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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

No. 21.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 375 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 33-ly

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPFEL,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
521, 523 & 525 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HAVE in stock and are receiving by
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz.—
Ardencoe, John Bull, Onida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrente; Trush, from Bordeaux; Courier du
Canada, from Marseilles; dit. from Havre, and Sea-
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations
of
TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES,
BRANDIES, &c. &c.,
to which they would call the attention of the trade.
Montreal, May 21, 1867. 1-ly

Established 1863.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
332, 334, & 336 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10 1

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

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

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

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

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

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, ROSEFIELD &
Co.—Machine, Sewing, and Linnen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c., &c.
W. HUNNELL & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.
GRO & WM WAITES.—Cheap Shop Twines.
Wm CLARKE & Sons.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
145 & 159 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.
Importers of Window Glas, &c. No. 18 Lemoir
S. rect, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20 St. March, 1866. 10-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No. 65 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 3-ly

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL
 607 St. Paul Street. 45-ly
 Agent for Lynn Tannery.

FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
 1-ly

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, COP NAILS, &c., 358 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

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

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

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
 (Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.
 KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 1-ly 82, 81 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is prepared to furnish
WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5c. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb.
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb. &c.
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 635 & 637 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 309 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

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

MONTREAL.

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11 Place D'Armes.

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

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WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

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32 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

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

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 52 McGill Streets.

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

ENGRAVER.

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

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

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

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

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

STANDARD LIFE,
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47 Great St. James Street

MONTREAL.

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SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

NOTARY.

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41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
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RJELLYMAN & CO.,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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1-ly McGill Street.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
450 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

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

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

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
23-ly Lemoine st., Montreal.

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. 6-17

MONTREAL.

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

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE--
BOILER TUBES, OIL Well Tubes,
Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty,
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,
Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES,
Roman Cement, Water Lime,
Portland Cement, 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, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
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M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
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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, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
351, 355, 358 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

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*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,*
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JOHAN BOLTON,
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HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 ROYAL STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
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Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Gunnell & Co. (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford), Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works, Woburnbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sun & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontpool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Rolled 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. Moulton & Co., King-ton India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.) New York.

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Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
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STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
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 A large variety of
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 Prices very low.

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

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Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
 Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance,
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The very best articles of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
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Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1862.

All orders promptly attended to
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LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in
 Stock an excellent assortment of **FRENCH CALFS**
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
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 Agents in Canada for sale of
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 President Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charles
 Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward
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ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants;
 George Thomas, Esq.
BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants;
 Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co., Merchants,
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 Messrs. Esson & Co., Merchants, Halifax, N.S.
 Messrs. Wm. Farbel & Son, Merchant, Liverpool.
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 Founded 28 years ago.
RESERVED FUNDS £1,000,000 Stg.

Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's
 personal benefit
DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,
 or,
A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE
OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,
 Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium
 for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.

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TURKEY, GREEK, AND MOLODAVIAN
TOBACCOS.
 13 D. A. ANSELL.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN WELDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2, 1 & 6 ST. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 5-ly

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 495 ST. PAUL STREET,
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 Large stock now opening, which they offer low.



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 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,000,000
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,250,000
 W. M. RAMSAY,
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ASSURANCES effected on the different
 systems suggested and approved by a lengthened
 experience, so as to suit the means of every person des-
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 the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Com-
 pany's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal,
 or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
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INSURANCE COMPANY
 Of Liverpool and London.
FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.
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 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Holland Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 J. & F. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 —MAY 1867—

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

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

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
 UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds. ... \$16,271,675
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 6,302,260
 Daily premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements
 of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
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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

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoino Street.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
 Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount has
 been lowered to 2½ per cent. At this time in 1866 it
 was 10 per cent.

A very rapid and marked advance has lately taken
 place in the price of Consols, which touched 76 before
 the payment of the June dividend, an improvement of
 more than 6 per cent. since the time when a rupture
 between France and Prussia was considered imminent.
 The latest quotation is 94½ ex dividend.

A despatch from Ottawa states that it is understood
 that the 1st of July, the day on which the Dominion
 commences—the New Year's Day of the fiscal year—is
 to be proclaimed a public holiday.

Dividends have been declared for the current half
 year of four per cent. by the Royal Canadian Mer-
 chants', and Eastern Townships Banks, and of three
 and a-half per cent. by the Goro Bank, payable on and
 after the 1st of July.

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* of application
 for charter by Messrs Alex. Cowan, Montreal; John
 B. J. Robinson Newark, N.J.; H. A. Hegel, New
 York; L. N. Benjamin and John J. Fisk, Montreal,
 the Company to be called "Dominion of Canada
 Chemical Works," for the purpose of manufacturing
 sulphuric acid, &c., at Brockville; the capital to be
 \$50,000, in five hundred shares of \$100, all of which is
 subscribed.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
 [From a Supplement to the *London Gazette.*]

BY THE QUEEN, A PROCLAMATION.
 For uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia,
 and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under
 the name of Canada.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament, passed on
 the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand
 eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of
 our reign, intituled "An Act for the Union of Canada,
 Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government
 thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after
 divers recitals it is enacted that "It shall be lawful for
 the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's
 Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare, by pro-
 clamations, that on and after a day therein appointed,
 not being more than six months after the passing of

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse, 386 and 387 St. Paul Street
 MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,560,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,600,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

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

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

this act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and
 New Brunswick, shall form and be one dominion
 under the name of Canada, and on and after that day
 those three provinces shall form and be one dominion
 under that name accordingly, and it is thereby further
 enacted, that "such persons shall be first summoned
 to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under her
 Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and
 their names shall be inserted in the Queen's procla-
 mation of union." We, therefore, by and with the advice
 of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our
 royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and
 command that on and after the 1st day of July, 1867,
 the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brun-
 swick, shall form and be one dominion, under the name
 of Canada. And we do further ordain and declare
 that the persons whose names are herein inserted and
 set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant
 under our royal sign manual thought fit to approve
 as the persons who shall be first summoned to the
 Senate of Canada.

For the Province of ONTARIO,
 John Hamilton,
 John Ross,
 Benjamin Seymour,
 James Shaw,
 Adam Johnston Ferguson
 Blair,
 Alexander Campbell,
 James Cox Aikins,
 Elijah Leonard,
 Asa Allworth Burnham,
 David Lewis MacL'heron,
 Oliver Blake,
 George William Allan,
 Walter McCrea,
 Rodrick Matheson,
 Samuel Mills,
 Walter Hamilton Dickson,
 David Christie,
 David Reesor,
 William MacMaster,
 John Simpson,
 James Skead,
 George Crawford,
 Donald MacDonald,
 Billa Flint,
 John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of QUEBEC.
 James Leslie,
 Joseph Noel Bosse,
 Jacques Olivier Bureau,
 Luc Letellier de St. Just,
 Charles Cormier,
 David Edward Price,
 Elzear H. J. Duchesnay,
 Joseph F. Armand,
 William Henry Chaffers,
 James Ferrier,
 Thomas Ryan,
 Asa Belknap Foster,
 Louis A. Olivier,
 Charles Malliot,
 Louis Renaud,
 Uric Joseph Tessier,
 John Hamilton,
 Antoine Juchereau Du-
 cheaux,
 Leandre Dumouchel,
 Louis Lacoste,
 Charles Wilson,
 Jean Baptiste Guevremont
 Sir Narcisse Fortunat Bel-
 leau, Knight,
 John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of NOVA SCOTIA.
 Edward Kenny,
 Thomas D. Archibald,
 John H. Anderson,
 John W. Ritchie,
 John Loerg,
 John Bourinot,
 Jonathan McCully,
 Robert B. Dickey,
 John Holmes,
 Benjamin Wier,
 Caleb R. Bill,
 William Miller.

For the Province of NEW BRUNSWICK.
 Amos Edwin Botsford,
 John Robertson,
 Robert Leonard Hazen,
 William Henry Steeves,
 Robert Duncan Wilmot,
 Edward Barron Chandler,
 William Hunter Odell,
 David Ward,
 William Todd,
 John Ferguson,
 Abner Reid McClellan,
 Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle, this 22nd day
 of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and in the
 thirtieth year of our reign.
 God save the Queen.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in this city on Monday last. The report of the Directors was adopted. It states that \$300,000 have been added to the rest, after paying two dividends of five per cent. each, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, and that \$19,338 57 have been carried forward to the credit of the profits of the current year. The report attributes this fortunate result to the prolonged high rate of interest in England last year, and the general prosperity of this country. Referring to the arrangement between the bank and the Government for the issue of legal tenders, the report states that the agreement is terminable after six months notice on the part of either contracting party. Messrs T. B. Anderson, E. M. Hopkins, John Redpath, Hon. Thos. Ryan, T. E. Campbell, J. G. MacKenzie, Hon. John Rose and Henry Thomas, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the City Bank was held on the same day. The report of the Directors, which was adopted, states that after the payment of two dividends of four per cent. each, the sum of \$24,487 has been added to the reserve fund making the balance now to the credit of that fund \$111,039 19. The report refers to the injurious effects on several branches of trade of "the unlooked for and absurd tariff suddenly thrown upon our commerce during the last session of Parliament," and condemns the act authorizing the issue of a legal tender currency. It points out, however, that the same act has conferred a great boon by destroying the last vestige of the Usury Laws, giving to banks the same freedom as to the value or price of money already enjoyed by other money lenders. Messrs. William Workman, Joseph Tiffin, Champion Brown, Wm. McDonald and John Grant, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

THE BAY VERTE CANAL.

SOME time since we took occasion to call public attention to the fact of a Bill having passed the Nova Scotia legislature, for the incorporation of a company for the construction of a canal between the head waters of the Bay of Fundy and Bay Verte, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. While commenting upon the extraordinary nature of the powers conferred by the Nova Scotia legislature, we expressed a hope that the New Brunswick parliament would see the necessity of adopting a course which would more effectually guard the public rights and prevent the establishment of a pernicious monopoly. The Bill has now been introduced in the New Brunswick legislature, and has provoked a considerable amount of discussion. Contrary to expectation, the main body of the Bill has passed through the committee, but a clause, introduced by the speaker, has been added, which gives power to the general government to take possession of the work at any time during its construction, upon payment of the cost price. This clause was strenuously resisted by Mr. Smith and the promoters of the Bill, who argued that the general government should pay a premium upon its cost. This would of course be a premium upon extravagance, as the larger the amount of money expended, the greater would be the profit to the speculators engaged in the operations. The events of the last few weeks have convinced us that the New Brunswick legislature should reject this Bill, and if a company cannot be found to undertake its construction under necessary and proper restrictions, it should be built as a government work. In the course of the debate some remarks were made which came pretty near the truth. Mr. Wetmore, one of the members for St. John, "thought it injudicious to concede to any company the power to lock up this valuable privilege for five years. He believed the whole thing was a matter of speculation." Hon. Mr. Wilmot believed "the Bill, if passed, would be found to be a great mistake. He thought it impolitic, just as the matter was about coming under the control of the government of the Dominion, and would not doubt be prosecuted by them at an early day, to give to a company the power to delay the matter." The following remarks, copied from the St. John Telegraph, are also pertinent to the subject:

"In the case of the Bay Verte Canal, the Nova Scotia legislators did not seem to be aware that the construction of the work by the General Government—the only financial agent in the Colonies sufficiently powerful to furnish the means—was advocated by the Press of Quebec, Montreal, and Hamilton, and was in favour with the commercial classes of Canada generally. They had not heard then, what is whispered now that, while the people desire the construction of this work in the interest of Inter-Colonial and International Trade, the parties really at the bottom of the present Bill are Yankows, who seek to obtrude themselves into this public work, the construction of which they will delay, thus compelling the General Government to

buy them out on their own terms. Had the Nova Scotia Legislature had these facts and suspicions before them, they would never have passed the Bill in its present extraordinary shape. The size of the canal is not provided for—the Company may build it to allow a vessel drawing twenty feet of water to pass through, or they may restrict it to vessels drawing only five feet of water. They may levy what tolls they please, and they may, if they choose, discriminate in favour of American shipping. They may allow American fishermen the privilege gratis, and they may but then with heavy tolls our North Shore vessels passing on to Boston and Portland with lumber and fish. In short, they may act their pleasure without let or hindrance. If these powers be granted by the New Brunswick Legislature, and the canal should be built by this Company, an important trade between Upper and Lower Canada, the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, the North Shore ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—these on the one hand, with St. John, the Bay of Fundy ports, and the Atlantic ports of the United States on the other hand—all this vast trade will be at their mercy. There is no likelihood of their building it. They know the Confederacy must take it in hand, and to do this the General Government will require to buy them out at extortionate rates, and the people of the whole Union will be taxed for the money which these gentlemen will pocket. We have more than once directed attention to the subject, and we would now express the hope that, in case our Assembly proves so unfaithful to its trust as to sanction this measure, the Legislative Council will resist the pressure that will be brought to bear upon its members to force it through. It is a remarkable fact that this Bill turns up at the very moment Canadian statesmen are pledging themselves to the work as a national undertaking."

We hope with the Telegraph that the Legislative Council of New Brunswick will be found faithful to their duty in this matter. The importance of the work to Canadian trade is very great. With this canal properly constructed, vessels laden with flour and other Canadian produce could proceed direct to St. John, which would then become the distributing point for the whole Bay of Fundy region, the cost and the loss of transhipment would be avoided, and unlike Halifax, every facility exists for the quick discharge of cargoes. The imports of flour alone into St. John during the summer season will average 20,000 barrels per month, and if this canal were constructed, we have little doubt that these figures would soon be doubled. Its advantage to the fishing and lumbering interests of the Gulf would also be incalculable. For these and many other reasons this important work should, if possible, be kept out of the hands of mere speculators, whose only object appears to be to secure exclusive powers, for the purpose of relinquishing them again, and making money by the transaction.

THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

IT may seem strange to those who are acquainted with the development to which the banking interest of London has attained, that there have never been arrangements made for the publication of the transactions of the bank clearing house. In New York, such statements have been regularly published for years, and the returns are looked for with interest as furnishing a clue to the activity or depression of business at the period. In the monetary centre of the world, however, there is a remnant of that habit of reserve which makes Englishmen so chary of giving information about their affairs, and this, no doubt, has had a good deal to do with the backwardness hitherto exhibited, to publish the totals of clearing house transactions. Not that such transactions have been entirely wanting, for those who have read Gilbert's able practical treatise on banking, will remember that statements are there given of the amounts passed through the clearing house in one year by the leading private banks. This, however, was more than twenty years ago. In the year 1839 there were collected by Mr. Babbage, the eminent accountant, statements for the clearing house totals for the year, which were published in the Journal of the Statistical Society for 1856. A comparison of these, with the totals of the present year, exhibits most remarkable progress.

Arrangements, however, have now been come to by which there is to be a weekly publication of the clearing house totals on the same day that the return of the Bank of England appears. The Committee of Bankers who act in such matters for the whole body, have decided upon this step at last, and the first week's totals are those ending on Wednesday, May 8. The figures are interesting, (especially as compared with those of thirty years ago,) and are as follows, viz.:

Thursday, May 2	£ 8,767,000
Friday, " 3	10,188,000
Saturday, " 4	12,900,000
Monday, " 6	7,302,000
Tuesday, " 7	8,647,000
Wednesday, " 8	9,220,000
	£57,024,000

The average amounts for 1839 were drawn out for each day throughout the year, so as to show the average business done on the Mondays of the year, the Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and so on. An average was also struck for each day in the week, omitting the fourth of the month, and settling days at the Stock Exchange when transactions are much heavier than ordinary. These averages were as follows:—

	Average for each day of the week.	Average for each day, omitting the 4th of each month and settling days.
Thursday	£2,725,000	£2,367,000
Friday	3,068,000	2,812,000
Saturday	3,021,000	3,575,000
Monday	2,927,700	2,653,200
Tuesday	3,232,600	3,123,200
Wednesday	2,734,000	2,514,700
	£18,898,800	£17,145,100

Taking the clearances for the week ending May 8 of this month as a fair specimen of those for the year, (and there is nothing exceptional about it to prevent this,) it is apparent that the business of the London Banks has, at least, trebled itself during the last thirty years. Even this is not all. There are many Banks whose principal business is in the colonies or in foreign countries who have no representation in the clearing house. These Banks have vastly extended their operations since 1839, in consequence of the immense development of the foreign commerce of England since the inauguration of a free trade policy. If the totals of their operations were compared with those for 1839, and the results amalgamated with those above given, there can be little doubt that it would be found that the banking business of London during the last thirty years has quadrupled. This is a pretty satisfactory evidence of progress, and a sufficient answer to those who are fond of picturing England as old, effete, and worn out. The truth is, that England, in more senses than one, was never so young, so hearty, and so vigorous as at present. Since she threw away the props of protection, she has made giant strides in the race of commercial progress, and is now beyond all dispute, the richest, the freest, and (peaceful as she is) the most powerful nation in the world.

There is still one statement more, as much required as this of the Clearing House, and that is a return of the assets and liabilities of the London banks, of the same character as that furnished by the Bank of England, or still better, by the Bank of France. This return may never be got up, for the bulk of the bankers of London are private firms, who will never furnish such returns, unless compelled by Act of Parliament. It is pretty certain that no such act will ever be passed, unless it should happen that a strong public opinion is developed at some time or other by the break-down of a private bank doing an immense business, and possessing the unbounded confidence of the public. Should such returns be published they would be of great benefit in checking the tide of advancing speculation in those times of inflation which regularly succeed periods of depression. The returns would also be of great statistical value. The statements of the Bank of England enable an approximate estimate to be made of the fluctuations of the banking business of the country, inasmuch as the transactions of every country bank centre with its London correspondents, while their transactions centre in the Bank of England. The estimate however is only approximate. All the banks in the kingdom publish returns of their circulation, and the business of banking is really so important in its bearings on every public and private interest, that such returns might well be required to comprise the leading items of their assets and liabilities. However distasteful such a publication might be to private firms, there can be no doubt that it would be a benefit both to themselves and the public.

BUTTER.—This indispensable commodity was in more abundant supply upon the market this morning, than at any previous time through the season, and was selling at 12½ cts per pound. The decline is encouraging, and it is earnestly hoped that a few more articles of domestic consumption will shortly reach the same remarkable scale.—Hamilton Times.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—The Hall Works on Saturday last tested their first Gordon Press manufactured by them. It worked capitally. Several improvements have been made in this press over that made by Gordon himself. The main shaft is of wrought iron, thus being less liable to break. The wheels of the ink-dish are fastened to the pin more simply and efficiently. The firm have lately made a large number of Crompton Looms for the celebrated Almonte Woollen Mills. The owners, in a late letter to Mr. Glen, say that the work on these looms is better than any work they have ever seen in Canada, and equal to any done in the United States.—Oshawa Vindicator.

NOTES ON CANADIAN TRADE FOR 1866.

NOTHING can so unerringly show the course of trade in a country as its statistics. These are sure landmarks by which to judge whether it is progressing or retrograding, and whether its trade continues to follow old channels, or is making for itself new ones. Of so much consequence are authentic statements considered, that almost every nation has now its Statistical Bureau, and great care is taken in their collection. The statistics of Canada for 1866 are rendered of more importance than usual by the fact that great changes are taking place in our trade in consequence of the cessation of Reciprocity with the United States, and it is of the highest importance to the public interests that all changes should be carefully and thoughtfully considered. We propose, therefore, to give a few short articles on the trade of last year, which we shall endeavour to make as concise and interesting as possible.

I.—OUR TOTAL TRADE.

The total value of the imports of Canada for 1866, was \$53,802,310, which was an increase of 20 1/2 per cent over those of 1865. Our exports show a still greater advance, having risen from \$42,181,151 in 1865 to \$56,328,880, an increase of over 32 per cent. It has not been often that our exports have been greater than our imports, but last year was an exception in that respect. The following tables show from what countries our imports were obtained in 1865 and 1866 respectively, with the comparative increase or decrease between the returns of the two years:

Imports from	In 1865	In 1866.	Difference
Great Britain ...	\$21,025,871	\$23,991,530	37 1/2 incre'o
United States....	19,589,055	20,421,682	4 1/2 "
British W. Indies	209,329	105,082	49 1/2 decre'o
Nova Scotia.....	317,983	379,817	8 1/2 increaso
New Brunswick...	63,932	106,131	66 "
P. E. Island.....	9,944	8,785	11 1/2 decre'o
Newfoundland	121,055	259,139	112 incre'o

The most noticeable features in the above tables, are the important increase in our trade with the mother country, and the very small advance made with the United States, which may be set down as the first fruits of their restrictive legislation. A considerable advance, it will be observed, also took place in our purchases from the Maritime Provinces. The increase would be much greater if our statistics were up to the 31st December last, instead of the 30th of June, which is now the close of our fiscal year. The Reciprocity Treaty had only been abolished about three months when the above statistics were collected, so that the effect of the change on International Trade had only begun to manifest itself. Now let us see how our exports were disposed of.

Exports to	In 1865.	In 1866	Difference
United States...	\$22,939,691	\$31,770,261	51 1/2 incre's
Great Britain....	14,726,005	12,981,611	12 decrease
British W. Indies	41,313	63,933	55 increase
All B. N. America	1,065,057	1,571,116	47 1/2 "

This Table is important as showing that the United States continues to be our principal market, although later figures than the above, procured by Mr. E. H. Derby, and laid before Congress, indicate that the volume of Trade between the two countries is now falling off at the rate of from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum! Nothing could more strikingly exemplify the baneful results of placing barriers in the way of International Trade, and it is fortunate for Canada that the latest statistics indicate that whilst our Trade with the Americans is declining, it is rapidly expanding with our new eastern fellow-subjects.

II. INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

The fiscal years adopted in the Maritime Provinces differ from ours—that of Nova Scotia ending on the 30th September, and the others on the 31st December. According to statistics recently prepared by their Government departments, further evidence is afforded regarding the progress of Intercolonial Trade. According to their returns (which are later than ours given above) their trade with Canada during 1866, was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Inc. of Trade
Nova Scotia	\$726,164	\$574,762	37 per cent.
New Brunswick. (not pub)	82,845		
Newfoundland	644,359	171,915	34 1/2 "
P.E. Island about.	103,176	10,745	161 "

With all the Provinces a gratifying increase took

place in our transactions last year. We sold much more to them than formerly, and took more from each in exchange, if we except New Brunswick, whose exports would indicate a decrease of 4 per cent. Its imports from this country, however, largely augmented, but we could not place them in the above table, as they have not yet been officially announced. When they are issued, we are confident they will show that with none of the Provinces has the expansion of our trade been more satisfactory than with New Brunswick. The following table, showing the purchases of flour made by the Maritime Provinces in 1865 and '66 from Canada and the United States respectively, is very significant, and will be read with interest:

	Bbls in 1865	Bbls in 1866	Differ'ce.
New Brunswick took			
From U. States	295,373	85,500	684 dec.
From Canada	28,727	112,600	396 inc
Nova Scotia took			
From U. States	289,164	291,365	2 inc.
From Canada	58,136	69,914	15 1/2 inc
Newfoundland took			
From U. States	192,902	133,161	31 dec
From Canada	47,992	49,626	3 dec
Prince E. Island took			
From U. States	40,813	29,643	404 dec
From Canada	2,813	9,650	239 1/2 inc

It should be remembered that the Nova Scotia returns are only to the 30th September, before which period, very little, if any, of our last season's flour had reached Halifax. Had the statistics been up to the close of the year, as in the case of New Brunswick the figures given for Nova Scotia would have been much more favourable to this country. As it is, these statistics of our flour trade must be exceedingly gratifying to every Canadian showing as they do how rapidly our trade with our sister Colonies is extending, whilst that of our neighbours—who thought to "starve" us into annexation—is contracting and dwindling away.

* The writer is indebted to Mr. Patterson's "Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1866" for the above returns.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

PER CUBA.]

IN my last letter I referred to some of the points connected with Trades' Unions and strikes, and I pointed out that such combinations of workers might be regarded as the consequence of the trade combination which exists naturally among employers. In my present letter I shall consider what are the remedies for this hostility between labour and capital. Before doing so, however, it is right to find out that there is no necessary connexion between Trades Unions and strikes. Many of the Trades' Unions were originally formed as benevolent societies, and some of them still continue so. It is not at all unlikely, indeed it is most probable, that combinations among the men for purposes other than the regulation of wages or the hours of labour would exist under any circumstances. I may also be allowed to say that widespread as is this present hostility between labour and capital, there is no reason to believe that it is anything but the product of bad laws, or at least of bad social customs, and the remedies which are now forcing themselves upon the attention of thoughtful men everywhere, will seem to show this better than any lengthened proof could do.

The first remedy then which has been proposed is, that the workman should have a share in the profits of the concern in which he was employed. At present his rate of wages does not at least directly depend upon the success of his work. He is thus deprived of the strongest of all inducements to excellence both in quality and quantity. Indeed, as was pointed out last week, the strongest arguments which can be used against Trades' Unions is their tendency to cramp the energy of the workman, and so operate in restraint of trade, and nothing which does not give him a direct interest in the result of his labour will meet this. The plan which we are now considering has been tried with very considerable success in many places and in many different trades. Under it the workmen receive a fixed but low rate of wages. The employers receive a certain sum for the use of their capital and their general superintendence of the business, and the surplus of profit is divided upon some mutually arranged

principles between the employers and employed. This plan has one great advantage. The workmen are secured in a certain rate of wages, and it is obvious that unless the working classes become far more provident than they are likely to be for many years, the security derived from what may be called a minimum rate of wages is and must be of great importance. Accordingly, in all trades subject to great fluctuations, this would seem to be the only plan at all likely of success. It may also be observed that employers in bad times would be unable, unless in very rare cases to recover off their work people their proportion of any loss which might be sustained. It is obvious that arrears of loss (so to speak) never could be recovered, and that the arrangement must really be a minimum rate of wages with a bonus in case of success.

In this plan the capitalist and the labourer continue to be two different persons, but with a certain identity of interest. Another system has been introduced in which the labourer is himself the capitalist. These have been called co-operative societies, and have in some instances proved highly successful. The original idea of these societies has indeed scarcely been realized, and the workers are not at once equal contributors of capital and labour. There are, however, a number of successful societies in which the workers are the sole owners; but practically in these societies the system pursued is not very different from what has just been considered, viz., a low minimum rate of wages weekly and the distribution of the surplus profits periodically. The condition of success in these societies, in addition to ordinary care and skill in management, would seem to be that the trade should be one in which the rates of profit are not liable to vary much from an average.

In either of these systems there is of course considerable risk of complication, and even occasional injustice. It would, for example, be no easy matter to adjust fairly the relative rates of remuneration which the capitalist and the banker should receive out of the profits under the ever varying circumstances of trade. Again, the division of profits among the workers could only be made periodically, and in the case of those who might either die or leave their employment between the period of one division and another, it would be almost impossible to pay anything for their proportion. These are only examples of the many difficulties which might and would arise, and it has been often urged that if the system of limited liability could be fairly worked, it would be found that at least the foremen and heads of departments in a concern would invest their savings in it, and thus in the simplest possible way be at once workers and part owners. Unfortunately, however, the principle of limited liability has never yet in England had a fair trial. It was only recently permitted. A very great prejudice existed on the minds of many people against it, and the concerns in which it was tried were, many of them, old and rotten private firms, and many of them are of a nature entirely unsuited for Joint Stock companies. There was in fact no care bestowed on the formation of them. No attempt was made to induce the leading employers to take shares. The nominal amount of the shares was so large as compared with the amount called up, that practically the liability was unlimited. The companies were made to sell, and provided the original promoters got something handsome for working them, and could sell the stock at a premium, no attempt was made to secure real stability, and permanent success. All this is doubtless very much to be regretted, but it need form no real argument against the principle. For some purpose, limited companies seem to be particularly adapted, and if care be taken in their formation, and especially if the workmen can be enlisted among the shareholders there can be no reason to doubt of their success. So to entice the workmen will indeed be one of the difficulties, but with common sense, arrangements such as making the shares small, and calling up not less than one-half of the nominal amount of each share, so as to diminish the liability, there can be no reason why these difficulties should be more than incentive to exertion.

* There is another class of co-operative societies where the workers in a particular trade or particular concern, commence a shop or shops to supply themselves with the goods which they require at cost price, less the cost of management. These societies have been exceedingly prosperous and useful, and are a striking proof of the ability of the working classes to take care of themselves, but their success has no special bearing upon the question I am considering, viz., how the interests of the employers and employed are to be reconciled.

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

	May 22, 1867.	May 15, 1867.	May 23, 1866.
Public Deposits.....	8,585,000	7,684,000	5,996,000
Private Deposits.....	17,186,000	17,513,000	18,791,000
Government Securities.....	12,886,000	12,886,000	10,837,000
Other Securities.....	19,122,000	19,269,000	31,050,000
Notes in Circulation.....	22,771,000	23,185,000	25,469,000
Bullion.....	19,664,000	19,245,000	11,358,000
Reserve.....	11,898,000	11,061,000	1,888,000

There is a further addition to both the bullion and the reserve, and as trade is rather more active than it was, it may be inferred that the bankers and private capitalists are getting a large proportion of the bills offering

Returns from the Bank of France at same periods:

	May 23, 1867.	May 16, 1867.	May 24, 1866.
Treasury Balance..	78,760,000	86,260,000	110,705,000
Private Accts.....	316,648,000	320,648,000	324,974,000
Commercial Bills..	607,260,000	518,290,000	711,995,000
Advances.....	190,365,000	198,692,000	158,812,000
Notes in Circulation	1,025,552,000	1,033,052,000	879,689,000
Cash.....	819,044,000	793,344,000	536,658,000

This return gives further indication of the stagnation of trade in France.

May 25, 1867.

H.

HURON AND ONTARIO CANAL.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

YOUR issue of 10th May contains an article on an important subject, headed "Can it be true." I allude to the "Huron and Ontario Canal."

The magnitude and importance of this undertaking are so far beyond those of any work of the kind as yet attempted in Canada, that a cry has been raised against it as impracticable by those who really have never looked at the plans or given the project a candid consideration.

It is true the work is one of stupendous dimensions compared with our present canals, but there are no engineering obstacles whatever, beyond the extent of the labour required to execute it.

The entire survey has been most carefully made, borings at all points satisfy those engaged that there are no natural difficulties, and that no special precautions are needed to carry out the plans. There are no quick sands nor rock, earth and clay being the principal materials found.

The chief objections raised to the enterprise are the cut through the summit and the marsh near Lake Simcoe. With respect to the first, some gentlemen, who certainly should be authority in such matters, have said that the deep cut will be half a mile wide and two hundred feet deep for a distance of nine miles—also that the marsh is impassable with a canal. These statements are so very much at variance with the plans and surveys, it is plain the gentlemen who have given currency to them have never seen the plans nor given the question the least thought or attention. The plans which have been prepared with the greatest possible care show that the cut at the deepest point will be 197 feet, and that for a distance of not much more than a quarter of a mile—the greatest width at top will not exceed 600 feet—the average depth being but 80 feet. In this cut no rock or sand is found. The stuff excavated will be used to form the embankments for the canal through the marsh, and the two great and insurmountable difficulties are thus shown to be nothing more than what have hundred of times been overcome but on a lesser scale.

True there will be an enormous quantity of earth to be removed, but with all the modern appliances of science and mechanics, the magnitude of the work will soon be overcome—what formerly would have taken years to accomplish, can, at the present day, be done in as many weeks. If, therefore, no other difficulties than these will have to be encountered, (and none are likely to arise), we must admit the feasibility of the project.

You say "public opinion appears to be rather against the undertaking this canal at present." Permit me to remark that twenty years ago, public opinion was as strongly against bridging the Niagara and the St. Lawrence, both of which have been accomplished, and most certainly this projected canal, which will be found ere long, to equal either of the great works I have just mentioned in point of utility will also be a great fact. Opposition, may for a time, retard its construction, but steadily and surely will it make its way,

and many of those who now decry it will be obliged to admit that through ignorance alone they condemned it.

The capitalists of Philadelphia who propose to construct the work, are men of the first character, energy, ability and means, men who would not risk either reputation or money in a project in which they had not the fullest confidence. The conditions they propose are simply reasonable, they offer to take one half the stock if the other half be subscribed for in Canada and England, they further ask that the people of the counties through which it will pass, and which will be largely and directly benefitted in every way, shall countenance the undertaking by a moderate subscription—and that the Province give a grant of land to the company. The latter condition particularly is part of the original scheme.

These conditions far from being of the character represented by the opponents to the project, are all for the benefit of the Company and not for the contractors, and are exceedingly reasonable.

The scheme only requires to be examined thoroughly to commend itself to the most sceptical; and the far seeing and energetic men who devote their time to its furtherance, merit the gratitude of the country.

If you consider the question of sufficient impatience, to devote now and then a part of your valuable space to the consideration of it, I may again take advantage of the opportunity and enter more into details. Meanwhile I shall ask the favor of your giving what I have now written to your numerous readers many of whom will no doubt feel desirous of having correct information on this subject.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, MAY 22ND.

THE Directors, in their last report, approved by the Bond and Stockholders at the half-yearly meeting, held on the 18th April last, said:—

"They will be prepared at the meeting to lay their recommendations before the Bond and Stockholders for discussion. Any further legislation required will give an opportunity for obtaining power in reference to the General Account, and, if thought fit, as to the conversion of the Postal and Military Bonds also."

Upon this report the Bond and Stockholders passed unanimously the following resolutions, viz:—
"That the Board be requested to consider whether any and what arrangement can now be made with advantage to the Company in regard to the general Capital Account, and the position of the Postal and Military Bonds—reporting to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Thursday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock, and that the Board be requested in the meantime to confer on these important subjects with some of the largest holders of each class of Bonds and Stocks, and that the meeting be adjourned accordingly."

Since the meeting, the Board have had two separate conferences, one with the Postal and Military Bondholders, and the other with some of the largest holders of each class of Bonds and Stocks, representing about four millions of the Company's capital.

At both these conferences, the following resolution, by way of recommendation to the meeting to be held on the 30th instant, was adopted:—

Resolution—"That it be recommended that powers be applied for in the ensuing session of the Canadian Parliament to convert the Postal and Military Bonds (say) £1,200,000, into Equipment Mortgage Bonds, bearing a fixed rate of interest of (say) 6 per cent, and to raise a further sum of £430,000 Equipment Bonds for the purposes of the Company; the whole issue of these Equipment Mortgage Bonds then being £1,700,000, payable, 1st, out of the Postal and Military Revenue; and, 2nd, if need be, out of the general net income.

"That the Act be subject to the consent of the Postal and Military Bondholders, and to a vote of three-fifths of the Bond and Stockholders present at a special meeting.

"Also, that powers be applied for to change the name of the Company to 'The Canadian Railway Company.'"

Although the adoption of this recommendation, whilst not increasing the total amount of Preference Capital, would, at the same time, place at the disposal of the Company £430,000 of new Equipment Bonds, wherewith to purchase new Rolling Stock, and to provide for improvements and enlargement of works and permanent way, the Board are of opinion that the present moment is not opportune even for this desirable operation; and they, therefore, can only recommend at present an application to the Canadian Parliament for a Permissive Act to authorise the plan proposed in the above resolution, leaving it to the several classes of the Bond and Stockholders, after passing of the Act, to adopt or reject that plan, as they may think fit.

But, in the meantime, the Board would explain that if the plan be ultimately adopted it would not only not increase the total amount of preference capital, although leaving available £430,000 of it, but would, having regard to the future, add little, if anything to the amount of annual interest on such capital. The interest on the existing Equipment Bonds (£500,000 at 6 per cent.), is £30,000 a year: to this must be added the amount which, when the Intercolonial Railway is in full operation, will be the annual sum then accruing

to the Postal and Military Bondholders on their capital of £1,200,000. What that amount will be, can, of course, be only matter of estimate. For 1866-7 it will be about 4 per cent. on the £1,200,000; but although this year's revenue was to some extent exceptional (as reported in the Director's last report) there seems no reason to doubt the probability, at least, of an increase even within the next few years. If the increase should in (say) five years be only one-fourth in excess of the income of 1866-7, then the annual charge would be £30,000 a year; should it be one-half, then that charge would be £72,000 a year—that is to say, it would, with the interest on the present amount of Equipment Bonds as above (£30,000), amount to £102,000, which is just equal to what would be the interest on the total amount of Equipment Bonds as they would exist if the proposed new plan were adopted.

At the same time, it is but right to point out that during the interval required for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway some additional preference charge would accrue were the whole sum of £430,000 raised; but, on the other hand, the additional traffic earned through the outlay for additional plant, &c., ought to be greatly in excess of it.

Each party interested will form his own opinion as to the probability of future increase in the amount to be received for postal and military services, and also as to the amount of such increase, bearing in mind the constant and considerable addition to the population of the country, and the impulse, probably at all events, to be given to its trade and commerce; and consequently to its postal communications, if not also to its military movements) by the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, connecting the several provinces and forming at the same time the quickest and best route from Halifax to the North Western States of America.

The Board have no hesitation in recommending to their brother Bond and Stockholders, generally, the proposed settlement with the Postal Bondholders; whilst to the latter that plan may also be recommended as giving them a more marketable security for their money, and more than the amount of annual income they have received on the average of the past five years.

The Board desire the mature consideration of the proposed plan in its several bearings, on the part of all parties concerned, and will not press even for the permissive legislation, which has been suggested by them and the Committee of Bond and Stockholders, unless there be a general feeling in its favour at the adjourned meeting to be held on the 30th inst.

As regards the return to be expected from the judicious gradual outlay of such portions of the proposed new capital as may, from time to time, be thought expedient, the Board would refer the proprietors to the Report of Mr. Bridges of the 3rd of April last, and to the explanations given at the last General Meeting.

By Order, EDWARD W. WATKIN,
President.

Grand Trunk Railway Offices,
21, Old Broad Street, E. C.
May 22nd, 1867.

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE "yellow fever" which has been so prevalent for the last few months shows symptoms of abatement at the present time, and the prophets who have predicted its entire collapse will no doubt each triumphantly exclaim, "I told you so." As matters have turned out, the reaction which has followed the late excitement is not to be much wondered at. The suspicions attached to the "raid" on the Richardson Mine, and the doubts which have been raised as to the genuineness of the stuff removed in barrels to the other side, have not been, evidently without a very considerable effect upon the mind of the public outside of Hastings County; and until the time comes for that Mine to be opened and worked, and its yield officially returned, those suspicions will continue to operate adversely to general further exploration and mining operations. The office of the gold inspector of the Quinte district continuing still to be located in Belleville, 30 miles away, instead of at some point within the district, and his official reports containing nothing more positive or important than what has been previously made public in what may be considered by doubters irresponsible and interested newspaper statements, are also facts calculated to confirm the impression of those with whom "the wish is father to the thought," that after all the foundation for the excitement rests upon a rather slender basis.

The extent to which these varied causes have lowered the late speculative fever for the purchase of land in the gold district is exhibited in the result of the sale of the West half of Lot 17 in the 6th concession of the 5th range, immediately adjoining the Richardson Farm, which took place on Tuesday in Belleville. The lot was bought in by the Crown Lands Department at \$51 an acre, the highest outside bid being \$16. The warning issued by Mr. J. S. German may however in part account for this termination of the sale. He claims to have bought out in November last, the interest of Mr. Elisha Phillips, the then sole occupant of the lot, and to have registered the assignment of his claim to him (German) in the Department, and to have paid into the Department the purchase money, where it still remains. On these grounds he gives notice he is prepared to maintain his alleged rights against any subsequent purchaser.

Against the inference, however, that the discovery of gold is a mere bubble, which has been blown by speculators to the very verge of bursting, must be set the fact that there really is a large number of persons actively engaged in mining; and we are informed that the sale of mining tools and blasting powder is on the increase. If the conviction were general that the whole affair is going to end in disappointment, there would not be so strong an expression of dislike

to the requirement of a license fee for mining before gold has been found.

It should also be borne in mind that while it may be the interest of some speculators in land to get up an excitement, during which they may sell out at a handsome figure, it is equally the policy of others—who may wish to get hold at a cheap rate of what they believe to be valuable mining territory—to "bear" the market by an appearance of doubt and indifference.

We do not think that exploration has yet been carried to a sufficient extent to determine whether gold will or will not be found in paying quantities. Probably not a couple of months' real labour has been expended on any one locality in this district. Yet it is now some years since gold was first discovered in the Chaudiere district and it is only quite recently that it has been reported gold mining is becoming profitable there.

Additional small specimens from the neighbourhood of Jackson's Mill and from Downie's Rapids have been exhibited this week, and also from lot 16 in the 11th concession of Madoc. We have been shown a very fine specimen from some place in the township of Madoc, which the finder declines at present to make public, but he says it is not from the Richardson mine. We have certainly seen plenty of rock, of the same description as that containing the gold, from all parts of this township. We learn that a show of gold has been found by Dr. Sutherland in a shaft of about 14 feet deep, which has been sunk on Mr. Ross's property near Queensboro. More gold is said to have been found on Mr. Mulrane's farm, lot 1 in the 13th concession of Huntingdon.

Another discovery of silver is reported to have been made on Friday last on the farm of Mr. S. McMahon, lot 18 in the 8th concession, Madoc. Mr. McQuarrie has taken some shares in the company which has been formed, and which is already at work. Of the fifty shares offered, thirty-five have already been paid for.—*Madoc Mercury*.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE crops in New England give good promise. There was more winter wheat sown last fall than usual, and a fair sowing of spring wheat will help to swell the supply. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, promise more than a usual crop of grain and fruit. The *Manchester, N. H., Mirror* says that the rains of this spring have been "very advantageous to the soil of New Hampshire. Grass has started finely, and if the rain continue, May will make a crop of hay that will cause farmers and purchasing consumers to laugh. It is five years since the earth was full of water till now, and as a consequence the crops have been light everywhere." The *St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian* says the recent rains have made the price of hay tremble.

NEW JERSEY.

This sandy State will be benefited by the rains, and the promise of fruit is good. The *Newark Advertiser* says the blossoms are profuse; and that although the weather is cold, the only fruit injured, and that but slightly, is the early strawberry.

NEW YORK.

The *Albany Evening Journal* has an intelligent correspondent, who has traveled through several of the central counties of this State, and who reports that grains, so far as has been observed, are looking remarkably forward, and of vigorous growth. There was no appearance of its being winter-killed. The grass also promises a remarkable yield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The growing wheat in the grain growing sections of this State gives gratifying token of a good crop. The promise has never been better.

OHIO.

The *Cincinnati Gazette*'s says the new crop of wheat will come upon a market more bare than has been for a great many years. This being the case, it is particularly pleasant to know that the growing wheat crop was never more promising. In some sections the breadth of land planted was not as large as usual, owing to the great scarcity of seed; but there is, nevertheless, a fair average of land under winter wheat; and if the harvest turns out as well as it now promises, we shall have a large yield. The crop is of course more liable to suffer, but let it suffice for the present that the prospects are excellent and the season decidedly favorable.

INDIANA.

The accounts are not quite as favorable from this State as from the other sections, but the indications are by no means discouraging. A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, who has traveled over the State, gives the following as the result of his observations:

At St. Mary's wheat presents a very poor prospect; it looks quite thin and backward. There will not be more than half an average crop. In the vicinity of Harlan wheat generally looks bad, with occasionally good fields. In the section around Cutler, wheat is looking fine, and bids fair to give a good yield.

In Jefferson and Jackson townships, Wayne county, and Liberty, Dudley, and Franklin townships, Henry county, the wheat looks thin, and will not average half a crop.

In Delphi, Carroll county, wheat is badly injured by the cold weather, and the impression is that there will not be more than half a crop.

At Dunlapsville, Union county, and vicinity, the wheat crop lacks. An average crop was sown in the fall. Very little spring wheat was sown.

In Porter county, in places where it was protected by woodland, the wheat crop looks well, but in the open fields it is badly frozen.

At Vincennes the wheat, notwithstanding the cold, wet and backward spring, looks well, and there never was a better chance for a wheat crop.

In the vicinity of Connorsville everything looks favorable for a first rate wheat crop from every section of the county.

At Greenborough the wheat crop is large, and promises much better as the season advances.

In Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, the prospect for a wheat crop is very fine. The crop will be above an average.

ILLINOIS.

The *Chicago Tribune* says the winter wheat is luxuriant, and promises a full average crop, which would have undoubtedly been larger had it not been for the rainy weather last fall, which curtailed the sowing. The increased breadth of spring wheat, induced by the present high prices, will, however, make up for deficiencies in the winter crop.

A city firm received 2000 barrels of Canada flour by railway from Shediac this week. The railroad is carrying very large freights at present.—*St. John Morning Journal*.

GULF STEAMERS.—"It never rains but it pours," is an old saying—it appears the remark will hold good with respect to "Gulf Steamers" this season. We are to have Her Majesty, running as often as she can accomplish it, between Toronto and Pictou, the Lady Head and Secret, once a fortnight between Quebec and Pictou, and the Emperor twice a week between Shediac and Newcastle. The commercial and travelling public will be amply accommodated.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

TIMBER TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—The timber traffic on the Great Western has been unusually heavy during the spring. Large quantities of oak timber have been shipped over the Sarnia branch for Hamilton to be railed or placed on shipboard, its ultimate destination being the English market. A vast quantity of staves have also been forwarded over the line from the same source, adding materially to the receipts of the road, and throwing large sums of money into the hands of the western portion of the peninsula.—*Hamilton Times*.

THE NEW BANK OF COMMERCE.—The public are so fully aware of the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Bank of Commerce in London, that a passing reference to them is all that is needed at this time. The original idea was, that the establishment of a local bank, the capital of which would not be called for use elsewhere, would be an advantage to the community here. On this principle the Bank of London was proposed, and received a liberal support. The Bank of Commerce being, however, shortly after suggested, it was thought that a stronger position would be secured if the London Bank was incorporated in it, maintaining, however, the principle of special funds alluded to. Taking into account all the circumstances of the case, and in view of the great commercial strength which appeared to originate the Bank of Commerce, the stockholders of the Bank of London agreed, almost unanimously, to transfer their stock, and hence the establishment of the Branch Bank here, which was opened for business on Monday. By this means greater strength has been secured, while the object of the promoters has been fully attained. It may be fairly anticipated that the Bank just opened will have a prosperous career, and the founders of the enterprise must look with very great satisfaction to the unprecedented way in which the enterprise commended itself to the commercial public, as evidenced in the rapid manner in which the stock was taken up.—*Free Press*.

An ingenious invention for supplying fresh air to a sick chamber, which has been in effective use for some time, is, by a simple extension of the principle upon which it is based, to be adapted to railway cars for the purpose of transporting dressed meats from a distance to our markets. The device is to inclose a narrow space at each end of the car, with an aperture near the floor, and another long and narrow opening near the top. Within this inclosed space three shelves, or compartments, are to be fitted, the two lower being sieves—the first holding lime and the second charcoal. The upper compartment is to be lined with zinc to contain ice, having a bucket below to catch the water. The air which enters the aperture at the bottom of the compartment is purified by passing through the lime and charcoal, and after being cooled and moistened by contact with the ice, finds its way out of the upper opening, thus keeping up a constant current of pure, cool air, at an expense after first cost of only a few cents per hour. It is claimed that a car thus provided can be kept filled with perfectly pure air, at an even temperature, for an indefinite number of days, and that fresh meats and all perishable fruits can be transported long distances, and reach their destination in as good order as when shipped. A car with this apparatus has just been completed, and an experimental trip will soon be made. All persons who know that most of the meat in our markets is from animals that have been jaded and toughened by long travel before reaching the slaughter-houses, will hope for the success of this new method of transporting food.—*Free Press*.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 15.

THOUGH the clear blue sky has given place to rainy clouds, the charms of the *Exposition Internationale* seem unabated. Crowds daily flock down to the *Champ de Mars*, and return thence fully satisfied with their visit. It is true many are confounded by the immensity of the undertaking. They become confused when attempting to drink in the variety which meets their view. They are puzzled by the want of a proper catalogue—one which might serve as a careful guide through the whole show; but one and all join in admiring the grand whole, while many (who can only afford ten or fifteen days to their tasks or examinations) are fully conscious they must leave the French Capital without seeing more than one-half of the wonders contained within the boundaries of this mighty exhibition.

The wet weather, however, has had the effect of lessening the number of the evening pleasure seekers. The Chinese plays which, during the summer nights attracted crowded audiences, are now, in a great degree, deserted; and the concerts, including the Parisian Caffe House, find few amateurs to listen to them. The newly laid gravel is unpleasantly damp, and the Turkish divan, too large and too cold to enjoy during a rainy hour after nightfall, add to these several causes the counter-attractions offered by the minister's parties, and the official assemblies to which thousands are invited by the different ambassadors, &c., the fine concerts and new plays which invite the strangers, and you may easily account for the falling off in the number who attend the evening entertainments of the Universal Exhibition. The Prince of Wales is here, and will probably remain till after the grand ball to be given by Lord Cowley on the 17th instant. His Royal Highness visited the "general attraction" on Monday with Col Teesdale. But he generally moves about so quietly and unobtrusively that he probably did so without general recognition. Royal scions, ambassadors, and world-famed statesmen are as plentiful in the Exhibition as the other flowers which date their appearance from the month of May. The English visitors are still (comparatively speaking) few in number. But late last evening H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh joined his royal brother, and I am assured by many that the good folks in the north of England, who take a holiday at that period, will pour into Paris by thousands during Whitweek. Such is our present—such our future anticipations—and now for the stroll through to the "world's fair."

One of the most striking objects which attract the visitor who enters by the *Avenue de Rapp*, is a very large glass case containing model of the finest iron-clads of war belonging to the French and other Foreign nations. Each model is according to scale, and perfectly correct in all its details. So we, who, unfortunately do not see all the fine originals, may well judge of their respective advantages, by examining the small editions of them placed before us. They profess to be in measurement, one metre to a metre.

The first to be looked at, is, I believe, the largest of this kind of vessel in the Imperial Navy. It is the *Marengo*, thoroughly and closely plated, to a slight depth below the usual water mark and thence coppered as usual. It is propelled by engines of 950 horse power—which act on a screw within the rudder of the usual form. It has also three masts, with long yards and large square sails. The outwater (as in almost all the finest iron clads) is the reverse from the old, displaying a semi-circle—the extreme lower edge being under the water—a fashion seemingly borrowed from some of the old Roman galleys. The deck is flush from stem to stern—with the exception of four low towers—each armed with a traversing gun of the greatest calibre—besides these, the *Marengo* only carries four large cannon on either side. She tapers sharp at the stern, and seems to afford ample room to her crew and officers. The new one (precisely the same scale) is that of the *Solfirino*—another iron-clad of 900 horse-power engines, only differing from the *Marengo* in her armament, which consists of 52 guns, in two tiers, but none on the upper deck. Having no towers, she is completely flush decked, and is quoted as a fast-sailor. We have next an orange shaped vessel, evidently built without any idea of speed. This is the *Incendible* in the same proportions as the others, of the *Embuscade*, an iron-clad floating battery, propelled for 14 large guns; I cannot say that she appears to me, judging from the model, to be as efficient as she might be. I think our British Naval architects might well improve upon her. The *Gloire* is a smart cuirassed frigate of 800 horse power, carrying 28 guns and 4 on deck. She differs from the others inasmuch as she is built with a poop and fore-castle. The *Flandre* is another frigate boasting 900 horse power, but is far broader in the beam than any of the others except the *Embuscade*, which is rather round than oval. A coast guard ship built almost in the shape of a fish, and deeply immersed in the water, showing as little above the water, as the celebrated *Vigier* built at Millwall, is called the *Belier*, and is closely covered with iron plates. It has two funnels and two screws. Lastly France displays the model of a horse transport of 430 horse power, a fine large vessel, propelled by a screw. It carries four large guns on deck, has several cranes for lifting and hoisting animals in and out. The deck is flat, and the model is well worth examination. There is also a very excellent representation of an Italian corvette carrying 25 guns, but apparently only in armour, a short depth beneath the water line, and judging from the model before me, I should doubt that she is even fully coppered. A Brazilian iron-clad called after her country, the *Brazil*, is also shown; she carries eight guns in the centre, and is like the Italian vessel only scantily iron clad. But as your readers may not all take delight in nautical matters, I will now turn to the Italian Department of *Beaux Arts*, and give my impressions thereon. I never felt more disappointed than I did on first entering the gallery of Italian pictures. They are scant in quantity, far from superior

in their execution, and being without numbers, are most difficult to distinguish and discuss. I however found out a few and notice them; though I must admit there is not one of them worthy of an extraordinary commendation. They are divided into the works of Italian artists and those of the Roman States. Such a nice distinction in the arts, I confess is strange to English critics—bad to my taste. A small picture representing Marc Anthony (not catalogued) shewing the head of Cicero, is marked in writing as the product of *Thioba*, of Naples. It is a curious subject to chise, but is well treated and well painted. Near it in this small hall—for Italy boasts but one—is an unfinished picture by *Celentano*,—a dimaged procession—moved by some unseen object in various ways, is wonderfully well designed. But the impossibility of discovering the subject that has thus called forth the powers of the artist and the unfinished painting of the picture precludes all fair criticism. There is also a tolerably good picture, *a la Schaldin*, by M. Ornenti, and another by Morretti, of Naples, (in catalogue) representing the reading of a letter to an invalid lady; subject of course, unknown. In the Roman Court we have a good landscape—very superior to the pictures around it—by D'Azeglio. Under it hangs a Neapolitan *corricola*, drawn with great spirit in water colour by Pellizzi. The gems, however, of Roman art in these rooms are those of the most beautiful mosaics probably ever sent to France. They represent the *Virgin and Child of Sassoferrato*; the *Holy Family*, by Raphael; and *St. Peter*, by Guido Rene—as large as the original pictures, and well worthy of a visit. Having dwelt for a short time on these, and getting tired of the grumbling crowd, who, with justice, exclaimed against the manner in which the pictures were shown, I proceeded to the Gallery of Statues. Here I was gratified to find that the two best statues in the collection—and they are all really very fine—had been purchased by a countryman. I allude to the "Sleep of Innocence," one of the most charming figures ever produced by an Italian sculptor; (it is the work of *Josias Argenti*, of Milan,) and to "Camilla," by Bottinelli, both secured by a well known appreciator of the fine arts—(Mr. Young)—resident in Scotland. "The last days of Napoleon the 1st," is a work of great art. It represents that sovereign seated in his chair clutching in his hand a map of his beloved France. The likeness which expresses much pain, may well be supposed to be a tolerable likeness of the Great Emperor in his last illness. The French Government as in duty bound, have purchased this popular statue, but have not communicated in their catalogues or otherwise the name of the sculptor. A figure of "Charlotte Corday," evidently making up her mind to the assassination of *Marat*, is a dreadful reality, by *Migliovetti* of Milan. Its execution is very fine, but the subject is so painful I fear the work will not readily find a purchaser. "Hagar in the wilderness," is also a great gem by *Lazarini*, but is also a somewhat harassing subject. The death-stricken boy too truly tells its own tale of woe. *Galatea*, by *Giovanni Scerone*, is certainly one of the very finest and most pleasing statues in the whole gallery. A colossal group of *Columbus*, holding under a stray Indian, is one I do not like. The conception is good, but the figures are too large, and the great discoverer of America seems about to "fig" (in schoolboy parlance) the wretched native whom he has seized. A boy fisherman, by *Albertoni*, is a very pleasing subject, executed with great art. The same may be said of "The Beggar," by *Galli*, and several others which I should be glad to notice did your space allow me to do. In strolling through the outer gallery I noticed a four-seated sleigh carriage from Canada, and a vehicle on wheels without springs. The elasticity of the latter on rough roads, arising from a single plank of white spruce, delighted me with the simplicity of this carriage, and I was pleased to hear that it was built so cheap. I have taken several friends to see it, and one and all have expressed their conviction that were this equipage well introduced into England it would be largely, if not generally adopted. I also admired the simplicity of an apparently insignificant improvement in our household furniture. But I could not help lingering over it. I allude to a clothes horse—the most troublesome piece of furniture in every small house—which I perceive in Canada is made to fold up almost within the proportions of an umbrella stick. I am happy to say I found all the Canadian articles in the agricultural shed unpacked and properly laid out. Mr. *Fatterson's* ploughs and other instruments from Western Canada, are worthy of attention. In my next (if the weather be fine) I propose to give your readers some description of the parks with the many curious buildings which dot them, and which surround the palace and attract many, a terno and evening, eager visitors to the *Champ de Mars*. The Emperor of Russia has just arrived to see the Exposition.—*Gazette Correspondence*.

manufacturing companies in Canada has hitherto not been such as to induce their general formation. There seems to be a general cry in the little towns of the country for factories, not so much for their profit as it is for the hope that they will make the town lots sell better. Men are induced to take stock in them without first inquiring whether there is a demand for the article, whether the business is likely to pay, or whether the locality is a suitable one, having a sort of idea that, start the factory going and it will turn out all right. Any such scheme as this must result in nothing but disappointment and great loss to its founders. The experience of *Oshawa* has often been appealed to to support the formation of these factories, but the experience of *Oshawa* but bears out the statements made above. The *Hall Works* failed when worked by a joint stock company, and, with one exception, all our mills and factories are owned by the men who manage them.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. June 1, 1867.

THE business of the season still continues in a very backward condition, and transactions generally are below their customary amount. This may be in a great measure caused by the delay produced by the unusual freshet which has had the effect of throwing back the usual season for rafting lumber by several weeks, and thus prevented the earlier realization of any portion of the winter's production. Money still continues unmistakably tight; but we are glad to notice that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a new Bank with ample capital. The amount of capital will be \$500,000, with power to increase to \$1,000,000, and immediate application will be made to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation, when the Bank will at once go into operation. We hope some of the Canadian Banks will see their way to open agencies in New Brunswick. There is an ample field for the employment of a considerable amount of capital, and though it is no part of the duty of a Bank to create business, yet they can legitimately encourage and stimulate healthy enterprise, and under proper restrictions and with prudent management, materially conduce to the general prosperity. The shipping arrivals of the week comprise two vessels from Liverpool with salt, iron, and coals; two from Cape Breton with coals; one from Porto Rico with sugar; and eight from United States ports with flour and general cargoes. There were besides eight or ten vessels in ballast, and the usual Boston and Portland steamers.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week have been six vessels for Liverpool, one for London, and two for Irish ports, with deals; one for *Cien-fuegos* with boards; and six vessels for United States ports. There are now in port, loading and waiting for cargoes, 31 ships and barques of large tonnage, and 38 brigantines and schooners, besides coasting vessels. Many of these are yet unengaged, and freights rule low and dull. We quote deals to Liverpool or London, 60s. per standard; Bristol Channel, 62s. 6d.; Belfast, 65s.; West Coast of Ireland (small vessels), 72s. 6d. Boards to Boston, \$4.00; New York, \$6.00; North side Cuba, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

FLOUR, &c.—The market is dull, and with a greater disposition on the part of holders to press sales, there appears to be even a less disposition to buy. Under these circumstances prices have given way, and we quote to-day strong superfine, \$10.00 to \$10.25; ordinary brands, \$9.50 to \$9.75. Possibly even lower rates would be acced for large lots, but there is an utter absence of demand except of the merest retail character. The receipts of the week have been 2900 barrels, of which we notice 1500 barrels came via *Shediac* and *E. & N. A. Railway*.

Corn meal is firm at \$5.00 to \$5.25. rye flour \$7.00 to \$7.25, oatmeal \$7.50 to \$7.70.

Imports of bread stuffs, at St. John, N. B., for the month of May, 1867:—Flour 20 567 barrels, corn meal 2,072, oatmeal 784 rye flour 115, Indian corn 7,761 bushels.

Other general imports of the month:—Pork 435 bbls., beef 34 bbls., butter 331 pkgs., cheese 131 boxes, feed 291 bags, seed 267 bags, beans and peas 40 bbls., salt 1610 tons 1409 sacks, tobacco 7 hnds. 449 boxes, pitch, rosin, and tar 517 bbls., coals 1981 tons, iron bars, bolts, and plates 27,343, pig iron 445 tons, steel 389 pkgs., nails and spikes 857 bags, yellow metal 54 cases, 1429 rods, tin plates 604 boxes, chains 140, anchors 51, glass 569 boxes, earthenware 169 crates, cordage 1869 coils, canvas 94 bales, oakum 1011 bales, hemp and manilla 100 bales, alcohol 94 casks, brandy 547 casks, rum 31 pun., gin 368 casks, liquors 5099 cases, tea 906 chests, 1507 half chests, coffee 61 bags, rice 428 bags, molasses 689 casks, sugar 119 hnds., 249 bbls., soda 883

pkgs., furniture, 523 (kgs., gunpowder 516 pks., vinegar 126 casks, varnish 25 cks, lignum vitae 2392 pieces; sundries consisting principally of dry goods, hardware, and small groceries 13,809 pkgs.

Exports of lumber from the port of St John for the month of May, 1867, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:—

	1867.	1866.
Deals and deal ends, s. f.	15,178,811	18,494,178
Boards, setg., and pck. s. f.	4,673,012	2,223,538
Pine timber, tons	1,598	75
Birch do	1,549	938
Pickets, m.	72	275
Laths, m.	382	3,391
Shingles, m.	20	1,875
Shooks	9,701	31,184
Spars, sleepers, and knees.	—	594

The principal miscellaneous exports of the month are comprised in the following list:—Smoked gasperau or alewives 1223 bbls., pickled do. 324 bbls., fresh do. 34 bbls., salmon (fresh) 47 boxes, bass do. 23 boxes, smoked herrings 800 boxes, potatoes 1800 bus., hay 595 bbls., flax seed 74 bbls., eggs 275 bbls., but or 10 pkgs., coffee 10 bags, molasses 213 casks, sugar 16 hnds., vinegar 124, gin 4 casks, bricks 34,500, lime 50 casks, manganese 90 bbls., spruce poles 1780, horses 28.

SHIP BUILDING AT MIRAMICHI.—A handsomely modelled and substantially built barque, of 388 tons register, and 503 carpenters' measurement, was launched from Parker's Yard, by A. D. Shirreff, Esq., on the morning of Tuesday last. She is called the *Amanda*, and was built by Mr. Carroll, under the inspection of S. Laphorn, Esq., Lloyd's agent, and will be classed A 1, 7 years. The *Confederate Star* of 368 tons register, built in the same yard by Mr. Carroll last year, lately sold in England for £3000 stg. She was a very fine vessel, and consequently brought a good price.

The ship "Mabeno," 700 tons burden, laden with goods from Great Britain, and bound for Chatham, Miramichi, struck on the reef of the North Cape of P. E. Island on the 22nd ult., and a gale setting in on the next day, she has become a total wreck. Portions of the cargo have been saved in a damaged condition, but the ship will be a total loss.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 6th, 1867.

BUSINESS generally unchanged. Flour market dull and declining, receipts moderate, demand very light. Strong Superfine, \$9.75 to \$10. Ordinary brands, \$9.25 to \$9.50. Round lots unsaleable at these prices. Government proposes to abolish 4 per cent duty on shipbuilding and manufacturing materials, and impose additional duties on spirits to correspond with Canadian Tariff. Bill to incorporate Merchants Bank of St. John passed second reading.

REVIEW OF THE HALIFAX MARKET.

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

BUSINESS since our last review has not been active BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is not so firm, and there has been very little demand during the week. The poorer classes who of course, are the great consumers, have not been able to reach the high price, and, in consequence, have had to substitute rye and cornmeal in place of flour. The stock of No. 1 Canada now on hand is light, yet it is sufficient for present requirements. A decline of 50 cents per bbl. has taken place in New York within a day or so. There will be a corresponding fall most probably in Canada. We quote No 1 Canada at \$10.80, at which figure some lots were offered yesterday. Eye quiet. Cornmeal declined. Holders are anxious to sell at \$5 62½ and \$5.75. The imports for the week: From Canada, 2030 bbls flour, 500 bbls rye; From United States, 98 bbls flour, 100 bbls rye, 1475 bbls cornmeal; From P. E. Island, 20 bbls oatmeal. The exports: To ports not Provincial, 80 bbls flour 90 bbls biscuit, 30 bags bread.

FISH.—We have no change to note since our last. Cod continues dull, with limited enquiry for any description. Soft-cured and Labrador in no demand. Mackerel quiet. Herring very dull. Alewives in fair request. The receipts: From P. E. Island, 20 qtls cod, 9 qts scale; From New Brunswick, 3850 half-boxes herring, which are worth from 18 to 20 cts per box. From U. States, 222 bbls herring. The exports: To West Indies, 710 tierces, 1221 boxes, 255 half-boxes codfish, 130 tierces scale, 1110 barrels herring, 286 bbls 8 hf-bbls mackerel, 32 bbls alewives, 2 bbls salmon, 132 boxes smoked herring. To United States—130 bbls herring, 50 bbls mackerel, 6 bbls salmon. To Canada—477 bxs smoked herring.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes continue in good demand at

be considered the nominal rate. Holders seem at length in some measure to have remitted efforts to press sales, finding that all attempts in that direction have only resulted in making buyers more fearful and less disposed to operate, and with but moderate receipts, it may be hoped that more firmness on the part of holders may serve to restore confidence and stimulate demand.

OATMEAL.—Receipts have continued heavy, and prices have steadily receded, latest sales being at \$6, and no adequate demand to absorb receipts even at the decline.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Rates are quite nominal in the absence of recent transactions, \$1.80 to \$1.90 may be considered nominal rates for U.C. Spring.

FEAR.—Have been arriving in excessive quantity, and with receding rates in Britain, the market is utterly paralysed. None but the best samples afloat will now be looked at, and even choice has latterly sold at 84c. per 66lbs. The limited amount of available ocean tonnage is controlled by one or two large operators, who are in a position to stipulate terms with those who are forced to sell, and parcels in store are not so eagerly pressed, as reasonable hopes exist of some improvement at least being experienced as better shipping facilities are offered.

PORK.—The market continues pretty steady—but sales are mostly by retail, and buyers are not increasing their stocks at this season of the year. Wholesale parcels are moved with difficulty and in some instances at prices slightly favouring the purchaser.

MEAS.—Especially is moving very slowly into consumption, sales being on a more restricted scale than usual. Considerable quantities of pork having been packed through the country by parties tempted by the low price of hogs during the winter.

LARD.—Is nominal; the sales being the merest retail.

HAMS AND CUTMEATS.—Are in fair request—but at low prices. City cured hams are retailing at 11c to 12c, other qualities according to cut, condition, &c.

BUTTER.—All butter can now be considered as hardly quotable. The small quantity remaining being with difficulty placed at 8c to 9c for shipment as grease to Britain, where the prospects are not very encouraging even at these figures, the low prices and low freights in New York having induced considerable shipments from thence, as it can be laid down at lower rates than from this market. New is now beginning to come forward, but as yet the quality is weak and poor, and in some cases mixed with old. This short-sighted policy will work its own cure, and it is to be hoped that the quality of the butter this season will recommend it in every market where it is brought into competition with the carefully made butters of the continent of Europe—Ireland and the neighbouring States especially—as no country has greater facilities for the manufacturing of a first class article than Canada.

ASHERS.—Pots have been steadily declining until they touched about \$5.50, when they rallied somewhat, and close steady between \$5.50 and \$5.60 according to tares. Pearls are weak and somewhat lower. Stocks light.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Table with columns for Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. Rows for This week, Last Week, Same week last year.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

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

Total 246 855 753 1600

And 60 Horses. There were—cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, — over the Eastern, 23 over the Boston & Lowell, and 108 over the Fitchburg Railroad Total 186.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$15.00 to \$15.50; first quality, \$14.00 to \$14.50; second quality, \$13.00 to \$13.50; third quality, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150, 200 to \$225 per pair.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—\$50, \$65, \$80, \$100 to \$125. YEARLING.—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three years old, \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves at \$3.00 to \$10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.50 to \$0.00 each; extra, \$6.00 to \$9.00 each, or from 5 to 9c. per lb.

HIDES—9c to 10c. per lb. Tallow 7c. to 7c. per lb. PELTS.—\$1.50 to \$2.25 each. Calfskins 20c. to 25c. per lb.

Sheared Sheep Skins 25c each. N. B. BEEF.—Extra and first quality inc'udes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots.

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

REMARKS.

CATTLE.—The week's receipts from the Northern States amount to 246 head, of which about 50 head were sold at White Riv'r Junc by butchers and Western dealers, who anticipated the d overs and offered them their prices, expecting quite a speculation. The high prices asked c-uld not be realized to the extent anticipated. We quote prices at an advance of \$1 per cwt., and in some instances higher rates were paid. This market is governed at the present time by the number of Western cattle received.

Sheep and Lambs are in rather better supply than last week, and the quality is about the same. Prices continue without material change. Nearly half of those at market were sold on commission.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 25th May, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table with columns for security type and price. Rows include Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug., Do 6 per cent. March and Sept., Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July, Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock, New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 97, Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns for railway name and price. Rows include Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Do preference, Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, Grand Trunk of Canada, Do equipt. mort. bds., Do 1st preference bonds, Do do deferred, Do 2nd preference bonds, Do do deferred, Do 3rd preference stock, Do do deferred, Do 4th preference stock, Do do deferred, Great Western of Canada, Do new, Do 6 without option, 1873, Do 5 1/2 do 1877-78, North-R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. lat prf. bds.

BANKS.

Table with columns for bank name and price. Rows include British North America, Mercantile and Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for company name and price. Rows include British American Land, Canada Company, Canadian Loan and Investment, Hudson's Bay, Trust and Loan Company, U. C., Atlantic Telegraph.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Rows include Davidson, Dinning, Duckett, Egan, Furman, Hampton, Henderson, Jeffery, Leggo, Longden, McConnell, McLellan, Miller, Moore, Mulcahy, Perrine, Price and Spencer, Sage, Shannon, Thibaudau, Zinkann.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Rows include Buckland, Gordon, McGregor, O'Neil, P., Ramore.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Rows include James Douglas, Nathan Loring Wood, Kirkland.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: BANKS, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Rows include Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. B., Commercial Bank, City Bank, Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Toronto, Quebec Bank, Bank Nationale, Gore Bank, Banque Jacques Cartier, Eastern Townships Bank, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, Royal Canadian Bank.

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Rows include G. T. R. of Canada, A. & St. Lawrence, G. W. of Canada, C. & St. Lawrence, Do. preferential.

MINES, &c.

Table with columns: Montreal Consol, Canada Mining Company, Huron Copper Bay, Lake Huron S. & C., Quebec & Lk. S., Montreal Telegraph Co., Montreal City Gas Company, City Passenger R. Co., St. Lawrence Navigation Co., Canadian Indian & Steam N. Co., Montreal Elevating Company, British Colonial Steamship Co., Canada Glass Company.

BONDS.

Table with columns: Government Debentures, Montreal Water Works, Montreal City Bonds, Toronto City Bonds, Orléans City Bonds, Champlain R. R., county Debentures.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Bank on London, Private, Bank on New York, Private do, Gold Drafts do, Silver do, Gold in New York.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Grain type, Average Prices on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Highest price in 6 weeks, Average price for week, Corresponding week 1866.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns: For the week ending, From the 1st January to, To corresponding period. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn Meal, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tallow, High Wines & Whiskey.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending May 31, 1867; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1866, 1867, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Sugars, Molasses, Wine, Wm. U. Glass, Cottons, Silks, Hardware, Other articles, Total Imports, Increase.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JUNE 6, 1867.

JUNE 1, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.			
GROCERIES.														
Coffees.														
Laguays, per lb.	0 19	to 0 22												
Bio,	0 18	to 0 19												
Java,	0 23	to 0 30												
Mocha,	0 23	to 0 30												
Ceylon,	0 27	to 0 28												
Cape,	0 12	to 0 20												
Maracibo,	0 20	to 0 23												
Fish.														
Herrings, Labrador	4 00	to 4 50												
Prime	2 00	to 3 50												
Gibber	2 00	to 3 00												
Round.	2 00	to 3 00												
Mackerel, No. 3.	2 00	to 3 00												
Salmon	21 00	to 22 00												
Dry Cod	4 50	to 5 25												
Green Cod	5 50	to 6 00												
Fruit.														
Raisins, Layers	3 30	to 2 40												
M. R.	2 10	to 2 20												
Valencia, lb.	0 08	to 0 08 1/2												
Currants, per lb.	0 05	to 0 06												
Molasses.														
Clayed, per gal.	0 35	to 0 38												
Muscovado	0 37 1/2	to 0 40												
Centrifugal	0 23	to 0 33												
Rice.														
Arzac, per 100 lbs.	4 25	to 4 50												
Patna		to 4 50												
Salt.														
Liverpool Coarse	0 82 1/2	to 0 90												
Scovd.	0 85 1/2	to 0 90												
Spices.														
Cassia	0 38	to 0 35												
Cloves	0 10	to 0 11												
Nutmegs	0 45	to 0 55												
Ground,	0 12	to 0 30												
Jamaica,	0 03	to 0 25												
Pepper, Black,	0 08 1/2	to 0 09												
Pimento	0 07 1/2	to 0 20												
Mustard	0 18	to 0 07 1/2												
Pepper, White,	0 18	to 0 20												
Sugars.														
Porto Rico, per 100 lbs.	8 00	to 8 25												
Cuba,	7 50	to 8 00												
Canada Sugar Refinery,	0 07 1/2	to 0 08 1/2												
Yellow Refined, No. 3	0 00	to 0 08 1/2												
Crushed X	0 10 1/2	to 0 11												
" A	0 10 1/2	to 0 11												
Dry Crushed	0 11	to 0 11												
Ground	0 11	to 0 11												
Extra Ground	0 12	to 0 12												
Loaves	0 11 1/2	to 0 12												
Syrup, Golden	0 50	to 0 50												
Standard	0 46	to 0 46												
Teas.														
Twankay and Hyson														
Medium to fine	0 37	to 0 45												
Common to med.	0 30	to 0 35												
Japan uncolored														
Common to good	0 50	to 0 60												
Fine to choicest	0 65	to 0 70												
Colored														
Common to good	0 50	to 0 60												
Fine to finest	0 70	to 0 90												
Oolong and Souchong														
Ordinary and	0 35	to 0 40												
Justy kind	0 42	to 0 58												
Fair to good	0 40	to 0 50												
Finest to choicest	0 75	to 0 90												
Oolong														
Inferior	0 34	to 0 38												
Good to fine	0 50	to 0 60												
Young Hyson														
Common to fair	0 40	to 0 60												
Medium to good	0 60	to 0 75												
Fine to finest	0 80	to 0 90												
Extra choicest	0 95	to 1 05												
Gunpowder														
Common to fair	0 60	to 0 70												
Good to fine	0 75	to 0 90												
Fine to finest	1 00	to 1 10												
Imperials														
Fair to good	0 55	to 0 70												
Fine to finest	0 80	to 0 90												
Hyson														
Fair to good	0 60	to 0 70												
Fine to finest	0 75	to 0 90												
TOBACCOES.														
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04	to 0 05												
United States Leaf	0 05 1/2	to 0 12												
Honeydew, 10's,	0 26	to 0 30												
" 5's,	0 28	to 0 35												
" 10's,	0 28	to 0 40												
Bright, 4 lbs.	0 40	to 0 60												
Extra fine bright	0 56	to 0 85												
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.														
Wine.														
Moet & Chandon Ch'p.	15 00	to 16 00												
Bouche, Fille & Co.	13 00	to 16 00												
H. Moré's Champ'gn.	14 00	to 15 00												
Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80	to 1 35												
Port Wine,	1 50	to 4 00												
Sherry,	1 50	to 4 00												
Jules Mumm's,	14 00	to 16 00												
Buinaut	14 00	to 16 00												
Farré	17 00	to 18 00												
Clarett	3 00	to 3 00												
French light wines.	3 00	to 3 00												
Brandy.														
Hennessey's, per gal.	2 00	to 3 10												
Martell's	2 00	to 3 10												
Robin & Co.'s,	1 50	to 1 90												
Pinet, Castillon & Co.	1 80	to 2 00												
Coard, Dupuy & Co.'s	1 70	to 1 80												
G. V. P.	1 70	to 1 80												
J. D. H. Monny's, gal.	1 90	to 2 00												
Geo. Sayer & Co.	1 70	to 2 00												
Other brands, gal.	1 50	to 1 60												
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50	to 9 00												
Gin														
Hollands, per gal.	1 40	to 1 45												
" green cases.														
" per case.	3 50	to 3 75												
" red cases.	6 50	to 7 00												
Rum.														
Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1 75	to 1 80												
Demerara,	1 40	to 1 50												
Cuba	1 30	to 1 40												
Whiskey.														
Scotch, per gal.	1 60	to 1 70												
Irish	1 50	to 1 75												
Alc.														
English	2 50	to 2 60												
Montreal	1 90	to 1 60												
Porter.														
London or Wight.	3 00	to 3 25												
Dublin	2 30	to 2 40												
Montreal	0 00	to 1 50												
HARDWARE.														
Anvils.														
Common, per lb.	0 06	to 0 06												
London or Wight.	0 09 1/2	to 0 10 1/2												
Dublin	0 24	to 0 25												
Block Tin, per lb.	0 24	to 0 25												
Copper-Plg,	0 23	to 0 24												
Sheet	29	to 0 30												
Cut Nails.														
per 100 lbs.	2 12 1/2	to 2 25												
Shingle alone, ditto	3 35	to 3 50												
Laths and 5 d.	3 55	to 3 75												
Galvanized Iron.														
Assorted sizes.	0 08	to 0 09												
Best, No. 24	0 09	to 0 10												
" 28	0 10	to 0 10 1/2												
" 32	0 10	to 0 10 1/2												
Horse Nails.														
Guest's or Griffin's,														
No. 7,	0 22	to 0 00												
No. 8,	0 20	to 0 21												
No. 9,	0 19	to 0 20												
No. 10,	0 19	to 0 20												
W. or F. No. 9,	0 19	to 0 20												
No. 10,	0 18	to 0 19												
No. 11,	0 18	to 0 19												
Iron.														
Plg-Garthaberris,														
No. 1,	26 00	to 27 00												
Other brands, " 1,	22 50	to 24 00												
" 4,	23 00	to 24 00												
Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 50	to 2 60												
Refined,	2 80	to 3 00												
Swedes,	4 25	to 5 00												
Hoops-Coopers,	3 00	to 3 25												
Band,	3 00	to 3 25												
Boiler Plates,	3 25	to 3 50												
Canada Plates Staff,	3 75	to 3 90												
" Best brands	4 10	to 4 25												
Iron Wire.														
No. 6, per bundle.	2 70	to 2 80												
Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	3 00	to 3 30												
" 12,	3 30	to 3 50												
" 14,	4 10	to 4 30												
Lead.														
Bar, per lb.	0 06	to 0 06 1/2												
Sheet,	0 07	to 0 07 1/2												
Shot,	0 07 1/2	to 0 08												
Tubing,	0 08	to 0 00												
Powder.														
Blasting, per keg.	3 50	to 4 00												
FF	4 25	to 4 50												
Pressed Spikes.														
Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	3 80	to 4 00												
Extra	4 30	to 4 80												
Railway	4 00	to 0 00												
Tin Plates.														
Charcoal 10	8 00	to 8 25												
DX	10 00	to 10 25												
DX	7 00	to 7 50												
DX	9 00	to 9 25												
IC Terms	7 00	to 7 50												
IX	8 00	to 8 50												
IC Coke	7 00	to 7 50												
Cordage.														
Manilla per lb.	0 14 1/2	to 0 15 1/2												
DRUGS.														
Alum	3 00	to 3 50												
Acid, Sulphuric	0 54 1/2	to 0 58												
" Tartaric	0 45	to 0 50												
Blue Vitriol	0 09	to 0 11												
Camphor	0 65	to 0 70												
Carb. Ammon.	0 17	to 0 20												
Colchical	1 06	to 1 10												
Cudbear	0 16	to 0 20												
Creom Tartar	0 45	to 0 48												
Chloride Lime	4 50	to 5 50												
Gum Arabic.														
" sorts com.	0 30	to 0 40												
" good	0 50	to 0 60												
Liquorice, Calabris	0 25	to 0 30												
Refined	0 35	to 0 40												
Nutgalls	0 45	to 0 00												
Opium	6 00	to 6 25												
Oil, Almonds	0 65	to 0 70												
" Cloves	0 90	to 1 00												
" Lemon	3 00	to 3 25												
" Peppermint	6 00	to 6 50												
" Siccokiss	4 00	to 4 50												
" ordinary	1 35	to 1 40												
" Olive, per gal.	1 90	to 2 10												
" Salad	1 90	to 2 10												
" Castor	1 35	to 1 50												
Rhubarb Root	2 00	to 2 50												
Soda, No. 2	0 11 1/2	to 0 12 1/2												
Senna	0 16	to 0 20												
Soda, Ash	3 50	to 4 00												
" Carbonate	5 50	to 6 00												
" Caustic p. lb.	0 35	to 0 40												
Wax, Yellow	0 30	to 0 35												
" White	0 30	to 0 30												
OILS, PAINTS, &c.														
Oil, per gallon														
Refined Linseed	0 92 1/2	to 0 97 1/2												
Raw	0 90	to 0 92 1/2												
Winter Bleached														
" Whale	0 85	to 0 90												
" Crude	0 70	to 0 80												
Pale Seal	0 70	to 0 75												
Straw do.	0 65	to 0 70												
Cod	0 70	to 0 75												
Machinery	0 65	to 0 75												
Engine Oil	0 90	to 0 00												
Lard No. 1	0 90	to 0 00												
" No. 2	0 85	to 0 00												
Can. Ref'd. Petrol'm	0 21	to 0 25												
Olive Oil	1 30	to 1 35												
Lead, per 100 lbs.														
Dry White	8 75	to 9 30												
Red	7 25	to 7 70												
Varnish per gal.														
Coch Body (Turp)	3 75	to 4 50												
Furniture	1 75	to 2 00												
" (Benzine)	1 25	to 1 50												
Spirits Turpentine	0 70	to 0 80												
Benzine	0 35	to 0 40												
Glass.														
German, per hlf box														
" 7 1/2	1 80	to 1 90												
" 7 3/4	1 90	to 2 00												
" 7 1/2	1 90	to 2 00												
" 8x10	1 90	to 2 00												
" 10x12	2 00	to 2 05												

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

New York, June 4th—1867.
Lumber, Woods, Staves, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20 per cent ad val; Staves, 10 per cent ad val
Spruce, Eastern, per M ft 10
Brid's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup ft. 6 a 23
Black walnut, logs 8 a 19
Black walnut, crotches 15 a 21
Black walnut, figured and blistered. 1 25
Yellow Pine Timber, Georgia 50 a 50
White oak, logs, per cub. ft. 15 a 50
White oak, plank, per M ft. 50
White pine shipping boards a 50

STAVES.

White oak, pipe, extra, per M a 34
White oak, pipe, heavy a 25
White oak, pipe, light a 20
White oak, pipe, culls, heavy a 15
White oak, pipe, culls, light a 12
White oak, hhd., extra a 25
White oak, hhd., heavy a 20
White oak, hhd., light a 15
White oak, hhd., culls a 10
White oak, bbl., extra a 15
White oak, bbl., heavy a 10
White oak, bbl., light a 10
White oak, bbl., culls a 6
Red oak, hhd., heavy a 13
Red oak, hhd., light a 9
Heading—White oak, hhd a 15
Heading—White oak, double bbl. a 20

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated May 24, 1867:

Carib. Yell. Sugar	100 lbs.	11 1/2
Carib. Yell. Sugar	50 lbs.	6 1/4
Carib. Yell. Sugar	25 lbs.	3 1/4
Carib. Yell. Sugar	12 1/2 lbs.	1 3/4
Carib. Yell. Sugar	6 1/4 lbs.	70 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	3 1/4 lbs.	35 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1 3/4 lbs.	17 1/2 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	7/8 lb.	14 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	3/4 lb.	11 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2 lb.	7 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4 lb.	3 1/2 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8 lb.	1 3/4 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/16 lb.	7/8 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/32 lb.	3/8 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/64 lb.	1/4 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/128 lb.	1/8 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/256 lb.	3/16 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/512 lb.	1/16 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1024 lb.	1/32 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2048 lb.	1/64 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4096 lb.	1/128 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8192 lb.	1/256 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/16384 lb.	1/512 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/32768 lb.	1/1024 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/65536 lb.	1/2048 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/131072 lb.	1/4096 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/262144 lb.	1/8192 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/524288 lb.	1/16384 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1048576 lb.	1/32768 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2097152 lb.	1/65536 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4194304 lb.	1/131072 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8388608 lb.	1/262144 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/16777216 lb.	1/524288 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/33554432 lb.	1/1048576 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/67108864 lb.	1/2097152 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/134217728 lb.	1/4194304 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/268435456 lb.	1/8388608 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/536870912 lb.	1/16777216 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1073741824 lb.	1/33554432 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2147483648 lb.	1/67108864 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4294967296 lb.	1/134217728 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8589934592 lb.	1/268435456 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/17179869184 lb.	1/536870912 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/34359738368 lb.	1/1073741824 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/68719476736 lb.	1/2147483648 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/137438953472 lb.	1/4294967296 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/274877906944 lb.	1/8589934592 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/549755813888 lb.	1/17179869184 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1099511627776 lb.	1/34359738368 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2199023255552 lb.	1/68719476736 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4398046511104 lb.	1/137438953472 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8796093022208 lb.	1/274877906944 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/17592186444416 lb.	1/549755813888 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/35184372888832 lb.	1/1099511627776 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/70368745777664 lb.	1/2199023255552 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/140737491555296 lb.	1/4398046511104 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/281474983110592 lb.	1/8796093022208 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/562949966221184 lb.	1/17592186444416 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1125899932442368 lb.	1/35184372888832 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2251799864884736 lb.	1/70368745777664 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4503599729769472 lb.	1/140737491555296 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/9007199459538944 lb.	1/281474983110592 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/18014398919077888 lb.	1/562949966221184 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/36028797838155776 lb.	1/1125899864884736 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/72057595676311552 lb.	1/2251799864884736 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/14411519135262304 lb.	1/45035997838155776 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/28823038270524608 lb.	1/9007199459538944 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/57646076541049216 lb.	1/18014398919077888 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/115292153082098432 lb.	1/36028797838155776 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/230584306164196864 lb.	1/72057595676311552 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/461168612328393728 lb.	1/14411519135262304 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/922337224656787456 lb.	1/28823038270524608 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1844674449313754112 lb.	1/57646076541049216 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3689348898627508224 lb.	1/115292153082098432 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/7378697797255016448 lb.	1/230584306164196864 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/14757395584510032896 lb.	1/461168612328393728 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/29514791169020065792 lb.	1/922337224656787456 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/59029582338040131584 lb.	1/18446791169020065792 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/118059164776080263168 lb.	1/3689348898627508224 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/236118329552160526336 lb.	1/7378697797255016448 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/472236659104321052672 lb.	1/14757395584510032896 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/944473318208642105344 lb.	1/29514791169020065792 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/188894663617328420688 lb.	1/59029582338040131584 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/377789327234656841376 lb.	1/118059164776080263168 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/755578654469313682752 lb.	1/236118329552160526336 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1511157308938627365504 lb.	1/47223665910432105344 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3022314617777254731008 lb.	1/944473318208642105344 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/6044629235554509462016 lb.	1/188894663617328420688 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/12089258471109018924032 lb.	1/377789327234656841376 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/24178516942218037848064 lb.	1/755578654469313682752 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/48357033884436075696128 lb.	1/1511157308938627365504 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/96714067768872151392256 lb.	1/3022314617777254731008 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/193428135537744302784512 lb.	1/6044629235554509462016 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/386856271075488605568024 lb.	1/12089258471109018924032 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/773712542150977211136048 lb.	1/24178516942218037848064 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1547425084301954422272096 lb.	1/48357033884436075696128 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3094850168603908844544192 lb.	1/96714067768872151392256 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/6189700337207817689088384 lb.	1/193428135537744302784512 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/123794006744156353781776768 lb.	1/386856271075488605568024 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/247588013488312707563553536 lb.	1/773712542150977211136048 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4951760269766254151271071072 lb.	1/1547425084301954422272096 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/9903520539532508302542142144 lb.	1/309485013488312707563553536 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/19807041079065116605084284288 lb.	1/6189700337207817689088384 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/39614082158130233210168568576 lb.	1/123794006744156353781776768 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/79228164316260466420337137152 lb.	1/247588013488312707563553536 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/158456328724520932840674274304 lb.	1/4951760269766254151271071072 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/316912657489041865681348488608 lb.	1/9903520539532508302542142144 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/633825314978083731362696977216 lb.	1/19807041079065116605084284288 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1267650629956167462725393854432 lb.	1/39614082158130233210168568576 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2535301259912349245450787708864 lb.	1/79228164316260466420337137152 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/507060251982469849090157541712 lb.	1/158456328724520932840674274304 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1014120503964939681818351034424 lb.	1/316912657489041865681348488608 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2028241007929879363636702068848 lb.	1/633825314978083731362696977216 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4056482015859758727273404137166 lb.	1/1267650629956167462725393854432 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8112964031719517454546808273332 lb.	1/2535301259912349245450787708864 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1622592807423903490909361654664 lb.	1/507060251982469849090157541712 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3245185614847806981818723309328 lb.	1/1014120503964939681818351034424 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/6490371229695613963637446618656 lb.	1/2028241007929879363636702068848 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/129807424539112279272749333373312 lb.	1/4056482015859758727273404137166 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/259614849078224558545498666746624 lb.	1/8112964031719517454546808273332 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/519229698156449117090997333493248 lb.	1/1622592807423903490909361654664 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1038459396328982341818194669866496 lb.	1/3245185614847806981818723309328 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2076918792657964683636389339732912 lb.	1/6490371229695613963637446618656 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4153837585315929367272778775465824 lb.	1/129807424539112279272749333373312 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8307675170631858734545557550931648 lb.	1/259614849078224558545498666746624 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1661535034126717469090911101863296 lb.	1/519229698156449117090997333493248 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3323070068253434938181822237326592 lb.	1/1038459396328982341818194669866496 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/664614013650686987636364447465184 lb.	1/2076918792657964683636389339732912 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1329228027301373975272728895410368 lb.	1/4153837585315929367272778775465824 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2658456054602747950545457790821376 lb.	1/8307675170631858734545557550931648 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/5316912109205495901090915516426752 lb.	1/1661535034126717469090911101863296 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1063382421841099180218182232728544 lb.	1/3323070068253434938181822237326592 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/2126764843682198360436364465457088 lb.	1/664614013650686987636364447465184 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/425352968736439672087272893091376 lb.	1/1329228027301373975272728895410368 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/8507059374728793441745457861822752 lb.	1/2658456054602747950545457790821376 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/17014118749457586834909091723645504 lb.	1/5316912109205495901090915516426752 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/34028237498915173669818182447291008 lb.	1/1063382421841099180218182232728544 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/6805647499783034733963636489458016 lb.	1/2126764843682198360436364465457088 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/136112949995660694679272729891163232 lb.	1/425352968736439672087272893091376 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/27222589991132139135854545978226644 lb.	1/8507059374728793441745457861822752 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/544451799822642782717090919576453288 lb.	1/17014118749457586834909091723645504 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/1088903598453285565434181823955286576 lb.	1/34028237498915173669818182447291008 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/217780719690657113086836364791057153152 lb.	1/6805647499783034733963636489458016 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/4355614393813142261736727295821126304 lb.	1/136112949991132139135854545978226644 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/871122878762628452347345459171452608 lb.	1/27222589991132139135854545978226644 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/174224575752525704689490913430451216 lb.	1/544451799822642782717090919576453288 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/3484491515050514137789818182686082432 lb.	1/1088903598453285565434181823955286576 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/69689830301010282755777273771664864 lb.	1/217780719690657113086836364791057153152 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/13937966060202056511555545495329296 lb.	1/4355614393813142261736727295821126304 cts
Carib. Yell. Sugar	1/278759321204041130231111111111111111 lb.	1/87112287876262845234

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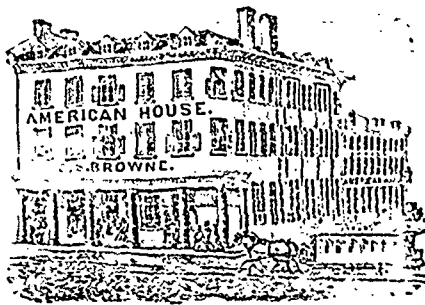
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