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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

No. 49.

**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.,  
1-ly

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'  
TRIMMINGS, &c., 6 and 7 Recollet Street, 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 Ame-  
rican Foremen. 83-ly

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

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

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

**EVANS, MERCER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

265 Notre Dame Street,  
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
BOOTS AND SHOES, 624, 626, and 628 St. Paul St.  
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-  
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and  
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted  
for Fall and Winter.  
Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths'  
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200  
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Fiancel  
Lined Balmoral and Spung Boots, manufactured  
from the best English and French Leathers.  
Our extensive facilities, and long experience in  
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-  
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to  
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-  
ble figures.  
All goods warranted as represented.  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt  
and most careful attention. 1-ly

**TIFFIN BROTHERS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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

**OFFER** for sale several invoices of fresh  
Teas, just received per Steamers from London  
and Liverpool, consisting of Imperial Guppowder,  
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Tawankay,  
Japan colored and uncolored, Oolong, Soucheong.  
Also the cargo of the Brig. "Zoava," direct from  
Malaga, consisting of Raisins in boxes, halves, qrs. and  
kegs, kegs of Oranges, boxes and frails Figs, boxes  
Oranges and Lemons, boxes and frails almonds, qrs. &  
sherry Wine; with a large and general assortment of  
English and French groceries, and balance cargo of  
Sugar and Molasses ex St Joseph, from Barbados  
West Indies. 1-ly

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

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

**JOHN B. GOODE,**  
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO  
PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY  
GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 67 St. Sulpice Street  
MONTREAL. 9-ly

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

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

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c., Office No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 8-ly

**W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.**  
Sole Agent—for FINLAYSON, BOGARD &  
Co.—Shoe, Thread, Gilling Twine, and all kind of  
Machine and Linn Thread.  
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Seine Twines.  
G & W WAITES.—Colored and other Twines.  
W. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.  
J. & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

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

**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 Lemoine  
Street, facing St. Helen Street Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

**W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
351 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 35 ly

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
8 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL, 18-ly

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-  
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No  
605 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus  
reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and  
returning all notes given in 1865 by those who bor-  
rowed half the premiums of that year.

Dividends are paid down every year, not added to  
the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death.  
A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus  
of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according  
to the party's age.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St.  
S. PEDLAR & CO.,  
General Agents. 28-ly

Montreal, 1867.

**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. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

**C. J. SEYMOUR,**

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

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**

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

**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: 490 St.  
Paul Street, Montreal. 9-ly

**FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,**  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

No. 516 St. Paul Street, near McGill Street,  
MONTREAL. 38-ly

**O'HEIR'S**

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING  
ESTABLISHMENT.  
69 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.  
38-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**

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

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

IN  
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
S<sup>t</sup>. Helen Street. 81-ly

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
Montreal.  
Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY.  
8-ly

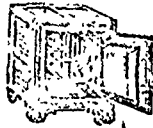
**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**

Importers of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
268 & 270 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,  
MONTREAL. 1-ly

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,  
25 Hospital Street. 32-ly

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François 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 those commodious and central  
premises corner of  
COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.

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

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.

Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,  
BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-  
stantly arriving. Orders for these together with  
General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully exe-  
cuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of  
Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mara-  
time 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

**DUNCAN & FORSTER,**

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

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**

PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-  
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,  
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
18 ST. JOHN STREET.  
S. MONTREAL.

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,

231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

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

**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 Gussat Webs and Shoë Findings,  
Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods.  
Manufacturers and Patentees of Circe 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.  
2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and Collego Sts.  
2-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**

WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,

OFFERS FOR SALE:

Ihds } Primo Barbadoes Sugar  
Tierces }  
Puns do Cuba Molasses  
Puns do do Rum  
Ihds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior  
vintage, 1863)  
Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings.  
Boxes Smoked Herrings

AND DAILY EXPECTED:

Otts Prime Large Table Codfish  
Brls Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.  
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1867. 1-ly

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-  
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for  
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
of Liverpool.  
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

**EVANS & EVANS,**

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House  
Square, Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial  
Hardware Manufacturing Company. 86-ly

**LARIVIERE & BOURDEAU,**

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

**B. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St  
John Street, MONTREAL. 68-ly

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.

**IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST**

**MONTREAL CUT NAILS.**

In 100 lbs. kegs inclusive: a fair assortment with not  
over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25  
tons ..... \$3.22 per keg.  
25 tons and over ..... \$3.12 per keg  
Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA  
over assortment ..... 20c. per keg.  
2 lb and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (free  
per cent being a lower in assortment) 40c. per keg.  
Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND,

BRQKBR.

**BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.**

**GREENE & SONS,**  
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

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

**TARIFF OF PRICES:**

- No. 1. Regular assortment.....\$ 9 50
- 1. Selected .....10.50
- 2 Assorted ..... 8.50
- 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

**WHOLE ROBES:**

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

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS.**

**ROBERT WATSON,**

ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Upper Canada

OFFICE—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

Immediately over the Reading Room,

Montreal, May 30, 1867.

17

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

33-1y

**THOMAS PECK & CO.,**

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES

No. 331 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

33-1y

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE  
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier St.

1-1y

**THE MONTREAL**

**PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.**

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(Late M. Longmoore & Co.)

Every kind of work done in the very best manner,  
promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Orders from the country filled without delay, and  
forwarded by mail or express.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c.,

neatly and expeditiously printed.

LEGAL, MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM  
BOAT Printing.

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford,  
Barroun & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in  
Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the

Manager of the Printing Department,

Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

**HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND  
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul  
and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal  
Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian  
Fabrics. 33

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

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

8-1y

**JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,**

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

170 McGill Street.

9

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal. 36-1y

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIER & BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-1y

**JAMES F. CLARK & CO.,**

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
430 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 5-1y

**W. & R. MUIR,**

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
166 McGill Street, Montreal.  
Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very  
complete, to which we invite the attention of Western  
Merchants 8-1y

**DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,**

Importers of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
No. 479 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-1y

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

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS, No. 18 Lemolne Street,  
35-1y Montreal.

**JOSEPH MAY,**

IMPORTER OF  
FRENCH DRY GOODS,  
439 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 51-1y

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,  
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
HAVE FOR SALE—  
BOILER TUBES, LACE, DRAIN PIPES,  
Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,  
Gas Tubes, Water Lime,  
Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,  
Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,  
Fire Clay, Garden Vases,  
Flue Covers. Chimney Tops, &c., &c.  
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-1y

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**

IMPORTERS OF  
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
Silkies, Shawls, Brushes,  
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,  
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,  
Ribbons, Pencils, Silesas.

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.

334, 336, 338 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

**JOHN BOUND & SON,**

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

**CANADIAN BRANCH,**

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-  
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-  
porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.

Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring  
and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-  
field, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,  
Russia, Brass Cornices.

**BAKER, POFHAM & CO.,**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

No. 514 ST. PAUL STREET

MONTREAL.

J. R. BAKER.  
E POFHAM.

25-1y

**McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

423 & 423 ST. PAUL STREET,

corner St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL.

3-1y

**McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
and Small Wares, No. 493 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

473 St. Paul, and 397 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, 16th January, 1867.

1-1y

**WADDELL & PEARCE,**

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

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

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

**HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.****J. H. MOONEY,**

85 GREY NUN STREET.

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &amp;c

Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.

Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance, supplied at the lowest notice.

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
FIRST PRIZE**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**  
MONTREAL.Show Room — 79 Great St. James Street.  
Factory: — 82 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage.

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

**ROBERT MILLER,**

(late R. &amp; A. Miller)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,  
PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER.

Importer and Dealer in

SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES &amp; WALL PAPERS,

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

Printing and Wrapping Paper and Strawboard Manufacturer.

337 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

16-52

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

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

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

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE.

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

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

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

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**

General Agent

114 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Cassavers wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**

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

1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

**F. SHAW & BROS.****TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,  
John Streets, Halifax,  
Montreal, Canada. | Nova Scotia. 15-ly**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,690  
Annual Income . . . . . 3,286,300W M RAMSAY,  
Manager.**RICHARD BULL,**

Inspector of Agencies.

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

**ROYAL****INSURANCE COMPANY**

Of Liverpool and London.

FIRE AND LIFE.

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

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

**HENRY MCKAY & CO.,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No. 1 Merchants Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

**COAL OIL**

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**

47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,  
46-ly 38 St. François Xavier st., Montreal**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**

Importers of General

**DRY GOODS,**

and Dealers in

CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,

19, 21, 23, &amp; 25 LEMOINE STREET,

AND

2, 4 &amp; 6 St HELEN STREET.

MONTREAL.

6-ly

**DRY GOODS.****OGILVY & CO.,****WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,**

495 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Just received:

100 pieces Hop Sacking.

300 pairs Blankets.

7-ly 20 bales American Cotton Yarn.

**OGILVY & CO.,**

Agents for

**STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,****BERNARD'S OLD TOM,**

AND

7-ly **BERNARD'S GINGER WINE****PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,**

Importers of

**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-ly

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

38 to 396 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS**

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

AND

Manufacturers of Choice FRUIT SYRUPS,

**TOM-GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS, &c.,**

For which the Paris Exposition of 1867 awarded a BRONZE MEDAL. 1-ly

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!**

FIFTY BALES

Grey, Brown, and White

**WITNEY BLANKETS.**

For sale low to the trade, by the bale of 50 or 100 pairs

1-ly **WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
359, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street.

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

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

1867—NOVEMBER 18th.—1867

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

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETS  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c. &c.  
 Hyacinth Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,  
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white  
 or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept  
 on hand.  
**FACTORY—ALBERT STREET.** Orders received at  
 the Office, 348 St. Paul Street.  
 41-ly **A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.**

**REMOVAL.**  
**WEST BROTHERS**  
 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS**  
**WHOLESALE: 1-ly**

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

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

**WM. McLAREN & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 & 17 Lemoiné Street,**  
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and  
 other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large  
 and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially  
 adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for  
 the Western markets, much care has been bestowed,  
 and having made the width and proper form of the  
 goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and  
 to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best  
 description. All goods warranted as represented.  
 Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and  
 careful attention. 33-ly

**TO TANNERS.**  
**ALL** kinds of LEATHER received on Commission,  
 and sold to best advantage.  
 Best COD OIL always on hand.  
**BLACK & LOCKE,**  
**LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 Montreal. 33-ly

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

The explanations which Mr. Galt gave to the House last week concerning the events preceding and following the failure of the Commercial Bank shew that he did everything in his power to save that institution, even to the extent of being willing to render it some Government assistance. The other members of the Government had taken a different view of the case, and thought it unwise under the circumstances to come to the relief of the Bank. He then, after the failure, had placed his resignation as Finance Minister in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald, but had subsequently withdrawn it, on the assurance by Sir John that there was no intention on the part of the Government to throw the responsibility on the Finance Minister, nor any want of confidence in him. Mr. Galt, in closing his explanations, stated that it was absurd to charge the Bank of Montreal with any desire to bring about a crisis, as that institution would necessarily have suffered most by a financial panic. Mr. Galt, however, did not give any facts tending to shew that there was any real disposition on the part of that Bank to avert the panic, and we do not see any reason as yet to change our previously expressed opinion on this point.

The lengthy debates which have taken place in Parliament respecting the acquisition of the North Western Territory and its incorporation into the Dominion of Canada, have resulted in favour of the measure, and an address to Her Majesty been adopted in both Houses, asking her to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory to this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government. It is agreed that in such case the legal rights of any corporation, company or individual within the same shall be respected and secured under courts of competent jurisdiction; and also that the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for land required for settlement will be equitably considered and settled.

It was announced in the English House of Commons on the 28th ult., that a new contract had been made with the Cunard Company to carry the mails between England and the United States for 1868, at a fixed sum. It was stated by the Secretary to the Treasury that the answers to the advertisement for tenders had not met the expectations of the Post Office. There was one from the North German Lloyd's Company,

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE  
**IRON MERCHANTS,**  
 AND  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
 Offices and Warehouse, 356 and 387 St. Paul Street  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.  
**CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sigs.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000**  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—80 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.  
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
*General Agents for Canada.*  
**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
*Inspector of Agencies—F. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.F.*  
 9-ly

offering to conduct the service on Tuesdays; one from the Inman Company for Thursdays; and one from the National Steamship Company for Fridays; but there was no offer for the Saturday, which was one of the principal days for despatching the mail. The Cunard Company had offered to enter into an arrangement for ten years at a less sum than they had hitherto been paid, but information received from America shewed that it was impossible to enter into the arrangement suggested by the Company.

The following is the official statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 4th December, 1867, and of the specie held against them:

| Notes in Circulation. |           | Specie held. |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
|                       |           | \$           |
| At Montreal.....      | 2,769,531 | 420,000      |
| At Toronto.....       | 1,247,511 | 400,000      |
|                       | 4,008,242 | \$20,000     |

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month of November, 1867, and from July 1st to November 30th:—

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Revenue—Customs .....              | \$904,420   |
| Excise .....                       | 276,254     |
| Bill Stamp Duty .....              | 12,918      |
| Post Office .....                  | 51,722      |
| Public Works, including Railways.. | 12,182      |
| Miscellaneous.....                 | 93,207      |
| Revenue for November .....         | \$1,420,473 |
| " " July.....                      | 1,078,462   |
| " " August.....                    | 1,162,175   |
| " " September.....                 | 1,932,233   |
| " " October.....                   | 1,444,456   |
|                                    | \$7,035,819 |
| Expenditure for November.....      | \$ 617,079  |
| " " July.....                      | 1,416,691   |
| " " August.....                    | 738,915     |
| " " September.....                 | 778,056     |
| " " October.....                   | 1,318,126   |
|                                    | \$4,871,767 |

**DUTIES ON SUGAR.**  
**WE** publish by request an article on this subject which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator last March. Since it was in type, we find in the report of the speech of Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, in introducing the Tariff Resolutions, the following statement:—  
 "The Sugar question had been considered, but Government had not sufficient evidence to justify them in coming before the House at the present time to ask a change. They proposed to take till next part of the session to more thoroughly investigate the matter, and if a change was found desirable, to introduce a system which, while it would not injure refiners, would give ample encouragement to importers, and would do something to sustain an interest very important to the Maritime Provinces and to the whole Dominion, namely, the West India trade."  
 We trust the Government will fulfil the pledge thus given, to introduce a system which "would do some-

thing" to sustain the West India trade, and to give to importers some chance to compete with the refining monopolies which more and more under our previous tariff have been absorbing the trade of this country in the articles of sugar and syrup. Touching this latter article, a wise change has been introduced. Molasses of all kinds has paid a uniform duty of 73c per 100 lbs. Under the new tariff, when used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, it still pays 73c., but when not so used, only 65c. per 100 lbs. The manner in which the direct trade with the West Indies has been checked by the duties imposed on sugars and molasses last session—favouring the refiners at the expense of the importers and of the country—shows how dangerous to our truest and best commercial interests is any attempt to foster particular enterprises which are not indigenous to our country, and which ought under all circumstances to be left to take care of themselves.

**THE SILVER NUISANCE**

The Minister of Finance has some notable scheme, he says, for abating the hitherto unmanageable superabundance of silver coin in this country, but which he is not as yet prepared to more than hint at. However he has, as one step towards the inauguration of his scheme, imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on the importation of United States silver coin. The value of the prohibitive duty becomes at once apparent when we inform our readers that Montreal brokers have recently, instead of importing, been exporting silver to New York. But to carry out Mr. Rose's scheme, he needs to have the quantity in the country limited, and desires to prevent its further increase. Will the imposition of a duty prevent this increase, or will it only prove a further obstacle in the way of trade with the United States? We are not in Mr. Rose's confidence, and consequently know not the nature of his scheme—though we believe we could make a very shrewd guess concerning it—but one of two things must happen, either his scheme will be ineffectual and leave things as they are now, or the change must be effected by a practical withdrawal from circulation of the superabundant currency, which will cause the coin left in circulation to pass at its nominal or par value. Then what will happen? Every individual, man, woman and child, that crosses our long line of frontier, will cross with his, her or its pocket full of U. S. silver coin, which bought at a discount of three, four, or five per cent., as the case may be, will be used at par on this side the lines. How will Mr. Rose obtain his 15 per cent duty on the silver that comes in, in this way? Even supposing it possible to have a custom house officer at every road and river crossing, would it be possible to compel every one to exhibit the contents of his pocket or pocket-book, to have the requisite calculation of duty made and the amount handed over, or would the obnoxious coin be seized by the Government official and confiscated for Government purposes? We see—we may be blinded by prejudice—not one single good which can in any way result from this attempt to exclude U. S. silver by the imposition of a duty which can yield no revenue, and which can only be a hindrance to free trade and intercourse between two contiguous countries.

**THE RAILWAY BILL**

The Government Bill for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, contains, among others, provisions that it shall run from River du Loup to connect with the line from Halifax, at or near Truro, that it shall be of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, that its construction and management shall be under the charge of four Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office during pleasure, and that they shall have full power to explore, survey and fix the site of the railway between the points named, to purchase land, to give contracts for its construction (contracts amounting to \$10,000 or upwards requiring to be sanctioned by the Governor in Council), that a Chief Engineer shall be appointed by the Governor to have the general superintendence—under the instructions he may receive from the Commissioners—of the works, and by whom all work must be certified to before payment be made to any contractor, that no member of Parliament shall hold any office of emolument under the Commissioners, or be a contractor or party to any contract for the construction of an part of the railway, and that the salary of the Commissioners and of the Chief Engineer, shall, in the first instance, be fixed by the Governor in Council, subject to the revision and confirmation of Parliament at its first session thereafter.

**THE TARIFF.**

The new tariff, which has already come into operation, is but little changed as compared with that which has been in existence during the past year or more in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but it is almost entirely new as regards the two Maritime provinces. We publish the resolutions, as adopted, in full in other columns, more especially for the benefit of our numerous readers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while following the speech of the Minister of Customs in introducing the resolutions, we shall proceed to give the principal changes which have been made in the tariff of Quebec and Ontario. The duty on spirits has been raised from 70c to 89c per gallon if not greater strength than proof by Sykes' Hydrometer. Domestic wines, such as ginger, orange, lemon &c. which have been paying 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, will now be put in the same list as other wines, and pay specific duties of 10c and 25c, according to quantity of alcohol contained in them. On malt, a specific duty of 40c per bushel has been placed, and on tinctures of 20c per gallon instead of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. A reduction has been made in the articles of tea and molasses. Green tea continues to be charged with 15 per cent *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of 7c per lb., while the specific duty on black tea is now only 3c per lb. Molasses, now paying 73c per 100 lbs., would continue to do so if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, but if not so used, would only pay 65c. No change in the tariff on sugars would be made at present—that would be reserved till the latter half of the session, the evidence now in possession of the Government not warranting them in making any alteration. The duty on flour of wheat or rye, hitherto 50c per bbl. is now 2 1/2c per bbl. Ship-building materials (with the exception of cables, cordage, sail cloth and canvass from No 1 to No 6, and varnish black and bright) are made free, instead of as before, only when imported by shipbuilders for ship-building purposes. On United States silver coin a duty of 15 per cent has been imposed.

In concluding his speech, the Minister of Customs stated that the Government hoped "that before the close of the session, next May, the tariff would be put in a permanent shape, such as might be expected to last for four or five years, with such slight alterations as might from time to time be found necessary for he scarcely expected a reduction, looking at what might be the increased expenditure for the Intercolonial Railway, and in other directions. It might be found, too, that manufactures would increase so rapidly by the extension of the number of customers that the duty on certain articles of importation might diminish, and it might be necessary to take this into consideration."

**A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY WANTED.**

SENATOR Ramsey, of Minnesota, has introduced the following resolution in the U. S. Senate: "Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following provisions:

First. That a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, shall be imposed upon all importations from Canada (which are exclusively the productions or manufactures of Canada) to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for the existing tariffs of the respective countries.

Second. That the excise duties of the United States and of Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation.

Third. That the navigation of the Great Lakes and the Canals and channel of the St. Lawrence River shall be forever free and open to citizens of the United States and of Canada.

Fourth. That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports.

Fifth. That the Fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to the citizens of both countries.

Sixth. That a common system of laws, regulating copyrights, patent-rights and rates of postage shall be extended over both countries.

Seventh. That Canada, with the consent of Great Britain, shall cede to the United States the district of North America west of longitude 90 degrees, on conditions following, to wit.

1. The United States will pay \$6,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether

founded on the charter of the Company, or any treaty, law or usage.

2. The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of \$2,000,000.

3. To aid the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, from the Western extremity of Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, the United States, in addition to the grant of land heretofore made, will guarantee dividends of five per cent. upon the stock of said Company, provided the amount of stock guaranteed as aforesaid shall not exceed \$20,000 per mile, and Congress shall regulate the accounts for advances on account thereof.

4. The North-west territory shall be divided and organized into territories of the United States, not less than three in number, with all the rights and privileges of the citizens and government of Montana territory, so far as the same can be made applicable."

These provisions, at least the first six, are fair and liberal enough, securing to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and its canals, and an equal right to all the fisheries on the Atlantic Coast; securing to Canada as extensive markets as she can desire for her manufactures, as well as for her cereals and raw productions generally. All these liberal provisions in Senator Ramsey's Resolution are made impossible by his seventh and last provision, which provides for the cession to the United States of all territory lying west of longitude 90 degrees. By glancing at a map of America, it will be seen that the territory thus to be disposed of is all that lying west of a line running due north from the point of contact of British and United States territory on Lake Superior, and consequently would embrace the Red River Settlement, and the greater part of the Hudson Bay territory as well as British Columbia. We have not the slightest fear that our Government will give the question the slightest consideration—we can do better without a new treaty than our neighbours can—and they will have to bid very high indeed before they will obtain in any way one inch of the British possessions on this Continent. The mania for territorial aggrandisement is strongly upon the people whose rulers and legislators sit in Washington but, although their madnes meets encouragement in the frozen regions of Russian America and in the torrid climes of the West Indies, Canada is not a seller, but a buyer of land; is willing and able to pay the price necessary to secure the North-West for its domain; and is not poor enough, or mean enough, or poltroon enough to step aside and let the United States become the possessors of the broad acres rich in resources of every kind, which lie between Canada and the Pacific Ocean north to the regions of eternal frost and snow. Canadians will not agree to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and although we should like to see the increase of commercial intercourse which would undoubtedly follow the establishment of a new and equitable Reciprocity Treaty, we are now, always have been, and always shall be, opposed to giving for it one farthing more than it is worth, to surrendering in order to secure it one single acre of land, one single right which we possess, without receiving therefor a full and complete equivalent.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

AS the time approaches for the commencement of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the sectional difficulties which beset the question of route are becoming more and more apparent, and the battle of the routes bids fair to be as hard as the "battle of the gauges." It is just one of those questions which a single well qualified individual, supporting he could be kept from undue influences, would be better able to settle satisfactorily than half a dozen Parliaments or any quantity of Commissioners and Blue Books. But as Parliament would not be likely to delegate the power to any individual even if he could be found, we are reduced to the necessity of seeking some sort of a compromise amid the conflicting interests involved. Just now the North Shore advocates are jubilant at having discovered some new route which will combine some of the advantages of their own favorite line with those of one of the central routes—and the supporters of the frontier line are industriously working up all real or fancied benefits which must accrue from the adoption of their route. It is needless to go into the respective merits of either of them. It is quite obvious that before the matter can be finally settled, further surveys are absolutely necessary. In what direction these are taken will be matter for grave consideration. We may as well, however, make up our

minds that the frontier route over the St Andrews line cannot be thought of, for putting aside any objections on the score of its close proximity to the boundary for a large portion of its entire length, its evident injustice to Nova Scotia by the increase of distance to Halifax, must be held to be fatal to its claims on the support of any but those immediately interested. Then, again, will come up the knotty subject of mode of construction. No doubt great efforts will be made, and much interest brought to bear, to obtain heavy contracts, which will be let and sublet perhaps several times. To this course we should be steadily opposed, and would again call attention to the remarks made on this branch of the subject in a previous number of the Review. Taking all things into consideration, perhaps the best plan would be to build the line under the management of a Government Commission, giving out the contracts in small sections to as nearly as possible actual operators. The whole work should be under the inspection and control of one thoroughly competent engineer, with an adequate staff. By these means we think the country would get more work for their money than by any other plan, and the work would certainly be better done. We did not intend to be led thus far into the subject when we commenced writing. Our object was rather to call attention to the fact that long before the Intercolonial Railway proper can possibly be completed, Halifax, St. John and Fredericton, will be connected with the Grand Trunk, and through it, of course, with the whole railway system of Ontario and Quebec. This will be effected by means of the so-called Western Extension Railway, now in course of construction, and which connected at St. John with the line from Shediac, joins the Grand Trunk and American Railway systems at Bangor. The link connecting the Nova Scotia Railways with the Shediac line at Moncton is also progressing, simultaneously with the Western Extension, and it is beyond a doubt that the first railway communication between the Provinces will be over this route. It is useless now speculating on what might have been the case had the agreement between the Provinces for constructing the Intercolonial Railway, made a few years ago, been promptly carried into effect. It is more than possible that in that event this line would never have been undertaken; but it is pretty certain that as long as the United States allow our traffic a free pass through their territory, a very considerable portion of the traffic will be carried over this Western Extension Road, and this will be more particularly the case if a route should be chosen for the Intercolonial proper, by which the direct distance to Halifax will be at all materially increased.

GROWTH OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

WITH the view of aiding in the development of Intercolonial Trade, we have compiled from official sources the accompanying statement of importations into the Province of New Brunswick during the year 1866, together with the names of places from whence imported. The articles selected are those which, it seems to us, the Western Provinces of the Dominion ought to be able to a very large extent to supply, and we have appended the New Brunswick rate of duty, as well as in most cases that imposed under the present Canadian tariff from which it is unlikely there will be any material departure. It will be observed that we have omitted all mention of the trade in flour and bread stuffs, and have confined our statement to those departments of trade which appear to us to be most capable of being diverted from their present channels and retained within our own borders:—

| Articles                                       | United Kingdom | United States | Canada | N. B. Rate of Duty | Canada Rate of Duty |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Apothecary wares                               | 38,679         | 33,220        | 183    | 15 1/2 p           | 15 p                |
| Agricultural implements                        | 4,888          | 18,416        | 61     | 17 1/2 "           | 15 p                |
| Boots and shoes, including India Rubber shoes  | 6,852          | 31,919        | 6,674  | 18                 | 15                  |
| Bears and hawks                                | 48             | 5,018         | 800    | Free               |                     |
| Brass, horse feed & pig feed                   | —              | 21,0          | 9      | Free               |                     |
| Chairs and parts of chairs                     | 14             | 5,000         | 6      | 18 p               | 15 p                |
| Fruit (dried)                                  | 6,569          | 19,841        | 434    | Free               |                     |
| Furniture                                      | 791            | 13,183        | 330    | 18 p               | 15 p                |
| Indian corn                                    | —              | 29,327        | 116    | Free               | 10 p                |
| Barley   | —              | 9,763         | 108    | "                  | "                   |
| Hops   | 3,423          | 8,540         | 597    | 13 1/2 p           | Free                |
| Glassware                                      | 25,287         | 17,139        | 324    | 15 1/2 "           | 15 p                |
| Hardware                                       | 114,807        | 80,634        | 1,453  | 15 1/2 "           | 15                  |
| India Rubber wares, other than boots and shoes | 431            | 14,134        | 402    | 15 1/2 "           | 15 p                |
| Leather  | 1,190          | 23,077        | 4,144  | 4 p, 10 p, & 15 p  | 3 p, 6 p, & 10 p    |
| Meats, salted and smoked                       | —              | 172,823       | 19,110 | 15 p               | 25 p                |
| Machinery                                      | 5,022          | 29,681        | —      | 15 1/2 p           | 15 p                |
| Petroleum                                      | —              | 25,873        | 612    | 6 p                | 15 p                |
| Tallow and soap grease                         | —              | 27,948        | 175    | Free               | 15 p                |
| Vegetables                                     | —              | 17,431        | 124    | "                  | 15 p                |
| Total  | 227,882        | 662,463       | 27,886 |                    |                     |

These figures tell their own story. A total of nearly a million of dollars for the single Province of New Brunswick, a very large proportion of which, probably one-half, could with very little exertion be kept within the Dominion, to the very great benefit of its domestic trade. More particularly is this true of that portion of the amount which is represented by articles coming from the United States. We find that while nearly £700,000 was paid to the United States, less than £30,000, or about one twenty-third, came from Canada, although if we look down the list we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that (even without the incidental protection which the duties in many cases undoubtedly give) successful competition would be quite possible. It is no doubt difficult to divert trade from any channel to which it has been long accustomed, but we nevertheless think the attempt should be made, and feel confident that perseverance will be rewarded with a large amount of success.

RECIPROCITY.

HOW WE THRIVE WITHOUT IT.

THE policy of the United States Government in repealing the Reciprocity Treaty is now confessed to be a failure, and, that, too, by the most competent commercial authorities in the States. When the repeal of the Treaty was only threatened, it will be remembered that all the commercial and financial interests in the States—with the exception of a few carrying monopolies—protested against such an illiberal policy, and advocated in its stead the adoption of a new treaty. At that time able minds in the States and in Canada predicted that a repeal of the treaty would be injurious to the commerce of the States, while it would not be detrimental to that of the British Provinces. Now that the treaty has been repealed, we see these predictions fulfilled. A New York Journal that devotes itself exclusively to commerce and finance, and which is a high authority on those subjects, recently made this confession:—"One motive for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty was an idea that the Canadians might thereby be made to feel their dependence upon our trade, and to infer hence the desirableness of a political union. Events, however, have proved that the means adopted were ill suited to the end sought: Canada has suffered little, while a heavy penalty has fallen upon our own interests."

This is a frank and damaging confession, and the authority that makes it follows it up with the following facts. The United States shipbuilding, we are informed, has been injured, while a premium has been placed upon the shipbuilding of St. John and of Great Britain. The import trade of Canada with Great Britain during the last fiscal year increased six millions, and during the same period our import trade with the States showed a proportionate falling off. Our export trade with Great Britain for the same period shows a falling off of five millions as compared with the previous year: because in that year we exported largely in excess of our wants in view of the expiring treaty. But as compared to the year before that, our exports this year are fifteen millions in excess. Thus showing, as our authority admits, that Canadians are by no means dependent upon the United States for a market for our products. The journal before us argues the question very skillfully from a foreign point of view. "Is it wise," it asks the people of the Union, "to shut ourselves out from a people thus circumstanced, and to drive them as competitors into other markets where we are ourselves sellers?" And, in conclusion, it rejoices that there are palpable symptoms in the States of a desire to negotiate a new treaty; and expresses the trust that the question will be introduced into Congress at the coming Session.

Thus are being fulfilled all the warnings and predictions made by Canada at the time the repeal of the old treaty was announced. We said then that the abrogation of reciprocity would never drive Canada into annexation. We pointed out that under the treaty we sold our products to merchants and forwarders in the States who made a double profit out of them, first by transporting them over their own railways and canals, and secondly by selling them in foreign markets. We hopefully affirmed that if the United States markets were closed to us, that we should get to work to find out new ones, and that we would try and realize ourselves all the profit that was to be made by carrying our own products and selling them directly in foreign markets. We are rejoiced to learn from so unimpeachable an authority that these anticipations

opened up to us, old ones have been still further developed, and we have entered into competition with the States in countries where hitherto they have had a monopoly of selling.

Nor have our farmers and agriculturalists reason to bewail any reduction in prices since the repeal of the treaty. Wheat never brought so much a bushel as with the past year, and the value of horses, sheep, oxen, and all livestock, is in no way diminished. We may also set down to our advantage that several new manufactures and industries have come into existence lately that might never have been started if the old state of things continued. And better still, the country has exhibited a national spirit, worthy of a free and a brave people, who know the value of independence and are determined to maintain it. Thus good, through the blessing of Providence, has come out of what some of us regarded as an unmixt evil. And now we are in such a favorable position that we can afford to wait patiently until the States politicians see the folly of their Chinese policy. We desire to see a new, liberal, and fair treaty, negotiated. We freely confess that But we are getting on very well as we are.

Should a new treaty be negotiated, however, one of its first effects, we anticipate, will be an increase of our trade. The United States will then be to us as new customers to whom we shall sell and exchange commodities in addition to those whom we already deal with. There will also be a demand for more wheat than we at present grow, and an extra cultivation of our wild lands. An increase in the demand for our agricultural products we should like to see followed by an increase in the improvement of our system of agriculture. The impoverishment of our soil must, at all hazards, be avoided, and the rotation of crops must be judiciously adopted. If these things are not attended to, our farmers will have themselves to blame if they see new markets opened up to them and an increased demand for their products, and yet a decrease in their incomes of fifty and a hundred per cent.

What will come of the "palpable symptom" that are said to exist in the States in favor of a new treaty cannot be asserted. Everything rests with Congress, and it must be remembered that that body is not remarkable for liberal views on trade and commerce. Should the people of the States, however, speak out in favor of negotiations being commenced, Congress could not long remain inactive. The intelligent minds on the other side must also appreciate the fact that under Confederation, with all the Provinces united, it will be easier to negotiate a new treaty than under the old system, by which every separate Province had to be treated with. The unsatisfactory state of the fisheries is also another reason why the United States should seek a new treaty without delay. For manifestly our neighbours cannot expect to be allowed to enjoy much longer valuable fishing privileges in our waters at a nominal rate, while our fishermen are excluded from the markets in the United States. There are many strong reasons, then, for the United States taking the initiative to negotiate a new treaty. It is for them to take the first step. They rejected our last overtures, but they will not find us unwilling to listen to new ones from them. In the meantime we can afford to wait, for much as we would desire a new treaty, we must confess that we are getting on very well without any treaty at all.

IMMIGRATION.

WHAT WILL ONTARIO DO?—WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE NORTH WEST?

THE subject of immigration has lost none of its importance since Confederation. On the contrary, it is now more important than ever. The New Dominion already extends to the Atlantic, and the Parliament at Ottawa has been called upon to declare that it is advisable to extend it to the Rocky Mountains, and even to the Pacific. This proposed increase of territory without an increase of population to settle it would be a source of weakness to us, not strength. We must therefore understand that our legislators are alive to the importance of immigration, and that they are willing and anxious to adopt all the measures that are necessary to attract to our fertile valley and plains the millions that it is confidently affirmed they will sustain. What position the Confederation Government will occupy towards the North West and the Hudson's Bay territory, cannot of course be predicted. If a local government is set up over those regions with control over the local lands, then the question of im-



one for the local Parliament. If it is otherwise, then the Dominion Parliament will have to deal with the question.

As regards the Province of Ontario, it is needless to say that its local legislature has control over the public domain, and therefore it is for that legislature to deal with immigration. The question of settling the North West is one that is fast approaching a solution. Delays will occur before the incubus of the Hudson's Bay Company will be removed, and before a government has been organized for that region. But with the late Province of Upper Canada it is different. We single out this Province because immigration is westward, and because Ontario always felt the want of immigration more than any other Province, and because she always maintained that once she was freed from Lower Canadian control, she would move swiftly in the path of progress and set an example to all the other Provinces. She now has an opportunity of fulfilling all those promises. She feels the want of immigration as much as ever. She sees the neighbouring States swallowing up emigration at the rate of two hundred thousand or quarter of a million a year. She wants her share of the surplus population of the world. She knows that if a single emigrant is worth a thousand dollars in gold to the States, he is worth as much to Canada. She believes she has as much if not more to offer the emigrant to come and settle here than the States have. She long bewailed the manner in which the Crown Lands were managed. She now has entire control over that department. She can reform its costly and cumbersome machinery. She can do away with red-tapeism, and send all the drones living in idleness in the cells of the Department about their business. She can readily reform the old system of monopolies and insist upon the public lands being made conducive to public ends. She has long advocated free grants of lands; she can now insist upon that policy being adopted.

If all her former professions are not a sham we expect to see Ontario go heartily into the immigration question and do something. Too long has our policy as a nation been to wed ourselves to routine, and to deliver ourselves into the hands of effete departmentalism. We have seen with envy as well as admiration, what the States are doing to promote immigration. We have seen success crown their efforts, and we have seen all our efforts end in failure. Yet we never adopted the policy followed in the States. We never made the efforts they made to win over emigrants. We never held out the inducements they held out to the surplus population of the world. Is it any wonder then that we have failed and our neighbours succeeded? We have been land jobbers and dealers in monopolies ever since the days of the old Upper Canadian family compact; and now we ask who is the richer for it. If any one has grown rich we know not of it. They might have been rich once; certainly all the descendants of the monopolists and exclusionists and jobbers are poor enough now. And without doubt the country is the poorer also.

There would be another tale to tell if a different policy regarding the public lands had from the first been followed in Canada. If we had from the beginning devoted land to its legitimate use, the nourishment of the people, if we had not driven emigrants away by our illiberal laws, the population of Canada would be double and treble what it is to-day. It is never too late to learn, however. We have been confessing our sins these many years past. It is now time to show that our repentance is sincere. The Province of Ontario has been loudest in this matter; and now she has the opportunity of doing something. Her legislature meets in a few days. Will she speak out; or will she ignore the subject of immigration altogether? Will she declare her preference for free grants of lands to emigrants; and put her foot down upon monopolies? Time will shortly tell.

The fate of the Dominion, however, does not depend upon Ontario. She will be responsible for her own local affairs, that is all. The Parliament of the Dominion will have to deal with the more important question—the settlement of the North West. There a new state of things will have to be dealt with. There are no existing land monopolies—once the Hudson Bay Company is swept away. There is no Crown lands department with its expensive machinery and its obstructive policy. What there will be, when the territory is organized cannot be predicted. We can only hope that the errors and blunders that have diverted immigration from Canada will be avoided, and that the wise and enlightened policy which has in a measure contributed to people the United States

will be followed. Talk of statesmanship, the true statescraft for this country is to increase our population. Such a policy will add to our wealth, lessen our public debt; it will be the best defence against the United States or any other country—better than stone walls and trenches. Besides this question, properly considered, almost all others become of secondary importance. We are going to expend twenty millions on a railway, to connect Canada with the Atlantic, and we want to acquire the North West and extend the Dominion to the Pacific. But what return can we expect from this outlay, or of what use will be the vast territory of the North West to us if we have not passengers and traffic to carry over our railroads, and people to settle in and cultivate the great country we are about to acquire. We press this subject upon the attention of the House of Commons, especially upon those leading members who take an interest in the North West. It is a matter that affects the whole Dominion, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Quebec and Ontario. Despite Mr. Howe's weak objections, Nova Scotia would be better off than she is to-day if the trade of ten or twenty millions of people were poured into Halifax. And with a proper immigration policy what is there to prevent this consummation being realized from British America alone?

### THE POSTAL BILL.

WE have already given expression to our views on the subject of the rates of postage to be adopted throughout the Dominion, and laid down as a governing principle that no revenue should be obtained from the Post Office Department, but that the mail service should be as little costly to the public as possible. We find the same view expressed in the columns of the London *Daily Telegraph*, a paper of influence and of very large circulation, in an article referring to the proposed scheme for having the ocean mails carried by unsubsidized lines of steamers. The following is what the *Telegraph* says:—

"Even if we believed that there existed no further necessity for the continuance of the subsidy, we might be permitted to express a regret at the injury which an act of national economy, such as that which was contemplated, would inevitably have inflicted on one of the grandest enterprises of which British industry can boast. The Cunard line stands in the highest rank of our mercantile marine. At any given moment some half-dozen of the splendid steamers which belong to the world-famed company are plying to and fro between the shores of the Old World and the New. For upwards of a quarter of a century these boats have traversed the Atlantic, and throughout their countless voyages they have never lost a vessel or sacrificed the life of a single passenger. Among the historic maritime disasters which fill the records of mid-Atlantic travel none is to be ascribed to the Cunard line, which has made more and quicker passages than all the other Anglo-American lines put together. Many lines have attempted to compete with the Cunard in point of speed; but it is notorious that all have failed. Others have succeeded only by carrying passengers at cheaper fares, by offering poorer accommodation and by going at a slower rate. It is the extra knot or two per hour which constitute the chief expense of oceanic travel; and it is tolerably certain that if the Government's subsidy had been withdrawn, the Cunard boats must have made up for their diminished revenue by reducing the present speed, and making less liberal arrangements on board ship. In itself, that would have been a misfortune. If there is one enterprise which more than another keeps up the prestige of England across the Atlantic, it is the Cunard fleet of steamers plying under the Union Jack. But we have a right to ask whether the postal service across the ocean could be equally well performed if we were to leave the Cunards to compete with other lines on equal terms. The Post-office authorities, as we understand their case, have argued that by paying so much per letter instead of by giving a subvention, a considerable gain would accrue to the postal revenues. No doubt, that fact is satisfactory; but the main object of the Post-office should not be to show a good balance-sheet at the end of the year. Of all unjust and uneconomical ways of raising a public revenue the most absurd is a tax on correspondence; and the simple meaning of the Post-office returns showing an excess of from one to two millions is, that that large amount has been raised by unnecessary taxation from the British letter-writing or letter-receiving public. It is impossible to regard any section of our postal system apart from all the rest; the object being, not to derive a revenue from the transmission of letters, but to send them as speedily and cheaply as possible to all parts of the world. The immediate result of withdrawing the subsidy from the Cunards would probably be to increase the average length of the passages between the two worlds by some two or three days, with a corresponding decrease in the safety and comfort of the journey. This loss—which would be a loss to the general public both of England and America—would be poorly compensated by the fact that the St. Martin's-le-Grand balance-sheet would show a few thousand additional pounds of profit. The question concerns both countries alike, and we hold that part of the Cunard subsidy should fairly be paid by the United States Government. But, in any case, to have deprived our mercantile community of the advantage of rapid and regular communication with the New World, in order to increase the surplus of the Post-office, would have been penny wise and pound foolish."

### TRE EXCISE AND CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

THE following resolutions were adopted in Committee of Ways and Means:—

#### EXCISE.

1. That it is expedient to repeal the several Acts in force in the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada, imposing or providing for the collection of duties of excise, on Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, and on goods manufactured in bond out of dutiable articles, or otherwise subject to duties of excise in any of the said Provinces, and to substitute other duties and provisions common to the whole Dominion.
2. That it is expedient to impose, on spirits manufactured in Canada, a duty of excise of *sixty cents* for every wine gallon of such spirits of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, or for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.
3. That it is expedient to impose on malt manufactured or made in Canada a duty of excise of *one cent* for every pound weight.
4. That it is expedient to impose on fermented beverages made in imitation of beer or of malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, manufactured or made in Canada, a duty of excise of *three cents and a quarter* for every wine gallon.
5. That it is expedient to impose on tobacco manufactured in Canada the following duties of excise, viz:

On Cavendish tobacco, snuff, and on manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canada twist, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, *ten cents*;

On common Canada twist, otherwise known as *tabac blanc en torquette*, being the unpressed leaf rolled or twisted, and made from raw tobacco, the growth of Canada, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, *five cents*;

On cigars per thousand, according to the value thereof as hereunder, viz:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Value not over \$10 per 1000.....          | \$1.00 |
| “ over \$10 but not over \$15 per 1000.... | 2.00   |
| “ over \$15 but not over \$20 per 1000.... | 3.00   |
| “ over \$20 but not over \$40 per 1000.... | 4.00   |
| “ over \$40 per 1000.....                  | 5.00   |

6. That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to authorize the manufacture in bond of goods manufactured wholly or in part out of articles subject to duties of customs or excise, and to impose on goods so manufactured duties of excise equal to the duties of customs to which they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada, and to provide that whenever any article, not the manufacture of Canada, upon which a duty of excise would be levied if manufactured in Canada, is taken into a bonded manufactory, the difference between the duty of excise to which it would be liable if manufactured in Canada and the customs duty on such article if imported and entered for consumption shall be paid when it is taken into the bonded manufactory.

7. That it is expedient to provide that the duties of excise mentioned in the preceding resolutions shall be imposed and payable (instead of the present duties of excise) on all goods manufactured or made or taken out of warehouse for consumption, on or after the 12th of December instant, and on all malt manufactured or made before the said days; and that no duty of excise shall be payable on beer made on or after the said day wholly from malt on which a duty of excise has been paid or is payable, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter per gallon being payable on beer brewed or in process of brewing on the said day from malt on which no duty of excise has been paid.

8. That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the trade or business of distiller, brewer, maltster, tobacco manufacturer or bonded manufacturer, unless he has obtained a license for that purpose, and that the following sums shall be payable for such licenses, viz:

- For a license for distilling and rectifying, or either, by any process, two hundred and fifty dollars;
- For a license for malting, two hundred dollars;
- For a license for brewing—or for manufacturing tobacco—or for manufacturing in bond, fifty dollars.

#### CUSTOMS.

1. That it is expedient to repeal the several tariffs of duties of Customs now in force in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and to substitute one uniform tariff for the whole Dominion of Canada.
2. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:

| GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.  | Duties. |
|--|---------|
| <i>Spirits and strong waters, viz.:</i>  | ¢ c.    |
| Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, spirits of wine, alcohol, bitters containing spirits, vermouth and other spirituous liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise specified, on every gallon, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and for every less quantity than a gallon..... | 0 80    |
| Cordials, per gallon.....  | 1 20    |
| Perfumed spirits, per gallon.....  | 1 20    |
| Tinctures, per gallon.....   | 0 30    |
| Ale, beer and porter in casks, per gallon.....   | 0 05    |
| “ “ “ in bottles (4 quart or 8 pint) to be held to contain a gallon per gall....   | 0 07    |
| Crude petroleum, per gallon.....   | 0 06    |
| <i>Oils, viz.:</i>   |         |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, per gallon.....  | 0 10 |
| Naptha, ".....   | 0 15 |
| Benzole, ".....  | 0 15 |
| Refined petroleum, per gallon.....   | 0 15 |
| Products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified, per gallon.....   | 0 10 |
| Sugar, &c.:  |      |
| Candy—brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto and manufactures of refined sugar, including succades and confectionary, per 100 lbs.....  | 3 00 |
| White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined nor equal in quality to refined, per 100 lbs.....   | 2 60 |
| Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, per 100 lbs.....  | 2 25 |
| Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to brown Muscovado, and not equal to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed, per 100 lbs.....   | 1 90 |
| Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown Muscovado, per 100 lbs.....  | 1 68 |
| Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, melado, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, per 100 lbs.....   | 1 37 |
| Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, per 100 lbs.....   | 0 73 |
| Molasses, if not so used, ".....   | 0 55 |
| Coffee, green, per lb.....   | 0 08 |
| " roasted or ground per lb.....  | 0 04 |
| Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green, per lb.....   | 0 03 |
| Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, per lb.....  | 0 04 |
| Common soap, per 100 lbs.....  | 1 00 |
| Starch.....  | 2 50 |
| Cigars—Value not over \$10 per mille, per mille.....   | 3 00 |
| " over \$10 and not over \$20, ".....  | 4 00 |
| " over \$20 and not over \$40, ".....  | 5 00 |
| " over \$40 ".....   | 6 00 |
| Malt, per bushel.....  | 0 40 |
| Butter, per lb.....  | 0 04 |
| Cheese.....  | 0 03 |
| Lard and tallow, per lb.....   | 0 01 |
| Fish, salted or smoked, per lb.....  | 0 01 |
| Flour of wheat or rye, per brl.....  | 0 25 |
| Flour and meal of all other kinds, per brl.....  | 0 25 |
| Indian corn and grain of all kinds except wheat, per bush.....   | 0 10 |
| Meats, fresh, salted or smoked, per lb.....  | 0 01 |
| Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing not over 28 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood, p. gal.....  | 0 10 |
| Do containing over 28 degrees and not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood, per gallon.....   | 0 25 |
| Do containing not more than 42 per doz. degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in bottles, per doz.....  | 1 50 |
| And an additional duty of 3 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in wood or in bottles; 4 quart or 8 pint to be held to contain a gallon.....  | 0 75 |
| Do sparkling, of all kinds, in btl, when accompanied by a certificate of growth, in qrts., p. doz.....   | 3 00 |
| Do do do do in pta. ".....   | 1 50 |
| And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth an additional duty of, in qrts., p. doz.....   | 1 00 |
| do do do do in pta. ".....   | 0 55 |
| Bottles commonly called quart bottles to be held to contain a quart, and bottles commonly called pint bottles to be held to contain a pint.....  |      |
| 3. That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> that is to say:  |      |
| <i>Goods Paying Twenty-five per centum Ad Valorem.</i> —Cassia, ground, cinnamon, do, ginger, do, mace, nutmegs, pepper, ground, perfumery, not otherwise specified, pimento, ground, playing cards, proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the receipt is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment..... |      |
| 4. That it is expedient to provide, that sole leather and upper leather shall be subject to a duty of Customs of ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .....  |      |
| 5. That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to the duties of Customs hereinafter mentioned, respectively; that is to say:   |      |
| <i>Goods Paying Ad Valorem and Specific Duty.</i> —Tea, black, fifteen per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb. Tea, green, including Japan, fifteen per centum, <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of seven cents per lb. Tobacco manufactured, except cigars, five per centum, <i>ad valorem</i> , and specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.....   |      |
| 6. That it is expedient to provide, that all articles not enumerated in any of the foregoing resolutions, and not declared to be free of duty by the following resolutions, shall be subject to a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .....  |      |
| 7. That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles may be imported free of duty, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:  |      |

FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science.—Anatomical preparations, botany,

specimens of, cabinets of antiquities, coins, gems and medals; drawings, not in oil, gems, medals, mineralogy, specimens of models, natural history, specimens of, sculpture, specimens of.

*Works of Art viz.*—Busts, natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process; casts, as models for use of schools of design; paintings in oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the masters by such artists; statues of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

*Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not including Chemical Preparations or Chemical Compounds, for Dyeing or otherwise, not elsewhere specified.*—Acids of every description, except acetic and vinegar, alum, antimony, argol, bark, when chiefly used in dyeing, barilla, berries, when chiefly used in dyeing, borax, bleaching powders, brimstone in roll or flour. Colors and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz.: Bichromate of potash, blue black, British gum, Chinese blue, lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp, Paris, and permanent greens, satin and fine washed white, sugar of lead, ultra marine, amber, raw, cream of tartar in crystals, drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing, essential oils, indigo, kelp, kryolite, medicines for hospitals, metallic oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, nits, when chiefly used in dyeing, ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state, phosphorus, red lead, dry, roots, medicinal, in their natural state, sal ammoniac, sal soda, saltpetre, soda ash, soda caustic, soda, nitrate of, soda, silicate of, sulphur in roll or flour, vitriol, blue, vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing, white lead, dry, whitening or whisenig, woods, when chiefly used in dyeing, zinc, white, dry.

*Manufactures and Products of Manufactures.*

Anchors, axes, pot, pearl and soda; bread and biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, bolting, cloth; books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music; book binders' tools and implements, brim moulds for gold beaters, burrestones, candle stick, cotton; cement, marine unground; cement, hydraulic do; church bells, clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions; communion plate, cocoa paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces; coin and bullion, except United States silver coin; cotton netting for India rubber shoes, cotton waste, cotton wool, drain tiles, duck for belting and hose, emery paper, and emery cloth, electrotype blocks, for printing purposes; farming implements and utensils when imported by agricultural societies for the encouragement of agriculture, felt for hats and boots, felt hat bodies, fire brick, fire engines, steam, when imported by the Municipal Corporations of cities, towns and villages, for the use of such municipalities; fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines; flax waste, glass paper and glass cloth; gold beaters' skin, gold leaf, hoop skirt manufacture, the following articles for, crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire, clasps, tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered; junk, linen machine thread, lithographic stones, lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut; machine silk twist, machinery, when used in the original construction of mills or factories, not to include steam engines, boilers, water wheels, or turbines; nails, composition; nails, sheathing; oakum, oil cake, philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by, and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific or literary societies; platers' leaf, printing ink, printing presses, except portable hand printing presses; prunella, rags, sand paper and sand cloth, ships' binacle lamps, blocks and patent bushes for blocks, bunting, cables, iron chain, over three-quarters of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not, compasses, dead eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, knees, iron, masts or parts of, iron, pumps and pump-gear, riders, iron shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, steering apparatus, travelling trucks, wedges and wire-rigging. And the following articles, when used for ships or vessels only, viz.:—Cables, hemp and grass, cordage, sail cloth or canvass from No. 1 to No. 6, varnish black and bright; silver leaf, spikes, composition; straw platts, tuscan and grass, fancy; stereotype blocks for printing purposes, treenails, twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes; veneering of wood or ivory, weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing, weaving or tram cotton, for making elastic webbing, wire cloth of brass and copper, woollen netting for India rubber shoes.

*Metals.*—Brass: Bar, rod, sheet and scrap; cranks for steamboats, forged in the rough, do and mills do do; copper in pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheets, and sheathing. Iron of the descriptions following: Bar, rod, hoop, sheet, scrap, galvanized or pig, bars, puddled; bolts and spikes, galvanized; boiler plate, Canada plates and tinned plates, nail and spike rod, round, square and flat, rolled plate, wire, locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires, wheels, bent and welded, crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods, lead in sheet or pig, litharge, railroad bars, wrought iron chairs, wrought iron fish plates and car axles, shafts for mills and steamboats, in the rough; spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig, steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods, do plates cut to any form, but not moulded, tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated, tubes and piping of brass, copper or iron, drawn; type metal in blocks or pigs, wire, of brass, copper or iron, round or flat, yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing, zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.

*Natural Products.*—Bristles, broom corn, bulbs, caoutchouc, unmanufactured; clays, coal and coke, cork wood, cork wood bark, diamonds uncut; earths, eggs, emery, fibre, Mexican; fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes; fibrilla, flax, undressed; fire clay, firewood, fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs, furs, undressed; gravels, grease and grease scrap, gutta serena, unmanufactured; gyp-

sum, not ground nor calcined; hair, human, goat, angola, tibet, horse, hog and mohair, unmanufactured; hay, hemp, undressed; hides, hops, horns, India rubber, unmanufactured; lemons, oranges and citrons of the kind of such when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, manilla grass, manures, marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, and slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought; moss for upholstery purposes, ores of metals of all kinds, osiers, pelts, pipe clay, pitch, platts, plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined, precious stones, uncut; ratan for chair makers, rice, roots, rosin, salt, sand, sea grass, for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only, and not to include cereals; shrubs, skins undressed, slate, stone, unwrought; tails, undressed; tanners' bark, tampico white and black, tar, teasels, tobacco unmanufactured, tow undressed, trees, turpentine, other than spirits of; vegetables, culinary; vegetable fibre, whale oil, in the cask, from ship-board, and in the condition in which it was first landed; wheat, willow for basket makers, wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured; wool.

*Special Exemptions from Duty.*—Apparel, wearing of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada; articles by and for the use of the Governor-General, do for the public uses of the Dominion, do for the use of foreign consuls, arms and clothing for Indian nations; Army and Navy, for use of—arms, bagatelle tables, billiard tables, clothing, do plain for officers, musical instruments or bands, stores, canteens under regulations by order in Council—coffee, sugar, tea, officers' mess under regulations by order in Council—china ware, cigars, spirits, ware malt liquors, plated ware, silver, ware, spirits, table linen, wine; settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

*Under Regulations and Restrictions to be Prescribed by the Minister of Customs.*—Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers; locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States; menagerie; horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.

8. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, when the growth and produce of any British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, that is to say:—

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, seeds, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and of all other creatures living in water, poultry, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part, fish oil, gypsum ground or unground.

9. That it is expedient to provide that all or any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding resolution, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made with the United States for the importation of the like articles free of duty from Canada into the United States.

10. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—

Books, drawings, paintings and prints of an immoral or indecent character, coin, base and counterfeit.

11. That it is expedient to provide that the substitution of the several duties mentioned in the preceding resolutions for those now in force, shall take effect immediately.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

(From the Hamilton Daily Spectator of Saturday, March, 23, 1867.)

THE recent change in the mode of assessing duties upon sugar, adopted during the last session of Parliament, gives great interest to proceedings which have recently taken place in England, and on the continent of Europe, on the subject of the sugar duties. Mr. Galt in introducing his tariff resolutions, announced his intention of assimilating the duties here to those obtaining in the Mother Country; and, as the resolutions were introduced, this idea was strictly carried out. Unfortunately, however, among the interests arrayed against the tariff was that of the sugar refineries in Montreal, and in obedience to pressure from that quarter, changes were made—affording, as we shall show presently, a very undue protection to those refineries to the injury of the direct importing trade, in the actual circumstances of the country a far more important interest, and to the injury of the Canadian consumer who is actually debarr'd from purchasing the wholesome raw sugars of superior grade, manufactured in the sugar producing countries.

A most important convention has recently been entered into between Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, upon the subject of these duties, and on the subject of the drawback allowed to refineries in the exportation of refined sugar. Accordingly the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the necessary resolutions in the House of

Commons to give effect to the convention, it appears that serious abuses had existed in several countries in Europe, in the assessment of the drawback upon refined sugar, giving a most extravagant bounty to the sugar refineries. In England, on the contrary, the drawback was, on the whole, established on fair principles, and bore a just proportion to the duty paid upon the importations of the raw material. The consequence of this was that the English refiners could no longer compete in neutral markets, and even found the refineries of France and the Low Countries competing in their own markets, and as a consequence the sugar refining in England was fast disappearing. When M. Fould assumed the control of the French finances he found that the expenditure in bounties to sugar refiners was most extravagant. The result was that communication was opened on the subject by France with England and afterwards with Belgium and Holland, resulting in an agreement that all these countries should decide upon a uniform drawback, based upon just and identical principles. It was agreed that experiments in refining sugar should be carried on upon a considerable scale in some neutral State. The experiments were carried on at Cologne by eminent men, and upon every variety of sugar. The experiments, which were continued for a year, resulted in the convention referred to, by which the drawback upon exported refined sugar in the four countries is established upon precise and similar principles. It was shown to be possible to find out the exact proportion of sugar in various samples, almost to a mathematical certainty, and the system being now based upon these scientific data, is one which in the framing of the scale of duties in this country, whether we continue the specific or adopt the *ad valorem* principle, may with great wisdom be adopted.

The adoption in Canada of the classification of sugars which prevails in England makes a comparison of the rates which now prevail in the two countries an easy one. The changes which were rendered necessary by the convention, in the English tariff were exceedingly slight. On only three classes was any change required at all. Sugar candy, brown or white—refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto, was reduced from 12s 10d to 12s sterling; white clayed or equal thereto (not refined) from 11s 8d to 11s 3d; and brown muscovado or equal thereto was raised from 9s 4d to 9s 7d per cwt. But comparing the new English duties, which came into force on the first of March, with our own we find the following:

|  | British. | Canada. |
|--|----------|---------|
| Sugar candy, brown or white, refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto           | \$2 60   | 3 00    |
| White clayed, or equal thereto (not refined)   | 2 44     | 2 60    |
| Brown clayed, or equal thereto, not white clayed, and yellow Muscovado, or equal thereto | 2 27     | 2 25    |
| Brown do.  | 2 08     | 1 90    |
| Other kinds inferior to Brown Muscovado  | 1 74     | 1 68    |
| Syrup of sugar, or sugar cane  | 1 74     | 1 37    |
| Molasses   | 0 75     | 0 73    |

It will be seen from these figures that on the higher grades of sugar the duty is much higher in Canada, and on the inferior, which are used entirely for refining, they are lower. The effect of this is to prevent the direct importation of the higher grades of sugar altogether, and to interfere very seriously with the foreign trade of the Province, which it should be our object as far as possible to encourage. The couple of refineries in Montreal have thus an enormous and most undue protection over the English or continental refineries. They have not only the higher duty on refined sugar, but they have added to it the lower duty on the raw material which they use, the whole amounting in some cases to seventy-five cents on the hundred pounds. And in addition to this, they have an indirect protection to the extent of the ocean freight and insurance, and the difference of exchange. There is no good practical reason why the great body of the consumers should be thus taxed for the benefit of a couple of establishments in Montreal, for a branch of trade which, in the very nature of things, can hardly become a general branch of manufacture in the country.

This question of protection to the refineries in Canada, however, is but one, and that the least objectionable feature of this tariff. One of the benefits claimed as a certain result in England from the arrangement entered into with the continental powers, is that "a new impulse would be given to the trade with the West Indies." That is a trade that Canada may look forward to with the confident expectation that it will soon become a most important source of revenue, and a great promoter of the industrial resources of the country. The report of the Commission appointed in 1865, and which was laid before Parliament at its last session, affords abundant evidence of the great value of that trade. It showed that many of the articles required by the people of the West Indies and other tropical countries, can be supplied by Canada as cheaply, in some instances more cheaply, than by any other country. The one thing necessary for its full development is that we should so frame our fiscal policy as to encourage a direct import trade from them. The arrangement of our sugar duties in such a way as to promote direct trade, is a most important element in accomplishing this.

The experience of the practical working of the exclusively specific system in Canada, however, we are bound to say has not been such as to lead us to desire its continuance. The English system is in one sense an *ad valorem* system; it classifies the grades of sugars so as to make the duties bear a fair proportion to the value of the article imported. But then the fact that the ports at which foreign importations enter are comparatively few, and that therefore experts can be employed in them to test accurately the grade which every sample should be placed in, makes the system there perhaps the best that could be adopted. In

Canada a different state of things exists. With the number of our outports, it is a most impossible to secure at each men sufficiently conversant with the qualities of sugar to make them competent appraisers of the class the various samples imported should occupy; and as a result very great dissatisfaction very naturally exists on the subject. The true plan is for this country to adopt the simple *ad valorem* principle; the most fair to all importers, and certainly the best in the interests of that direct trade which we desire to encourage, and of the great body of consumers. There need be no difficulty in having the *ad valorem* duties based upon the values as determined by the scale now adopted in England and on the continent; and the effect of such a change, we are satisfied, would be not only to give far greater satisfaction to the trade, but to encourage an enormous direct trade with the West Indies, which would greatly promote the best interests of the new Dominion of Canada.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is without any marked change, perhaps a shade closer than previously. Sterling Exchange is firm at 110, with sales during the week at that figure to a considerable extent. Gold Drafts on New York are neglected; sales reported at 1/4 per cent. discount.

Gold in New York has continued weak, the range of fluctuation during the past week having been from 133 to 134, closing at 133. The anticipated payment in January of some thirty millions of dollars of gold interest has had a very depressing effect on the gold market, and that, too, notwithstanding the present high rates of Sterling.

Silver is in a rather unsettled state at present, owing to ignorance of what steps Mr. Rose may take in carrying out his projected scheme. The imposition of a 15 per cent. duty on the import of U. S. Silver coin has had no effect whatever in lowering the rate of discount, and except in small amounts, silver is very difficult of sale even at the present rates.

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

|                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bank on London, 60 days sight   | 110 1/2 to 110 3/4 |
| Private, " 60 days sight        | 111 1/2 to 111     |
| Bank in New York, 60 days sight | 110 1/2 to 110 3/4 |
| Gold Drafts on New York         | 1/4 to 1/2 dis.    |
| Gold in New York                | 133 1/2            |
| Silver                          | 5 to 4 1/2 dis.    |

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.  
Cameron & Ross.  
Chapman, Frazer & Tylos.  
Chapman H., & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.  
Duncan & Forster.  
Frank, J. C., & Co.  
Gillies, Moffat & Co.  
Goodhugh, W. S., & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.

Kingan & Kinloch.  
Mathewson, J. A. & H.  
Mitchell, James.  
Moore, Sempie & Hatchetta.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Robertson, David.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Tiffin, Bros.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Torranco, David, & Co.  
West, Bros.  
Winning, Hill & Ware.

THE business of the past week has been generally confined to Christmas requirements, the sale on the 17th for account of Mr. Alex. McGibbon, Messrs. John Leeming & Co., auctioneers, being the only particularly noteworthy event of the week. At that sale the lots sold were usually small, to customers, but purchasers were also found for considerable amounts amongst the city grocers. We believe there were no out-of-town buyers among the audience present, but notwithstanding this the prices obtained, especially for the liquors, of which the qualities were very superior, were good, and generally speaking very satisfactory.

TEAS—As during the previous week, have been very much neglected, partly owing to its being the holiday season, and partly on account of the absence of snow, which has delayed the formation of the winter roads. The principal inquiry has been for Uncoloured Japans and good Twankays. Sales, however, have been merely of a retail character. Twankay of good medium quality readily commands 42c. to 45c., and there is very little in the market.

The reduction in the duty on Black Tea has so far had no appreciable effect on the price, as there have been no recent transactions whatever so far as we can learn. Stocks are about an average for this season of the year.

COFFEE—Still continues a drug in the market.

SUGAR—Is well inquired for. Since it became definitely known that the Government would make no change at present in the Sugar duties, holders have been stiff in their prices, stocks being low, and a good demand existing, authorizing them to look for full rates.

MOLASSES.—The reduction of duty on this sweet, 18c. per 100 lbs., equal to about 2c. per gallon, has so far had no noticeable effect in lowering prices, the

lowness of stocks warranting holders in asking previous rates. Some small sales of Trinidad are reported at from 39c. to 39c. There is no change in Syrups, the reduction in duty only affecting Molasses not used for refining purposes or for the manufacture of Sugar.

FRUIT.—The usual demand at this season of the year has commenced, but though prices may be quoted a shade firmer, we have no actual change to make in our quotations, stocks being amply sufficient to supply the demand.

RICE—Is in poor demand, but stocks being at present very low, holders demand high rates, say for good samples of Arracan, \$1 20 to \$4 30, although some broken parcels have been offered at \$4 10 to \$4 15. No Patna or Rangoon in the market.

SALT.—Stocks are low and in few hands; and in view of the winter requirements, we may look for prices rather higher than present rates.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Hannan, M., & Co.  
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.  
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.  
Mitchell, Robt.  
Rappell, Thomas W.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Smyour, C. E.

FLLOUR.—We have to note small receipts, and a firm and buoyant, but very quiet market. Holders are firm and hopeful, while buyers confine their purchases to the actual local wants; sales for the most part consisting of single hundreds or broken parcels. There is no material change either in the demand or prices of the higher grades; supplies are small, and transactions restricted to broken lots and single barrels. There have been exceptional sales of ordinary Canada at \$6 90; but as the trade gives the preference to choice, most sales noted towards the close have been at rates ranging from \$7 10 to \$7 25, the latter for a few of the more favourite brands. Welland Canal and city brands are nominal at about \$7 05 to \$7 10, no recent quotations having transpired. No. 2 is scarce, and commands \$6 65 to \$6 75. Fine and lower grades meet a fair demand at current rates. Bag Flour, from comparative scarcity, has improved in value, closing at \$3 40 to 3 50 for fair to choice samples.

OATMEAL—Continues scarce, and fully maintains its former price.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Supplies have materially fallen off, and the offerings being insufficient to supply the local milling demand, prices have advanced; latest sales in car loads \$1 57 to \$1 60, the latter rate now bid for a limited quantity. Pease—Supplies have virtually ceased, there being only an occasional car offered; latest sales 90c per 60 lbs. Oats have slightly improved, and now command 40c. Barley is also higher, owing to the improvement in the American market; we note recent sales on the spot at 80c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—There is a moderate consumptive demand for Mess at \$18 25 to \$18 50 according to quantity. Prime Mess and Prime are only taken on speculation, to be held over till spring, and rates paid are various according to circumstances; prevailing prices are \$11 50 to \$12 for prime; and \$12 50 to \$13 for prime mess. Hogs have lately been in better supply, and former extreme rates are no longer obtainable, latest sales \$5 75 to \$6 for moderate to heavy averages, selected lots occasionally commanding a trifle more. Lard is quiet at about 10c. Butter—A speculative demand has recently absorbed the bulk of supplies previously in stock, which though still held here, are not offered for sale, and prices of all grades especially choice have improved within the week. Strictly good table butter sells in retail lots at 17c to 19c, and the more ordinary descriptions may be quoted a cent lower.

ASHES.—Pots have been active and advancing, closing at \$5 60 to \$5 65. Pearls though not materially improved meet a better demand, and are the turn higher, are quoted \$5 95 to \$5 97.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Black & Locke.  
Bryson, Campbell.  
Goodhugh, W. S., & Co.  
Hus & Richardson.

Seymour, C. E.  
Seymour, M. H.  
Shaw P. & Jew.  
Smyth & Edmiston.

TRADE continues very quiet, with light sales, exceeding, however, to some extent those of the previous week, showing a slightly increased inquiry for some descriptions of stock, but the improvement does not warrant any particular change from our last report. Receipts continue comparatively light,

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INVOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Dec. 6, 1867:

Table of Havana prices with columns for item name, quantity, and price.

Table of prices for various goods with columns for item name and price.

Table titled EXCHANGE with columns for city, currency type, and rate.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN.

FOR THE MONTH ENDED 31st NOVEMBER 1867.

Main table for Railway Traffic Return showing passenger and mail statistics for various railways.

\* No Returns. † 6 weeks, road closed 30th November, 1867. ‡ Road closed 19th November, 1867.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Audit Office, Ottawa, 13th December, 1867.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table of grain prices with columns for item name, quantity, and price.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table of receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The bills of this Bank taken at par for advance subscriptions to the 'Trade Review and Inter-colonial Journal of Commerce' until further notice.

STOCK MARKET.

Table of stock market prices for banks, railroads, bonds, and exchange rates.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 21st, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table of government securities prices for British Columbia and Canada.

RAILWAYS.

Table of railway stock prices for various lines.

BANKS.

Table of bank stock prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table of miscellaneous stock prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL DECEMBER 19, 1867.

DEC. 14, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing weekly prices for various goods including Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Leather. It is organized into columns with sub-sections for each category.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing market prices for country produce such as grain, fowls and game, and dairy products, with prices for Montreal, Dec. 19.

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

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

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
435 Commissioner Street,  
MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale:

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

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

1-17 CAMERON & ROSS.

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

No. 275 and 277 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Have just received per late Steamers.

1,000 Pieces GREY COTTONS

1,000 Pieces WHITE COTTONS

1,000 Pieces PRINTS

50 Bales AMERICAN COTTON BAGS

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS.**

Exchange Court.

1-17 MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Trandies,

1-17 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

**TORONTO.**

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE.

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

Proprietors.

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

44

**J. GILLESPIE & CO.,**

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

39 Young Street, Toronto. 40-17

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)  
Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,  
Importers of and Dealers in

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

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of  
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

42-31m

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

**100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.**

Price reduced to 27½ cents.

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

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

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,  
Toronto, Ont.

42-17

**WATCHES.**

**THOS. RUSSELL & SON,**

**WATCH MANUFACTURERS,**  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Branch House—57 Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. Learmont, Agent, Montreal.

P. R. Thompson, St. John, N.B. 29-17

**LYMAN & MACNAE,**

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

**SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**

36 King Street East,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

JOHN MACNAE.  
29-17

**TORONTO.**

**BROWN'S BANK.**

WALTER R. BROWN,  
80 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**TRANSACTS** a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

**REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS.**—The Royal Canadian Bank and all its Branches, Hon. Wm McMaster, M.L.C., John Macdonald, M.P.P., Dun, Wiman & Co., W. C. Chewett, M.D., all of Toronto; Natl. Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes & Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers and R. G. Dun & Co., all of New York, American National Bank, Detroit; Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, England, and to his Solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto.

**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.**

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sessions, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES LEATHER & FINDINGS,  
No. 8 Wellington Street West,  
Toronto. C. W.

**ROCK OIL.**

PARSON BROTHERS,

**PETROLEUM REFINERS**

and Wholesale Dealers in  
LAMPS, Etc.,

Toronto, C.W.

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

**ROCK OIL**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

13 Corn Exchange,  
MONTREAL,

AND

15 Yonge Street,  
TORONTO.

39-2m

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

Established 1834

**WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,** Manufacturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD FREDERICK W. COATE  
30-1y

**STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.**

**BROWN BROTHERS,**

**WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.** Dealers in BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS, &c., King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purces, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

32-3m

**GROCERS.**

**W. & R. GRIFFITH,**

Corner of Church and Front Streets, Toronto,

Are now receiving their Fall stock (Direct Importations) of

**GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.**

Western purchasers are solicited to call and examine the Goods and Prices before buying their Fall stock.

All Goods sold at lowest Montreal prices. 37-1y

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Front and Yonge Streets,  
TORONTO.

25-1y

**JOHN BOYD & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

61 and 63 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MONRO. C. W. BUNTING.  
37-1y

**TORONTO.**

**DRY GOODS.**

**A. B. McMASTER & BROTHER,**

Importers of

**BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS**

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

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32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

102 Cross Street, Albert Square, }  
MANCHESTER, } ENGLAND.  
Alexandra Building, James Street, }  
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**NEW GOODS**

**JUST RECEIVED.**

- 1 Bale DOESKINS.
- 1 Case LADIES' COLLARS.
- 1 " GENTS' RIBBON TIES.
- 1 " GLOVES.
- 1 " CHENILLE NETS.
- 1 " BRIT RIBBONS.
- 1 " BUTTONS.
- 1 " CRAPES.
- 1 " FRENCH MERINOES.
- 1 " CORSETS.
- 1 " VELVET RIBBONS
- 1 " CORD-EDGE do.
- 1 " PATENT VELVETS.
- 1 " CRAPE BEADINGS.

**JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,**

21 and 23 Wellington Street, } TORONTO.  
28 and 30 Front Street, } 37-1y  
Toronto, 6th Dec., 1877

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**JOHN CHARLESWORTH & CO.,**

Wholesale Importers of

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MILLINERY, &c.,  
44 Yonge Street, Toronto. 37-1y

**GEORGE BARKER & CO.,**

**MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS**

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TORONTO 37-1y

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**HENDERSON & BOSTWICK,**

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

**TORONTO SKIRT FACTORY.**

**ROBERT H. GRAY,**

Manufacturer of  
**HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,**  
No. 43 Yonge Street,  
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**TORONTO.**

**DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**GROCERS**

AND

**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**

And Manufacturers of

**BISCUITS, COFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,**

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

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**THE LEADER.**

**THE DAILY LEADER** is published every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

The **WEEKLY LEADER** is published every Friday at \$2 00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural Matter and Market Reports.

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Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in advance.

**JOB PRINTING** executed in all its branches.

**JAMES BEATY,**

Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

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Established 1864.

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**EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.**

**WILLIAM HESSIN,**

Manufacturer of

**CONFECTIONARY & MEDICATED LOZENGES, COMFITS.**

Manufactured by steam machinery. Warranted Pure.

The Wholesale Trade supplied with

Candied Lemon Peel, Candied Orange Peel,  
Candied Citron Peel.

This article guaranteed equal if not superior to English Peels.

Very favourable terms offered to large buyers. 38-3m

**THE**

**SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**

**NORRIS BLACK,**

No. 16 King Street East, Toronto,

Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines. The Manufacturing Company have lately made very valuable improvements in the

**No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,**

which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

**NEW FAMILY MACHINE**

is the most desirable Machine now offered to the Public. Their Machines are the best for every purpose for which a Machine can be used.

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A supply always on hand.  
Address Box 1,101, Toronto. 41 1y

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Hotels supplied.

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D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAMILTON, Ontario.

44-1y

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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

37 and 39 King Street East,

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YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Tweeds,

Flannels,

Hosiery,

Yarns,

Grey Domestics,

Twilled Sheetings,

Cotton Bags,

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DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

G. H. FURNER & CO.,

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FELT HATS, MANTLES,

&c., &c. &c.,

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AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
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N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly  
attended to.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS  
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Have always on hand a full stock of Prints, Cottons,  
Woollens, Silk and Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves,  
Shawls, Ribbons, Lace, Small-wares, Fancy Goods,  
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Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and General Groceries.  
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NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

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Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding  
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D. MOORE & CO.,

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Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware,  
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate Sheet-Iron, Wire,  
Copper, and Copper Bottoms, Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets  
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Agents for

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WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,

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Fleece and Pulled Wools. Advances made on Con-  
signments. 37-1y

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Consignments solicited, and orders promptly at-  
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EXTRA SPORTING AND DIAMOND GRAIN.

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GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large  
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for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street,  
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GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-  
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,  
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon,  
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43-1y

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VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

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STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great  
variety. Prices very low. Send for Illustrated  
Catalogue and Price List. Address,  
WILLIAM BUCK, Victoria Foundry, Brantford.  
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**BRANTFORD ENGINE**  
ENGINES OF ALL SIZES  
UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE  
WATERWORKS  
SAW MILLS  
GRIST MILLS &c. &c.  
C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.  
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Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 2-1f



OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov. 1887.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that all COMMUNICATIONS relating to Lighthouses, Light-Ships, Signals, Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, Enquiry into Causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospitals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police, Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Vessels, Examination and Granting Certificates of Competency to Masters, Mates, &c; Provincial Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Improvement of Navigation, and Maritime Subjects generally, for Canada, should be directed,

"Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Marine Branch,  
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspection of Fish and Fish Oils, and general Promotion of Fishery Interests, for Canada, should be addressed,

"Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Fisheries Branch  
OTTAWA."

45-5 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada.

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Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859. 48-3m

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Wholesale Importers of

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Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec

A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-1y

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LANE, GIBB & CO.,

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

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GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
QUEBEC.

Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

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40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-1y

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

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BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
Celebrated  
**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World 45-1y

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**GEORGE J. PAYNE,**  
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References: Messrs. MAULEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

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**OIL WAREHOUSEMEN, and Agents**  
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opposite City Hall, London, Ontario.

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FRED. ROWLAND,

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas,  
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,  
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 1y

JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ANDERSON'S BUILDING,

(Old Merchants' change.)

Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street.

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

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Proprietors,  
Halifax.

17-1y

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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

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Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.  
Address, EDWD. MIALL, JR.,  
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

CUDLIP & SNIDER,

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Refer to Bank of British North America. 6m-32

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

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

41-1y

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

485 & 488, St. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET  
MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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