

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk insured.**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—For the pre-eminence advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—50 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**
General Agents for Canada.**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**
Office, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
6-ly**NOVEMBER 16, 1866.**
NEW GOODS.**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,****HAVE** just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from Mr. Low-dale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Wines; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Belts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.
All orders will have careful and prompt attention.
1-ly 69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Head Office.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytle, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$16,250,000.Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,500,000;
Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,700,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,**TEAS AND TOBACCOES,**

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,
Montreal.

14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.**ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.****HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.****EDWARD RAWLINGS.**

1-ly Manager for Canada.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean

Produce,

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

Montreal, 20th April, 1866.

1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5-3 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns promptly made.**ADVANCES**—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.**ORDERS**—Personal and careful at attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandise.**FRED ROWLAND,****GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley,
Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Ham, Bacon, Lard,
Cheese, Butter.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

THE TRADE REVIEW AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.**THE** proprietors of the *Trade Review* having purchased the *Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* from the assignees of the insolvent estate of W. B. CONNOR & Co., have resolved to amalgamate it with the *Trade Review*, which will, hereafter, be called *The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce*, and enlarged. The best features of both papers will be united in one, to the manifest advantage of the public who read.*The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* has for contributors the very ablest writers, whose services can be obtained in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, (with occasional correspondents from the West Indies and other Colonies,) England, and the United States, who write on special subjects, and thus afford a much greater combination of talent than can be supplied by any one man. No expense will be spared in the future to secure the very best productions from contributors.

Every quotation of market prices will be tested every week, by the best authorities, before publication.

Telegraphic quotations of markets in the Maritime Provinces, now becoming important, will be published every week.

AS TO ADVERTISERS, the *Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* offers great and particular advantages. Besides its circulation through the Mercantile Agency (Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.,) by which it is sent, in turn, to every merchant and trader of good credit in British North America, it has a large list of regular subscribers. There are on our mail books the names of FIFTEEN THOUSAND persons to whom it is sent.*The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* will be sent regularly by mail, for one year, to all subscribers for \$1 in advance, and delivered by carrier, in town, for \$2, in advance, and delivered by Address all letters to the Publishers, M. Longmoore & Co., 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.**CANADA AND BRAZIL.****NOTHING** has pleased us more for many a day than to notice by Upper Canadian papers, that flour has been shipped from there to Brazil with entire success. The enterprising venture was made by Mr. Sutherland, of Peterboro', who certainly deserves the thanks of the community for the spirit he has evinced. It is not stated what quantity of flour Mr. Sutherland shipped, but the local journals give definite statements as to the cost per barrel, expenses of shipping, insurance, &c., and the amount received in Brazil for it. The statement shows the result of the transaction at a glance, and is as follows:—

Cost per bbl. at Peterboro'.	\$ 6.50
Freight to Montreal.	40
" Rio Janeiro.	1.40
Commission, insurances, duty, &c.	1.07
	\$ 9.37
Value at Rio Janeiro.	12.65
Profit.	\$ 3.28

The Brazil market, in this case at least, has allowed a good profit, and a shipment of 400 or 500 barrels at \$3.28 profit, would make quite a handsome little transaction. From the tone of a letter published in Rio Janeiro shortly after the flour arrived—the writer being the gentleman who received the consignment—

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,**IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates,**
Anvils, Churns, Axes, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils,
Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned
Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,**MOORE'S PATENTED AND FILE TOOLS, &c.**
MANUFACTURERS OF**BAR AND SHEET IRON,****CUT SCRAP NAILS,****Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.**

General Agents in Canada for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Office, 285 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

there seems no reason to doubt that Canada may find in Brazil an extensive market for its flour. He says the flour is quite equal to the best they can import from Philadelphia, and points out with much clearness that now that the United States have become encumbered with debt, which raises the price of everything they produce it has become the interest of such countries as Brazil and Canada to trade with each other directly. Formerly we sold the Americans wheat and flour, which they resold to the Brazilians, making a good profit out of it; then they took from the latter, sugar, coffee, tobacco, spices, rum, drugs, rice, and other tropical productions, which they resold to the people of Canada, making a good profit out of us. This double action system of profits suited Jonathan very well, and would probably have gone on to this day, but for the war taxes, the abolition of Reciprocity, and a few other similar *et ceteras*. This old state of things may now be said to have come to an end. It is clearly to the profit both of Canada and Brazil to open up direct trade. By this means they will get what articles they require cheaper than they could buy them from the United States, whilst they will save the mere little profits which our neighbours formerly made out of both parties. The writer of the letter in question also states that besides flour, we could supply several other articles which they have to import. Among these are codfish, pine lumber, kerosene oil, butter, cheese, hams, and similar articles. All that is wanted is the beginning of a regular and constant system of communication. We think this a very important and gratifying matter. Brazil possesses a population of 10,000,000 souls. We do not see why a large trade could not be done with them. We have many articles they want—they have many we require—and we can both supply each other cheaper than others can do it: what, then, is there to prevent an extensive and lucrative trade springing up between us?

The success of Mr. Sutherland's shipment should cause our millers to keep an eye on the Brazil markets. A profit of \$3.28 per bbl. on flour is something not to be obtained every day, and should induce further efforts to increase our trade in that direction. We do not speak only of flour, but of other articles also. Butter is very cheap now—would not a shipment to Brazil pay? What about fish and oil, when the season is favourable for shipment? We are convinced that a large trade can be done between Canada and Brazil, and we hope to see our Government assist its development in every way compatible with the public interests.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ended 30th November, 1866:

Revenue: Customs.	\$ 461,165 41
Excise.	291,531 28
Bill Stamp Duty.	7,619 72
Post Office.	95,811 41
Crown Lands Department.	78,073 15
Miscellaneous.	137,862 69
Total.	\$ 921,165 45

Expenditure. \$1,217,130 17

Customs Returns.

The duties collected at this port from January 1st to December 6th, inclusive, were for

1866.	\$4,542,191 91
1865.	3,238,176 82

Increase. \$1,306,015 19