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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

No. 34.

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

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

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

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

SMYTH & EDMINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McGill
Street, Montreal. 8-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,
40 St. PETER STREET,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Rue de la Paix,
and Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia. Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Foremen. 83-ly

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
624, 626 & 628 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.:—
Ardence, John Bull, Oneida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool, Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;
Schrs. Green, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charruto, Irish, from Bordeaux, Courier du
Canada, from Marseilles, Sit, from Havre, and Sea-
guen, from Antwerp, with 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-ly

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.

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

TO CHEESE & AT MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2½ 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.,
431 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 FRYLAYSON, BOUFFIELD &
Co.—Machine Shoe and Linen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c., &c.
W. HORNELL & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.
Geo. & Wm. WAITS.—Cheap Shop Twines
Wm. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

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

GEORGE CHILD'S & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1856. 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.,
84 St. Sulpice Street,
Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.
40-3m Montreal.

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-ly

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

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

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

FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 128, 128, 180 and 182, 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, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

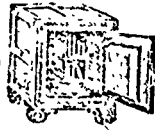
KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal. Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay. D. L. Lockerby. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 253 & 200 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, 1883. 32-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
GREENE & SONS,
 617, 619, 621, St. Paul Street,
 1-ly Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandize, faithfully and skillfully executed on the 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. 8 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

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

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

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 376 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, MONTREAL. 7-ly

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

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

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. No. 4 Lemoine st. 2-ly

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:
 Hhds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
 Funs Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,
 Barrels Cod Oil,
 Qtls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.
 And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"
 250 hhd's Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.
 No. 7 S HELEN STREET
 April 4, 1867. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolemi 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, 1868. 32-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 393 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

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

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

ADVOCATES.

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65 Little St. James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROUIDOUX,
82 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

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

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

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

ENGRAVER.

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

FURS-WHOLESALE.

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
832 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.

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SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

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

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41 St. John Street.

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GORDON KINGAN,
26 St. Peter Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN,
652 Craig Street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 275 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,
381 & 383 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

McINTYRE, 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 Spirit of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c. &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 10-ly

MONTREAL.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 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, Blondes, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
Yarns, Battings, Soaps,
White Muslins, Silks, Stationery,
Jeans, Velvets, Brooches,
Moleskins, Linen Threads, Spectacles,
Flannels, Playing Cards, Dolls,
Blankets, Jewellery, Mirrors,
Cloths, Tea Trays, Razor Knives,
Tweeds, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Vestings, Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, 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.
364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

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

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ft

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.
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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
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THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for
 the week ending August 17th, 1867, were \$115,599, a
 decrease of \$3,339, as compared with the corresponding
 week of 1866.

THE FISHERIES.
THE Hon. Peter Mitchell in his capacity of Minister
 of Marine and Fisheries, has taken the first step
 towards a reformation of the important interests en-
 trusted to his charge, by the appointment of an
 Inspector of the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its
 tributaries, and also, we believe, of the waters of the
 Miramichi. The appointment is universally allowed
 to be a very judicious one; but whether it is intended
 to be permanent with a view to enforcing the present
 laws upon the subject, or whether it is to report on
 the best method of obviating the existing admitted
 evils, we are unaware. The exceeding importance of
 the fisheries is everywhere admitted, and their decay
 and neglect as universally deplored, and this seems to
 be more particularly the case with those of New
 Brunswick than with either of her sister provinces.
 It would be a waste of time to bring forward authori-
 ties to prove the immense national loss which is sus-
 tained, from a want of proper regulations strictly
 enforced, and the absolute certainty of the speedy
 extinction of the most valuable of the fisheries if the
 present state of things is allowed to continue. One
 would suppose that if anything were capable of
 arousing people to a sense of the importance of the
 subject, the able report of M. H. Perley, Esq., pub-
 lished in 1852, and the testimony of the officers of Her
 Majesty's navy, employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence
 and the Bay of Fundy, would have effectually done
 so. Notwithstanding, laws have been passed from
 time to time based upon these recommendations, they
 have never been enforced, and might well be regarded
 as so much waste paper. What is wanted is adminis-
 trative ability and honesty, to deal with the subject,
 and this we hope to find the new Minister of Marine
 and Fisheries in possession of. In dealing with the
 fisheries, the advantages of Confederation will be very
 great. Not only can there be a perfect uniformity of
 regulations, but any comprehensive plan for their
 improvement will be less likely to be defeated by local
 influence. The Minister speaks and acts with the
 authority of the whole instead of a part, and his weight
 and influence are proportionately increased. Obviously
 the first thing to be done is to institute a thorough
 system of inspection and supervision, by means of
 which illegal methods of capture, and the senseless

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FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
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and wanton destruction of millions of valuable fish on
 their spawning grounds may be at once stopped.
 Unless this is done, all other measures will be worse
 than useless, and we may as well reconcile ourselves
 at once to the speedy extinction of the shore and river
 fisheries. After carefully looking over the enactments
 bearing on the subject, we are inclined to think that
 the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose if they
 are only effectively administered. It is of no use to
 entrust their administration to magistrates, living it
 may be at considerable distances from the scene of
 operations, or to poorly paid officials, whose other
 avocations are liable to interfere with the proper dis-
 charge of their duties, who are always liable to be in-
 fluenced by local feeling; and to dislike the perfor-
 mance of what must frequently be an unpleasant duty
 among their neighbours. All experience has proved this
 to be utterly useless. If the thing is worth doing
 at all, it is worth doing effectively, and we believe that
 nothing short of dividing the whole coast into districts,
 and appointing a properly qualified and paid Inspector,
 and staff of officers to each, will meet the requirements
 of the case. These men would in a very short time,
 form a most efficient coast guard service, and would
 be of the greatest use in the management of signal
 stations, and saving life and property from shipwreck,
 besides keeping order among the fishermen, and
 causing intruders to respect our undoubted rights.
 The expense no doubt would be considerable, but a
 very short time would see such a change that nobody
 would grudge the expense, and the increase of the
 fish, by being protected in their spawning grounds,
 would soon pay it many times over, while no one
 would be greater gainers than the fishermen them-
 selves.
 Assuming then, as we hope we may, that the initia-
 tory steps now taken for the preservation of the fish-
 eries, will be followed up by prompt and vigorous
 action on some intelligent and effective system, the
 question arises as to the further means necessary to
 make them an enduring source of national wealth.
 Fishermen say, "it is of no use our saving rich fish-
 eries if we have no market to sell our fish in," and urge
 the impossibility of competing with the United States
 fishermen who are not only protected by a heavy dis-
 criminating duty, but have the advantage of a bounty
 according to tonnage besides. At first sight these ob-
 jections would appear to be unanswerable, and doubt-
 less if the United States would consent to admit our
 fish into their markets on equitable terms, it would be
 best for all parties. Yet the difficulty is not so formi-
 dable as it appears, and we think that if we examine
 the matter a little, we shall find good reason for sup-
 posing that by taking proper steps they may be over-
 come altogether.
 How this is to be accomplished we propose discussing
 in a future article, in the meantime, we congratulate
 the country on there being at last a prospect of this
 important branch of our national resources receiving
 the attention which it deserves.

DECREASE OF LITIGATION IN THE WEST.

IF the proverb is true, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, it is equally true that the prosperity of some is adversity to others. The ill-wind of disaster and depression that blew over Upper Canada in such a stormy style for many years after the preposterous inflation of 1851, '5, and '6, brought about a rich harvest of litigation, to the great benefit of those classes of the community who thrive by the various stages of that pleasant process. The law was then the most lucrative occupation a man could follow, and the office of sheriff, if one could only secure it, was as good as the possession of a considerable fortune. Even Deputy Sheriffs were important personages in those days, and the intrigues and rascalities connected with the bestowal of various shrievalties form one of the most irritating chapters in our political history. The income for several years was something enormous, and various splendid mansions in the Province of Ontario (notably one which is very conspicuous from a station of the Grand Trunk Railway,) attest the large ideas entertained at that time, by the holders of shrievalties, of the style of expenditure which they calculated on being able to afford.

The profession of the law, one may be sure, as a natural consequence, became crowded, while mercantile, farming or manufacturing pursuits were disregarded by the clever and enterprising, and despised by many who ought to have known better.

We may be thankful to a bountiful Providence that such times of depression as those we have spoken of are fast passing away. Several good harvests in succession have set the West on its feet again. The mercantile community, after being nearly crushed to the earth, by a long succession of years in which bad debts swallowed up almost every particle of profit, is now beginning to accumulate solid and substantial wealth. We say solid and substantial, to distinguish it from that fictitious wealth, the notion of which has deceived and ruined so many, consisting as it did of book debts which could never be collected, or real estate which could neither be rented nor sold. Manufacturing interests are prosperous also, and the cultivation of the land, that oldest and most honorable occupation in which a man can engage, is again proving lucrative and remunerative.

The banks of Western Canada, as may be expected, are doing a good business and making excellent profits, and a more cheerful and hopeful tone pervades almost the whole community.

But there is an exception to every rule, and this saying holds true in the present instance. The income of sheriffs has fallen off to such an extent that the office is now hardly worth holding. Of suits pressed to judgment and execution there are now, alas so few, that the fees do not much more than suffice to pay disbursements. If this goes on for a few years longer, it is evident that unless sheriffs have some other sources of income, the splendid mansions will have to be vacated in favor of some other occupants, while the deputy must content himself with lodgings. As to lawyers, there is a universal chorus of complaint among them of hard times. Many tracts of land, instead of producing crops of mortgages, as they did in the good old days of ten years ago, are now waving with crops of grain. People who were so dreadfully bitten in those days, would now at most as soon expend their money in the purchase of a wolf, as tempt fortune by entangling themselves in the meshes of mortgages, bonds, suits and judgments, which are the certain concomitants of real estate speculation. The community have taken to counting the cost of what they buy to a much larger extent than ever they did before, the consequence being, that their creditors can obtain payment without calling in the assistance of professional gentlemen and Her Majesty's writs. A very significant indication of the altered state of things came under our notice a few days ago. In a certain division court, sittings in the West the number of suits, up to the present month of the year, was a little over three hundred. Ten years ago, up to the same month, the number of suits was more than eighteen hundred. A decrease so enormous as this speaks volumes, and requires no further comment.

Now what are we to say to this terrible falling off in the incomes of the professional and official class? Are we to grieve over it? Nothing of the kind. A certain amount of legal and professional business there must always be, and the charges of that business are a legitimate deduction from the profits of the rest of the community. But by far the larger part of the legal and professional business of the times we refer to was

of an unnatural and unhealthy sort, and every dollar paid for it came in the shape of an extra burden and an exaction. In many instances the burden was crushing. By so much as lawyers and sheriffs were enriched, by so much were merchants, farmers, and manufacturers made poor. And now that the opposite is taking place, who can but rejoice? For the profits of the merchant and the farmer are not made at the expense of the rest of the community. Occupations of that character are reproductive in their nature, and contain within themselves the seeds of future development and wealth. Nothing could be a greater evil than the continuance of an undue diversion of talent and enterprise into channels of an unproductive character and it is a happy thing for the country that professional incomes are now falling off to such an extent that it is better worth the while of able and well educated young men to enter the ranks of the mercantile community or even take up that fundamentally important occupation, the cultivation of the land.

MR. J. STUART MILL AND THE MARITIME LAWS OF WAR.

MR. John Stuart Mill's late speech in the British Parliament on the subject of the Maritime Law of nations, and the effects of the Resolutions adopted by the Paris conference of 1864 on that code has taken the world somewhat by surprise. Mr. Mill is generally considered so ultra-liberal in his views on matters of religion, morals and politics that the very conservative sentiments uttered by him on this occasion seem out of character when proceeding from his lips. We do not think so, on the contrary, they are exactly such as we might expect from the author of his celebrated work on the Principles of Political Economy. Mr. Mill is more a Political Economist than a statesman, and he is a logician more than either. Consequently his severe criticisms on the Paris Resolutions, and his exposure of the evils which must arise from them are natural in a man of his cast of mind, in which the reasoning faculty so largely preponderates. In our estimation, Mr. Mill does not rank with the highest order of original thinkers, he is neither an Adam Smith nor a Bentham, but he can interpret those great writers' views better than they could themselves. In the clearness, the lucidity of his style and language, his writings have seldom or never been surpassed in our country, and perhaps in France only by Voltaire, to whom in the soberer phases of his intellect, he bears a strong resemblance. But this is not the time nor the place to discuss that question.

Some months ago, when Mr. Field of Birmingham visited Montreal on a mission from the Birmingham Board of Trade, the object of which was to persuade our merchants to join in a request to the United States Government to abolish the practice of privateering, and also to bring their influence to bear on the British and American Governments in inducing them to go a step farther and declare in favor of securing from capture at sea all belligerent property not contraband of war, including of course ships and their cargoes belonging to private persons, although enemies. On that occasion we took nearly the same view of the matter as Mr. Mill does, though not quite agreeing with him on some points. Mr. Mill is entirely opposed to these views, and denounces the Paris Resolutions, as equally foolish and mischievous. We cannot, however see that those connected with privateering are liable to the objections urged by the member for Westminster. On the contrary, we are convinced, as we formerly said, that the effect of the change will simply be to convert privateers into national vessels, and that these guerrillas of the sea will henceforth become regular men-of-war, under the immediate supervision of the Government of the country to which they belong—certainly a manifest improvement of the old condition of things. We think, too, Mr. Mill goes too far when he condemns the exemption from seizure of belligerent property under a neutral flag. It is indeed true, that while a war continues, this provision will have the effect of injuring the carrying trade of the belligerents, which would, in a large measure, have to be carried on in neutral ships, but this we suspect, is a loss which the combatants will have to submit to, as one of the many evils incidental to a state of warfare. Yet when we consider the vexatious character of the right to interfere with the legitimate commerce of the nations who have nothing to do with the quarrel, the delays, the damage, the irritation to which its enforcement gives rise, and the pertinacity with which its abrogation has been demanded—when we consider

these and other circumstances, we imagine it can no longer be maintained as one of the principles of the Maritime laws of war. It is different with the project of rendering all private property at sea exempt from seizure in the event of hostilities, and which appears to us one of these "devout imaginations," which cannot be realized until that period arrives when war shall wholly cease upon earth. For ourselves, all the arguments of Mr. Mill and others on the subject appear to us of less force and importance than the fact that the vast and increasing value of the property on the ocean is the best security for the peace of the world, and the most powerful preventive of war, either by land or sea. That property is owned, to a larger or smaller extent, by every civilized people, and the greater the nation the greater is its interest in it is likely to be, and is, as a matter of fact. England, the United States and France will not be in a hurry to go to war when the consequence would be the destruction of their large commercial navies and the immense property with which they are always laden. To bring the subject home to us in this country, we would say that 10,000 men would be less serviceable to the safety of Canada than is the power of destroying American ships and their cargoes during war. The question is of the utmost moment to all countries, and it is well that it was brought before the Imperial Parliament by a person so entitled as Mr. Mill is to speak authoritatively in the matter.

THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

IN the last number of the *Trade Review*, you reprinted some remarks from a Boston paper with reference to the condition of the salmon fisheries in New Brunswick, your purpose being to illustrate the necessity of the Maritime Provinces being more careful of what may justly be regarded as their most valuable resource. That this is very desirable, of course, no one will question, but the end to be derived is not to be secured by giving credit to the nostrums which are so liberally offered, when it is a fish question that is in hand. In that connection, the commonly recognised necessity for establishing the true relation of cause and effect, is too often disregarded, and a loose imagination takes the place of an honest regard for facts. The extract you quoted from the Boston paper was, I think, one of the most amusing illustrations of the prevailing looseness of statement, and, in consequence of reasoning on fish questions, that I have ever come across. Every sentence of the paragraph might be shown to be a complication of mis-statements and misapprehensions, if it was worth while. As an instance of the great falling off mourned over by the writer, it is mentioned that "in consequence of a resort to nets and seines for collecting salmon, the Miramichi, one of the best salmon rivers of the Province, has become nearly valueless as a fishing stream. Pray, where did this writer get the information that the Miramichi has been destroyed by nets and seines? The Miramichi, so far from being valueless, is at present the most productive river in America without exception. From data obtained by me from the best sources in the locality, with reference to the catch of last year, my estimate was that it amounted to about 60,000 fish, which, in point of numbers at least,—for the fish are not large,—is greater than the produce of all the Canadian salmon rivers put together, as reported by Commander Fortin.

This imaginary falling off the writer accounts for by an equally imaginary cause, namely, the use of nets and seines, as if a seine was not a net. That the use of seines can have been the cause of the alleged destruction of a salmon river, will somewhat shock our fish protection friends in Canada, who, in their enthusiasm, so much greater than their judgment, have maintained that the seine is the only implement with which salmon should be caught, unless it be for sport. In New Brunswick, however, where they have had better opportunities of judging on this particular point, they have decided against the seine, and prohibited its use by law several years ago. Seines, therefore, have not recently been destroying the Miramichi. The other nets that have been used from time immemorial—"fixed engines" they are, though not, by any means, the terrible instruments of destruction that haunt the minds of those who are under the antiseptic-net mania—have not yet, it would seem, quite exterminated the brood of salmon. Productive as the fishing was last year, it has been surpassed by the season just ended, which has been the most successful

ever known, as, indeed, it has been in nearly all the rivers of the Gulf on the North Shore as well as elsewhere, fixed engines, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

That certain restrictions are required in connection with the fisheries in the Lower Provinces, there can be no doubt. The Restigouche, for instance, forming the boundary for some distance between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, is a river that is destructively over fished. But in those Provinces, anything in the way of restriction will have to be administered with great caution and thorough practical knowledge. In affecting their supposed rights, the people of the Maritime Provinces dare not be dealt with like the French *habitants*. They have too much of the English spirit of resistance to anything savouring of encroachment on the part of the government, to allow even their most trifling privileges to be made free with on almost any excuse whatever.

Restrictions, I admit, are necessary, but there is greater danger to the fisheries from too much restriction than too little. In England this discovery has now been made with reference to the deep sea fisheries, and the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, who reported on the subject last year, was in favor of repealing existing restrictions. The Boston writer speaks of drifting in the Bay of Fundy as injurious to the salmon fisheries in the river St. John, but there is no more legitimate mode of fishing than drifting with nets in the open sea, and any attempt to interfere with it, because the fishermen on the bay, by that means, catch a few fish which the Corporation of St. John might take in its weirs, would not be tolerated for a moment.

We cannot be too cautious in transplanting from the old country any notions about fishery protection. The opinion adverse to all restrictions on the sea fisheries, is not liable to be misapprehended or misapplied. But the most gross errors are sometimes made regarding modes of fishing. Thus we continually hear about stake nets in Canada, as if the nets that are hung on stakes out here were at all like the complicated arrangements that are known as stake nets in Scotland. The writer in the *Trade Review* also spoke of the trawl net as responsible for a falling off, real or assumed, in the herring fisheries of Newfoundland, and refers to the Journal of the Legislature of Newfoundland in support of this view. Now the fact is that a trawl net has never been seen on this side of the Atlantic, what is called trawling here being the use of a long line anchored at the ends, and armed with a large number of hooks, by which, of course, herring cannot be caught. This system is not only followed on the banks by the French, but is universally practiced round the English coast, except where the trawl net is used, chiefly for flat fish. It is naturally obnoxious to fishermen who are only accustomed to the primitive method of hand line fishing, which, however, along the shores, and on banks where the water is shallow, is preferable to the "fixed engine, trawl, button, or whatever it may be called, simply because more fish can be caught by this means if the fish are plentiful.

I am, &c.,

J. W. F.

The Chicago Board of Trade has voted to employ counsel to defend those of its members lately arrested for violating the law against gambling in grain. The question is to be fully tested. The author of the section which causes the trouble says it was not intended to interfere with the ordinary course of trade, but was only designed to check the speculators who, without capital, simply bot on prices. In the desire of the legislators to punish a pernicious practice they have succeeded in embarrassing a legitimate trade.

A successful experiment was made last week on the Ohio River with petroleum as a substitute for coal in navigation. The *Cincinnati Gazette* says of the new method of raising steam. "The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious that it seems almost superfluous to speak of them, yet we cannot resist pointing out a few of them. First, we have the economy of the fuel itself, \$20 worth of petroleum being equal to \$50 worth of coal. Then, there is the economy of weight and space, which is as one to 10. In addition to this, we have the saving of wages of firemen and coal-heavers, the saving of time in taking the fuel on board, and, above all, the perfect control of the engineer over the fire, and complete absence of danger from sparks. The explosive qualities of petroleum have hitherto been the great bugbear by which our enterprising steam-bulldozers and machinists have been scared. We are not at all surprised at this, for steam itself had to struggle hard ere it could assert its supremacy over other power in use, and we feel satisfied that the coal will give way to petroleum as the low path gave way to the railway."

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE AND THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Industrial League, held June 8, 1867, it was determined to propose to the Free Trade League to issue a joint publication, for the discussion of the questions at issue, according to the suggestion of Mr. Peter Cooper, and a resolution to that effect was accordingly adopted.

In pursuance of the resolution referred to, the following correspondence ensued:

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, }
No. 80 Beckman St., New York, June 7, 1867. }
Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Cor. Secretary, American Free Trade League, New York.

SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Industrial League, held on the 6th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to carry it into effect:

Resolved.—That, as friends of all the industries of our country, we propose to the advocates of *Free Trade* that we will join them, and bear an equal share of the expense of a weekly or monthly sheet, to be sent to all parts of the country, with their arguments on one side and ours on the other, in order that the people may judge wisely as to the policy best for the nation to adopt.

You will perceive by the tenor of this resolution that the American Industrial League is desirous to present in the fullest and fairest manner, to the consideration of the people of the United States, the facts and arguments appertaining to the questions at issue between the advocates of *Free Trade* on the one hand, and of the *Nation's Policy* of encouragement to American labor on the other: and it has been felt by the Executive Council that in no way could the discussion be more fully conducted than in a joint publication of the kind proposed in the above resolution.

We present this proposition to the consideration of your Committee, with the conviction that such a mode of discussing, in a spirit of frankness and kindness, a question of great national importance, is eminently in harmony with the spirit of democratic institutions, and must commend itself to the approval of every lover of the truth.

We shall hope to be notified as early as may be convenient of the determination of the Free Trade League in this matter, and if your body is disposed to accept our proposition, shall hold ourselves ready to confer with you as to the manner of carrying it into effect.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

PETER COOPER, President.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE, }
No. 35 Wall St., New York, June 16, 1867. }

GENTLEMEN: Your communication addressed to Mr. Robert B. Minturn, the corresponding Secretary of the American Free Trade League, relative to a joint publication of a weekly or monthly sheet, to be sent to all parts of the country, containing the arguments for and against *Free Trade*, was submitted to the Executive Committee of the American Free Trade League, at a meeting specially convened, on Wednesday, June 13, 1867, to consider the proposition made through you by your League.

After considerable debate, it was resolved to appoint Messrs. Alfred Pell, Simon Stern, and Mahlon O. Sands a Committee to confer with your Committee upon the subject matter contained in your letter.

I should be pleased to hear from you when and where it would suit your convenience to meet the Sub-Committee of Conference, appointed by the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 13th inst.

Respectfully, SIMON STERN,

Secretary of Executive Committee of American Free Trade League.
To Peter Cooper, Esq., President, and John Williams, Esq., Secretary of American Industrial League Committee.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, }
No. 80 Beckman St., New York, June 21, 1867. }

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Peter Cooper and John Williams, in which you state that the Executive Committee of the American Free Trade League has appointed Messrs. Alfred Pell, Simon Stern, and M. O. Sands a committee to confer on the subject of the proposed joint publication.

In reply, I am instructed by the Special Committee to state that we are gratified at the disposition which you understand to have been manifested by your Committee to entertain the proposition we have made, and shall not lose unnecessary time in any effort on our part to carry it into effect. But, owing to the circumstance of the absence of Mr. Peter Cooper, one of the Special Committee, from the city, some delay will be inevitable in considering the preliminary arrangements. This shall be as brief as possible, but may extend to three or four weeks. I shall notify you immediately on Mr. Cooper's return, with a view to an appointment for a conference on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Simon Stern Esq. Secretary Executive Committee, American Free Trade League

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, }
No. 80 Beckman St., New York, July 15, 1867. }

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 21st ult., relating to the proposal for a joint publication to be issued by the American Industrial League and the American Free Trade League, it is my duty now to inform you that Mr. Peter Cooper, expecting to return to the city in a few days, the Committee appointed by this League

to confer with you on this subject will be ready to do so on Monday next, at any place or hour you may appoint, after 1 o'clock p.m. If this should not suit the convenience of your committee, I shall be obliged by an early intimation as possible of the fact, in order that I may notify one or two members of our Committee who are not in town, but will come in for the occasion. If, however, the day, as I hope is the case, be convenient, you will please to signify where, and at what hour, the meeting shall be held.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Simon Stern, Esq., Secretary Executive Committee, American Free Trade League.

Not receiving any written reply to the foregoing letter, a verbal communication was opened with Mr. Alfred Pell, who appointed 2 o'clock on Monday, 22d July, for the proposed meeting.

Of the proceedings of that meeting the following memorandum contains the report.

Minutes of a conversation held with Mr. A. Fell of the Free Trade League by Messrs. Peter Cooper, C. A. Trowbridge, E. M. Madden, and John Williams, the Committee appointed to confer on this subject on the part of the Industrial League.

The Committee, pursuant to appointment, proceeded on Monday, the 22nd ult., at 2 o'clock to the office of the London and Liverpool Insurance Company, with the expectation of meeting a Committee of the Free Trade League, to confer on the subject of the proposed joint publication. They, however, only found in waiting Mr. Alfred Pell, who informed them, with some brusqueness of manner, that his time was very limited, as he was about leaving for the country; and without affording an opportunity to the Committee to present the proposition to consider which the meeting had been appointed, proceeded to state that the Free Trade League, having established, on a successful basis, their own paper, called *The League*, for advertising in which they had made extensive contracts in London and elsewhere, and had it in contemplation to enlarge its size, and vary its contents, and to publish it weekly instead of monthly, it would be preposterous for them to consider for a moment the proposal of the American Industrial League. He, however, proposed that a certain portion of the space of *The League* might be appropriated, on terms to be mutually agreed upon, to matter furnished by the Industrial League. The Committee having experienced some difficulty in obtaining permission from Mr. Pell to submit their views represented that they had no intention or desire to interfere with the issuing of *The League* or any other publication his body thought proper to print or circulate, their object being to present the matters in controversy in an independent and impartial manner, to the consideration of the American people, and asked permission to read to Mr. Pell the precise terms on which they proposed the publication should be conducted. Having done so, the Committee left a copy of their proposition with him, with the request that the American Industrial League should be furnished with a written answer.

Monday July 22, 1867.

Of the proposition thus made, the annexed is a copy.

The "American Industrial League proposes to the "American Free Trade League" to issue a publication under the joint supervision, and at the joint expense of both Leagues, on the following conditions.

First. The sheet to be issued monthly.
Second. Size—A quarto on a sheet not exceeding 33 by 26 inches.

Third. Circulation—At first not to exceed 30,000 copies, but may be increased after the second issue, if mutually agreed.

Fourth. Duration—To be continued for 12 months, except both parties concur in desiring its cessation previously, or it may be closed by either party at 60 days' notice.

Fifth. Mode of conducting it—Each number shall contain a discussion of one specific subject, in which an argument for the affirmative and negative shall both be printed. The first four pages to be occupied by the party assuming the affirmative, and the last four by the party maintaining the negative, each party alternately holding these positions.

A.—The paper to be issued on the first Wednesday of each month, and the affirmative for the month to be responsible to furnish to the negative by the 12th day of the month preceding, a copy of the article to be replied to, selected matter or miscellaneous articles for the affirmative to be furnished not later than the 15th.

B.—The sheet to be printed on good news paper, not exceeding 4½ lbs. to the run.

C.—Each party to circulate, through its own agencies, one-half of each issue, exclusive of those for sale, giving the other liberty of access to the books or lists containing the names and addresses of the parties to whom the sheet is sent.

D.—The subject for discussion after the first number, to be named at least two months in advance, each party having liberty to advance such proposition as it pleases, when occupying the position of the affirmative side.

E.—If any difference of opinion should arise as to these details between the respective parties, the same to be referred to an arbitration, consisting of three members, one of which shall be chosen by each League, and the third by the other two.

Neither party shall possess nor claim any right of copyright.

The name proposed for the *National American*. The time proposed for the issue of the first number shall be the first Wednesday of September.

The proceeds of a 1 copy shall be placed to the joint account, and no copies are to be sold except through a news agent, who is to be selected by mutual agreement. The number for sale of the first issue shall be 20,000 copies, and, if any remain unsold, they are to

be equally divided between the American Industrial League and the American Free Trade League.
 The quantity for sale of succeeding numbers shall be whatever the agent may consider necessary.
 On the day following the interview above reported, the Secretary of the Industrial League received the following letter:

THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE,
 Executive Committee, No. 245 Broadway,
 New York, July 23 1867

DEAR SIR: Absence from the city prevented me from receiving and answering your note of the 15th instant. I regret this the more because I perceive by your note that, in all probability, some of your Committee have put themselves to the useless trouble of coming to town yesterday.
 I shall lay the letter received from you before the Committee on Wednesday afternoon, and shall advise you immediately thereupon the determination of time and who, by my unintentional neglect, have been subjected to a useless trip to town.
 I am, obediently, yours,
 SIMON STERN
 John Williams, Esq., Secretary of the American Industrial League.

A week having elapsed without receiving the communication promised, immediately by Mr. Stern on the part of the Free Trade League, appointing time and place of conference, Mr. Williams, on 31st of July, addressed a letter to that gentleman, of which the subjoined is a copy.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
 No. 80 Beekman St., New York, July 31, 1867
 SIR: In accordance with the intimation contained in your letter of the 23d inst., I had expected to have received a communication from you, appointing a conference between a Committee of your League and that of the American Industrial League, on the subject of the proposed joint publication, but up to this date no such communication has come to hand.

It being desirable that if the project is carried into effect at all it should be at once, I take the liberty of requesting you an early reply for the government of our League.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary
 American Free Trade League, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

No reply was received to this communication, but on the next day the following letter came to hand from the American Free Trade League:

FREED LIVING ROOMS, Broadway, July 31
 PETER COOPER, Esq., Chairman

DEAR SIR: We have carefully considered the proposition made by the "American Industrial League," and find it for several reasons inadmissible.
 To the first four conditions—which specify the frequency of issue, the size, the circulation, and the duration of the proposed publication—we reply that having already, with much labor and expense, established *The League* on a successful basis and having, moreover, announced its probable change from a monthly to a weekly issue, we cannot bind ourselves by any stipulations forbidding its enlargement or improvement.

The paper on which *The League* is printed is of the best quality procurable and we cannot consent to lower our standard of excellence in that respect by agreeing to use a *news* paper not exceeding 10 pounds to the ream.

The fifth condition—as to the mode of conducting it—is utterly impracticable. The devotion of the entire contents of a periodical to a discussion of one specific subject, "four pages" of affirmative and four of negative, would soon leave us without readers. The American Free Trade League desire not only freedom in exchange, but also in debate, and none of its members would be willing to undertake a compulsory "four page" refutation of a four page argument. Beside, some articles may, perhaps, be safely left to answer themselves, while others may be found unanswerable.

In view of these circumstances, and assuming that the American Industrial League, like the American Free Trade League, is actuated by a sincere desire to present to the public arguments bearing on either side of the tariff question, leaving the result to the merits of the cause and the intelligence of the reader, we submit the following proposition, through which, we think, may be attained the end sought by both parties.

We will place at the disposal of the American Industrial League, for the publication of articles in favor of "Protection," a space in our paper equal to that occupied by us in support of Free Trade; this will give you at least four pages quarterly, we retaining editorial supervision over such portions of the paper as may be devoted to general literature or miscellaneous matter. Over the space thus allotted to it, the American Industrial League shall exercise full control, we bearing the expense for paper, composition, &c., and conducting the business as at present.

The only conditions for which we stipulate are, that the American Industrial League shall furnish its articles to the printers in proper time before the date fixed for each issue of the paper, and shall agree to purchase and circulate, through its own agencies, at least 15,000 copies of every number, at such reasonable price as may be agreed upon.

Any modifications which you may suggest not inconsistent with the tenor of the foregoing proposals, will be met by us in a liberal spirit.

We are most respectfully,
 Your obedient servants,
 ALFRED PELL,
 Chairman of Executive Committee

SIMON STERN, Secretary
 To the foregoing communication the following reply was forwarded, to which no answer has been received:

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
 New York, Aug. 6, 1867

Alfred Pell, Esq., Chairman

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to Mr. Peter Cooper was duly received, and no time has been lost in bringing it to the consideration of our committee.

Your communication informs us summarily that the proposition made to your body by the American Industrial League is "inadmissible," and so terminates any further negotiation for a joint publication designed, as we had suggested, to present in a candid and impartial manner to the attention of the American people the true merits of this controversy.

We regret that you have thought it prudent to prevent such an exposition of the facts and arguments pertinent to this subject as the discussion we proposed would be calculated to produce, and although we may not expect to alter the decision you have announced, yet we must be permitted to say that the reasons you have given for that decision appear inadequate.

You refer to a monthly publication called *The League* (of which we believe two or three numbers have been issued) as being established on a "successful basis" and cite that fact as a reason why you cannot bind yourselves "by any stipulations forbidding its enlargement or improvement," and you refer to the quality of the paper on which that paper has been printed, for the purpose of adding that you "cannot consent to lower" your "standard of excellence in that respect."

To these objections we have only to reply, that we made no proposition or suggestion whatever either as to *The League* or any other publication which your body may deem it wise to issue. We conceded to you, and we reserved to ourselves, the right to print or publish whatever either party might please on its own responsibility. We simply suggested that in a series of papers, prepared in a kind spirit and candid manner, we should jointly present this issue to the people. We thought that a publication thus prepared and coming under the official sanction of the two bodies which represent both classes of sentiment in the country, would be eminently useful in aiding the people to arrive at correct conclusions. And so far from supposing that such a publication would become uninteresting, and, as you apprehend, be "without readers," we are constrained to believe that in view of the momentous national interests involved, the intelligent citizens of the United States would set a high value upon the opportunity thus afforded them of obtaining authentic and impartial information.

We cannot think you serious in proposing that the American Industrial League should bind itself to purchase 15,000 copies of a publication over the editorial conduct of which it has no control, and from any supervision of which it is expressly debarred. We do not care to enumerate the reasons—palpable and manifold as they are—why it should be at once inexpedient and undignified for the American Industrial League to lend its sanction thus, as a large advertiser, to the establishment of a journal whose influence we believe to be pernicious.

But desirous, that, as far as you permit, our plan of impartial presentation of this subject to the people may be carried into effect, we shall be quite willing to assign, to your body, in a paper proposed to be published by the American Industrial League, such space as may be agreeable, upon the condition that an equal space is appropriated to us in your "*League*."

We should much prefer the acceptance of our original proposition for a joint publication, but as you decline that, we suggest the present method as calculated to attain, in some degree at least, the desired object.

We had expected, from the intimation made to us through your Secretary, that a Committee of your body would have met with us for personal conference, and we regret that they did not think fit to do so. And we think it proper to add that the publication in the newspapers of a disjointed portion of an incomplete correspondence, was certainly premature while it appeared at least to be un-candid and un-courteous.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
 PETER COOPER, Chairman
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

In regard to the recent charges against the management of the Treasury Department, the New York Herald says—

"We are informed on authority that there will shortly be published by the Treasury Department an important official statement in detail giving facts and figures that will prove the ability of the random charges of over-issues and fraud. It is now in course of preparation by the Treasury Committee at the request of Mr. Mculloch who is determined to vindicate the Department from the charges that have been so freely circulated during the last fortnight."

A Chicago bank has received the following communication from Treasurer Spinner giving information which may be interesting to parties forwarding mutilated notes to Washington for redemption—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
 Washington, August 13, 1867

In relation to express charges, the rules provide for payment under contract by the Treasury on remittances by thousands of mutilated United States notes forwarded for redemption charges upon National Bank notes coming here by express must be paid by the banks sending them.

Respectfully,
 F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer

The question of the manufacture of iron is now occupying considerable attention in South Australia, the iron ores of this colony being unbounded in quantity, lying close to the surface of the ground, and of extraordinary richness, some of them ninety per cent. The difficulty is want of coal but there are inexhaustible forests of wood for smelting and even if coal had to be imported from New South Wales, the extreme richness of the ores would doubtless more than make amends for the extra cost of fuel.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

We are favoured with the sheets of the "Mineral Statistics for 1867," which will, in a few days, be issued from the Mining Record-office in the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Notice by Sir Rodrick Murchison, the Director-General, which introduces the labours of Mr. Robert Hunt, especial attention is drawn to "the continual increase in the production of coal, notwithstanding the depression, which has been felt throughout the year in many manufactures, and especially in that of iron." This is really a point worthy of close attention. The quantity of coals produced in each of the last four years has been as follows:

	Tons	Tons
1863	88,292,615	
1864	92,747,873	Increase 4,455,258
1865	94,160,687	" 5,867,814
1866	101,680,613	" 7,519,926

We find upon examination that our exportation of coals in 1866 was 782,631 tons in excess of that of 1865. We have therefore to account for two million and a half tons, which have been consumed in this country during a period of extreme manufacturing depression. In excess of the consumption of the previous year. These returns inform us that there was a falling off in the manufacture of pig iron to the extent of more than 200,000 tons, the production of which would have consumed nearly a million tons of coal. We find, however, upon examination, that there has been a uniformly increased consumption of coals over every part of the country, all the returns of railway contribution being considerably in excess of former years. To our steadily increasing population, and to the enlarged means of a great majority of the people, enabling them to enjoy more of the comforts of life, may be referred this increase in the consumption of coal, at a period when manufacturing depression would lead us to expect a contrary result.

The large quantity of coal raised in 1866 was obtained from 3188 collieries and the great development of coal mining in this kingdom is shown by the fact that in 1866 there were but 2815 collieries in active operation. In 1867—the quantity of iron ore produced in this country last year was 9,665,012 tons. This was smelted in 613 blast furnaces, and of pig iron we produced—

	Tons
In England	2,976,928
In Wales	659,123
In Scotland	594,000
Total of Great Britain	4,230,051

Of this pig iron we exported 497,138 tons, reserving more than four million tons for conversion into merchant iron. These returns inform us that there were 268 ironworks in activity in 1866, in which there were 6233 puddling furnaces and 826 rolling mills.

The proportions in which the iron ores of this country were used in our furnaces is given as follows—

Argillaceous and black band carbonates	42 per cent
Cleveland stone	28 "
Lancashire and Cumberland red ores	15 "
Brown ores	13 "
Spathic carbonates	2 "
	100

In the year 1866, Mr. Robert Hunt intimates, was so disastrously remarkable in connection with tin and copper mining, that a more than usual close examination of the condition of the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall was considered necessary. The list of mines given in the "Appendix to the Mineral Statistics" shows that at the end of 1866 more than 300 mines had been suspended which had been within the few previous years in full work. This necessarily threw a large number of miners out of work, and it appears that more than 7,000 Cornish miners emigrated.

The production of tin ore in 1866 was 16,050 tons and the mean average price for the year was 44s 10s 6d per ton whereas the production of 1865 was 16,686 tons, and the mean average price of the ore was 46s 6d per ton. The consequence of this is a depression from which, on far favourable circumstances, it will be long before our western mining country can recover. Some important tables, showing the progress of the Dutch tin trade since 1865, are given. From these we learn that the Island of Banca produced, in 1866, 158,625 slabs of tin, and that of Billiton 33,000 slabs (1,000 Banca slabs weighing from 33 to 34 tons.)

Copper.—There were 174 mines in these islands producing and selling copper ore in 1866. These produced of copper ore 180,378 tons valued at £769,118, from which we obtained metallic copper 11,167 tons, valued at £1,019,168. This shows a considerable falling off in the produce of copper mines. During the year there was an increase of more than 7,000 tons in the copper ore and regulus imported, of this Chili alone sent us nearly 50,000 tons.

LEAD AND SILVER.—There has been but little variation in the production of these metals from our mines. In 1866 our lead mines gave us 90,452 tons of lead ore, yielding 67,381 tons of lead and 724,856 ounces of silver. In 1866 we mined 91,047 tons of lead ore, producing 67,800 tons of lead and 628,168 ounces of silver. The silver given in 1865, it is explained, is in excess of the real quantity obtained, many mines having returned the silver contained in the ore, which was not eventually separated by the smelter, since, when the lead contains less than four ounces to the ton, it does not pay for separation. The quantity given this year is the quantity actually produced, as nearly as this can be ascertained.

GOLD.—Our gold mines in North Wales produced 2,927 tons of auriferous quartz, from which 743 ounces of gold were obtained.

Of the other metals nothing need be said, beyond the statement contained in the following summary of

the minerals raised and the metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1866.—

MINERALS		Estimated value at place of production
Minerals raised.		
Coals	101,659,644 tons.	£25,407,625
Iron Ore	9,685,013 "	3,119,098
Tin	16,050 "	731,940
Copper	180,378 "	759,118
Lead	91,047 "	1,194,278
Zinc	12,770 "	42,650
Pyrites	135,462 "	77,952
METALS		
Iron	4,639,051 tons.	£11,320,127
Tin	9,930 "	855,393
Copper	11,153 "	1,019,148
Silver	634,188 ounces.	173,951
Gold	743 "	2,656
Zinc	3,192 tons.	63,916
The total value of our mineral productions for the year 1866 will be, according to Mr. Robert Hunt's return and estimate:—		
Metals obtained from the ores raised from the mines of the United Kingdom		£11,974,605
Coals—Estimated the price at the place of production		25,407,625
Earthy Minerals (not including building stones)		1,350,000
		£41,712,330

THE COTTON CROP AND THE WORM

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug 17

We have no doubt that in the alluvial portions of country tributary to this city, along the Mississippi, Red River, Yazoo, and in other low and swampy regions, where dampness generally reigns and where the very wet season we have had, not to speak of overflows, has been peculiarly propitious to the propagation of the worm, it either has destroyed, or will totally destroy the crop.

But to the east of the influence of the Mississippi and Yazoo, in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, in the upper part of Mississippi, and, we believe, in all the high and dry country to the west, the worm will make but partial havoc, and there may be some cotton made on the alluvial spots.

It is a fact well known that letters of complaint as to cotton are the only ones which reach newspapers, with rare exceptions. Favorable statements are withheld not because of a desire to hide the truth, but when men are hopeful and prosperous they do not see any advantage in writing, while a despairing think that they can either raise the price for their unsold bales, or at least procure forbearance for their unmet liabilities, by letting their sad tale of failure become known.

But occasionally there comes a word of contradiction, as to the heaviest reports of disaster in regions which are pronounced worm-eaten. We published one from the lower Amite the other day, and a few days after one from Lawrence County, Miss., where the worm has as yet done no special harm, but might be expected yet to do so. The heavy report we had the other day from a merchant who had visited the lower part of Pike County, in that State, has produced a reply written to a gentleman in our office, which we give below. It is to be noticed that Pike and Lawrence are dry and sandy in soil, are well elevated and are no criterion for judgment as to reports from alluvial lands. It is not strange that the correspondent should not have found the cotton eaten. The worm eats only the leaves, tender forms and sprouts, and only when these are all consumed, the tenderest bolls. There is another worm which bores into the boll, and is called the "bollworm."

OSYKA, Miss, Aug 15 1867

Trade appears rather gloomy, but not so much so as the article of your Tuesday's issue would try to prove. I went with several gentlemen together went through different cotton fields in this section and I can most emphatically deny that the cotton worm is so bad as represented in the above article, moreover I dare to assert that if the worm should do its worst now, the farmers would make half a crop, as far as the knowing ones positively declare.

As far as the statement is concerned of having killed two thousand in one row, the latter must have been a considerably long one, and the counter's patience pretty near the same.

I took us in three different fields to gather of the so-called cotton worm about the figure of twenty each, in ten minutes good searching. Moreover, the cotton was not at all touched, only the leaves.

Do me the favor, therefore, if inquiries should be made in regard to the statement aforesaid, to contradict it on strength of the above.

Since the above was written, our friend the merchant of this city, has come in with his hands full of leaves, in which the worm has rolled himself up to cocoon. He brought them from Osyka's neighborhood this morning. He has some balls of opened cotton—that growing in the lower part of the stalks. He insists in the worm being countless in number in that region. Of course it cannot be seen now unless the leaf be unrolled, in which it has laid itself away to sleep. When it comes out a moth and lays its thousand eggs there will be little left made more. The matured bolls will be all that will remain to the planter.

THE BELMONT ORE BED.—At this mountain the company have now at work no less than 300 men, the ore being found to be inexhaustible. No less than 30 car loads of ore, each car containing five tons, making 40 tons per day, is sent to Cobourg. In addition to this no less than fifty houses are under contract,

GROWTH OF WESTERN TRADE.—The Board of Trade of Chicago has furnished some interesting statistics showing the growth of the Western grain trade. They give the aggregate of the annual shipment of wheat east from that city at intervals of five years since 1838, only twenty-nine years ago, when the total shipment was 78 bushels. Five years thereafter in 1843, the shipments amounted to 688,907 bushels; in 1848 they amounted to 3,001,740 bushels, an increase 4.2 times; in 1853 to 6,412,181 bushels, more than doubled; in 1858 to 20,351,169 bushels more than tripled, in 1864 to 54,741,839 bushels, again nearly trebled, and last year, being an interval of only three years, it amounted to 66,789,600 bushels. This enormous increase explains why all the routes of traffic have been so crowded, and they furnish data which render it probable that the supply will, in the future, keep steadily in advance of the facilities for transportation, even with the most rapid opening of new routes that can be effected.

Other products have also made astonishing increase. The number of cattle slaughtered in 1861 was 21,806, and in 1861, 92,469. This trade for the last two or three years has been considerably interrupted by the effects of the war in reducing the number of cattle. The number slaughtered has been also materially lessened by sending the cattle on the hoof direct by rail to the Eastern markets. The number of hogs packed in Chicago in 1851 was but 22,030, and in 1863 the number had increased to the enormous aggregate of 970,231. The same causes that have lessened the number of cattle slaughtered there in the last two or three years have lessened the number of hogs packed, though the production of each is steadily increasing to the great profit of the carrying companies connecting the prairie regions of the unbounded West with the Atlantic seaboard and the markets of the world. The receipts and the shipments of wool are of immense growth. In 1855 the receipts at Chicago alone amounted to 1,913,415 pounds, and the amount forwarded to 2,158,542 pounds. Last year the receipts were 12,200,640 pounds and the amount forwarded 12,591,953 pounds.

The development of the agricultural resources of the great West must continue to be rapid. The foreign immigration combined with that from the Eastern portion of the country is enough to settle a new State every year and add a large surplus to the present aggregate likely to seek shipment to Atlantic ports. It is probable that the growth of manufactures will give employment to large populations of consumers in Western cities, yet their can hardly fail to be a very considerable augmentation of the amount coming east each succeeding year, unless the effects of a paper currency and higher prices shall drive manufacturing from New England to the regions of cheaper bread. That is the present tendency of things, and if we have no wiser policy than that which now exists we may ere many years see a marvellous change in the trade between the East and West.

Some of the Lowell manufacturing corporations pay a round city tax. The Merrimack this year pays \$1,264, the Massachusetts \$22,902, the Lawrence \$18,468, the Lowell \$17,005, the Hamilton \$14,250, and the Booth, \$15,360.

TRADE WITH CANADA.—We learn that the demand in Montreal for the Cotton Warp manufactured by William Parks & Son, of our City, is such that the firm are able to dispose of every bundle they can manufacture during the next twelve months. The firm will probably extend their business considerably at an early date. We also hear that parties from Ontario or Quebec are in our Province buying up lines, for which they offer remunerative prices. Montreal capitalists have invested largely in the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, and a steamer, to carry coal exclusively, is now on the route between Pictou and Montreal. Several lines of steamers are projected between the ports of the Upper Provinces and the lower ports, at least two of which will be in operation by the time next year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island leather if good, finds ready sale in Montreal. The same remark applies to Paper Collars manufactured at St. John. We might extend the list and demonstrate that within only a few months wonderful strides have been made in the direction of Inter-colonial Trade, to say nothing of the trade in flour, which has undergone a complete revolution. Under a judicious tariff, with the Inter-colonial Railway constructed, and efficient lines of steamers on the Gulf, we are satisfied that the progress of trade between the Provinces will outstrip even the most sanguine Confederates.—St. John Telegraph.

CAPITAL AND CONFIDENCE.—Ten years ago there was a depletion of money, and a depletion of the nervous power requisite for its use. That disproportion is now aggravated to the extent of five millions of bulion in the bank of England and three millions of "rest." But the bank of England is only one of many capitalists and money lenders, and all the others are underbidding it for custom, not to have their money idle in their coffers. It is the case of Midas—gold all around, and no power to use it. But it is the same everywhere. Meanwhile companies without number, and with nominal capital which it is difficult to estimate, and scarcely possible to overstate, are insolvent, and unable to get loans on any terms. The more they ask the less they get, and the old stock picture, so much employed by the League, of huge granaries crushed to the earth, with corn spoiling as it lay, in the midst of a starving population, is applicable to the London banks. As the capitalists will not and cannot lend the way, everything is at a stand, and we must wait for that fated and almost invariable decennial period which is to restore all our private capitalists, male or female, old or young, to funds and confidence, and to culminate in another fever, another sudden collapse, and another state of things like that we now see around us.—London Paper.

The consumption of 1 mo made cigars in Austria in 1866, according to an official report, was very nearly 1,000,000,000, while of imported cigars less than 9,000,000 were consumed. The consumption of snuff was 40,000 pounds, and of tobacco 63,000 cwt.; the receipts of the g. vernment for all this amounted to 52,000,000 florins.

A farmer from Dixon, Ill., writes to the Agricultural department in Washington that he has successfully made sugar from the box elder trees. The exp. he asserts, is very sweet, granulates as readily as the maple, and makes a whiter sugar of finer taste.

The New York Central Railroad earnings for the second week in August show an increase of \$28,000, and for the first two weeks in August an increase of \$52,000 as compared with the same time in last year. For the entire month of August, 1866, the earnings were \$1,268,000.

The San Francisco Alta gives a list of buildings which have been projected by capitalists, but on which the work is suspended on account of the Eight Hours Labor Law, from which it contends that over \$700,000 had been kept out of circulation in that city, and something like \$2,000,000 of capital kept back that would have been invested in the State in building this year.

The capital of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company is to be increased from \$1,764,000 to \$2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with the road from Stonington, Ct., to New York.

The Rutland Railroad Company is prepared to issue Guaranteed Preference Stocks in accordance with its charter, in exchange for principal and interest to first of August, 1867, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company. Although stock issued before the 1st day of October next will be entitled to the dividend payable on the 1st of February, 1868.

Henry C Phelps, of Michigan, has brought suit against the Merchants Union Express Company and its Executive Committee, to restrain the forfeiture of his stock and the collection of the last call for ten per cent, and also to recover the money paid, and have his name stricken from the subscription list. A motion for an injunction according to the prayer of the bill of complaint has been noticed to be heard before Justice Nelson, at Cooperstown, on the 23rd instant.

A rich vein has been discovered in the Madoc mining region. Upon assay Dr. Otway gives the value of the quartz per ton \$22 and \$8,325 silver. It is believed that a permanent and is expected from the silver-bearing rock, it is equally more constant in value than gold rock. This discovery has given fresh hopes to the miners in Madoc and adjoining townships.—Kingston News.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The ninth section of 24 miles of the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railroad and Railroad Company, eastern division, having been finished, bonds therefor to the amount of \$254,000 have been issued. This road is now completed, as required by law, for 234 miles west from the eastern line of the State of Kansas, and has in use 25 locomotives, 16 passenger coaches, 3 baggage, mail and express cars, 118 flat, 22 flat, 31 cattle, 46 hand and 7 boarding cars.

A spool of raw silk produced in Nevada has been exhibited in that place. This spool contained the silk of two cocoons, and was raised by Messrs Isard & Muller. We yesterday saw a spool at Isard's store containing about the same quantity of rich white silk. They reeled on Saturday the silk of 14 cocoons, which averaged 2,000 feet to the cocoon. Prevost says the worms produce an average of from 250 to 300 eggs. Those raised by Isard & Muller produced an average of 400 eggs each. These gentlemen have about 60,000 eggs. They also have a fine lot of cocoons which they propose to send to the State Fair.

MECHANICS AND THE INCOME TAX.—In our issue of yesterday evening, we gave a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the mechanics of this city, held for the purpose of adopting means to induce the Legislature to abolish the tax on the income of mechanics. It is to be hoped that the agitation thus begun will end in the doing away with the obnoxious clause in the new assessment law.

We cannot resist the conviction that the new clause in question has crept into the new assessment law rather by accident than design. The original intention of giving municipalities authority to impose an income tax, was to enable them to derive a revenue from those who not being themselves householders, evaded contributing anything to the inevitable expenses of local Government. The stretching of the law in such a way as to cover the small and hard earned wages of the mechanic, is a novel, and we have no hesitation in saying, a most unjust application of the principle.

If our memory serves us right, the income tax of England does not interfere with salaries under five hundred dollars, and those under fifteen hundred dollars are only taxed at a reduced rate. Thus in the old world the principle is recognized that it is far easier for those in alliance to submit to the curtailment of the luxuries of life than for the hard-working mechanic to submit to provide himself and family with the necessities of life.—Huron Daily News.

FACTORIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The N. Y. Shipping List. New manufacturing enterprises in the South are making some headway, though nothing like what they would if the people of that section were favored with more capital. A New York capitalist is about establishing a large factory at Richmond for the manufacture of woollen and cotton hosiery. The work will employ between five and six hundred girls. The New Orleans Bulletin remarks that "if in place of encouraging the immigration of coolies, we would encourage the immigration of a hundred thousand loom spindles, we would impart more value to our crop before it left the country than if we increased the crop itself by additional production."

The traffic on the London Underground Railway for the half year ending June 30, 1867, has been somewhat extraordinary. In that period no less than 11,488,353 passengers were carried over the line (Metropolitan proper), being the largest number ever carried in that time. Of these, 1,250,400 or 11 per cent were first class, 2,307,900, or 20 per cent, second class, 7,905,053, or 69 per cent, third class. Adding the traffic over the Hammersmith and City line, 514,408, we get a total of 12,002,850 passengers, or about three times the population of London. The largest traffic on any one day was Whit-Monday, when 112,674 passengers were carried over the Metropolitan proper, and 6,195 over the Hammersmith and City Extension, making a total of 119,669 passengers in one day. In Wintown week the Metropolitan carried 512,833 passengers, and the Hammersmith and City 27,857, a total of 570,720 passengers in one week. The actual number of passengers carried over the line since its opening in January, 1863, is about 70,000,000.

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says. The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 51,743,01; by canal, 23,748,05; for the week, 75,491,06 tons, against 112,652 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade remains without improvement. In addition to the collieries that have been compelled to stop in consequence of the unremunerative prices now paid for coal, the rains this week have "drowned out" a number, and it is likely that the elements of the coming week will be light. One thing is certain—coal has reached the lowest point in price which it can reach this season. Those who delay laying in coal in expectation of getting it at lower figures, reckon without their host. For, with many collieries closed, the production must be lessened, and the price must advance as cold weather approaches. We therefore advise all to lay in coal now who want to do it cheaply.

The certificate of incorporation of the California Fur Company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 26th inst. The company is organized in San Francisco for a term of 50 years, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$250 each. Its principal business office will be located in San Francisco. The company is formed for trading in furs and all other merchandise, for mining, manufacturing, and fishing; to buy and sell timber and timber lands; to provide for the transportation of the same, to build railroads and other roads, and to manage all kinds of foreign and domestic commerce in the State of California, Russian America, and other parts of the United States. The trustees for the ensuing three months are J. F. Miller, Louis Goldstone, Samuel Brannan, George D. Nagle, E. L. Sullivan, A. Hayward, O. F. Wiley, J. K. Hardenbergh, and E. Burke.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 31, 1867.

THE business of the week has been, as for some time past, of a very quiet character, and there is little of importance to notice. Money matters continue about the same as last reported. The Banks compete pretty keenly for Sterling Exchange, and are purchasing good 60 days Bills at 9½ premium, the selling rate being 10 per cent for 60 days, and 11 for eight bills.

The shipping arrivals of the week comprise, one vessel from Rockland, Maine, with lime; one from Cadiz with salt; one from Londonderry N. S., with pig iron; two from Philadelphia with coals; two from Portland with flour, two from West Indies with molasses, and two from Boston with general cargoes. The steamers have also made their regular trips, and a few vessels have arrived in ballast.

The weather up to yesterday has been fine, since then we have had heavy rains. The hay crop is pretty nearly secured, and in many places the grain harvest has commenced. We regret to hear that in many localities the potato disease has made sad havoc, and in some districts, whose fields are black and rotten, with this exception, the present harvest will probably be the best ever secured.

We notice the departure of the schooner *Ambro* for Montreal, with a cargo of 422 bbls petroleum oil, 4½ tons coals, and 600 boxes smoked herring.

LUMBER.—The clearances of this staples amount to twelve vessels for ports in Great Britain with timber and deals, one for Saffi, (Morocco) with deals, and nine for United States ports with lumber of various descriptions.

Freights are firm at an advance, and with very little tonnage offering are likely to be still higher. We quote—

Deals to Liverpool	65s 0d to 67s 6d per stand
" to London	68s 0d to 70s 0d "
" to Bristol Channel	69s 0d to 62s 6d "
" to Clyde	60s "
" West Coast Ireland	72s 0d to 76s 0d "
" Shedding to Bristol	72s 0d "
" Miramichi to Belfast	72s 6d "

No West India charters are reported, and United States freights are without any material change.

Comparative statement of Exports of Lumber from the port of St. John, for the month of August, 1867.—

	Aug 1867	1866
Dents and dent ends, s f	17,661,389	21,652,310
Boards, scantling and planks, s f	3,557,133	4,691,461
Pine timber	1195	4,219
Birch do	195	1,214
Pickets	M	765
Laths	M	9,204
Shingles	M	413
Spars, &c		22

The principal miscellaneous exports are comprised in the following list:

2,224 spruce poles, 92,775 broom handles, 1,114 bars iron, 103 tons pig iron, 159 kegs nails, 9 tons iron knees, 290 pcs do., 10 pkgs hardware, 200 sewing machines, 16 pkgs wire rope, 10 pkgs hardware, 51 tons coal, 62 M bricks, 492 bbls petroleum, 1070 bbls alewives, 700 boxes smoked herrings, 154 boxes salmon, 224 bbls shad 116 bbls mackerel, 8 bbls cod oil, 437 casks sugar, 6 do cranberries, 26 pkgs drv goods, 227 bbls eggs, 97 bbls n angance, 46 coils cordage, 23 tons hay

FLOUR, &c.—The most pressing wants of the country have now been supplied, the demand has slackened and the market is weak and declining, late advices from Montreal having contributed to this result. There is an utter absence of wholesale transactions, and scarcely any inducement that could be offered would cause purchasers to do more than supply their immediate wants. The receipts of the week have amounted to about 3,500 barrels. We quote—

Strong Superfine	\$8 50 to \$8 75
Ordinary do	8.25 to 8.40

Some auction sales of unsound and middlings have taken place, the prices realised being from \$5 75 to \$5.80. Cornmeal is firm at \$4 90 to \$5 00. Oatmeal, \$6 50 to \$6 75. Some arrivals of oats have supplied the market, and prices have receded to 60c per 36 lbs

Importations of breadstuffs for the month of August Flour, 20,778 bbls. Cornmeal, 2,720 bbls. Oatmeal 170 bbls

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—In Provisions there has been very little change to report for many weeks, just now the market is bare of Cut Meats, and small parcels of Bacon and Hams of good quality would sell readily. Two cargoes of Molasses have arrived this week from Barbadoes, viz., per Brig. "Loyalist," 406 puns 26 trees, and per Brig. "Southern Cross," 319 puns. A cargo last week per Barque "Morning Star" was mostly sold from the vessel at 31c. The two cargoes now landing are considered of superior quality, and 36 to 38c is asked.

The principal importations of the month, other than breadstuffs, will be found in the following list:—Coal, 2709 tons, pig iron, 400 tons; pitch and tar, 466 bbls, felt, 200 pkgs; oil vitriol, 95 carboys; salt, 1144 bags 6½ tons; ex logwood, 255 bxs; tobacco, 702 pkgs; tea, 26 do, cheese 15 bxs, molasses, 1500 csa, sugar, 200 hhd; turpentine, 20 bbls; hemp, 208 bales; window glass, 951 cses, cotton, 13 bls, hops, 12 do, barley, 92 bus, bran, 294 do; hides, 150; beef, 20 bbls; pork, 125 do, whiskey, 138 cks, rum, 135 do; merchandise and sundries, 7118 pkgs.

The Barque "Agenora," of this port, from Port Royal, Jamaica, to London, was spoken when 34 days out, in latitude 46.50 long. —, with captain and second mate dead. vessel in charge of chief mate.

Two fine vessels have been brought round into the harbor this week for the purpose of rigging and fitting for sea. One, the "Carpo," is a splendid specimen of a 1,400 ton merchant ship, and was launched from the yard of Mr Gilbert in Courtney Bay. The other, a fine barque of about 600 tons, was built by Mr. Lovett, of Ten-Mile Creek, for Messrs. Stephenson and McElibbon and others. She is a well built vessel, built of Bay Shore spruce, essentially copper fastened, and classed six years at French Lloyd's. Both are chartered for Liverpool.

(From Cudlipp & Snider's Circular.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 27, 1867

FREIGHTS.—With a small amount of tonnage offering, rates have been quite firm with an advancing tendency; and the prospects are that this feeling will be sustained with a further advance. The North Shore ports, in anticipation of high insurance for late ships, are willing to increase their limits, which has its effect upon our market; and American ships are becoming very indifferent about moving North to load Deals, in view of cotton freights opening early, and some prospect of improved rates for Grain, arising from their bountiful and well saved harvest. We quote—Liverpool, 65s to 66s 3d; London, 65s; Clyde, 60s to 62s 6d; Bristol Channel, 62s 6d; Ireland, East Coast, 65s to 75s, according to port and size of vessel. The engagements have been—Ship 150 tons, 63s 9d, ship 710 tons, 61s, ship 1,217 tons, 61s; ship 1,000 tons, to arrive, 61s; ship 1,061 tons, at over 65s, rate not transported—all for Liverpool. Ship 320 tons, to load at Musquash for Liverpool, 65s; ship 421 tons, 62s 6d for Cork quay; ship 68s tons, 65s, for Dublin; ship 287 tons, 62s 6d, for Belfast, ship 219 tons, 80s, for Baltimore, ship 561 tons, to arrive, for Newport or Cardiff, 62s 6d, ship to arrive, 800 tons, 62s, Penarth Roads for orders, excluding Gloucester.

SAPROCK AND LIME.—The market for Spruce is very quiet, and we do not hear of any purchases or contracts being made just now.

SALT AND COALS.—Both these articles stand at about our last quotations. The season for salt is passing away, while for Coals, with the approach of autumn, prices will likely advance.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND TRADE REPORT.

(From the Circular of Carvell Bros.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 21, 1867

FREIGHTS.—To Halifax: Oats, 5 to 7c, Potatoes, 7c to 8c; Oatmeal, 40c; Butter, per 100 lbs, 35c. Fish, per bbl, 50c; Pork, do, 50c; Oysters, do, 50c. To Boston: Oats, 12c; Oatmeal, 60c; Butter, 51c; per 100 lbs, 12c; Fish, 51c; per bbl; Oysters, per bbl 75c; Eggs, 51c; per bbl; do Shediac, 50c; per bbl; milk. To Pictou: 20c per bbl bulk. From Toronto and Hamilton, via Suspension Bridge and Boston and Colonial Steamship Company, upon through bills of lading, 51 per bbl for Flour. Flour from Boston, 40c. Oats to England, 8 to 9d 8½, per 45 lbs.

STEAMERS.—Leave Charlottetown for Pictou, Canada, Halifax and Boston, every Monday afternoon, and for Pictou every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, connecting with Railway for Halifax; and for Shediac on Tuesday and Friday evenings, connecting with Railroad for St. John, N.B. They leave Boston on Tuesday, and Halifax on Thursday of each week, for this port. Shediac every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of train from St. John; and Pictou every Monday, Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of train from Halifax.

MONEY.—Bank rates for discount 7½ per cent per annum, with a very little business doing. Double bank rates can be had outside. Banks have no Exchange, our quotations are merely nominal.

CURRENCY.—The currency of this Island is equal to 60 per cent on the sterling, the sovereigns being worth 30s; 4s 6d being equal to 6s; or 51.

FLOUR.—The enquiry during the week has been fair. Sound Extra wanted. Some sales have been made during the week at from 2s to 3s per bbl below quotations, for cash. Receipts for the week, 1,367 bbls from United States; Canada none. Duty on American Flour is 6d per bbl. Canadian, duty free.

CORNMEAL.—Very little enquiry. Quotations nominal. Receipts for the week 38 bbls. Duty on American Meal is 6d per bbl. Canada, free.

MOLASSES.—In better demand. Stocks ample for present enquiry.

SUGAR.—Stock quite ample for demand, with little better feeling.

FISH.—During the week the catch of mackerel has been very fair, but still very far below the average for previous years. Total receipts at this port to date 3,903 bbls. The following vessels have landed their fares here since our last report:—Schr Franklin Treat, of Frankfort, Maine, 111 bbls, Princess, of Bucksport, 206 bbls, Adele, 150 bbls; Jane, 120 bbls; Lettie, 140 bbls; Annie, 42 bbls; all of this port. Schr Eastern Light of Gloucester, reported here during the week with 120 bbls, but did not land.

LUMBER.—Spruce continues in good supply with slight advance in prices. Good Pine wanted. Laths in better demand. Good Pine Shingles in demand.

OATS.—None to be had.

OIL.—Kerosene in good supply. No demand at this season. Duty 7d.

BARLEY.—None.

WEATHER.—Continues fine, and very warm.

HONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to note in financial matters. Sterling Exchange is ½ per cent. higher than last week, both here and in New York. Gold in that city advances slowly but steadily, closing yesterday at 142½

SILVER.—Is more abundant, sales for round amounts having been made at 3½ per cent discount.

Bank on London, 60 days sight	109½ to 110
" " " "	110 to 110½
Private, " 60 days sight	109 to 109½
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	109½ to 110
Gold Drafts on New York	parto 142
Gold in New York	142½
Silver	4 to 3½ d

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Hall, James, Co.
Hankage, Bank & Co.
Johnston, James, & Co.
Clark, Jas. P., & Co.
Clanton, T. James, & Co.
Davis, Welch & Co.
Founds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Gronsheldt, N. Son & Co.
Hingston, Toller, & Co.
Hughes Brothers.
Levin, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.

MacKay, Joseph, & Bro.
Map, Joseph.
Max Thomas, & Co.
McCulloch, Jack & Co.
McIntyre, Deacon & Co.
Muir, W. & Co.
Munro, J. & Co.
Ogilvy & Co.
Phipps, Aubin & Co.
Robertson, A. & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, M. A. & Co.
Thomas, Thibault & Co.

THE past week has been one of increased activity. Trade may now be considered as having fully commenced for the fall. There have been quite a number of Western buyers in the market, and, as we write, many of the warehouses are quite busy with customers from the West. Orders are coming in more freely, and there is every indication that the coming week will tax the importers to the utmost to supply the wants of the trade. This is fully a week or even ten days later than last year, owing partly to the elections, partly to the large stock in the hands of country merchants, (which they wisely wished to see reduced), and also to the desire to see the harvest safe before increasing their stocks. This may now be considered safe, and at least a full average is reported from nearly all districts, so that the trade of the country will doubtless warrant storekeepers laying in the ordinary amount of goods, with a fair prospect, not only of disposing of them, but of being able to pay for them at maturity.

We now report stocks full and complete in every respect, and the warehouses never looked better stocked. Goods look attractive, and many fancy goods are entirely new in style. Dress goods are in full supply, and we think this class of goods never looked more enticing. We look for all classes of fancy goods a quick sale, and of course all novelties will be in short supply. Staples of all kinds are in full stock. The demand thus far has been fair for all descriptions, and for some classes the demand has been large but fully met, and there is no appearance of anything being short in this department. Prices keep well up, and as stocks are not over large in any desirable lines, we think buyers may safely count on prices being sustained for the present. As goods keep firm in prices on the other side, although we do not look for any advance, we hardly think there will be much, if any reduction for some time to come, still goods in this market cannot be higher this season. The present prospects for a fair average trade are good, and we shall be disappointed if this is not realized.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, G. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tyler.
Chapman H., & Co.
C. M. George, & Co.
C. W. Collins & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Moore, Temple & Hachette.
Foster, James.
Frank, J. C., & Co.
Gillpie, Moffat & Co.
J. E. J. Brothers & Co.

Anderson, John & Co.
Kingson & Kinloch.
Mitchell, James.
Thelan, Joseph.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Joe., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
West, Bro.

WE have no improvement to note in this department of trade, orders from the country coming in slowly, and business in town, owing to the elections going on, and which, for some time past, have engrossed general attention, is about at a stand-still.

TEAS—Nothing doing worthy of mention.
COFFEE—No transactions, the only enquiry being for Java.
SUGAR—The demand is neither large nor spirited, but quotations are maintained. Fair to good Porto Rico is quoted at \$8 1/2 to \$9, and fine Barbadoes at \$8 1/2 to \$9 per 100 lbs.
MOLASSES—No transactions reported, and the market shows a somewhat easier feeling. Centrifugal may be quoted at from 32c to 34c, Clayed, 31c to 32c; Mucovado, 37c to 41c.
FRUITS—Holders have shown some disposition to accept lower prices. We may quote Raisins, Layers, in lots of 100 boxes, at \$2 25. M. Ra. scarce, and holders asking \$2 to \$2 10. No Valentias in market. Loose Muscatels in 50 lb boxes, 8c to 9c. Eleme Figs, in 2 lb boxes, 12c to 13c. Sicily Filberts, 7c to 8c. Naples, 6c to 7c. Walnuts, 7c to 7c, according to quality. In the absence of new crop which will not be out till early in October, we may expect these figures to remain unchanged for some time.
RICE—Is a little easier. Good samples of Arracan bring 8c to 8c in round lots, while some lots to arrive are offering at rather lower figures.
SALT—Not quite so firm, in view of late arrivals, but quotations are entirely unchanged.
LIQUEURS—Montreal High Wines, by the car load, have been sold at equal to \$1 20 duty paid. Transactions have only been for parcels in bond. In other liquors prices are without alteration.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Charlebois, A. & Co.
Currier & Laverhill.
Cuthrie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans & Evans.
F. and J. H. May.
Frier & Co.
Fruer, F.

Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Inglad, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mullins, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Waldell & Pearce.

DURING the past fortnight business has been exceedingly dull, and marked by an almost total absence of transactions. Some orders from the country have been received, but there too trade has been very greatly checked by the election excitement. Stocks, however, are generally reported as quite low, and expectations are that between now and the close of navigation, a large amount of goods will be shipped to the West.

Heavy goods are reported firm at our quotations, holders being stiff in their askings, the disposition being not to press sales, even at present rates, but to hold on for more paying prices. The high outward freights also tend to give firmness to the market, and it is improbable that either pig or bar iron will be purchasable during the coming season lower than at present. Cut nails are unchanged, but held firmly, and manufacturers' order books are full for some months to come.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hua & Richardson.
Seymour, C. E.

Seymour, M. H.
Shaw, F. & Bro.
Smyth & Edmondson.

WE have to report a continued fair demand for stock, with corresponding sales, and prices of some descriptions are very firm, owing to a diminished supply.

SPANISH SOLE—The receipts have not been large, consequently stocks are not increasing, and rates are firm.

SLAUGHTER BULL—Is still neglected, there being no inquiry whatever, so that concessions in prices would hardly effect sales.

HARNESS—Has a moderate inquiry, with only a limited stock, prime commanding our quotations.

WAXED UPPER—The receipts have been somewhat more liberal, but all desirable stock is readily absorbed for manufacturing at recent figures.

GRAINED UPPER—Is more quiet, sales the past week having been limited.

BUFF AND PEBBLED—The latter of choice makes is still in poor supply, and prices are buoyant. The former is more plentiful, with a good demand for both descriptions.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED—Are yet neglected, no sales of any consequence occurring.

CALFSKINS—Very difficult of sale, the market tolerably well supplied and outside figures are only obtained for Extra.

SPLITS—Heavy are still chiefly enquired for, and sales of all arriving easily made.

SHEEPSKINS—Very quiet, the demand the past week having been light.

HIDES—We hear of no change; receipts have been a trifle larger, but no heavy lots are offering.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.
Hunter, Buff & Johnson.
Linton & Cooper.

McLaren, W. & Co.
Smith & Coganane.
Smyth & Edmondson.

THE chief business done so far has been in orders taken by travellers, and these have been to a fair extent. Any buyers now in the city are at present engaged in laying in their stocks of dry goods, and will not turn their attention to boots and shoes till afterward. Prices for heavy work are in the main firm, though the competition for business is keen, resulting in some cutting under.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colman & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Loringstone & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Lesmire, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Seymour, C. E.

FLOUR—As noted in our last report, holders having decided on freely meeting the views of proposing purchasers for export to the Lower Provinces, a considerable business has been done, chiefly in city ground Supers from Western Wheat, at \$7 to \$7 10; several large parcels have changed hands. The local enquiry has been restricted to choice strong Supers, which, when perfect in quality and condition, have realized very exceptional prices from their scarcity. Ordinary Supers, defective in strength, color or ap-

pearance, are in overstock and pressing at low prices, with very little sale. In higher and lower grades there is no demand worthy of note. Bag Flour.—The choicest samples alone command any attention; other qualities are neglected. Rye Flour.—No sales during the week, prices are entirely nominal.

GRAIN—In Wheat the transactions are confined to cargoes of Chicago and Milwaukee. No. 2 Chicago has been sold at \$1.35 to \$1.36 on the spot and to arrive; for Milwaukee No. 1 \$1.40 is asked. U. C. Spring has been arriving very sparingly, and is in the hands of millers only. Pease—A cargo sale or two have been made at 90c. per 60 lbs on the spot or to arrive within a short time. Barley and Oats.—Nothing doing as yet.

POUR—All kinds are steady with a very light demand. In Mace alone there any show of activity.

BUTTER—With the exception of a small city local demand we are still without enquiry for butter for export, either to Britain or the Maritime provinces; a strictly choice article, from scarcity, will command exceptional prices, but the average of the butter sent forward this season is inferior, and greatly wanting, both in quality and condition. Now that the cool weather has set in, an improvement is looked for, and when such is the case at moderate prices, a fair and profitable trade may be anticipated. Medium and ordinary butter is and will continue a drug throughout the season, and those merchants in the West who persistently take in poor qualities at the price of good, making no distinction in the values, must make up their minds to suffer loss in consequence.

ASHES—Pots have been gradually creeping up in value the past few days, a sound parcel showing a gain as the tares was sold at \$6 per 100 lbs. Pearls are unsteady, and quotations barely maintained.

PETROLEUM—The continuance of the uncertainty with regard to storage and insurance still greatly depresses the market and prevents any disposition to operate either on the part of consumers or speculators. Quotations are merely the asking rates, and to a great extent nominal.

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET
New York, Sept. 3rd—1867.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20 per cent. ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent. ad val.
Spruce, Eastern, per M ft. 19 .. a 19 ..
Bird's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup ft. .. 6 a .. 7
Black walnut, logs .. 8 a .. 9
Black walnut, crotches .. 15 a .. 20
Black walnut, figured and blistered .. 22 a 1 25
Yellow Pine Timber, Georgia .. 60 a .. 60
White oak, logs, per cub. ft. .. 45 a .. 50
White oak, plank, per M ft. 50 .. a 55 ..
White pine shipping boards .. a 30 ..

STAVES.

White oak, pipe, extra, per M .. a 275 ..
White oak, pipe, heavy .. a 225 ..
White oak, pipe, light .. a 175 ..
White oak, pipe, culls, heavy .. a 170 ..
White oak, pipe, culls, light .. a 111 ..
White oak, hhd., extra .. a 285 ..
White oak, hhd., heavy .. a 175 ..
White oak, hhd., light .. a 110 ..
White oak, hhd., culls .. a 100 ..
White oak, bbl., extra .. a 150 ..
White oak, bbl., heavy .. a 115 ..
White oak, bbl., light .. a 90 ..
White oak, bbl., culls .. a 60 ..
Red oak, hhd., heavy .. a 120 ..
Red oak, hhd., light .. a 80 ..
Heading—White oak, hhd. .. a 140 ..
Heading—White oak, double bbl. .. 240 .. a ..

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Blair, James	Walkerton	W. Collins
Colman, Edward	Glanshard Town p	Thos. Miller
Cowan, Andrew	Uxbridge	James Holden
Hart, John Joseph	Montreal	A. B. Stewart
Hutchison, Charles	London	Thos. Church
Jackson, James Henratt	Chatham	Richard Morse
James, William	Caoyga	Joseph Hursell
Morrin, Edward	St. Anne de la	J. Santagau
Peckler Joseph	St. Francois	G. I. Barthe
Robertson, John	Branford	A. W. Smith
Russell, George Hiram	Ouawa	Francis Clemow

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Agnew, John N	Toronto	Nov. 6
Anderson, Alexander	Osbourn	" 2
Jardine, Robert Charles	Bundas	Oct. 30
Langa, Ezekiel Foster	Simcoe	Nov. 9
Little, James	London	" 11
Rose, Colin Henderson	Chatham	" 4

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter for the Month ending July 31st, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Main table for 'STATEMENT OF BANKS' showing Capital and Liabilities for various banks in Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

STOCK MARKET.

Table of stock market prices for Banks, Railways, Mines, Bonds, and Exchange.

ASSETS.

Table of assets for banks in Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, including Provincial Notes, Government Securities, and other assets.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing Canadian securities in England, including Government Securities, Railways, and Banks.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table of grain prices for various types of flour, wheat, and other grain products.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table of receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, listing items like Wheat, Flour, and Corn.

BANKS.

Table of bank rates and prices for various banks, including Atlantic Telegraph and Canadian Loan and Investment.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

AUGUST 31, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing weekly prices for various goods. Columns include 'NAME OF ARTICLE', 'CURRENT RATES', and 'CURRENT RATES' (repeated). Categories include Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, Produce, and Market Prices of Country Produce.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table of market prices for country produce in Montreal, Sept. 5. Lists items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Grain, Fowls and Game, and Meats with their respective prices.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 403 and 405 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Solo Agent for Canada
For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY. 14-17

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
426 & 428 St. PAUL STREET,
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
MONTREAL. 3-17

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

Importer and Dealer in
SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL
PAPERS,
AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Cana-
dian School Slates.
Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard
Manufacturer.
397 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-52

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY,
JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufactur-
ers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c.,
and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c.,
Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 409 St.
Paul Street, Montreal. 9-17

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New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to
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to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be
regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the
Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

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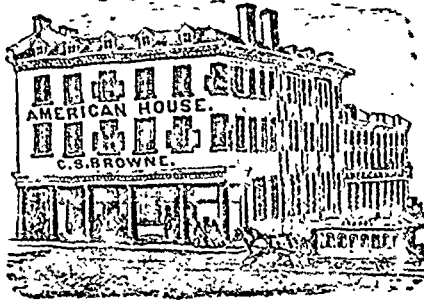
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by the addition of the large house heretofore known as
the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and
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" Starke, Smith & Co.	" Himmer, Gunn & Co.
" Henry Joseph & Co.	" L. Chaput, Son & Co.

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COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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MERCHANT,
Shippers and Ship Agents,
MONTREAL, C. E.

DAVID E. MACLEAN. | **BENJAMIN DAGAMAN.**
THOMAS O. OHSIHM.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
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AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
BRANTFORD.....	" HANNA.
Hamilton.....	(now composite steamer now building at
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	" POLLOCK.

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tion for passengers, will afford to families during the
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S. F. HOLCOMB..... Exchange, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON..... St. Catharines.
WM. BOWMAN..... London.

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	Montreal.

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CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.
REFERENCES:
CHARLOTTE TOWN—The Hon. T. H. Haviland, President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants, George Thomas, Esq.
BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants; Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co, Merchants,
HALIFAX—Messrs. Maclear, Campbell & Co 15-6m

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Henry Starnes, Esq. Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
" Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
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Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.
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