, for choice. No. 2 and the lower grades are pretty much in single hands, and held for relatively high prices. We quote limited sales at the ranges given for the several grades. **Bags**.—Rates obtained are somewhat various, according to circumstances. Most transactions are at \$3.60 to \$3.70 for choice and strong. The demand is trifling, and supplies chiefly from the local mill.

**GRAIN**.—Wheat.—Arrivals are very small, and mostly on millers' account. The few cars placed during the week have been at \$1.70, which may still be considered ruling rate, though there is now no anxiety to buy except at some concession. **Pease**.—Have become scarce, and the little in first hands are held for an advance; 92½c per 60 lbs. would be given for export, but in view of scarcity, holders are firm at 95c to 97½c. **Oats**.—Have further advanced, and are active at 45c to 46c. **Barley**.—May also be quoted higher; 90c to \$1 being the ruling rate for ordinary to choice.

**PROVISIONS**.—Pork.—Continues without notable change. **Mess** meets a fair consumptive demand at \$18.50 to \$19 according to quantity, &c. Other goods continue somewhat irregular. **Hogs** continue to arrive freely, and the demand which is purely for local market use, is barely adequate to absorb receipts, and former rates, though pretty well maintained, are somewhat difficult to secure, as owing to general unavailability of quality, much trouble and labour in dividing and selecting to meet the wants of the several buyers, is found necessary. **Butter**.—The demand has entirely subsided except for single packages of choice for family use, and rates of ordinary are now purely nominal. Receipts continue heavy, and there being no opening for ordinary in any of the ordinary markets, a decline seems imminent. **Lard** is dull at 9½c to 9½c, single packages going at 10c.

**ASHES**.—Continue dull and dragging at former rates.

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

Flour, Superior Extra	Average Prices on											
	Thurs.	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Flour, Superior Extra	8 11	8 13	8 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12
Extra	8 02	8 03	8 03	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02	8 02
Fancy	6 65	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63	7 63
Superfine	7 05	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10
No. 2	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67	6 67
Flour, 100 lbs.	3 67	3 70	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67
Oatmeal, 500 lbs	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52
Wheat, U. C. Spring	1 68	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83
Barley, per 42 lbs.	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
Oats, per 24 lbs.	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44

**ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.**

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Atkins, Thomas	Owen Sound	G. J. Gale.
Brickell, Robt.	Hope	E. A. Macnachten
Curtis, Don Carlos	Belleville	George Vair.
Fenton, David	Brantford	John Lynch
Heroux, Mrs. Olive	St. Isidore	T. Sauvageau
Hiscott, Edward	St. Catherine's	W. A. Mittleberger
Hopkins, Samuel	Montreal	Jas. P. Clark.
Loughhead, George	Vibion Township	John Lynch
McDonald, Donald	Kingston	M. C. Wright
McLennan, Alex.	Stratford	Thos. Miller
McNaughton & Brown	Montreal	T. S. Brown
Matchett, N. C.	Lindsay	S. C. Wood.
Martin, W. H.	Brantford	A. M. Smith.
Palin, Narcisse	St. Catharines	T. Sauvageau.
Rice, W. H. & Son	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
Shields, James	Smith Falls	G. M. Cossett.
Shields, Charles	Smith Falls	R. M. Watson.
Strickland, R. P.	Lenoxyville	John Whyte.
Vanater, John	London	Thos. Miller.
Whitney, David	Murray	E. A. Macnachten
Winter, George	Brantford	A. W. Smith.

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.**

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Barron, James L.	St. Marys	March 28
Polley, John	Bartie	" 11
Harrison, Henry	St. Catharines	" 26
Nivin, Wm. & Co.	Montreal	" 20
Roblin, M. C.	Wyoming	" 13
Stewart, R. A.	South Monaghan Tp.	" 16
Wainright, John	Jobourg	" 16

**WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.**

DEPRANDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Henry Duffin, Toronto	Childs & Hamilton	Jan. 7
Jas. Alex. Ovas, Barrie	Childs & Hamilton	Dec. 24
J. M. Thornton, Hamilton	Provincial Insurance Co.	Jan. 8

**HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.**

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Jan. 3, 1868:

Commodity	Price
Land, Pr. Bonded in US dollars	\$3.50 per 100 lbs.
Butter, Yellow, Kags and thins	5.63 do
Cheese, American	3.10 do
Hams, American, in casks, Sugar Cured	4.83 do
Pork, mess in bbls	4.83 do
Bacon, clear and unsmoked, in boxes	1.78½ do
Beef, mess, in bbls	0.48 do
Beans, White, Egg and Marrow	5.7½ do
Peas	5.7½ do
Onions	5.7½ do
Corn, Yellow, Round	46 do
Oats	46 do
Hay, Shipping Stuff	87½ do
Oil, Petroleum	3.89 do
Tallow	1.49½ do
Flour, Superior	6.44 do
Flour, Extra	3.00 do
Flour, Fancy	1.18 per 1000 ft.
Flour, Superfine	do
Flour, No. 2	do
Flour, 100 lbs.	do

Commodity	Price
100 lbs.	\$15.00 to 15.50 do.
100 lbs.	15.50 to 17.00 do.
100 lbs.	20.00 to 21.00 do.
100 lbs.	15.00 to 15.50 do.
100 lbs.	14.00 to 15.00 do.
100 lbs.	22.00 to 23.00 per bbl.
100 lbs.	13.00 to 14.00 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	15.00 to 16.00 per bbl.
100 lbs.	7.00 to 7.50 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	5.00 to 5.75 per bbl.
100 lbs.	6.0 to 8.00 per bbl.
100 lbs.	1.75 to 2.00 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	2.75 to 3.00 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	2.75 to 3.00 per bale.
100 lbs.	4.75 to 6.00 per bale.
100 lbs.	44c to 50c per galn in tin.
100 lbs.	\$11.75 to \$12.00 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	\$2.00 to 2.25 per 100 lbs.
100 lbs.	\$2.00 to 2.25 per 1000 ream.
100 lbs.	\$2.00 to 2.25 per 1000 ream.

In fair request. 70c to 75c. Abundant.

**STOCK MARKET.**

Bank	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal	125 a 127	120½ a 130
Bank of B. N. & C.	104 a 102	Books closed.
Commercial Bank	35 a 36	29 a 31
City Bank	93½ a 106½	99 a 100
Banque du Peuple	107½ a 108	107½ a 00
Molson's Bank	110½ a 111	111 a
Ontario Bank	90 a 98½	96 a 99
Bank of Toronto	110 a 112	108 a 111
Quebec Bank	98½ a 99½	99 a 100
Bank Nationale	105½ a 107½	109 a 110
Fore Bank	80 a 82	80 a 82
Banque Jacques Cartier	105 a 107½	105½ a 107
Eastern Townships Bank	95 a 97	95 a 96
Merchants Bank	107 a 108	105 a 105½
Union Bank	100½ a 101½	100½ a 101½
Mechanics Bank	97 a 98	97½ a —
Royal Canadian Bank	53 a 55	54 a 55
Bank of Commerce	100 a 101	100 a 100½

RAILWAYS.	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
G. T. R. of Canada	16 a 17	16 a 17
A. & St. Lawrence	16 a 17	16 a 17
G. W. of Canada	12 a 12½	12 a 12½
Do. preferential	72½ a 80	75 a 80

MINES, &c.	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Montreal Consols	\$2.00 a \$2.15	\$2.00 a \$2.25
Canada Mining Company	45 a 50	45 a 50
Huron Copper Bay	45 a 50	45 a 50
Lake Huron S. & C.	45 a 50	45 a 50
Quebec & L. S.	45 a 50	45 a 50
Great Telegraph Co.	35 a 131	33 a 133½
Montreal City Gas Company	136½ a 137½	137 a 137½
Passenger R. R. Co.	100 a 105	94½ a 101
Richelieu Navigation Co.	104½ a 105	104½ a 105
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	120 a 126	125 a 128
Montreal Elevating Company	100 a 102½	100 a 102½
British Colonial Steamship Co.	50 a 50	50 a 50
Canada Glass Company	95 a 98	95 a 98

BONDS.	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Government Debentures, 5 p.c. stg.	87½ a 88	88 a 88½
" " " " 6 p.c. " "	88 a 88½	88½ a 89
" " " " 6 p.c., 1878, stg.	100 a 101	100 a 101
" " " " 7 p.c., cy.	101 a 101½	101 a 101½
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents.	91 a 92½	91 a 92½
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents.	90½ a 91	90½ a 91
Montreal Harbor Bonds, 7 p.c.	102 a 103	102 a 103
Quebec City 6 per cents.	80 a 90	80 a 90
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	92½ a 90	90 a 95
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1872	93 a 95	93 a 95
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	90 a 91	90 a 91
Champlain R. R., 6 per cents.	70 a 75	72½ a 77½
County Debentures	80 a 85	80 a 85

EXCHANGE.	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank on London, 60 days	110 a 110½	110½ a 110½
Private do.	109 a 110	109½ a 110
Private, with documents	109 a 109½	109 a 109½
Bank on New York	29 a 30	25 a 25½
Private do.	29 a 30	25 a 25½
Gold Drafts do.	par.	par.
Silver	4½ a 4¾	4¾ a 4¾
Gold in New York	139½ a 00	134½ a 00

**CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.**

LONDON, Dec. 28th, 1867.

Government Securities.	Price
British Columbia 6 p. c. 31st Dec, 1872	100 to 104
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877	103 to 104
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	101 to 103
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	101 to 103
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July	89 to 91
Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock	89 to 91
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	102 to 104
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	102 to 104

RAILWAYS.	Price
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	58 to 55
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3 to 3½
Do preference	5 to 6
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	00 to 09
Grand Trunk of Canada	15½ to 16½
Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.	75 to 80
Do 1st preference bonds	40 to 45
Do 2nd preference bonds	32 to 34
Do 3rd preference stock	27 to 29
Do 4th preference stock	17 to 19
Great Western of Canada	103 to 100
Do 6 without option, 1873	98 to 100
Do 5½ do 1877-78	90 to 82
North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	79 to 81

BANKS.	Price
British North America	48 to 50 x d

MISCELLANEOUS.	Price
Atlantic Telegraph	42 to 45
Do do 8 per cents	88 to 92
British American Land	17 to 21
Canada Company	64 to 68
Colonial Securities Company	— to —
Canadian Loan and Investment	2 to 1 dis.
Hudson's Bay	15 to 15½
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.	— to ½ dis
Telegraph Con. & Maintenance (Lim.)	— to —
Do do	14 to 15
Vancouver Coal Company	4½ to 3½ dis

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Commodity	For the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.	From the 1st January to Jan. 14, 1868.	To corresponding period 1867.
Wheat, bushels	4,900	7,700	21,990
Flour, barrels	7,499	14,698	18,711
Corn, bushels	—	—	6,459
Oats, "	800	600	1,900
Peas, "	—	—	1,970
Barley, "	—	—	5,225
Rye, "	—	—	—
Butter, kegs	—	—	—
Cheese, boxes	1,000	1,619	798
Pork, barrels	—	—	—
Lard, "	122	222	168
Flour, kegs	251	293	430
High Wine & Whiskey	168	168	288

Exchange	London 60 days	Paris	New York
12½ to 12½ per cent. prem.	—	—	—
24½ to 24½ per cent. dis.	—	—	—
23 to 23 per cent. dis.	—	—	—
— to — per cent. prem.	—	—	—
— to — per cent. prem.	—	—	—

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JANUARY 16, 1868.

JAN. 11, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Spices, Tea, Tobacco, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Coffee, Leather, Butter, Fat, Soap, Boots, Shoes, and various Produce items.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Titled 'MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, Jan. 16.' Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

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

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

**CAMERON & BOSS,**  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION  
 MERCHANTS,  
 435 Commission Street,  
 MONTREAL,

Offer for Sale:

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

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

1-ly **CAMERON & BOSS.**

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS**

Nos 275 and 277 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL,

Have just received per late Steamers:

1,000 Pieces GREY COTTONS

1,000 Pieces WHITE COTTONS

1,000 Pieces PRINTS

50 Bales AMERICAN COTTON BAGS

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,**

Exchange Court,

1-ly MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Monnie and Co., Brandies,

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

1-ly

**TORONTO.**

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE.

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

Proprietors.

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

44

**J. GILLESPIE & CO.,**

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

39 Young Street, Toronto.

40-ly

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,  
 CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

42-3a

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

**100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.**

Price reduced to 27½ cents.

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

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

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,

42-ly

Toronto, Ont.

**WATCHES.**

**THOS. RUSSELL & SON,**

**WATCH MANUFACTURERS,**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Branch House—57 Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. Learmont, Agent, Montreal.

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

53-ly

**LYMAN & MACNAB,**

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

**SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**

25 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAB.

23-ly

**TORONTO.**

**BROWN'S BANK.**  
WALTER R. BROWN,  
80 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**TRANSACTS** a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.  
**REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS.**—The Royal Canadian Bank and all its Branches, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C., John Macdonald, M.P. P., Dun, Wiman & Co., W. C. Chewett, M.D., all of Toronto; Natl. Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes & Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers and R. G. Dun & Co., all of New York; American National Bank, Detroit; Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, England, and to his Solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto. 39-ly

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

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

**JOHN FISKEN & CO.,**  
**ROCK OIL**  
AND  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
13 Corn Exchange,  
**MONTREAL,**  
AND  
63 Yonge Street,  
**TORONTO.** 39-3m

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**  
Established 1831.  
**WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,** Manu-  
facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission  
Merchants, King Street, Toronto  
**WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE** 39-ly

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

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

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
Front and Yonge Streets,  
**TORONTO.** 25-ly

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

**TORONTO.**

**DRY GOODS.**

**A. E. McMASTER & BROTHER,**  
Importers of  
**BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS**  
And Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**CANADIAN FABRICS,**  
33 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square, }  
MANCHESTER, } ENGLAND.  
Alexandra Building, James Street, }  
LIVERPOOL, } 37-ly

**JOHN MACDONALD & CO.**  
**HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TORONTO.**

**DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,**

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

**THE LEADER.**  
**THE DAILY LEADER** is published  
every Morning at \$0.00 a year in advance.  
The **WEEKLY LEADER** is published every Friday  
at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected  
news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural  
Matter and Market Reports.

**THE PATRIOT,**  
Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in  
advance.  
**JOB PRINTING** executed in all its branches,  
**JAMES BEATY,**  
Proprietor,  
63 King Street East,  
Toronto. 42-ly

**STEAM CONECTIONARY WORKS.**  
Established 1854.  
**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**  
**EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.**

**WILLIAM HESSIN,**  
Manufacturer of  
**CONFECTIONARY & MEDICATED LOZENGES,**  
**COMFITS.**  
Manufactured by steam machinery. Warranted Pure.  
The Wholesale Trade supplied with  
Candied Lemon Peel, Candied Orange-Peel,  
Candied Citron Peel.  
This article guaranteed equal if not superior to  
English Peels.  
Very favourable terms offered to large buyers. 33-3m.

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

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

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

**HAMILTON.**

**D. McINNES & CO.,**

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.**

HAMILTON, Ontario.

**McINNES, CALDER & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,**

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

**SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

**CLOTHING,**

87 and 89 King Street East,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-ly

**YOUNG, LAW & CO.,**

HAMILTON,

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

**DRY GOODS,**

Including

**CANADIAN**

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

**DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.**

44

**G. H. FURNER & CO.,**

Importers of

**MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS,**

FELT HATS, MANTLES,

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

King Street,

HAMILTON.

44-ly

**MARTIN & FERGUSON**

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**

AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,

HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.

**J. W. FERGUSON.**

42-ly

**HAMILTON.**

**KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,**

Importers of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**

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

ALSO

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and General Groceries.

44-ly

**JAMES SIMPSON,**

**WHOLESALE GROCER,**

Market Square, Hamilton, Ont.

47-6m

**G. J. FORSTER & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,**

Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

**HARVEY STUART & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

**BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AND

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

44-ly

Hamilton, Ontario.

**PEBKINS & CLARK,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,

46-ly

Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

**SINGERS'**

**NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.**

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand.

46-ly

**EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,**

South Side King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

36-ly

**D. MOORE & CO.,**

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,

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

44-ly

**B. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,**

Agents for

**British and Canadian Manufacturers,**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario.

44-ly

**WOOL.**

**McKENZIE & McKAY,**

9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,

**WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,**

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

37-ly

**WOOL.**

**LONG & HISBY,**

**DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL**

42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to.

33-ly

**J. H. DAVIS & CO.,**

**WOOL DEALERS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,**

18 King Street East, Hamilton,

Next door to the Gore Bank.

**J. H. DAVIS.**

**H. BURKHOLDER.**

Cash Advances made on Consignments.

33-ly

**HAMILTON.**

**HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY.**

Manufacturers of the following Brands of Powder:

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

**CANNISTER POWDER,**

In half-pounds, pounds, and six pound cannisters, of

the following celebrated brands, D S, C R.

**EXTRA SPORTING AND DIAMOND GRAIN.**

Office No. 2 King Street,

Hamilton, Ontario.

**BENJAMIN CLARKE,**

44-3m

**JAMES WATSON,**

Secretary.

President.

**FOSTER & GALBRAITH,**

Manufacturers of

**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,**

HAMILTON, Ont.

44-ly

**W. H. GLASSCO,**

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

**HATS, FURS, &c.,**

46-ly

King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

**KINGSTON.**

**GROCERS—WHOLESALE.**

**GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

**GENERAL GROCERIES.**

Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large

stock of TEAS.

39-ly

**JOSEPH BAWDEN,**

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,** Solicitor of Patents of In-

vention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston

C.W.

47-ly

**LONDON—ONT.**

**ROWLAND & JOHNSON,**

**OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents**

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

**FREDERICK ROWLAND.**

43-ly

**JAMES JOHNSON,**

Sunnyside.

**FRED. ROWLAND,**

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-**

**CHANT.** Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,

Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon,

Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont.

43-ly

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**VICTORIA FOUNDRY,**

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

**STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c.,** in great

variety. Prices very low. Send for illustrated

Catalogue and Price List. Address,

**WILLIAM BUCK,** Victoria Foundry, Brantford.

43-ly

**BRANTFORD ENGINE**

**ENGINES**

OF ALL SIZES

UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE

STEAM SAW MILLS

**C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.**

42-ly

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

**E. S. HOWELL,**

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and

Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 24-ly



## OTTAWA.

## CANADA DOMINION STOCK.

ISSUE A OF \$1,500,000.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

## TENDERS

Will be received up to NOON, on the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868,

at MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, and St. JOHN, N.B., for the Stock to be issued under the authority of the Act passed at the present Session of the Parliament of Canada.

The Stock bears interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Payable Half-Yearly,

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF MARCH,

AND

THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER

Tenders will be received for the sum of \$100 or any multiple thereof. The Government will not bind itself to accept any Tender below par.

Printed forms of Tender, together with full information as to the character of the Stock and the terms and conditions of its issue, transfer and redemption, will be furnished at Ottawa at the Office of the Receiver General; at Halifax and St. John at the Office of the Dominion Paymasters; and at Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, at the Offices of the Bank of Montreal; also, at all other Offices of the said Bank in the Dominion.

A deposit of ten per cent. will require to be made within two days after the party tendering is advised that his Tender is accepted, and the remaining ninety per cent. must be paid on or before the SECOND day of MARCH, 1868.

No further issue will be made before the FIRST of JULY, 1868, except to such Companies as may be required to invest in Dominion Stock or Debentures, or to convert existing Loans and Obligations into stock

JOHN ROSE,

Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Treasury Board.

Ottawa, Jan. 11, 1868.

3 2w

## 6 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCK.

Transferable and Redeemable in Ten Years.

**HENRY GRIST**, Departmental Agent, OTTAWA, tenders his services to persons desirous of investing in this safe and saleable security. Parties remitting him before January 31st next, one-tenth of the sum they wish to invest, will receive by return of mail the receipt of the Government of the Dominion. The remainder must be paid before March 2nd, 1868. Full particulars on application.

Mr. Grist's charge is \$3.00, for sums under \$1,200, and one-quarter per cent. on larger amounts.

## REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Post Master General, Kingston.  
Hon. J. Carling, Min. Public Works, London.  
Wm. Wade, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank, Ottawa.  
John Langton, Esq., Auditor of the Dominion.  
W. C. Smilie, Esq., President British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 11, 1868.

3-2

**HENRY GRIST,**

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859.

## BOSTON.

W. C. WILLIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-  
PING AGENT, &c., No. 21 City Exchange,

BOSTON.

11

## ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

45-ly

ANDREWS, BELL &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,

LIVERPOOL.

42 1y.

## HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

**GEORGE J. PAYNE,**  
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL &amp; Co.

HOWLAND &amp; JOHNSON,

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

FREDERICK HOWLAND. JAMES JOHNSON,  
43-ly Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,  
Pot Barley, Barrel-Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,  
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 ly

JOHN B. CAMPBELL &amp; CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ANDERSON'S BUILDING,

(Old Merchants' Exchange.)

Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

JOHN B. CAMPBELL &amp; CO.,

Proprietors,  
Halifax.

17-ly

## OSHAWA.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

**THE** Subscriber has a limited quantity of  
Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.  
Address, EDWD. MIALL, JR.,  
24 Oshawa, C.W.

## ST. JOHN, N. B.

GUDLIP &amp; SNIDER,

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Refer to Bank of British North America. 6m-52

STEPHENSON &amp; MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour,  
Wool and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest  
market rates for such, and prompt returns made  
Drafts authorized

41-ly

No. 8 North Wharf,  
St. John, N.B.

THOMAS HOBSON &amp; CO.,

456 & 453, ST. PAUL, & 47, COMMISSIONERS STREET  
MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

**ATTEND** personally and promptly to  
the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,  
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.  
Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-  
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
will be given.

1-1y

HUGHES BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

491 ST. PAUL STREET.

53-1y

CANADA GLASS COMPANY,

(Limited)

MONTREAL,

And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.  
Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets,  
35-ly A. K. LUCAS, Secretary.

BUCK, ROBERTSON &amp; CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,  
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.

CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,

Opposite St. Ann's Market,

MONTREAL.

55-6-1a.

## PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of  
Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits con-  
signments. Best prices realized and cash advances  
made when necessary.

Good references given if required. 80-ly

## ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

**JOHN BOLTON,**  
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

## THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2 per Annum strictly in advance.

Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors.

Address all communications to

M. LONGMOORE &amp; CO.,

67 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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