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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

No. 23.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 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, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

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

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,
St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MONTREAL.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 494, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

SAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET,
60-ly MONTREAL.

WITHERS, JOY & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
General Merchants.
50-ly 24 AND 26 ST. JOHN STREET.

GREENE & SONS,
LADIES' STRAW GOODS, MEN &
CHILDREN'S do [See next Page.] 1-ly

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 8-6m

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Oils, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.
1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings.
STAPLES. Large Assortment in
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines, Straw Goods,
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 15th March.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coatings.
1-ly

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
1-ly MONTREAL.

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c. Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamers via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hhds. Prime Retailing Molasses.
50 tierces } 1-ly

A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
of the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c. 14 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Hats, &c. [See next Page.]
1-ly

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS. A complete and extensive assort-
ment of General Groceries. Special attention to TEAS.
1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,
Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terne Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No. 19 St. Helen
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-1y

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 113, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.

Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 491 and 498 St. Paul Street.

SCHNEIDER, BOND & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
691 and 698 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

BARBADOES SUGAR.

180 Hhds very choice Grocery

SUGAR

Arriving this day ex brig "Florence." from Barbadoes via Portland.

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.

ALSO IN STORE

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy, Pale and Dark—Vintage 1863.

MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO.,

No. 7, St. Helen Street.

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 43 St. Peter st., Montreal. 4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARRIS CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER. 7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 339 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned have this day associated under the name, style and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, as GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND IMPORTERS, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Winning & Mair.

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,

Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair

W. GALT HILL,

Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,

Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 tf

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS

INCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book, Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink and Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket-books, Black Lead Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian School Copy-books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks.

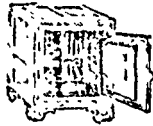
Manufactured for, and now in Stock, several hundred reams each of Manila, Brown, Tea Wrapping Paper. Several tons of Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes; Straw Board.

A liberal discount to cash buyers.

14, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

May, 1866.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

The favor these Safes have won by their many and severe trials during the last quarter of a century, from the fact that not one has ever failed in preserving its contents, thoroughly establishes their reliability, and with recent improvements made during the past two years, we offer them as the most perfect Fire Proof security extant, and free from dampness.

Our Burglar Proof Specie Boxes made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel so highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious burglars, and when placed inside of one of our Fire Proofs produce a most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof security. Merchants having large amounts of silver on hand should not be without one.

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securities.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS.

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemeritte Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by Express.

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

Ashes, Coal Oil, Provisions, Leather, &c. receive personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on Warehouse Receipts, and Drafts authorized against Produce consigned for sale in this or other markets.

Orders carefully and promptly executed for Flour, Grain, Coal Oil, Ashes, Provisions, Leather, and General Merchandise.

Charges as low as possible, and consistent with the interests of our friends, and in no case exceeding those of responsible houses in the line.

On hand and daily arriving:—

Flour, all grades; Rye Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Cod Oil, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, second-hand Grain Bags, Leather, all kinds, Felt for Roofing, Dog Ship Sheathing, Do. Boilers and Steam-pipes, Galvanized Iron, Tinned do. Iron Wire, Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cess-pools, Water Meter, Gas Tubing.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL,

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 875 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

12-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 4-ly

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.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

1-ly

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

43 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

LAILAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-

cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No 605 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-

porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 1-8 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly

MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 516 St. Paul st., Montreal. 2-ly

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise. Office—No. 83 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

15-ly

84 REXAUD BUILDINGS, Coudling Street

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GRO. ERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
OIL MERCHANTS,
 1-ly
 MONTREAL.

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.
 408 Broadway, 611 St. Paul st.
 New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-1y.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
 1-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO. have
 REMOVED to No. 63 St. Peter street, Caverhill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866 9-1y

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same. 15-

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,
 1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,
 750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,
 together with their other assortment of
 TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,
 AND
 GENERAL GROCERIES

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is now prepared to take orders, which will be filled carefully, and with despatch.
 A. COCHRANE,
 81-ly Paul Street.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

McKEAND & LORIMER,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Correspondents in Britain. Special attention given to the purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise.
 ANTHONY McKEAND. JAMES LORIMER.
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS
 5-ly

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

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well assorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers every advantage.

1-ly **WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,**
 877 St. Paul Street.

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-1f

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W.
 OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
 B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.
 19-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.
 8-1y

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-ly 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

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

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
 and vice-versa.
 On opening of navigation, the following first class Steamers will form a line for the transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY CAPT. CHISHOLM.
 OSPREY..... " PATTERSON.
 AMERICA..... " MOORE.
 WHITBY..... " LESLIE.
 MAGNET..... " MALCOLMSON.
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, merchants can depend on having their freight delivered with despatch.
 Rates as low as by any other line.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 E. CHAFFEY & CO, King Street, Toronto.
 NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
 JOHN PROCTOR, or
 GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
 12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
 LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
 IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO, C. W.,
 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
 also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE take this medium of informing our customers
 that we have now received into store, the greater portion of our Importations for the coming season, and will be prepared to show the same by the last week of the present month. These goods having been bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell them on the most favourable terms.
 MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:
 ANON CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
 E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAE, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. Wm. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto.
 Messrs. BRUCE, McMURRIE & Co., Toronto.
 " Wm. ROSS & Co., "
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale.
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pine,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silesias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
St de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Beddings,	Stationery,
Jenns,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweed,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purse,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Peucils,	Slates.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBES,	DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes,	Roman Cement,
Gas tubes,	Water Pipe,
Palms and Putty,	Port and Cement,
Fire Bricks,	Laving Tiles,
Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Flue Covers.	Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

 Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly
G. E. SEYMOUR,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
 507 St. Paul Street.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 48-1y

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 incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. 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. Pyle, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,200,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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 TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

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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,
Secretary.

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, 30th April, 1866,

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 63 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,
MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

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WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS, purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

W A R.

THIS country has just had a slight experience of the disturbance to business, the interruption of ordinary pursuits, and the expense which war brings in its train. Had it not been for the filibustering schemes of hair-brained Irishmen, working on the excitable Celtic population of the neighbouring Republic, resulting in the direct invasion of one portion of the Province and the threatening of other portions by masses of armed men, necessitating those measures of defence which have been so promptly and energetically carried out, our Finance Minister would probably have closed the year with a large surplus. It has been estimated that the receipts would have exceeded the expenditure by some \$1,500,000, a most happy and extraordinary state of things for Canada, but we trust not to be as exceptional in future. The calling out of the large force of Volunteers, however, will disappoint our hope of a considerable surplus. The actual cost of the preparations we have made cannot be known until the whole affair is settled—until we fall back into our ordinary peaceful condition,—but it will probably amount to \$200,000 or \$400,000 per month. These are serious sums, and if the expense were continued, not only would our surplus disappear, but a heavy deficit would supervene.

The bravery of our Volunteer force in the first place, the utter disappointment of any hope of a rising in this Province to co-operate with the invader in the second, and, lastly, the measures taken (tariffily, but with reasonable efficiency at last) by the U.S. Government, have effectually stamped out that phase of Fenianism which looked to the establishment of a base of operations in Canada. Our Volunteers are now returning to their homes in large numbers, and though a sufficient force will be maintained to guard the frontier, we may consider that the greater part of the expense will be henceforth stopped; and if no further outbreak takes place, we may still have the satisfaction of having a budget presented by Mr. Galt in which the revenue considerably exceeds the expenditure.

It is evident, however, that we cannot live hitherto as we have done. Our measures of defence must henceforth figure in the Estimates more largely than formerly. It will be an annual outlay. We cannot and must not rely solely on the Home Government, though in a matter like the Fenian invasion, which has come upon us solely because the British flag waves over us, it is reasonable that the forces of the Empire should be available for our defence. Still, we must not forget that the sentiment of self-reliance is increasing and developing in the country, and that as we have the privileges appertaining to independence, and are assuming the position of a responsible power (sending our own Commissioners to treat with the

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,

MOCKS CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE 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 Offices, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

20

United States, the West Indian Colonies, &c.), we must bear the burdens of such a position. This the people of Canada and the Lower Provinces are undoubtedly willing to do. Our course in military matters will undoubtedly be that of the Mother Country and the United States. A comparatively small permanent force is the nucleus of a much larger organization, which can be called out in case of need. We have proved what our Volunteers can do in time of trial, and in dismissing them to their homes, our Government know well that they will be ready at a moment's notice if wanted. We should think that \$500,000 a-year would cover the ordinary expenses of such a permanent force as we would require to keep, and if some small increase of taxation is required in order to meet the expense, it would be cheerfully borne.

There is every reason to fear that the nations of Central Europe are actually engaged in conflict at the present moment. Financially considered, it is simple madness for nations like Austria and Italy to rush into war. Their credit was low, and becoming lower. They could neither of them raise loans except at ruinous rates of discount. Austria is like an old commercial house which subsists on the credit of its name and is always embarrassed, living from "hand to mouth," and paying high rates for temporary loans. Italy is the young and ambitious firm, full of dash and enterprise, but with very little ready money to carry out its schemes; and, therefore, the prey of usurers and Jews. Her expenses very far exceed her income; but for the sake of rounding off her territory, she will incur a debt which will enormously outweigh any possible advantage that territory can be to her. But passion and feeling govern the world more than reason, and Italy, Prussia, and Austria are about to plunge into a tremendous conflict on the most trifling of pretexts, the result of which will be incalculable commercial embarrassment and financial disorder, both to individuals and to the nations as a whole.

The bearing of all this on ourselves will depend very much on the extent of the conflict. If other nations are drawn into it, (and, no doubt, France will watch an opportunity of accomplishing long-cherished aspirations if the changing phases of war seem to invite her intervention,) then a general European embroilment may be the result. In that case, provisions are sure to be high, and it may come to pass again that the markets of Europe may afford the best outlet for our produce. So far, this will be a gain to us. But a European embroilment may bring about the long-threatened revision in the United States. If large quantities of American securities are returned, as they may be, of necessity, from Germany and England, and the present drain of gold goes on for some time longer, it is impossible to tell what complications may not arise. If England is drawn into the conflict, the effect on ourselves will be direct. Money will continue tight, no capital will arrive here for investment, credits will be restricted, balances will be called for, and houses that lean on a home support will be embarrassed.

In view of all the circumstances, prudence points to a policy of carefulness and close trimming of our sails, that a storm, if it burst, may not find us unprepared,

THE TARIFF.

THERE is no question that can come before a government which involves so great a variety of contrary opinions as that which relates to the means of raising the public revenue. It is always one which embarrasses a weak government. The absolute necessity of important changes in the present tariff admits of no doubt. It is defective in many respects; it is a burden to commerce—unequal in its distribution, and unsuitable to the present condition of the country. Happily the Government of Canada never was stronger, and, consequently, no Government was ever in a better position to deal with this measure. It may, however, be a matter which might as well be left until after the Confederation of the Provinces, which, from all appearances, will very soon take place. But that need not remove the discussion of the question to a future period; on the contrary, there is no better time than the present for its consideration.

There are two purposes in the policy of a country with regard to its tariff measures, which may justify the principle of adopting a duty on imports as a chief means of revenue to provide for the expenditure of the Government. The first applies to the policy of protecting home manufactures; the second arises out of the inability or impolicy of raising a revenue by direct taxation. The absolute necessity of providing the requirements for the national treasury renders it imperative that some kind of tax must be levied for the purpose. The question then arises, what policy is the best to adopt, taking into consideration the interests of the whole country, and looking to its future as well as its present condition.

The Hon. D. L. McPherson has already introduced the subject of free trade in a speech in the Legislative Council on the 11th instant. He believed that "the true commercial policy of this country was to reduce the tariff of Customs duties to the lowest practical point." The word "practical" here shows that Mr. McPherson entertains reasonable views upon the subject of free trade, and has probably estimated its results upon new countries, as well as the difficulties of adopting a system of direct taxation in Lower Canada.

It is necessary for the political economist who attempts to estimate the results of Free Trade laws to begin his investigation far back in the commercial condition; and in taking into account all the natural benefits which have been derived by a country from their adoption, he must carefully notice the period at which Free Trade has been introduced. It is claimed by its advocates in England, that its triumph is closely connected with the growth of enlightened opinions in reference to the origin and distribution of national wealth; that, as a science, in political economy, it will ultimately be the means of raising the social condition of all nations, and uniting them permanently in the arts of peace. That opinions favorable to Free Trade are maturing with the great minds of every nation, and that the remarkable fitness of England to become a seat of manufactures, and the emporium of a world-wide commerce, consecrated her, in the purposes of Providence, to the beneficent task of expounding the principles of Free Trade.

It is all very well for Political Economists of the closet to talk in this way, but there is a practical experience of a higher order to be examined with reference to the commercial history of England. England commanded the markets of the world. What had she to fear from the markets at home? Protection had done its perfect work; and when it became no longer necessary, she abandoned the principle. It would have been the greatest possible mistake in England to have continued unreasonable prohibitions to her trade after her manufacturing interests had arrived at a high commercial position. The result of her free trade legislation has brought great prosperity and wealth to the nation, and individual relief to the people. But England was ripe for the change. Early in her commercial history it might not have worked so charmingly. She had the great advantage of first having her manufacturing interests already matured and their trade connections secure. A new country is differently situated. It has to deal with the infancy of manufacturing industry. It is not one interest alone that is to be considered, but several. One of the greatest sources of a country's wealth lies in her manufacturing interests, if the country be naturally adapted to the business. Canada has nearly all the natural advantages which can be required to make her a great manufacturing country. One branch of trade flourishing encourages another, and industry becomes permanent and diversified, attracting capital

from other countries. The many burdens laid upon American industry by the late war, are securing extraordinary advantages to Canadian manufactures, and many articles formerly imported from the States are now exported from Canada, and can be supplied more advantageously by her own manufactures. The chief thing required is capital, and no legislation ought to shut it out. The manufacturing interests should be, as much as possible, extended. Great progress has been made the past two years in cotton, woollen, wood, iron, nail, and other manufactures in Canada. The advantages which those engaged in the business have at present over manufacturers in the States are great. Canada is comparatively free from the fearful tax burdens which rest on American manufactures. There will probably never again be so favorable an opportunity for Canadian manufactures to compete with American in the markets of the West Indies, and any encouragement which can be offered consistent with the true interests of commerce, will bear good fruit.

Absolute free trade (and by this term we mean the abolition of Customs Duties, and a resort to direct taxation) will not produce more demand for the products of the country than will exist without it. Foreign nations will buy what they require, whether their goods are entered free or not, and the money which would be sent abroad is kept at home to support manufactures which, also, by and by, lend their important support to agriculture. If absolute free trade should take place in Canada, and leave her without manufacturing interests—wholly an agricultural country—we might look for periodical revolutions and disasters whenever there was a low market for her products in foreign countries. Her sources of industry not being diversified, the agricultural interest would have no home support, and would be subject to a competition with the whole of Europe and the United States in the supply of breadstuffs to England. At the present moment, absolute free trade would be temporarily advantageous to Canada. The illicit business with the United States would be profitable; but the great future is to be looked at. The wealth of nations depends not so much upon the products of her labor as upon the diversity of the products of her laboring classes. There is a reciprocity of industrial interests within every country, the nice balance of which makes her permanently prosperous; and without which her prosperity is only occasional. The closet political economist who argues on great acknowledged principles, forgets that those principles are not applicable alike to all countries. If, in Canada, the manufacturing interest be stricken down, the only inducement to foreign capital for investment is removal.

Whilst holding these opinions, we believe the nearer a country can approach to free trade the sooner she will arrive at the greatest source of her wealth. But it must be remembered that she has first to be in a sufficiently independent condition for its adoption. There is a wide difference between reasonable revenue customs duties, and prohibitory, or high protective tariffs. The former are not inconsistent with sound political economy; the latter are ruinous to the commercial interests of a country. Whilst every facility should be offered to the introduction of the new commercial relations expected through the negotiations of our Commissioners, and, as Mr. McPherson remarks, "it should be our endeavor to make Canada as cheap a place to live in as possible," it must yet be considered in how far absolute free trade would be justifiable with regard to the manufacturing interest of the country; and how far direct taxation is practicable with a people to whom, heretofore, the tax gatherer has been invisible.

Mr. McPherson did not advocate the rushing into sudden and violent changes, but he desired to recommend reduction of duties to the Government as the policy to be hereafter kept in view, and in this he is perfectly correct. But when he speaks of a "speedy approach to perfectly free trade," the soundness of the policy is not quite so clear. The attempt at present would embarrass the Government very seriously. Direct taxation, though really the only just and equitable means of raising a revenue, must be a gradual work. The ideas of the French *habitant* are not prepared for it, and the best interests of the country, with regard to the means of raising the revenue appear to lie in a well-balanced apportionment of tax on imports through the tariff; and a direct tax on real and personal property, assisted by the revenue derived from forests, the public domain, and the other sources usually drawn upon.

Our view, then, is that, for many reasons, we can-

not for the present, perhaps not for many years, in Canada, abolish the Customs Tariff, and get a revenue from direct taxation. But we do think it would be a great advantage for all interests, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, to make a considerable reduction of the present tariff—so as to make Canada a cheaper place to live in.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

IN the following summary of the declared value of imports, each country is placed in the order in which it ranks according to the magnitude of the supplies it has sent. The total shows a slight diminution from that of 1864, owing entirely to the reduction in value of the cotton consignments from India, which has caused a heavy falling off in the aggregate amount of imports from the British possessions, while in the quantities of goods taken from foreign countries there has been a considerable increase. The United States, which formerly stood at the head of the foreign list, but which in the previous year declined to the seventh place, have now still partially recovered their position, although they are still below France and Egypt.—

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1864 AND 1865.

1 British Possessions:—		1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
		£	£	£	£
India	62,295,599	37,395,372	..	..	..
Australia	10,039,332	10,283,113	..	..	..
B.N. America	6,850,730	6,350,148	..	..	..
B. W. Indies	7,165,236	6,169,833	..	..	..
Ceylon	3,178,820	3,707,615	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	1,726,972	2,218,948	..	..	..
Singapore	2,069,838	2,169,056	..	..	..
Brit Guiana	1,911,187	1,707,437	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,659,769	1,246,299	..	..	..
Hongkong	2,881,929	773,068	..	..	..
Chan. Islands	836,455	417,838	..	..	..
W. Africa	295,386	402,692	..	..	..
Bermudas	1,998,727	259,954	..	..	..
Belize	372,223	244,786	..	..	..
Natal	214,949	201,293	..	..	..
Gibraltar	117,059	149,729	..	..	..
Malta	128,013	83,993	..	..	..
St Helena	10,677	47,600	..	..	..
Caffraria	13,952	25,244	..	..	..
Falkland Is.	14,887	21,081	..	..	..
Ascension	8	18	..	..	..
Ionian Isl'ds	18,870	..	..	..	..
Heligoland	893	..	..	..	..
Aden	76	..	..	..	..
2 France	7,923,039	8,837,585	15,149,880	16,611,668	..
3 Egypt	5,862,919	6,126,205	11,690,180	12,451,466	..
4 U.S. States	814,097	1,016,230	12,732,001	20,673,960	..
5 Russia	340,198	345,402	6,410,954	7,379,593	..
6 Germany:—	196,250	243,024	7,021,121	6,797,271	..
Hanse Towns	13,347	41,222	6,306,315	5,845,763	..
Prussia	..	..	5,099,370	6,664,314	..
Sch'g Holst'n	..	..	6,505,735	5,085,025	..
Mecklenburg	..	..	8,007,142	5,008,617	..
Hanover	..	..	2,655,431	4,002,160	..
Oldenburg & Kuiphauen	..	..	3,162,241	3,798,643	..
7 Holland	..	..	3,129,394	3,210,524	..
8 China	..	..	2,601,819	2,848,731	..
9 Belgium	..	..	1,278,808	2,486,963	..
10 Brazil	..	..	1,228,203	2,234,287	..
11 Turkey	..	..	1,684,720	1,674,832	..
12 Sweden and Norway	..	..	1,064,173	1,346,638	..
13 Cuba and Porto Rico	..	..	1,694,371	1,256,060	..
14 Spain	..	..	854,435	1,253,904	..
15 Peru	..	..	884,308	1,169,856	..
16 Chili	..	..	910,924	1,071,645	..
17 Mexico	..	..	1,156,215	1,014,600	..
18 Portugal	..	..	427,394	694,245	..
19 Italy	..	..	1,423,810	614,743	..
20 Denmark	..	..	461,605	447,903	..
21 New Granada	..	..	272,243	412,889	..
22 Western Africa	..	..	180,954	221,331	..
23 Uruguay	..	..	154,044	161,026	..
24 Philippine Islands	..	..	79,778	133,872	..
25 Austrian Territories	..	..	73,235	121,667	..
26 Greece	..	..	137,467	90,605	..
27 Argentine Republic	..	..	66,530	55,458	..
28 Central America	..	..	117,937	63,633	..
29 Japan	..	..	26,965	40,715	..
30 Foreign West Indies	..	..	18,210	26,820	..
31 Morocco	..	..	2,461	23,921	..
32 Venezuela	..	..	14,522	9,372	..
33 Bolivia	..	..	3,112	6,492	..
34 Northern Whale Fishery	..	..	..	617	..
35 Eastern Africa	..	..	..	226	..
36 Algeria	..	..	..	1	..
37 Borneo	..	..	..	..	..
38 French Possessions in India	..	..	..	..	..
39 Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..
40 Islands in the Pacific	..	..	..	..	..
41 Papal Ports	..	..	..	..	..
42 Siam	..	..	..	..	..
43 Tunis	..	..	..	..	..
44 Persia	..	..	..	..	..
45 Java	..	..	..	..	..
46 Cape Verd Islands	..	..	..	..	..
47 Tripoli	..	..	..	..	..
48 Coch'in China	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	..	..	..	..
50	..	..	..	..	..

SPARE OUR FAMILY HOMESTEADS!

THE legislation of Canada regarding debtors has not always been either of a liberal or enlightened character. There has been, and is still, too much of a disposition to regard business failure as the crime of the individual who fails. We are free to admit that this is too frequently the case; and whenever such an instance occurs, it deserves all the punishment which the law enacts. But many an honest man fails where a rogue succeeds, and in such cases failure should be regarded as his misfortune, not his crime. When a man fails in Canada, there has always been too strong a feeling on the part of the community to "keep him down." This was very manifest in the great difficulty there was met with in getting the Bankrupt Act passed through Parliament, and it drove many enterprising Canadians to the United States, who, overtaken by the commercial crisis of 1857, had been reduced to poverty. This is not the path of wisdom. The true policy is: to punish the dishonest insolvent, but to assist the unfortunate and honest, so that they may have a chance to regain the position from which unfortunate circumstances have deposited them.

We have now got our Bankruptcy Law, which, in spite of some needed amendments, is doing much good for Canada—but there is another Act, the adoption of which, we think, will tend to add to the attractions of Canada, and build up and consolidate our population—we refer to a Homestead Law. What could be a more painful sight than to see—as we not unfrequently do in Canada—families turned out of the homes they have owned for years, or perhaps built and beautified, expecting to spend the remainder of their days therein? In some cases, where they have to deal with a hard-fisted creditor, the family of the the unfortunate debtor is driven forth into the world without a roof to shelter them! Did this painful trial always come upon families by their own misconduct, commiseration would not be so strongly appealed to. But how frequently does it arise from circumstances over which they have little or no control. It may arise from an unsuccessful business speculation—from the dishonesty of a partner or endorsing for a friend—from the drunkenness or folly of a husband—or from a hundred other causes. But from whatever cause—how painful thus to see the happy homes of a country broken up, and their inmates driven forth into the streets to begin life anew?

This is the aspect of the case as it affects families—but it has also its effect upon the public welfare. We are yearly spending large sums to attract immigrants to our shores. How many are there of Canadians who, thus deprived of their home, are lost to us as inhabitants and producers? Every year witnesses the departure of some Canadian families to the United States, and, in many cases, had they been secure of a home under the Homestead Law, they would still have been in Canada, by their labour assisting to add to the wealth and prosperity of the country. A loss of one such family is not made up by the accession of many new and inexperienced settlers. It is some time before a foreigner is of much service in America, and a native, who is acquainted with the ways and work of the country, is far more valuable as a citizen.

There are some arguments both of self-interest and of humanity, in favor of enacting a good Homestead Law, under which families may always be certain of retaining a comfortable house to shelter them. The question next arises, what would be a good Act of this kind? And here, we admit, some difficulty may be experienced; but none, we are certain, that our legislators could not readily overcome. Such a law requires to be very carefully drawn, so that justice may be done to the creditor, and any attempts at fraud frustrated. But the Bankruptcy Act was more difficult by far to draw up than this one would be, and it would be a sorry compliment to our lawyers to suppose that there are none of them equal to the task.

Without much careful study and consideration, it would be impossible to point out all the provisions which such an Bill ought to contain. But as a rough outline, we may give the following: 1st. No person should be allowed to take advantage of the Homestead Law unless his property was unincumbered, and the person perfectly solvent when coming under its provisions; 2nd. No house should be protected to a greater value than \$1000 or \$1200; 3rd. In cases of insolvency, when the Homestead is worth over the amount stated, it should be sold, and whatever more is realized should go to the creditors; and 4th. No property should come under the provisions of the Act unless registered in the public records, so that every

person could ascertain its position. These are but a few of many provisions which would be necessary, but they may give the reader a rough idea of what the writer thinks such a law should be.

The injustice of such a law to creditors is frequently urged against its enactment. We do not think this a fatal objection by any means, for the creditor could easily have ascertained the position of the debtor's property, and could have refused him credit. And it is on this very question of credit where, we apprehend, one of the main advantages of a Homestead Act would be felt. Nothing is more baneful to business at the present time than the indiscriminate system of giving credit which obtains. Wholesale and retail dealers alike suffer from it. We are assured that a Homestead Law would give the credit system a heavy blow. It would render business men more cautious in giving credits, and it would necessitate the adoption of the system of cash payments to a greater extent than ever introduced before. This would be a most desirable result. But whether this end were attained or not, we cannot see much, if any, injustice to the creditor, from the operation of such an Act, when he can readily ascertain the position of the party applying for credit, and can either decline or agree to enter into transactions with him.

We believe the Homestead Law is working well in the neighboring Republic, and it is a well-ascertained fact, that in the eyes of European immigrants it is regarded with much favor. To those born in America, who have never known what it is to be without a home, this matter may not seem of much importance, but to the down-trodden son of toil from a foreign land, who expatriates himself to better his circumstances in life, the possession of some place which he can call by the sweet name of "Home,"—which cannot be taken from him and his family except he voluntarily relinquish it—is a matter of vital importance. We owe it to Canada, that she should offer as great inducements in this respect as the United States; so that no attraction may be lacking which will serve to turn the human tides of population in this direction. We need accessions to our population more than anything else, to increase our country's prosperity, and a Homestead Law, such as that we have endeavored roughly to sketch, is one of the means by which we can best attain this result.

Some years ago a Homestead Act was submitted to Parliament by some enterprising member. Either from the deficiencies of the Bill submitted, or some other cause, it did not become law. We hope, however, that renewed efforts will be put forth to secure its enactment. Objections, and plausible ones too, may be urged in opposition to it. But we feel convinced that any temporary evils which might occur in placing it upon our Statute-book, would soon be forgotten amidst the good effects which it would produce.

THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

THE adoption by the French Government of the *Commercial Code of Signals*, and the publication of a Code List of vessels, with signal letters appropriated, has been followed by a most important step, which, there is little doubt, will result shortly in the general adoption of the Code by all Maritime States. Soon after the publication of the French Code and Official List, Her Majesty's Government opened negotiations with the Government of France, with the object of coming to some arrangement for bringing the advantages of the Code under the consideration of the Governments of the various Maritime States, in the expectation that its merits, as a means of international communication, being once fully understood, the general, if not the universal, adoption of the Code will follow. We are happy to be enabled to state that these negotiations have been entirely successful, and that the hearty co-operation of the French Government in this great work has been secured. The plan suggested by Her Majesty's Government was simply to submit to the French Government the draft of a note, addressed, through Her Majesty's representatives abroad, to the Governments to which they are accredited, setting forth the fact of the adoption of the Code by the French Government, its cosmopolitan character, and the benefits it is calculated to confer upon all Maritime States who may see fit to adopt it. In order that the Governments addressed on the subject might the more fully understand the manner in which the Code can be brought into general use, the note in question contained a brief sketch of the regu-

lations which the French and English Governments are agreed would most facilitate that object—that each Government, after having decided to adopt the Code, should agree to translate and publish it; that, in the case of countries in Europe having a common language with countries out of Europe—as in the case of Portugal and Brazil, and of Spain and the South American Republics—there should be a mutual understanding for the translation of the Code into that language: that the Governments adopting the Code shall each undertake to exercise a control over its publication, so as to ensure that the signals and their significations are exactly conformable to the French and English editions, and, lastly, that each Government shall prepare and publish an Official List of National ships of war and merchant vessels, assigning to each vessel her signal letters, on the principle of the Official Lists of vessels already published in England and in France. It is satisfactory to be able to state that this mode of placing the *Commercial Code of Signals for the Use of All Nations*, and its advantages, before the Governments of Maritime States has been cordially acquiesced in and freely adopted by the French Government, and that there is every prospect that the joint invitation issued by France and England will be promptly responded to, and issue at an early period in the general adoption of the Code. The identical note as agreed upon has, we believe, been addressed to no less than nineteen European States—namely, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Spain, the Roman States, Greece, Hanover, Italy, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and the Hanse Towns. To the Spanish and Portuguese Governments will be confided the task of procuring the assent to the principle of the Code of the Governments of the South American Republics and of Brazil, as the opportunity may be afforded for doing so. It is proposed to address a special note to the Government of the United States. No doubt a communication on the subject with the Government of Washington is extremely desirable, but the subject of the Commercial Code will not be introduced as a novelty to any American Government. The *Commercial Code of Signals* has been for some years in use in the Mercantile Marine of the States. Large numbers of copies of the Code have been supplied from this country; and we have before us an order from the Navy Department of the States, dated as long ago as February, 1860, addressed to the Commandants of Navy-yards, directing that the Code should be put on board all ships in the American Navy; and, but for the outbreak of the Civil War in the States, there is no doubt the Code would now be in general use both in the Commercial and Military fleets of the Union. The facility with which the Code can be adopted in America is obvious. No translation is required, and it is only necessary that the American Government should prepare an Official List of ships, appropriating to each vessel her signal letters, in order to turn the Code to account so far as the shipping of the States is concerned.

Thus we seem to be on the eve of securing the general assent of Maritime States to the adoption of the *Commercial Code of Signals*. The readiness with which the French Government have entered upon, and so far carried out, the suggestions of the British Government to secure this object, affords the best proof of the confidence felt by the Emperor and his advisers in the system, if that confidence had not been already displayed in the unreserved adoption of the Code for both branches of the French Marine, and for all the Semaphore Stations. We shall look with much interest, but with no misgivings, for the replies of those Governments to whom the above-mentioned note has been addressed. We are quite sure that the *Commercial Code of Signals* affords the only existing means of communication at sea between the ships of all nations, for the simple reason that it is the only system the letters or signs of which are convertible into equivalents in all the languages of civilisation. It is, indeed, designed for what we have no doubt it is destined to become—a "universal language of signals." The course adopted by France and England acting together will assuredly hasten that desirable consummation. Each State will recognize, in the means which the Code affords of communicating with other flags at sea, or with the telegraphic stations at foreign ports, a present substantial advantage, and one which will lead to still more desirable results, in extending the area of commerce, and increasing the intimacy of international relations.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register*.

THE ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE question of a Confederate Union of the British North American Provinces appears to be decided by the elections in New Brunswick. This result has been long and anxiously expected by many of the statesmen of these Provinces and of England; and it is to be hoped that the plan of Confederation, which affects so many general interests, will receive judicious consideration without regard to local prejudices in all cases where they militate against the general good. It was to be expected that important changes, such as contemplated under a constitutional union, which might hazard the influence and emolument of some leading men of the Provinces, would meet opposition. It is quite possible, too, that that opposition may have arisen from other considerations. Those who have opposed Confederation may have been actuated by upright intentions, arising out of preconceived jealousies and fears. The influences which tend to bias the judgment are numerous and powerful, and men are often found honestly upon the wrong side of every great question, as well as upon the right. It is, therefore, wise and prudent, as well as just, to consider this point in the future discussion of the question, and not to suppose that ambition and avarice were alone the motives which influenced the opposition.

We should say that an esteemed correspondent in New Brunswick thinks there is yet a great deal to do, before a real union takes place—something which will require the best energies of the best men in the Provinces. Our correspondent adds:—

"The Confederation will exist actually only on paper, until we have the Intercolonial Railroad. Nothing could satisfy the people here, who are anxious for union, so much as the speedy commencement of that road. Make a start on the line in two or three of the richest parts of the country. This would open up our good lands for settlers; would give us plenty of ship timber, which we want badly; and, above all, would bring a large accession to our population. Trade would be brisk (at any rate for a time) through the expenditure; and the Confederation on paper would give promise of a real union. As long as the people in the respective Provinces have to communicate with each other over American territory, and to receive their freight, almost compulsorily, in the same manner, it cannot be expected that they will feel as if their interests were identical. But let that road be open, communication would be frequent and free from restrictions, and the realization will soon come that we are one people from Halifax to Sarnia."

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE step taken by Austria in convoking the Estates of Holstein will doubtless have the effect of precipitating the war. Nay, more, it is not improbable that it is with this express object that this measure has been adopted. Austria is naturally anxious to hasten a struggle which she rightly regards as inevitable, whilst at the same time she desires to throw upon Prussia the odium of striking the first blow. However inconsistent with the spirit or the letter of the Gastein Convention, the convocation of the Holstein Estates may be, it is not such an act as should excite the hostility of Prussia, if that power were desirous of loyally carrying into effect the declarations so frequently made by her during the Dano-German war. It was to give political liberty to the inhabitants of the Duchies that Prussia and Austria secured Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, and the enjoyment of political liberty necessarily implies parliamentary government. It was on the appeal of an oppressed nationality that the great German powers took up arms, and it would therefore seem the most natural thing in the world that the liberated population should be permitted to have a voice in determining their own future. When Austria, therefore, convokes the Parliament of Holstein, she adopts a course which ought not properly to give umbrage to her co-partner. That it would do so, no one, however, could doubt, and least of all the Austrian Government. Prussia, as all the world now knows, never meant to give the Duchies the independence for which they longed, but by the step which she has now taken Austria throws on Prussia the onus of beginning a terrible struggle with the ostensible object of preventing a consummation which Europe was assured would prove the result of the Danish war. Austria desires to place her opponent as much as possible in the wrong.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public of the relative positions occupied by the two Great German Powers in respect to the Duchies. By the treaty concluded at Vienna in the autumn of 1864, the King of Denmark ceded absolutely to the two Powers, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and the latter thereupon became jointly vested with the same rights

as those previously possessed by the Danish King. A species of joint Provisional Government was thereupon established, and Austrian and Prussian officials co-operated in managing the affairs of the united Duchies. Subsequently, however, a different arrangement was made, by which the two Powers shared the spoil, the Duchy of Schleswig being assigned to Prussia, whilst Holstein became the property of Austria. This was the basis of the convention concluded at Gastein, to which reference has recently been so frequently made, and which it is now alleged has been violated by the act of Austria in convoking the Estates of Holstein. By this convention the two Powers formally recognised the fact that they had become the possessors of the Duchies by right of conquest, and as such had an undoubted right to dispose of them at their pleasure. But by the terms of the same convention, as also by those of a previous one entered into before the commencement of the Dano-German war, it was stipulated that neither of the Powers should act independently of the other in any matter affecting the future disposition of the Duchies, and that the question of succession should be settled by common accord. Austria, it is now said, has violated these stipulations, and the result, according to the Prussian view, is that the Gastein Convention has been rendered void, and the contracting parties replaced in the *status quo* occupied by them under the Treaty of Vienna. Under this treaty the two Powers were, as we have seen, the joint possessors of an undivided territory, entitled to exercise everywhere co-ordinate jurisdiction. In conformity with this view, it is understood that the Prussian Government have instructed the general in command of their forces in Schleswig to re-enter Holstein with a portion of his troops, and, at the same time, to afford to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief the opportunity, if he should so desire it, of occupying cantonments in the Duchy of Schleswig. It is impossible to doubt that the Austrians will refuse to permit the Prussians to re-occupy Holstein, and it is therefore not improbable that the first blow in the impending conflict will be struck in that Duchy.

It is needless to say that Austria has Germany, that is to say, the German nation considered in its collective capacity, on her side. She is willing to give the Duchies that independence which they desire, and which they hoped to secure when they protested against Danish rule. Placards have been posted throughout Holstein inviting the people to assemble and declare their wishes, and it is not necessary to add that this invitation has originated with the Government. Whatever it may be the Holsteiners desire, it most assuredly is not annexation to Prussia, and Austria, therefore, hopes to secure a certain moral support from her new subjects, which, in the event of a war between different sections of the German nation, will not be without considerable weight. Austria, of course, cares just as little about the feelings of her new subjects as Prussia, but, under existing circumstances, she loses nothing by taking them into consideration, whilst she gains a great deal. The convocation of the Estates, and the invitation addressed to the masses, are consequently trump cards, which have been very judiciously played. In the Diet, Austria has become practically supreme. But, on the other hand, one cannot avoid feeling that the Prime Minister of Prussia fully anticipated and made adequate preparation for the measures which Austria has taken. He has the satisfaction of feeling that the Conference has not met, solely owing to the refusal of Austria to entertain questions whose solution was hopeless, and he knows that some pretext, if not justification, has been offered to Prussia for commencing hostilities by the course taken by her great rival in Holstein. When a Power has fully made up its mind to go to war, it is always a point gained when the adversary is driven to do something which is provocative of hostilities. Count Bismarck knew that the Conference, even if it had met, would be barren of results, but he is, on that account, the better satisfied that its deathblow has been struck by Austria. War is now inevitable, and its commencement cannot be far distant. The combatants are fully prepared, and nothing remains but for the most impetuous of the three to strike the first blow. Before that conflict terminates, who shall say what additions may not be made to the present number of belligerents?—*London Morning Post*.

Smuggling Operations.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Brother Jonathan to prevent smuggling, there can be no doubt that illicit trade is constantly being carried on. Under the extremely high tariff of the United States, the temptations to smuggle are so great, that the wonder is, not that their revenue laws are defrauded, but that attempts to defraud them are not more numerous than they are. One of the largest and most ingenious attempts of this kind, recently came to light

at Cleveland, the principal in the operation being Dr. Stephen Griggs, a Detroit citizen. It would appear that the latter bought in Canada \$3000 worth of whiskey and alcohol. He then engaged an unscrupulous American skipper to take a cargo from Detroit to Cleveland. A certain amount of cargo was then taken on board, a manifest made out, and a clearance regularly obtained. At our Canadian town Malden, however, the schooner stops and takes on the whiskey and alcohol, proceeding to Cleveland, as if direct from Detroit. This was certainly a very cunning trick to deceive the Customs officials. However, it did not succeed. Some one "peached," and the Doctor and his confederates have been arrested, and will, doubtless be heavily fined, if not imprisoned. The American officials are very zealous in endeavoring to prevent smuggling, but the captures which almost weekly take place, indicate that many "contraband" articles must pass across the lines duty free. We are gratified to believe that these frauds are almost, if not entirely, committed by American citizens, and that our people give them no countenance whatever. We trust our good name in this respect may long be preserved.

London Trade Sales.

JUNE 6th, 1866.

SUGAR—At to-day's auctions there was a very steady demand, and the following sugars chiefly found buyers at firm prices, viz:—400 hhd 50 tierces Barbadoes, 29s to 34s; 105 casks 100 bbls St Lucia, 28s to 29s 6d; 26 hhd 500 bags crystallized Demerara, 31s 6d to 34s 6d; and 200 bags Natal, 24s to 31s; 116 boxes Havana, low to middling soft yellow, were bought in at 31s to 32s 6d. Of West India the sales, including those at auction, are 1,400 hhd. Since the close of last week two floating cargoes Havana are reported—viz, 3,600 boxes at 23s, for the United Kingdom, and 2,200 boxes at 23s 3d, for a near port. Also one of 870 cases 459 bags Bahia, for the United Kingdom, at 19s. Privately, 120 hhd Porto Rico have been taken at 31s per cwt.

TEA—First Day Sales—The above comprised 16,394 packages, assorted as at foot, of which 12,989 packages were printed "without reserve." About 7,000 packages were brought forward to-day, of which 5,560 found buyers, all being offered "without reserve." The sales generally have proceeded heavily, the better grades of common black leaf Congou being realized at easier rates. Several parcels of common to fair black leaf Congou sold from 1s to 1s 3d per lb. A mark of uncoloured Japan, with all faults, brought 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb, being a full price. Packages offered:—Congou, 7,827; scented Caper, 1,576; Oolong, 1,502; Sou-chong, 296; flowery Pekoe, 1; scented orange Pekoe, 2,024; Hyson, 291; Imperial, 101; gunpowder, 1,287; sorts, 103; dust, 946; Assam, 86; Japan, 355—total, 16,394 packages.

COFFEE—The market to-day was quiet, and prices irregular. The sales comprised 315 casks, 86 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, the whole of which found buyers. Low middling to good middling, 78s to 80s 6d; and 15 casks 100 bags, low to good ordinary native at 54s to 58s per cwt.

RICE—3,700 bags Necranzie have been taken at 10s 4d per cwt.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.	May, Thomas, & Co.
Baukhage, Beak & Co.	McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.	Meyer, J., & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.	Moss, S. H., & J.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.	Muir, W., & R.
Dougall, John, & Co.	Munderloh & Steucken.
Foulds & Hodgson.	Ogilvy & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.	Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Greenhields, S., Son & Co.	Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.	Robertson, A., & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.	Roy, Jas., & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.	Stephen, William, & Co.
May, Joseph.	Stirling, McCall & Co.
	Winks, George, & Co.

THE expectations entertained of an improvement in this line of business, so far, have not been fulfilled, and we have to report another week of very great inactivity. The sales made up to this date for the month of June will fall below those of corresponding time last year to a considerable extent; but this, it is unnecessary to say, is attributable mainly, if not entirely, to the very unusual events which have occurred in the three weeks which have just closed. All through the country, in the interior as well as on the frontier, storekeepers and their clerks have been more or less personally engaged in military duties at home or at a distance, their customers were similarly employed, and buying and selling and getting gain were matters of quite secondary importance. Now that the danger of invasion appears to be over, we hope to see a different state of things obtain, and commerce settle back into its normal state. As might be expected, remittances have come in less freely than heretofore, and it may not be easy to make collections through the country for a few weeks to come.

In Liverpool the price of Cotton has advanced, and the tone of the market is firmer, notwithstanding the continued accumulation of stock there. The advance in manufactured goods in Manchester has been still greater, and there appears to be every probability of higher figures ruling for some time to come.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME. FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNERS UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various individuals and their assigned offices and dates.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLEVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their assigned representatives.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists individuals applying for discharge and the details of their cases.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 16th June, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Compares import values for 1865 and 1866 across various categories.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings for debt recovery.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of institution, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists various banks and their stock market performance.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 21, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists a wide variety of goods including groceries, wine, hardware, iron, and more, with their current market prices.

MONTRÉAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Co.
Crawford, James.
Demholm, George.
Douglass, John & Co.
Foltingby & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nivins, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Savage & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

LITTLE movement or speculation during the week can be noticed. Breadstuffs have become more firm and buoyant, with a fair amount of business at somewhat advanced prices. Grain of most kinds is dull, and for Pease considerably lower rates have been accepted.

FLOUR.—The arrivals of the week have been small, giving indications it is thought of failing supplies of Grain in the milling sections of Western Canada, this, added to the combined high rates in the Western States, has caused more firmness and buoyancy here.

BAG FLOUR.—Though the demand has been on a restricted scale, the small receipts have caused prices to rule firm, and for the few parcels of strictly good offered, satisfactory rates have been secured.

OATMEAL.—The better samples meet a fair though more restricted enquiry for export, but inferior qualities are most difficult to quit.

FORK is very dull; transactions being of the merest retail. There are no wholesale parcels offering. Stocks are unusually light, and holders are mostly content to await enquiry, as any attempt to press sales would only result in depressing prices, and rendering sales, at present nominal rates, more difficult when the demand again arises.

LARD is dull and drooping; receipts are small, but the local consumption is trifling, and there is at present no shipping demand.

TALLOW is steady at about former rates. Receipts are light, and what comes forward finds ready sale at 9 1/2 to 10c.

BUTTER has again been extremely dull; the Lower Port orders being now about filled for the present, and the city demand amply supplied by the neighboring farmers on the market, stocks are accumulating and prices declining.

ASHES.—Pots have continued to droop throughout the week, owing to unfavorable advices from Britain,

caused, mainly, by the financial panic; even the near prospect of war on the Continent has failed to give any life to the market. Stocks and receipts are both smaller than last year; but it is evident that the demand for our alkalis has materially fallen off, and been supplanted by the muriates and other substitutes which come in at a much cheaper rate.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 9th June.—

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Lard, Butter, Ham, Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Flour, Oats, Corn, etc.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days..... 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 per cent prem
Paris 54 per cent prem
New York 31 per cent discount
Payable in gold 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 p. c. prem
" 3 days 7 per cent prem.

JOHN McCALL & CO'S CIRCULAR.

GLASGOW, Friday, 1st June, 1866.

THE arrivals from abroad in the last three weeks have been liberal, consisting of 3566 qrs. Rye, 2768 qrs. Pease, 8338 qrs. Oats, and 2597 qrs. Indian Corn from Montreal and New York, 1312 qrs. Wheat, and 9760 sacks Flour from France, 4811 qrs. Wheat, 5538 qrs. Barley, 8666 qrs. Oats, and 1477 qrs. Indian Corn from the Adriatic and Mediterranean; and 8071 qrs. Wheat, 1991 qrs. Barley, 2300 qrs. Oats, 1206 qrs. Pease, and 1796 qrs. Beans from the Baltic and Danish Ports; coastwise and by railway, 3935 qrs. Wheat, and 14,651 sacks Flour have come to hand.

The weather has been changeable, alternating in genial temperature and cold harsh winds, the latter prevailing. The season is backward, and rain is much wanted for grass and Spring-sown Corn. The activity in the trade noticed in our last has been checked by the stringency in money matters, and the hopes entertained that peace may yet be maintained on the Continent. The price of Wheat has varied little, but buyers lately have acted very much on the reserve, having previously purchased pretty freely. Indian Corn has met a fair sale of 17s 8d to 17s 6d per 280 lbs., and Pease have declined in price upon diminished demand.

AT THIS DAY'S MARKET the trade was quiet, and the business done in Wheat and Flour was of the merest retail character, at about previous rates. Red American Spring Wheat may be quoted 23s 8d to 24s per 240 lbs. Oats 8d per bushel lower for feeding qualities, Canadian 19s 6d to 19s 9d per 284 lbs. Peas a slow sale at 22s 6d per 280 lbs. Indian Corn in fair demand at 17s 6d per 280 lbs for mixed.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing Average Prices on various days (Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) for different types of grain like Flour, Oats, etc.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table showing receipts of produce for the week ending Wednesday, June 20, 1866, compared with the week ending June 1st, 1866, and the corresponding period of 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 15th June, 1866.

Table showing traffic statistics for the week ending 15th June, 1866, including Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries, and Corresponding Week of last year.

SUGAR! MOLASSES! RUM!

Landing this day ex Brigs "Wild Hunter," from Barbadoes; "Callie Attie," from Cuba, and "Marie Vigilante," from Halifax:

- Hhds Choice Grocery SUGAR
Puns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES
Puns High Flavored Strong Proof RUM
Bris Pure COD OIL

For Sale by MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO. 23

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-1y

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Are Prepared to Execute Orders, at Low Prices, for

- Canadian Cotton Yarn, "Percy Mills."
Best Southern do.
88 and 86 inch Canada Grey Cotton.
Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly 6 Lemoyne st., Montreal.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 23rd instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO, Montreal, 22nd June.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
 Solo Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounts and Co., Brandies,
 Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps.
 1-ly

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running on the opening of navigation, between PORT
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
 the Welland Canal.

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
 to the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALAN POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 low rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 W. M. BOWMAN,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
 London;
 A. W. GUNN,
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
 Stanley;
 H. W. IRELAND,
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-
 treal. 12-4 mos.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.
 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY,
 Inspector of Agencies RICHARD BULL.

INCOME 1865.....\$61,135 Sterling.
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865.....\$3,651,633

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-
 out delay and liberally.
 No expenses incurred with obtaining policies.
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of
 the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken
 in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1310.
 Agencies in every town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager for Canada,
 15-7 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
 tical Accountants.

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
 have opened a Branch of their College in the City of
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
 Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-
 sary for the book keeper and business man. The
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
 sions, Foreign Exchange, (in set where the books are
 kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
 Telegraphy, and Phonography.

To the young man just setting forth into the busi-
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is
 a sure means of rapid promotion.

To the man in business, or to the one about com-
 mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
 sably necessary to a successful business career.

The various Business Department is furnished with a
 Bar, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
 ite Banking houses, where the Students make their
 deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
 count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
 &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
 lishment where the first purchases of Merchandise,
 Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of
 one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of
 Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on
 the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the
 buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A
 thorough knowledge of this branch has become abso-
 lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
 and accountants. This Department is under the charge
 of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
 Practical Accountant.

Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical
 business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure
 guarantees of efficiency and employment.
 Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
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MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
237 Commissioners streets. 46-14

D. A. ANSELL,
IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every descrip-
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 Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware,
 Fan Y Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-
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Buyers from the United States will find it to their
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-
 ware, from our own manufacturers. The goods can
 be shipped direct from the manufacturers in Germany,
 France, and England, to any part of the United States.
 Office and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Fran-
 cois Xavier street. A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-
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N.B.—No orders taken except from Wholesale
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D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
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AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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THE largest and cheapest French Book
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DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
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JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

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IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
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REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
 into the the premises lately occupied by Thos.
 May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
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 1-ly No. 377 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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 IMPORTERS OF
 Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
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SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Staroh.
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue
 Blood, Wollo & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
 52-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
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 7-ly MONTREAL.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA
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IMPORTER OF IRON
AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
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 las Streets, Montreal.
 1-1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacramento st., Montreal.
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 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
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 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
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CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
 A STANDARD MANURE
 For all field and garden crops. For sale by country
 merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.
 E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
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SUGAR REFINERS,
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DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
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THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, C. W..
 Incorporated 1845.
THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, Lez. dou, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-1y Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
 The Subscribers, having received extensive
 orders from Britain for PORT and BACON, are pre-
 pared to buy and pay the highest price for any quan-
 tity of choice well fed HOGS.
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 12-3 mos.

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 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
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 JARS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) BOTTLES made to order.
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 KINGSTON, C.W.
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 52-ly

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c. &c.
 50-ly No. 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation of time.
 All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by
 T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
 Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
 4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,
 GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY description of goods exported to the Colony on the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian produce consigned to them for sale, through their friends, and correspondents Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal.
 The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had their best attention.
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 CUTLIER'S BUILDING, ST. BACHAVENT ST.
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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. Holt, Montreal, &c., Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibault & Co., Montreal.
 James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 Thibault, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 21 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

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

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HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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 Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coal.

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 (Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
 OFFICE FOR SALE
 Soaps—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily, also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use
 Candles—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.
 Oils—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
 49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

B. S. HOWELL,
 Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPK, C.W. 3-41

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 409 and 411 St. Paul street, Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO PLATED AND NICHEL SILVER GOODS, importers of PLAIN and SHELL Hardware Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty's, Ebbingshaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices, 19-3mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL,
20 tierces of SODA ASH
2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
3 do. GREY COTTONS.
 ALSO
10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.
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 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal 1-ly

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 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
 13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co., No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour, Ashes, &c., or on shipments to their friends in Great Britain. Advances adjusted. Goods received on Storage, in Bond, or Free. 10-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 488, St. Paul, & 427 Commissioners Street, MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce. Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.
 If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given. 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 413 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise. Having a thorough practical experience both in the Produce and General Trade of the Country, and giving our personal attention to the interests of our consignors, we are enabled to realize the highest market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any goods arriving out of condition are put up, proper order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports, advances made if required, and the goods forwarded to responsible agents for disposal.
 Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on arrival of goods.
 Owing to our having a number of years of successful experience in the Country Trade, we can with confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being always in the market and familiar with the prices of the various staples; can always buy, to better advantage than those who only visit the market two or three times during the year.
 Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork, or Flour, will receive immediate and personal attention.
 Special attention given to the shipment and forwarding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient routes.
 All charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends for the share of their business entrusted to us, and trusting that the same attention to their interests which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future merit a still larger share of their patronage.
 N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., will refer you to those contained in the Review, which is partly supplied by ourselves and other houses in the trade.
 RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE. 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 71 SPENCER BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian market, they issue orders for Teas and Groceries, and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to their care will receive special attention. Goods expeditiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.
 REFERENCES:
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 Robinson & Fleming, London.
 Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 Abraham Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42-ly

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SPECIAL attention given to the sale of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR, BOX SHOES, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving promptest possible returns, and the lowest charges adopted by responsible houses.
 Prices Current and Market Berlews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.
 Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS. 14-6m

THE TRADE REVIEW printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by M. LORNGOON & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.