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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

No. 44.

ANGUS, LGGAN & CO.,
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,
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

WITHERS, JOY & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE,
SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, 23
62-ly 21 & 23 St. John Street.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MONTREAL.

January 4th, 1866. 1-ly
DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER OF TEAS, 36 St. Peter
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed De-
Prints, Laines,
French Merinos, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Dress Goods, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,
&c. 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,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 526 & 528 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., No. 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. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of
449 hhd's }
110 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }

AND IN STORE:
1000 hhd's Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly
A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
highest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
LARD, 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.

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

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 & Lemoino sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canine 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,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &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 Fil,
Tern 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

BUFFALO ROBES,
By
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
[See next Page.]

do **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

McMILAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE.
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory.
No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.
60-ly

SCHNEIDER, BOND & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
491 and 493 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
 Nos. 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. **W. O. HUCHANAN.**
 Liberal advances made on Consignments
 July 25. 23-3m

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
 No. 65 St. Peter Street.
 Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-1y

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
HAVE in Store and for Sale at low rates
 SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hhd's, tierces,
 and barrels.
 MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in pans.
 RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.
 BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."
 RICE—Prime African.
 AND TO ARRIVE
 Bris } Prime Canso Herrings of the celebrated
 H-Brd } McCutcheon brand.
 Qls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.
 Oct. 18, 1866.


HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
 Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's
 Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 45 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 4-1y

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
 (Late with W. & R. Blair.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal.
 Opposite Meere, 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
 2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
 7 Custom-House Square. 23-1y

JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NOTARIES AND CONFYANCERS,
 HALIFAX, N. S.
 Refer to Dun, Wisman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
ALEXANDER JAMES. **JAMES G. FOSTER.**
 July 13, 1866. 6m-26

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.

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 Safes made of combined
 iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the
 steel is 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
 Proof safes 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 securi-
 ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.
KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS
INVITE inspection to their FALL
 STOCK of
 LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
 MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
 BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
 BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,
 FURS, SKINS, &c.
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock
 this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
 NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
 among which will be found a large variety of Men's
 and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORTE HATS, which are
 becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
 to parties not visiting the city.
 Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
 1-1y Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.
 Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-1y

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal. 47-1y

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 1-5 McGill st., Montreal. 6-1y

SMITH & COCHRANE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
 IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,
 47-1y MONTREAL.

KEER & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
 other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
 2-1y 516 St. Paul st., Montreal.

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-1y 54 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 23-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 (Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 36 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 12-1y

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
 The success of this popular Company is most extra-
 ordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly
 profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual
 payments to one half the sum usually charged by
 other Companies.
 Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime
 Provinces made to S. Fedlar & Co., Managers, and
 General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier
 Street, Montreal. 23-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 413 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, ST. FR. XAVIER ST. 13-1y

SIDNEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
 Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSRAT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Street,
 MONTREAL. 1-1y

F. SHAW & BROS.
 14, LEMOINE STREET.
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—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. 4-1y

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always a
 Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALF
 KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of
 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-1y HUA & RICHARDSON,
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS LEEHING & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and Ship-
 ment of FLAX, and Liberal Advances made on consign-
 ments of either Fibre or Seed. 13-1y

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and General Agents,
 48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 13-1y

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents
 Montreal. 21-1y

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., &c.
 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 13-1y

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
Importing, Insurance, and General Agents,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 29-3m

JORDON & BREWER,
Wholesale and Retailers in
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,
General Agents and Commission Merchants,
174 PRINCESS STREET,
Five Doors West of Bagot Street,
28-1y KINGSTON C. W.

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
Office: 510 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier
Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie
& Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, (LOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
41 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
STREET,
MONTREAL,
Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Flannels,
Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
which they offer at lowest prices. 33-1y

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

J. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
48 Broadway, New York. 511 St. Paul st. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
12-1y

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCO, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
Cognac: T. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c. 1-1y

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

JAMES LORIMER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.
6-1y

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
Bevill and Colboge streets, Montreal. 8-1y

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

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
1-1y 377 St. Paul Street.

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

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. 23-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, 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. Sacra-
ment street, Montreal.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roop, Teague & Co., Oporto.
Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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. CRISHOLM.
OSPREY PATTERSON.
AMERICA MOORE.
WHIPPY LESLIE.
MAGNET MALCOLMSON.
As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
chants 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 } Hamilton.
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON }
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 51, 53, and 91 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
403 Commissioners Street — 482 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
27-6m

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 390 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Anburn Mills, PETERBORO', C.W.
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition,
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. 1-1y

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
62 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.
Messrs. JOSEPH MACOY, Broas, Montreal.
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
Hon. WM. McMASTER, Toronto.
Messrs. BUVOE, McMURCHIE & Co., Toronto.
" WM. ROSS & Co., "
" GEO. MITCHELL & Co., "
" D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton. "

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, 1861.

FOULDS & HODGSON
IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Lace, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins
Repattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silkies, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologne,
No. 1 Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Fweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Chapelets,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pencils, States.

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.
369 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

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 Lime,
Pipes and Patty, Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
Flue Covers, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of American Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-1y

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,
Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
357 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 13-1y

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, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
5-ly

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

HAVE just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from our Mr. Lonsdale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Wines; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Bolts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.

All orders will have careful and prompt attention.
1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starves, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) E. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided 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, 1865, \$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,

Montreal.

14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

1-ly Manager for Canada.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean

Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866.

1-ly

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axles, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

MOCOCK'S 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, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Montreal, June 1, 1866. 1-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments appear in the Official Gazette of the 10th:—

The Hon. Hector Louis Langevin to be Postmaster-General in the place of the Hon. William Pearce Howland, resigned.

Thomas Paton, Esq., General Manager of the Bank of British North America; B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier, Banque du Peuple; and the Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C., to be Commissioners for Lower Canada,—and C. S. Ross, Esq., Manager of the Commercial Bank; George Hague, Esq., Cashier, Toronto Bank; and Alexander Fisher, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank, to be Commissioners for Upper Canada, under the Act providing for the issue of Provincial Notes.

Provincial Currency.

The amount of Provincial Notes in circulation on Nov. 7th, 1866, was—

Payable in Toronto	\$ 984,000
Montreal	1,936,000

\$2,920,000

On the same date, there was held for their redemption in Specie—

In Toronto	\$199,533
Montreal	418,666 67

\$618,199 67

The Government have thus been placed in possession of a loan from the people, within a month, of the difference between the two totals—viz: \$2,806,800. The next Bank statement will enable us to see how rapidly the Bank of Montreal is withdrawing its notes. We believe it has six months in which to withdraw its \$8,000,000, and we do not suppose it is actually redeeming more than it is compelled to do, viz: \$500,000 per month. If this surmise be correct, the government currency has not only taken the place of these \$500,000 but of \$2,420,000 of Bank currency besides. This would show that the legal tenders have already become a favorite note, and go far to demonstrate how easily Government could control the whole circulation of the country, if it were necessary or desirable.

Under the Provincial Note Act, the Government must hold 20 per cent of specie for the redemption of their notes. The amount actually held is 21 per cent.

We believe the new Province notes are almost ready for issue, to replace the old Bank of Montreal notes which have been temporarily used. They have been prepared—some only in part, but the greater number altogether—by the new British American Bank Note Company, and we are informed that the vignettes on the notes of the higher denominations are some of the finest specimens of engraving ever produced on this continent.

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

No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

ORDRES—Personal and careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

Refunding of Duties.

When the present Tariff Act was under discussion, which provided for reducing the duties on certain goods, and abolishing them altogether on others, the change to take effect from the first introduction of the Bill by the Government, many were undecided whether to take their goods out of Bond, running the risk of having the extra duties returned to them, or to leave them until the Bill should become law. Goods, however, to a large amount were taken out, it being understood that Mr. Galt had pledged himself that the surplus duty paid should be refunded after the passing of the Act. This surplus, we understand, amounted for Montreal to about \$400,000, and from various causes, delay in sending in the returns from the Custom House, red-tapeism at Ottawa, &c., this has been withheld from those to whom it was due long enough to make them wish they had adopted the other alternative of leaving their goods in Bond. Last Monday, however, the Collector of this Port gave notice that he was prepared to commence re-payment, and since then the total amount due has been very greatly reduced.

Filing of Invoices.

Notice is given by the Commissioners of Customs, that on and after the first day of January next, all invoices of goods presented for entry at any Custom House will be retained and put on file by the Collector of the Port, and that certified copies thereof will be given by the Collector or proper officer when required, he being entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each certificate.

Importation of Horses.

The part of the Order in Council of 20th February last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of horses into this Province, by sea, has been revoked.

Official Assignees.

Chief Justice Draper has decided that if an assignment be made to an official assignee, it must be to one resident in the County in which the insolvent carried on his business. Cases have occurred where goods of an Upper Canadian insolvent assigned to an official assignee in this city, have been seized by the Sheriff on a judgment of one of the creditors in spite of the assignment.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England has still further reduced its rate of discount to four per cent, which will, in all likelihood, be the minimum for the season. British foreign trade has this year exceeded that of any previous year, and it is also probable that the importation of bread-stuffs will be unusually heavy in consequence of short home supplies, owing to the continued wet weather at harvest time. Latest quotations of securities by Atlantic Cable quote Consols, 89½; U.S. 5-20's, 69½; latter is a slight advance over previous quotations.

Petroleum as Steam-Fuel.

A most successful trial of petroleum as steam-fuel has recently been made on the Thames, England. Messrs. Barff and Sim's patent apparatus for burning mineral-fuel was fitted in a small steam yacht, the boiler used being of the ordinary multitubular construction, and the arrangement was extremely simple. Crude shale oil of the cheapest quality was used, it being converted into gas previous to burning.

Assistance for the Bahamas.

An appeal from the recently devastated Bahama Islands, published by authority in the Nova Scotia Gazette, prays for assistance for the sufferers by the terrific hurricane which passed over those Islands on the 30th ult. The articles most needed are food of all kinds, lumber and shingles of all kinds, and ready made and cast-off clothing for the poor and needy.

France's Corn Supply.

Considerable orders are reported as being sent from France to Odessa and elsewhere for grain, and it is thought not unlikely that the consequent payments may lead to an advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of France from 3 per cent, at which rate it has stood since the 30th of August last.

THE FRUIT CROP.

REPORTS reach us that the fruit crop of Canada has turned out much better this season than was at one time anticipated. This crop is annually becoming more valuable, but there is still room for a far larger development than has taken place. Several parties have visited the Province within the past few weeks to buy fruit—particularly apples—on American account. The crop of fruit across the lines is deficient this season; in fact, many of the orchards in the neighbouring State of New York are becoming old, and the yield is now neither so good nor so abundant as a few years ago. A largely increased trade might be done by our farmers in fruit, for no section of the Continent is better adapted for apple raising than Western Canada. The duty at present imposed on apples is not excessive, being about 30c. per barrel. In those districts where American purchasers have travelled, there has been a considerable rise in price—in some cases fully fifty per cent. advance having taken place. The main objection to much of our Canadian fruit is the careless way in which it is gathered. Long ago similar objections were raised to the way in which wool was clipped, our butter made, and other produce brought to market. Great improvement has been made in these respects, and it is to be hoped that our apple crop will soon be brought to market in a much better condition. When the fruit is not carefully picked, it will not keep properly during exportation, and thus a great portion of its value is lost. This is a "reform" which we commend to the attention of the farming community, and it is one which will soon commend itself by the extra returns which it will bring to them. We would also like to see a great increase in the number of orchards. We ought to export apples, and even other kinds of fruit, quite largely, and certainly there is no kind of crop which pays more handsome returns when properly managed.

WHO WANT PROTECTION AND WHO FREE TRADE?

THE charming simplicity of Mr. Lyman, who wants the Canadian Tariff "set right" like that of the United States, and the formation of a Tariff Reform Association—Reform meaning, under an innocent look, this setting right by the "Say money" process—induce us to devote some close consideration to the solution of the question "Who want Protection and who Free Trade?"

Adopting the enumeration of the census of 1861 as the only one available for the purpose, and though faulty in many particulars, yet as in the main, reliable—adopting too, the classification of Trades, occupations, &c., followed by the chief of the United States Statistical Bureau, so that we may not be accused of arranging figures to suit the special purpose—we find the following to be the callings of the population of Canada:—

Living by Science.....	13 or	0 per 1000
" The Fine Arts.....	440	"
" Education.....	7,115	" 12 "
" Religion.....	2,933	" 5 "
" Agriculture.....	248,664	" 422 "
" Mining.....	378	" 7 "
" Fishing.....	4,407	" 15 "
" Manufacturing.....	89,068	" 76 "
" Commerce.....	45,093	" 8 "
" The Learned Arts.....	2,037	" 3 "
" Domestic employ'ts.....	37,207	" 63 "
" Amusements.....	249	" 4 "
" Labor.....	141,527	" 243 "
" Government.....	2,751	" 4 "
" Private means ('gentlemen').....	7,185	" 12 "
	588,868	" 1,000

Those living by Science are—
Geologists..... 2
Naturalists..... 6
Phrenologists..... 5

Certainly these are interested in having new wearing apparel and other necessities bought at the lowest rates, and are opposed to Protection.

Living by the Fine Arts are—
Architects..... 146
Artists..... 219
Photographers..... 81

—All Free Traders.
Living by Education are—
Editors..... 81
Reporters..... 7
Teachers (male)..... 3,913
Do (female)..... 3,114

—Some of the Editors are Protectionists, but it is by prejudice. Personally they are as much interested in Free Trade as the rest of this class.

The next heading comprises—
Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church..... 82
Clergy..... 2,664
Sextons..... 237

—None of these but wish to buy in the cheapest possible market.

Then comes the great army of those who live by the Soil, the Forest, and their products, viz:—
Choppers..... 25
Dairy-men..... 134
Farmers..... 237,848
Florists..... 2
Gardeners..... 764
Hunters..... 1752
Lumbermen..... 7929

All these would cry aloud, if they knew their own interests, for Free Trade with all the world. The class is, however, so important—comprising nearly half the population—that the shrewd Protectionists are constantly endeavoring to make the worse appear the better cause to them. They talk of the "home market" to the farmer as if the value of wheat and corn depended on the demand in Canada. We would rather point to the Railroad, the Canal, the Steamship, and other facilities for freely trading in these articles with people in Europe, in the States, in the Lower Provinces,—to large commercial communities like Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, where are stores and wharves, and elevators—and say to the Farmers, "These are what conduce to your prosperity by increasing the home-market price of beef and pork, and grain." It is so plainly the interest of these agriculturalists to get their manures, the iron for their implements, the food they have to import, their cottons, linens, cloths, &c., at as cheap a rate as possible; and on the other hand, for the barriers to the entrance of their products into other countries to be removed, that we put them down Free Traders, without the slightest hesitation.

The same argument applies also to the miners and fishermen, above enumerated.

Living by Commerce are—	
Accountants & book-keepers.....	818
Agents.....	702
Ale and Porter Merchants.....	2
Auctioneers.....	111
Bankers.....	98
Bar-keepers.....	128
Boarding-house keepers.....	246
Book sellers and Stationers.....	168
Boat, Bateau and Canoe men.....	3784
Brokers.....	119
Butchers.....	1943
Carters.....	3603
Cattle & horse dealers, and Drovers.....	71
Chemists, &c.....	441
China & Glass dealers.....	18
Clerks.....	3979
Clothiers.....	134
Coal Merchants.....	12
Collectors.....	85
Commission Merc'ts.....	136
Contractors.....	378
Cullers.....	161
Flour Merchants.....	129
Forwarders.....	44
Fruiters.....	38
Grocers.....	1735
Hardware merchants.....	80
Hatters.....	130
Hotel-keepers and luncheon-keepers.....	2422
Hucksters.....	70
Inspectors.....	58
Jewellers.....	191
Jobbers.....	191
Leather merchants.....	25
Letter Carriers and Mail Conductors.....	89
Livery Stable keep'rs.....	85
Lock-keepers.....	27
Lumber merchants.....	351
Market Clerks.....	1
Mariners and Sailors.....	1539
Merchants, Dealers, Store & Shop'pers.....	8586
Music Sellers.....	10
Notaries.....	603
Nursery & Seedsmen.....	34
Opticians.....	9
Pedlers.....	503
Pilots.....	237
Postmasters.....	206
Porters.....	263
Provision Merchants.....	16
Railroad Employ'rs.....	1162
Registrars.....	65
Restaurant & Saloon keepers.....	253
Ship Chandlers.....	14
Stage proprietors.....	4
Steamboat and Ship-owners.....	17
Stevedores.....	179
Storemen and Warehouse-keepers.....	306
Tallow Chandlers.....	31
Tavern-keepers.....	1206
Teamsters.....	755
Telegraph Operators.....	145
Timber Towers.....	34
Tobaccoists.....	119
Toll-bar keepers.....	233
Traders.....	1490
Undertakers.....	21
Victuallers.....	12
Warehouse-keepers, Wharfingers and Wine Merchants.....	27
Wood Merchants.....	40
Woodenware merc'ts.....	4

These should be the preachers of Free Trade doctrines. To interfere with foreign importations, is to take the bread from the mouths of most of them. To force, by high tariffs, our home labor into unprofitable pursuits, disastrous as it is to all great interests alike, is especially so to those of commerce, above all to those of Canadian commerce, just now beginning to cast her regards abroad, and extend her relations with the world at large.

Those living by what some statisticians call learned arts are:—
Dentists..... 146
Land Surveyors..... 367
Physicians, &c..... 1489
Veterinary Surgeons..... 35

These have no need whatever of Protection.

Engaged in Domestic employments are:—
Barbers..... 338
Cooks..... 376
Grooms & Coachm'n..... 122
House-keepers..... 360
Hostlers..... 48
Midwives..... 84
Servants, male..... 9714
Do, female..... 25781
Washerwomen..... 434

not one of whom would receive the slightest benefit from a heightened Tariff. Untax, Messrs. Reformers, the cottons, flannels, and other necessities of this great dumb host, fitter objects for political benevolence than capitalists who are not satisfied with 10 or even 20 per cent. gain from their undertakings, but want to earn 100, like the manufacturers of the United States who have "set the Tariff right at Washington."

Those who live by amusing others, are as yet but few in Canada, being: Organists, 14; other musicians, 23; but in so far as they can exert any influence they want not only clothing cheap, but musical instruments cheap and abundant. Fifteen per cent. on a \$300 pianoforte, is \$45, which would pay for a course of lessons if Paterfamilias were not obliged to hand it over to the Customs. Here, too, we reach the ladies, and if any of

them read this paper, let them add their sweet voices to the chorus we would raise to have the duties on all articles, and among them pianofortes, reduced, as low as the circumstances of the country will allow.

Next comes a great class, who, if they knew their interests, would all be at one against Protection. These, however, unfortunately comprise the men who sign their names in the marriage registers with "John Smith his x mark,"—we mean the 141,527 laborers. These are the men the manufacturers of the United States oppress and pillage, and from whose hard-earned wages they make their cent per cent. They must have cloths and woollens, must have cottons and linens to wear, must have blankets and sheets to cover them, just like the upper ten. Poor fellows, they are ignorant—they depend upon their muscles and bones, and little upon their brain, and so they throw their votes away at election time, dividing upon issues of small moment to them.

Then we have as engaged in Government:

Judges.....	177	Mayors, &c.....	89
Sheriffs, Clerks of Crown, Peace, &c.....	122	Lawyers.....	1121
Coroners.....	6	Bailiffs.....	667
Constables, Police, & Police Magistrate.....	317	Gaolers & Turnkeys.....	41
		Customs Officers.....	211

and as "Persons of private means and Gentlemen," 7185.

If the Protectionists will concede that the classes above named are interested in having the Tariff as low as possible, consistent with the interests of the Revenue, we should have no further need for argument, for they comprise 849 out of every 1000 of the persons occupied in making a living in Canada.

But they will perhaps say that some in these classes would benefit by an increased Tariff. Let us then examine the figures relating to the remaining 151 per mille,—the manufacturing population.

Of these we have

1. Already Protected by the immovable nature of their manufacture—being employed about houses:—

Bell-hangers.....	11	Masons.....	2749
Bricklayers.....	174	Millwrights.....	523
Brickmakers.....	294	Painters.....	1851
Builders.....	340	Paperhangers.....	11
Carpenters.....	17157	Plasterers.....	787
Gastiters.....	60	Plumbers.....	172
Glaziers.....	7	Roofers.....	99
Joiners.....	2:21	Stonemasons.....	727
Limeburners.....	21	Whitewashers.....	41
Locksmiths.....	24		

2. Already Protected by the superior abundance here of raw materials:—

Bakers.....	1608	Oarmakers.....	1
Brewers.....	330	Pailmakers.....	21
Broom & Brush m'rs.....	122	Potash manufacturers.....	87
Cabinetmakers.....	1912	Saddlers and Harness makers.....	1649
Corders.....	201	Sashmakers.....	12
Carriage-makers.....	630	Sawyers.....	1113
Carbuilders.....	7	Shinglemakers.....	82
Chairmakers.....	153	Shipbuilders.....	87
Chaudlers.....	63	Shipswrights.....	280
Coopers.....	2409	Soapmakers.....	91
Distillers.....	126	Starckmakers.....	3
Furriers.....	195	Tanners and Curriers.....	1478
Glue-makers.....	4	Trunkmakers.....	27
Lathmaker.....	1	Wagon and Coach-makers.....	1873
Maltsters.....	44	Waxmakers.....	9
Millers & M. owners.....	2778		
Oil manufacturers.....	8		

3. Connected with the above Trades:—

Blockmakers.....	15	Riggers.....	27
Carvers and Gilders.....	66	Springmakers.....	3
Caulkers.....	83	Stuffers and Trimm'rs.....	55
Finishers.....	141	Turners.....	183
Matrasmakers.....	1	Varnishers.....	11
Patternmakers.....	51	Upholsterers.....	81
Polishers.....	41	Wheelwrights.....	447
Pulley-makers.....	3		

4. Abundantly Protected by the cost or difficulty of transport of their products from a distance:—

Agricultural Implement makers.....	67	Organbuilders.....	5
Bandboxmaker.....	1	Piauomakers.....	64
Basketmakers.....	99	Potters.....	122
Boatbuilders.....	26	Sculptors and Marble-cutters.....	183
Boilermakers.....	158	Sodawater and Ginger-beermakers.....	11
Looking-glass m'kers.....	6	Vinegar-makers.....	10
Musical Instrument makers.....	14	Wireworkers.....	13

5. Protected by the necessarily local and special peculiarities of the articles manufactured:—

Blacksmiths.....	8891	Milliners.....	964
Bookbinders.....	197	Moulders.....	741
Civil Engineers.....	129	Pianoforte Tuners.....	12
Draughtsmen & Modelers.....	4	Printers.....	1426
Dressmakers.....	1314	Pumpmakers.....	112
Dyers and Scourers.....	61	Sailmakers.....	59
Embroiderers.....	16	Sausagemakers.....	16
Engineers.....	833	Seamstresses.....	1886
Engravers and Lithographers.....	64	Shirtmakers.....	1
Farrars.....	48	Sifters.....	6
Gold & Silversmiths.....	89	Steamfitters.....	3
Lastmakers.....	11	Straw-worker.....	1
Lapidaries.....	1	Tailors.....	3572
		Tailoresses.....	1763
		Taxidermists.....	2

6. Not divisible into classes from the vagueness of their designations:—

Apprentices.....	1626	Manufacturers.....	385
Factory Operatives..	29	Mechanics.....	1077
There remain, then, as persons to whom Protection appears somewhat advantageous:—			
Armourers and Gun-smiths.....	94	Watch makers.....	26
Axe makers, Cutlers, File makers, Edge-tool makers, Plane makers, Saw and Scythe makers.....	139	Mathematical Instrument makers.....	4
Bellows makers.....	4	Nailers.....	68
Boot & Shoe makers.....	1186	Net makers.....	1
Blacking makers.....	3	Paper makers.....	35
Brass Founders.....	56	Powder makers.....	1
Clock and Watch makers.....	448	Publishers.....	52
Cloth manufacturers	6	Rope makers.....	71
Comb makers.....	8	Safe makers.....	6
Confectioners.....	348	Scale makers.....	2
Coppersmiths.....	40	Spoon makers.....	2
Cordwainers.....	166	Stay makers.....	5
Fire Engine manof's Founders.....	3	Sugar manufacturers and refiners.....	4
Glass makers.....	4	Tinkers.....	5
Glovers.....	4	Tinsmiths.....	1284
India Rubber manufacturers.....	7	Tobacco manof'trs.	126
Japan ware manof's	6	Tobacco Pipe makers	19
Lace makers.....	1	Truss.....	1
Lamp makers.....	2	Type Founders.....	10
Machinists.....	766	Umbrella makers.....	5
		Weavers & Spinners.	1231
		Whip makers.....	10
		Woolen manufacturer's	14
		Total.....	16618

Or 28 per thousand of the whole enumerated. If now Government is meant to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number, we submit that these figures prove Protection to be utterly unsuited to the Industrial condition of this Province.

A HANDY BOOK OF COMMERCIAL LAW FOR UPPER CANADA, by ROBERT SULLIVAN, M. A., Barrister at Law, and CHARLES MOSS, Student at Law. W. C. Chewet & Co., Toronto; Dawson & Bros., Montreal. Price \$2.

THE difference between the law of Upper Canada and that of the Eastern section of the Province is occasionally embarrassing to business and professional men. We are often called upon to transact business which requires a knowledge of Upper Canadian law, and are obliged to send to an Upper Canadian lawyer for an opinion. Even our own lawyers do not pretend to know the law of Upper Canada, any more than lawyers of Upper Canada pretend to be acquainted with ours. It is true there are points of similarity between the laws of the two sections, but there is only just enough to mislead. The publication under review is one which will be extremely useful to our merchants and lawyers. It professes to give, in a popular style, the Mercantile law of Upper Canada, and in all ordinary matter it will afford all the information that can be desired. For instance, if there is a doubt or question on the bankrupt laws, here is a chapter on the subject. Does a merchant wish to know what are the rights of a husband in Upper Canada over his wife's property, he can turn to the chapter on the "Married Woman's Act," and he has all the law on the subject clearly explained. A merchant wants to know what are the laws regulating stamps on bills and notes. It is true he can look up the Statute books, but here he will find the whole matter explained at length ready to his hand. The law relating to Insurances is explained in a clear and popular manner. There is one remarkable statement contained in the book, namely, that re-assurances are illegal in Canada. If this is the case, and we believe there is good reason for thinking that it is, our Insurance Offices had better be careful of what they are doing, when they make large re-assurances. The most useful part of the book is that which explains the jurisdiction and procedure of the various Courts in Upper Canada, and the manner of, and the time occupied in obtaining execution, against debtors in those Courts. To those of our merchants who have debtors in the Upper Province, this part of the work will afford many useful hints. The book, in fact, is a most convenient manual of reference on a variety of subjects; and there is no other work published which will answer the same purpose. The names of the authors are a guaranty of the reliability of the book; and the public will find that it is no mere catch-penny publication, but a work which has been the product of a great deal of labour, and which bears the marks of considerable learning and ability. Allow us to suggest here that some of our lawyers should undertake a handy-book of the Mercantile Law of Lower Canada. We are sure the book would sell rapidly among our Upper Canadian friends.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

From a Correspondent.

WHEN any set of men, whose interests are, to a certain extent, identical, bond themselves together and form associations for the avowed purpose of influencing the Government of a country, we may be sure the influence exerted will not be in a direction adverse to what they believe will have a tendency to benefit them; nor can we very well divest ourselves of a suspicion that the associated action of these men will be a selfish striving after what will add to their own prosperity, and that any pretence on their part of being governed by patriotism or a tender solicitude for the general welfare, is apt to partake very much of the nature of humbug. Therefore, though we acknowledge the right of such an association to use all legitimate means in their power to further their objects, we must be excused from believing implicitly in their disinterestedness or placing too much confidence in their impartiality.

Now the manufacturers of both Upper and Lower Canada have taken alarm, fearing that the hesitating advance made by our late Finance Minister towards a free trade policy, may be followed up more boldly and uncompromisingly before long by those who will have to legislate, not for Canada, but for British North America; and being afraid, they have taken sweet counsel together, and have made a compact, and have joined hands in order to prevent any unrighteous interference with the monopoly they have heretofore enjoyed, and which they pretend to believe to be their right, and in order, if possible, to still further close Canadian markets against all foreign productions. These manufacturers, according to confession made by some amongst themselves, have hitherto not been sufficiently alive to their own interests; they have neglected obvious means of accomplishing their ends and have weakly failed to follow excellent example set before them. Their neighbours, owing allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, have been wiser in their day and generation. They have been wide-awake and knowing what needed to be done, they did it accordingly. Our Montreal manufacturers lately held a public meeting here for the purpose of forming an association, at which meeting one of their number made statements evincing his knowledge of where they had been at fault and how their neighbors South of the St. Lawrence managed these things better. He contrasted their indifference with the praiseworthy zeal of the manufacturers of the United States, who, he said, sent large sums of money to Washington in order "to have the tariff set right." Out of charity we will suppose that these large sums of money were used merely to pay the—perhaps somewhat exorbitant—hotel bills of the able, though extravagant men who were sent to advocate the cause of the protectionists; but as living in Canada is comparatively inexpensive, it will be unnecessary for our manufacturers to send quite as heavy remittances to the seat of Government. Out of charity, we will suppose also that all means taken in this country to influence the policy of government will be such as may be made use of by honest men.

Let us then see what it is these manufacturers, these natural protectionists desire, and whether that which they ask for it is just and proper they should have. What they want is a monopoly of Canadian markets by means of a tariff which shall exclude all foreign articles of a kind similar to those made by them. Should they have this monopoly? Their manufacturers they can supply either as cheaply or not as cheaply as the workshops of other countries can furnish them. If they say they can furnish them as cheaply, surely they can have no need to ask for protection, certainly not more than just enough to turn the scale in their favour without enhancing the cost to the producer. If, however, they admit that they can not furnish their goods at as low a cost as that for which they can be imported, then we say to tax one section of a community, and that by far the most numerous, in order to enable the other section to sell their wares at a profit, would be a gross injustice. And while it would be a systematic injustice on a large scale, for which no plea of its being generally beneficial could be accepted as an apology, it would also be an injustice which would be entirely without any such plea. It would be an injustice that would tend not to increase, but to diminish the aggregate wealth of the country. Canada may have prospered under a policy which accorded a considerable degree of protection to many manufacturers, but it has not prospered because of that policy, but to some extent in spite of it. We must

look elsewhere for the sources of that prosperity, and we have not very far to search. Canada owes her wealth mainly to the produce of her soil, or mines or fisheries, and if never a manufacture had been in existence, there would still have been the same accumulation of wealth. It makes not a particle of difference to the country whether a certain amount of food and materials used in the production of certain articles which it receives in exchange therefor, are consumed within or without its boundaries. And if foreign artisans, in consequence of their skill, or their possession of machinery with cheap fuel to work it, or from any other cause, can supply needed manufactures for a less amount of food, or its equivalent, than they can be furnished for at home, then is the country a loser instead of a gainer by insisting on the use of native productions. There is this loss, even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the labour employed has been brought into the country, and has not been drawn off from agricultural industry. But the loss will be far heavier if the labour has been taken away from profitable employment in the production of food to the (so far as this country is concerned) unprofitable production of manufactures.

Canada can only prosper, in a material sense, by having each year over and above the annual consumption by its people, a surplus of something or other to lay by, whether that surplus be expressed by bread-stuffs or other produce, by manufactured goods, or by money or credit obtained by their export. If manufactures can be sent abroad at a profit, protection is a dead letter. If they need protection in order to be carried on at all, as would seem to be the case here, they cannot be exported, and hence can form no part of the surplus wealth of the country, as larger stocks will not be kept on hand than can readily be absorbed by the home demand. It is then from its produce that the wealth of Canada has come in the past, and is to come in the future.

How is that wealth best to be obtained? We answer by economy in its production. In the first place the more cheaply produce can be raised the better it can compete in foreign markets with the produce of other countries with which it comes in competition. By throwing open our markets to the manufactures of the whole world, we should secure for our producers of all kinds all the necessaries of life as economically as possible, and this would not merely reduce the original cost of production, but also of transportation, of partial manufacture (as in the case of flour, lumber, and leather,) and of every other expense in the operation of moving produce to market. Everybody being enabled to live as cheaply as possible would likewise be able to work as cheaply as possible. The more profitable farming becomes, and the more readily its produce finds a market, the more are labour and capital attracted to agricultural pursuits, and the greater becomes the annual surplus the country will have; so that free trade and the low prices resulting therefrom have a double effect, as they increase both the amount and the profit of production.

Another objection to a protective tariff is that instead of attracting capital to manufactures, it has a tendency from the uncertainty of its duration to prevent investment in them, as it would hardly be the part of wisdom to buy expensive machinery which a change of party or of policy might in a moment render valueless. Under a free trade policy, there would be none of this uncertainty, and wherever from the nature of things it appeared there was a fair chance of making a profit by the employment of capital in manufactures, they would be carried on. The amount of money now in the country seeking investment is sufficient to guarantee that this would be the case.

As a revenue must be raised in some way, the aim should be to let the burden fall on all alike according to their means, and we are not at all sure that a tax on incomes would not be the fairest way of raising the necessary supplies, and be the least onerous to all classes. In no other way that we are aware of, could taxation be made to reach the wealthier portion of the community so as to make them contribute according to their means. We object to the publicity given to the private affairs of tax-payers, as is now done in the United States, but that is entirely unnecessary and superfluous.

Whatever may be considered as the most advisable method of meeting the public necessities, we trust our legislators may be endowed with the wisdom to see the true and enlightened policy for the country, and with courage and determination to carry it out. Should any association of manufacturers attempt to set the tariff right by means similar to those employed at Washington, we have only to hope that the representatives of the people will show themselves of a sterner virtue than appears to prevail in the latitude of the District of Columbia.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

PER PERSIA.]

THEIR has been little change in trade during the past week, and a fair amount of business continues to be transacted. The demand for money is not active, and the rates in the open market are now decidedly below the Bank minimum, which has been kept at 4 per cent. It is therefore most likely that at an early date we may see the Bank rate reduced, but looking at the prospect of a demand for specie to pay for both our cotton and our corn purchases, the probabilities continue to be against our having very cheap money. The returns from the Bank of England for the week are favourable, whilst those of the Bank of France continue rather unfavourable. There has been little change in the prices of public securities, which continued quiet. The cotton market, which was very dull in the beginning of the week, has been rather better in the last day or two, and prices are now almost the same as this time last week. The corn markets, which were quiet in the beginning of the week, close steady.

The following table shows the computed real value of the imports for the eight first months of the present year as compared with former years, and also the declared value of the exports for the nine first months:

Imports first Eight Months.

	Raw cotton.	Breadstuffs.	All other articles.
1855	£68,265,000	£18,890,000	£78,711,000
1856	29,915,000	11,160,000	74,189,000
1857	50,994,000	12,691,000	77,907,000

Exports first Nine Months.

	Cotton Manufactures and Yarn.	All other articles.
1855	£59,027,000	£85,910,000
1856	40,523,000	78,778,000
1857	42,525,000	83,479,000

I have noticed with some interest the progress of the scheme for the issue of legal tender notes by the Government. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the general principles, or of the course taken by the Bank of Montreal with the other Banks, there can be no doubt that it is entirely contrary to public policy for any party to issue notes at a place where these notes are not payable. The public have a right to demand, as against any banker or State department, that the one check against over-issue—the power of promptly demanding payment—shall never be relaxed. The course of the Bank of Montreal in issuing in Montreal notes payable in Toronto, and *vice versa*, is entirely wrong. It will probably only injure the whole scheme by making people less willing to take the notes, but it may be one of those departures from sound principles which, unless stopped, may result in farther and farther evils, in other breaches of banking rules, and as in the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, in ruin. It is the beginning of evil which a wise man will watch.

The revelations as to the state of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to which I recently referred, have been repeated this week, on a smaller scale, indeed, in the case of the "North British." There was the usual cooking of accounts to conceal the injudicious outlay upon extensions, and there was the usual consequence of cooking, a continually increasing loss, and a persistence in the evil courses which first necessitated the cooking. The report of the committee of investigation is a very impartial document, and it may be hoped that it will result in the retirement of the chairman, the manager, and the accountant, who seem the parties chiefly to blame. With proper management and economy for a few years, the railway will doubtless resume its position as a dividend paying line, a position which it should never have lost.

Whatever other warnings those repeated disasters may convey, there is one thing which seems quite evident. The tendency to work the line without laying past a reserve fund for future repairs is the first, as it is one of the most dangerous, symptoms of bad and reckless management. There is nothing about which Directors, who are often mere puppets in the hands of a few permanent officers, and shareholders (who are always, except in cases of ruin, mere dummies) should more anxiously insist upon, than to obtain at least the pledged word of the responsible parties as to the state of the reserve.

The Liverpool market for cotton, which was very dull in the early part of the week, has yesterday and to-day been much firmer, and any fall in prices has been almost completely recovered. The week's sales amount to 55,350 bales, of which the trade has taken 3,150 bales. The estimated stock is some 665,200

bales, against 323,100 last year.—The Manchester market is also in a more healthy state, and the short-time measure will, doubtless, speedily bring stocks within a moderate compass.

The corn market is quiet after the recent rapid rise, owing, no doubt, to the fact that consumers have now got a fair stock on hand. Holders are, however, firm, and there has been no disposition to give way in prices. Yesterday, both in Liverpool and London, there were more numerous transactions than for some days.

The funds have been quiet, and close a fraction lower than last week. Bank shares are unchanged. The railway market has been more animated, but there has been no general movement, the fluctuations depending entirely upon the supposed position of the lines. There has been a considerable demand for American 5-20 bonds for the continent, but the home market for them has been dull. Colonial securities have been without any material alteration.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week present the following results:

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits	£ 3,921,000	£708,000	£
Private deposits	17,839,000		95,000
Government securities	12,194,000	2,000	
Other securities	20,079,000		474,000
Notes in circulation	23,810,000	93,000	
Gold	16,724,000	346,000	
Reserve	7,913,000	253,000	

These returns are rather favourable.

The following are the Bank of France returns—

	Increase.	Decrease.
The Treasury Balance	Stationary.	
The Current Accounts		5,000,000
The Commercial Bills	Stationary.	
The Cash		17,333,000
The Notes	11,800,000	

There is again a considerable falling off in the cash, and it is probably, according to sound banking rules, time for the Bank of France to make its discount rate more nearly approximate to that of the Bank of England.

Nov. 3, 1856. II.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 10, 1856.

THE business of the week has been very brisk and animated. The country merchants have been present in considerable numbers, and large supplies for lumbering operations, as well as for general business, have been forwarded to the interior. Quite a large business has also been done on Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island accounts. The weather has been remarkably fine, giving unusual facilities for the shipment and transmission of goods. Complaints are very general of insufficient banking accommodation. It is alleged (and we believe with reason), that the facilities afforded are altogether inadequate to the legitimate requirements of the advancing Trade and manufactures of the Province, and that the banking capital of the country is actually less than it was twenty years ago, while the business of the Province (and with it the need of banking facilities) has vastly increased. The arrivals of Shipping have been small. Three vessels with coal and a brigantine with a general cargo from Glasgow—the remainder mostly brigantines and schooners seeking the United States and West India freights. There have been numerous arrivals coast-wise, but of these no account is taken in the ordinary shipping intelligence. The arrivals of agricultural produce by Rail and by River Steamers have been large, and prices of some descriptions are somewhat depressed in consequence. Pork is plentiful, ranging from 7c. to 8c by the carcass. Butter has declined 2c from last week's quotations, under the influence of unusually large supplies.

LEASING.—The week's exports of this staple have again been quite moderate, there have been but four clearances for Great Britain and five for West Indian ports, the remainder going to the United States.

Shipping Pine Boards	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Shingle Laths	1 1/2 to 1 7/8
Shingles	1 1/2 to 3 1/2
Prime Timber per ton	12 1/2 to 15 00
Spice Deals	9 00 to 10 00

FRUIT.—We have declined a little from our last week's quotations, there being comparatively little offering.

Deals to Liverpool	60s. to 62s. 6d. per standard.
" to British Channel	60s. do.
" to Clyde	62s. 6d. do.
" to Dublin	do. do.
Boards to Boston	62s. 6d. do.
" to New York	\$4 25 to \$4 50 M.
" to Havana	60 do.
" to Havana	8 00 do.
Shooks to Havana	23 to 25.
Exchange Bank Rates.—	
61 days' Bills on London	9s. to 10 premium.
New York and Boston right	31 discount.
Hullfax	23 discount.
Montreal	1 to 1 1/2 premium.

FLOUR.—The arrivals during the week have been on a more moderate scale than for some time past. Considerable sales have been effected, and the stock on hand correspondingly reduced. We note an advance to-day of from 15c. to 20c. per barrel on the different grades, and this will probably be maintained. Extra \$9.00 to \$9.25. Strong Superfine \$8.40 to \$8.60. Superfine \$8.20 to \$8.25. Super No. 2 \$8.50 to \$8.70.

Return of Flour and Meal inspected in the Port of St. John for the week ending Nov. 9th, 1856.—

Flour	1,591 barrels
Meal	965 barrels
	2,556
Previous week	5,233

Decrease on the week.....2,607 barrels
GROCERIES, FISH, &c.—The Grocery Market is

well supplied, and a large business has been doing without any material alteration in prices. The receipts of Molasses have been considerable, but sales have also been large, and the stock on hand is not at all excessive. Barbadoes 38c. to 39c. Muscovado 35c. to 37c.

Prices of Fish have not advanced, although a large quantity has been moved off during the last ten days. The market is still well supplied with all the various grades of Herring, except Labrador, of which there is none to be had. The Quoddy River Herring appears to have taken its place.—

Bay Herring, 3s 2 1/2 to 3 7/8; Shelburne Split do., \$4.00 to \$4.25; Quoddy hf-bbl., \$3.00 to \$3.25; Day Col., \$3.50 to \$4.00; Haddock, \$1.40 to \$1.60; Pollock, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

It appears that the St. Stephen's Branch Railway is rapidly advancing to completion, and will be opened for traffic some time during the present Fall. This line intersects the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and will give the enterprising and thriving town of St. Stephen access to the rich lumbering and Agricultural districts of the interior. The Woodstock Branch Railway, which also intersects the N. B. and Canada line, taps the River St. John about 150 miles from its mouth, and will be completed very shortly, thus affording to the vast and fertile country of the upper St. John access to the seaboard the whole year round. When these lines are completed the towns of Woodstock, on the River St. John, and of St. Andrews and St. Stephen, on Passamaquoddy Bay, and the St. Croix, will be brought into direct railway communication with each other, and also with the busy town of Calais, on the American side of the St. Croix River. The trade which will spring out of this connection will doubtless become important, and if St. John is not prepared to lose a considerable portion of business with the upper country, its merchants should lose no time in putting on a good steamer between St. John and St. Andrews, and make proper arrangements for the transmission of freight. At present the travelling by this route is in a most unsatisfactory condition, quite bad enough to deter any one from attempting it a second time.

Prize Fighter in Congress.

Morrissey, the well-known prize fighter and gambler, at the recent elections in the State of New York, was elected as one of the representatives of the city of New York. Of late years Morrissey, though keeper of a gambling house, has been rising in society. He has been, under the guidance and with the assistance of Commodore Vanderbilt, the millionaire, speculating in gold and stocks, has made lots of money, associated by virtue of his wealth with those who would not look at him before, and now goes to Congress as one of the representatives of the largest city on this continent. His physical qualifications for the position are undoubted.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 9, 1856.

THERE is no change of moment in our market since last advices. The arrivals of Breadstuffs have been large, and prices have slightly declined, the receipts of Flour from Canada being 10,012 barrels; from U. S. 227 barrels, Cornmeal 20 barrels; Oatmeal from P. E. I. 101 barrels. Still we think prices of Breadstuffs will undergo no material change this season as stocks are only moderate, and the time has arrived for a brisk demand, and we can safely advise that present rates will be maintained. Cornmeal has advanced and is likely to rule high in view of present importations.

The arrivals of fish for the past week have been considerable—3,263 qtls. Cod, 281 qtls. Seal, 3,093 barrels Herring 191 barrels Mackerel, 26 barrels Salmon, 5,390 boxes smoked Herring, 49 casks Fish Oil. There is an active demand for Codfish, and prices are steady; an advance is looked for in all descriptions of Dry Fish. The West Indian markets so far have been remunerative for this article, and probably they will continue to be so as the exports there from Newfoundland will fall much short of previous years. HERRINGS are dull, but prices unchanged.

MACKEREL have slightly declined for Nos 1 and 2. No. 3, large, are in demand at present quotations for the West India market. Salmon unchanged, and the demand inactive.

FRUIT.—We have to note a large sale to-day by B. Wier & Co. Layer Raisins sold in large quantities at \$2.07 to \$2.25 per box, and \$2.50 per box in small lots. Half-boxes Layers \$1.25 to \$1.30; quarter-boxes do 65c. to 70c. Muscatel in large quantities \$2.00 to \$2.05, small lots \$2.10 to \$2.25 for boxes; half-boxes do. large quantities, \$1. small lots do. \$1.10 to \$1.15; quarter-boxes 55c. to 65c. At this sale some 7,000 boxes of all sizes were disposed of. Olive Oil was sold at \$1.50 per gallon in lots.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes, Turnips, Oats and Barley, are arriving freely. Oats maintain a fair price. We notice a sale by E. D. Tucker & Co. of 5,000 bushels, which realized 46 cents per bushel. Other produce is merely nominal.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Molasses is firm, and is likely to advance in consequence of an export demand for the U. S. Sugars unchanged. Rum, 5 shillings, and will likely rule high for some time.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in good demand, but advices of a serious decline in the New York market will soon materially alter present quotations for all descriptions of Provisions.

MONEY MARKET.—There has been a stringency in the Money Market this week, partly owing to a few small failures which, however, are too insignificant to have the slightest effect on the trade generally. Our Banks for the past four months have been stringent, but it is to be hoped they will manifest a more liberal spirit as the trade is in so healthy a condition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 14, 1886.

Business generally brisk; arrivals of flour moderate; market steady; no material change in prices; strong Supers \$3.40 to \$3.60; Super \$3.10 to \$3.25. Arrivals since the 10th: Sarah Payson, Liverpool; Clyde, Boston; Jas. Primrose, do; New Brunswick, do; Rambler, do; Ella do; J. A. Palmer, Swansea; Two Brothers, Providence; Walter Scott, do; Ellen, New York; Fame, Queenstown; Industry, Portland; Alice T, New Bedford. Departures: New England, Boston; Carrie Melvin, Cape May; Arethusia, Sligo; John Geddie, Liverpool.

New Brunswick Agriculture.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are far better than we are accustomed to consider them. For example, Mr. Mears of Bay Side, produced this autumn at the rate of 120 bushels of corn to the acre, which is equal to the yield of the best soil anywhere. Dr. Rouse at the Rolling Dam has raised at the rate of 80 bushels of corn to the acre. Mr. Moore at Moore's Mills has cultivated a large quantity of cranberries equal to any our informant has ever seen in Massachusetts. Mr. Nutter of the Brookway settlement, produced on 27 square rods of land 12 bushels of corn, 8 bushels of beans, 20 large pumpkins and 12 immense squashes equal in value at a very moderate calculation to \$36. We have yet another item of considerable importance to record. Dr. Rouse has redeemed a few acres of heath land, and cut equal to four tons of hay to the acre from it. This land was considered utterly valueless. The Doctor has thus proved that the heath lands in this country may be vastly improved by cultivation, and we are assured that by proper attention they might be made as valuable as the dyke lands in the eastern part of the Province. There can be no doubt that farming properly pursued pays well, but it requires undivided attention and does not do to be mixed up with lumbering.—*St. Croix Courier.*

St. Stephen Railroad.

The *Colonial Farmer*, Fredericton, says:—"The rails on the St. Stephen Railroad are all laid, and the line will shortly be opened to the public. The Woodstock branch is being rapidly pushed forward, and in a short time Fredericton may say 'good bye' to a large proportion of the up-river trade. So much the better for the up-river people, but so much the worse for us."

Canadian Grain in Buffalo.

The *Buffalo Courier* of a late date says:—"Considerable dissatisfaction has existed for some time past in regard to the discrepancy which occurs in the amount of grain received here from Canada as compared with the quantity invoiced from the shippers there. The following letter, as an exemplification, was handed to us yesterday:—"Yours of the 3rd is received. If we can't get better weight than we have been getting, we must cease shipping. The margin at time we buy would stand the shortages to which we are subject. All the parties that ship give weight, and our agent who ships in barrels, gives good weight we know. His should hold out. Please to see to it if there is not a screw loose somewhere."

The *Courier* recommends as a remedy the appointment at Buffalo of a competent inspector, and the provision by Canadian railways of cars properly secured against shrinkage.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA MEETING.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, held in Toronto, on Tuesday last, the President addressed the shareholders very fully, explaining the details of the report, and was followed by Mr. Cassels, Cashier, who entered at great length into a review of the affairs of the institution. In the course of these explanations it was stated that Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., of London, had consented to take Grand Trunk Postal Bonds, the Grand Trunk mortgage, and the Port Hope mortgage, held by the Bank, at fixed value in part payment of the debt due them by the Bank of Upper Canada. It was also stated the balance due Glynn & Co., would, by this arrangement, be reduced to about \$300,000 for which they held securities over certain lauded estates of the Bank; but, by recent agreement in London, this lien is not to interfere with the immediate realization of the lands so burdened in regard to the largest item in the assets of the Bank, notes and bills discounted. Mr. Cassels stated that of the gross amount of \$2,224,488, it is estimated upwards of \$700,000 would prove bad, and of the remaining one million and a-half of dollars, \$500,000 were current, \$150,000 were past due, and about \$250,000 in suit. In reference to the outstanding circulation, it was stated that \$40,000 consists of old issues, a portion of which is not expected to come in. In regard to the real estate held by the Bank, it was stated as probable that a reduction from the valuation at which it stood in the statement of affairs would have to be made.

The deed of assignment prepared and executed by the Directors, under the seal of the institution, of the whole assets of the Bank for the benefit of all interested, was read to the meeting and created a good deal of discussion.

Assignees named in the deed are Messrs. T. C. Street, Peter Patterson, Robert Cassels, Hugh C. Barwick, and P. Howland. The document gives these assignees the power to dispose of the real estate in any way they may think best for the interest of the shareholders, and to take payment in the bills of the Bank. It also gives them power to accept the bills of the Bank in payment of all debts due the Bank. It provides that half yearly statements of affairs shall be

regularly prepared and submitted to the stockholders, and it was further resolved by the meeting that 20 shareholders, owning 1000 shares, might at any time by requisition to the assignee, have a general meeting of the shareholders or creditors summoned and a statement of affairs submitted to it. The assignees, with exception of Mr. Cassels, are to receive \$1,400 per year for their services. Mr. Cassels is to receive \$10,000 a year for the two years yet unexpired of his original engagement as Cashier of the Bank, and after that the same remuneration as the other assigners.

An amendment was about to be proposed to some details of this document; but the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, who was present on behalf of the Government, stated that if the Deed of Assignment now placed before the meeting was carried into effect, the claim of the Government against the bank for over a million of dollars would be allowed to rank with the claims of the general creditors. That the government would not enforce their preferential right, but accept payment *pari passu* with the other creditors. Mr. Cameron further stated that the deed read to the meeting was the one in view of which the Attorney-General had made that agreement on the part of government, and he could assent to no change being made in it. This agreement, on the part of the government does not, however, extend to the advance made from the public exchequer to the bank immediately prior to the suspension, that advance having been repaid by Provincial debentures. On these explanations the assignment was generally assented to by the meeting. The deed of assignment, we understand, will be registered in a few days.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Banking, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis S., & Co.
Clarson, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gault, Broe & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenfield, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & B.
Munderloh & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George & Co.

THE inactivity noticed in our last report still continues. There are few, if any, buyers in the market, and no increase in the number of orders by mail.

But while this slackness in trade prevails, remittances against previous purchases are very satisfactory. Notes are promptly met as they fall due, and the asking for renewals has become quite exceptional. This is indicative of a much-to-be-desired state of affairs, and as it is the case all through the country to the extreme western limits, it speaks of an improving condition of the producing community at large. At one time Upper Canadian credit did not in many instances stand remarkably high, but the judgment must now be reversed, it appearing that the power and not the will to meet indebtedness was wanting.

With regard to prices, although Cotton in Liverpool has been weak and lower, manufacturers are not disposed to reduce their rates; in fact they say they cannot continue to fill orders, unless they can secure an advance, and talk of working short time in order to force the market up, or at least bring the raw material down by lessening the consumption. It is not probable that goods will advance any for the present.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY continues easy. The official statement given elsewhere of the Legal Tenders in circulation must be taken with a reservation, as no allowance is made for the amount held by the Bank of Montreal not yet put in circulation. What this amount may be we have no means of telling. We would suggest that in future returns, distinction be made, so as to afford the desired information to the public. We would also suggest that the Banks, in their monthly statements, should state separately the amount they hold of specie and of Provincial Notes. Sterling Exchange is without much change. We give as latest quotations 109 to 109½ for Bank 60 day Drafts.

GOLD in New York has from various causes declined heavily, closing yesterday at 148½. The average since last report was 145.

SILVER is in fair supply and demand buying at 3½ and selling at 3¼ per cent. discount.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Fuller, Thos., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Jardine & Ferguson
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laing, M.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Morris, D., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.
Sesmour, C. E.

LOUR.—We have to note less activity in flour than for many weeks past. The wants of buyers have been less pressing, and in anticipation of more liberal receipts, have held off; and holders being for the same reason anxious to sell, prices have somewhat receded. Supers have ranged from \$7 to \$7.20 for the past two days, ruling rate being \$7.10 to \$7.15. The higher grades have continued unchanged; the stock is heavy, and the demand purely retail. There is a fair demand for No. 2 and fine, at current rates; common descriptions, however, continue relatively low, and slow of sale. *Bug-flour* has not been materially affected, and former rates still rule. There is, however, a disposition to hold off, in hopes of rates giving way. Latest sales have been at \$3.80 to \$3.90, only strictly

prime, however, commanding outside rates. Should buyers persistently hold back, some decline must take place.

OATMEAL.—Is in fair supply and, with a restricted demand, prices are in favour of buyers. Latest sales \$4.90 to \$5, some strictly choice bringing \$6.02½.

WHEAT.—Receipts continue light, and, while less active, prices have continued unchanged. Ruling price of car-loads \$1.60, and cargoes \$1.52½. The bulk of receipts are, however, direct to millers.

PEASE.—The activity noted for some time back has, in a measure, abated, owing to the increasing scarcity of Ocean freight, and the enhanced rate of marine insurance. Cargoes of No. 1, which is much above the average, have latterly been placed at 95c. per bbl.; but the extreme for common and average samples towards the close was 90c. to 92½c.

BARLEY.—There is little doing on the spot, and rates are mostly nominal; but there is considerable being purchased in the interior, on exporter's account, there being a wide range in price, according to sample.

OTS.—Shipments have been made to a moderate extent, cargoes being made up of receipts direct to shippers.

PORK.—Several parcels of Mess arriving on a dull and declining market have further depressed prices, and holders are not disposed to refuse any reasonable offer, as the tendency is towards a lower range of prices as soon as packing in the West commences. *Lard* is rather more plentiful, and, with a very trifling demand, prices are lower. *Hams* are beginning to come forward, and are selling by retail at 14c. to 15c. These prices can hardly be expected to stand when the receipts become more liberal.

BETTER.—For some time past, each successive steamer from Britain has brought news more discouraging than the last; and our market has consequently become more depressed than ever. In hopes of making a clearance before the close of navigation, some heavy holders tried to force sales at a considerable reduction from late asking rates, but succeeded only in selling, to a very limited extent, within the range of 12 to 14 cents. The market is fairly broken down; and, after the losses shippers have had through the previous part of the season in exporting medium and ordinary grades—a good deal of which still remains unsold and unsaleable in Britain—it seems probable that it will require a very low range of prices, indeed, to move into consumption the enormous stocks of poor qualities which oppress the markets both here and in the West, as well as in the States. There is a moderate demand for strictly choice dairy; but there is so small a per centage which will bear examination, or that approaches that grade, that any quotation for such must be considered as almost nominal.

ASHES.—Pots, for some time, have been quite unsaleable, no orders being in hand, and no freight offering to Britain. Receivers, although offering each day at lower prices, were unable to get a bid until, within the last day or two, some speculators entered the markets, and stopped the decline, several parcels changing hands at from \$5.80 to \$5.90, which may now be considered ruling rates. *Pearls* have gradually advanced; and, with small arrivals, are firm at quotations.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Inglis, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland

WE have to note somewhat more activity during the past week. There have been a number of buyers in the market and orders for heavy goods have been taken freely in order to secure shipment before the close of navigation. Prices are in the main unchanged and the supply of most kinds of goods is expected to be about equal to the wants of the trade.

PIG-IRON.—Prices are firm with, if anything, an upward tendency. Gartsberrie is held at \$31, at which price sales have been effected, and No. 1 Eglinton at \$29. Sales of No. 1 Summerlee in lots of 20 tons are reported at \$28.50 cash and \$30 six months.

BAR IRON.—Is without change, with sales to a fair extent at quotations.

ROLLER PLATES.—Heavy sizes are scarce and asked for, but there is an abundant stock of light sizes for which the inquiry is only moderate.

CANADA PLATES.—The market is well supplied and there is no especial demand.

CUT NAILS.—The demand continues equal to the capacity of manufacturers to fill orders, and has been more active during the week in consequence of the anticipated early close of navigation.

TIN PLATES.—The supply, which had run down somewhat, has been increased by the arrival of the *Nova Scotian*, and sellers are scarcely so firm in their demands.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.
Brown & Childs.

Linton & Cooper.
Popham, James & Co.
Smith & Cochrane.

BUSINESS this week has fallen off considerably, owing principally to the lateness of the season, the sales up to this time having been very heavy. The stocks in the country have not been reduced very rapidly, the past fine weather having a tendency to put off till later the sales of course qualities. Prices remain unchanged.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various names and their respective meeting dates.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their appointed assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists names and their discharge application details.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 10th Oct., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Lists import goods and their values for 1865 and 1866.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Average Prices on, Friday Nov. 9, Satur. 10, Monday 11, Tues. 12, Wednes. 13, Thurs. 14, Highest price in 1866, Average for week, Comparison week 1865. Lists grain prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists various commodities and their current market prices.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Fitzpatrick & Moore. Fountner Julia. France, J. C. & Co. Gilberie, Moffatt & Co. Gear, Henry J. Hut, J. H. & Co. Jeffrey, Brothers & Co. Kincaid & Kinloch. Leeming, Thomas & Co. Maitland, E., Tylee & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kinross & Co. Nislin, William, & Co. Noss, James S., & Co. Chapman H., & Co. Phelan, Joseph. Reut, R. H. & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Robertson & Beattie. Robertson, David. South, Hamilton & Co. Saunders, J. & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Sinclair Jack & Co. Tiffin, J. S., & Sons. Thompson, Murray & Co. Toronto, D. & Co. Uehring, Alex., & Co. West, Brox. Winn & H. Hand. Witters, Joy & Co. Winning, Hill & Ware.

BUSINESS this week has been tolerably active, and jobbers are doing a fair, regular trade. We give below auction sales since our last issue, and would also call attention to sales to take place during next week, viz., for account of

- E. Maitland, Tylee & Co., 21st inst. D Torrance & Co., 22nd " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., 23rd "

In Sugars, considerable demand exists for refined at full prices. Large sales reported. Sales of Grocery Sugars have been confined to the trade, and will amount during the week to some 500 hds, principally fair to bright Cuba and Barbadoes, at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4.

The stocks of sugar are getting very much lighter, and although the market is still dull, an advance in price may reasonably be expected soon.

In Molasses, transactions are mainly confined to jobbing lots. We hear of one sale of a cargo of British Island on private terms. Between 400 and 500 puns have been shipped by importers to New York, the present prices at that point giving a nett profit over prices here of 4 to 5c per gal.

In Teas we have to report 400 h/cheests Japan at 50 to 52c, and some 50 chest lots at 51 to 57c; 200 chests Twankay, 31 to 33c. Sales of Young Hyson from 45 to 55c.

COFFEE—Confined to jobbing sales at quoted prices. SALT—Liverpool fine, 82c to 85c, do coarse, 90 to 92c. The stock of fine salt is large, and sales are not realizing cost. The stock of coarse salt is very light, not exceeding 6,000 sacks in first hands, yet buyers are holding off, though the supply is greatly under the wants of the market, and the price most probably will advance.

Trade Sale of Teas, at the Stores of Messrs. 1 Buchanan & Co., Saturday, Nov. 10. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

IMPERIAL—23 half chests Imperials 34c. HYSON TWANKAY—30 hf chsts Hyson Twankay 37c, 10 do new Seasons 32c; 10 Moyone 33c; 10 do Ping Suey 32c.

TWANKAY—22 hf chsts superfine Moyone 33c. JAPANESE—67 hf chsts Uncoloured Japans 54c; 10 do Japan Oolong 57c, 10 do 59c; 75 do 43c; 1 do fine 55c, 13 do 51c; 20 do Oolong fine; 25 do 25c; 20 do superfine do 60c; 18 bxs Curious do 60c; 45 hf chests Japan do 60c; 163 do 48c.

HYSONS—46 hf chests finest Moyones 35c. YOUNG HYSON—25 hf chests fine Ping Suey 44c; 10 do 41c; 10 do 48c; 10 do 48c; 25 do 57c; 31 do Moyone 56c; 30 do extra fine 46c; 10 do Japan 54c; 10 do Moyone 87c; 40 do 81c; 10 do 3c.

CONGOU—10 hf chests superfine 60c. 10 do extra fine Oopack 39c; 10 do Ming-Chow 45c; 10 do 49c. After which the following groceries were sold.—120 doz bath bricks 18 1/2; 2 cks alum 11 1/2; 25 do sal soda 2 1/2; 25 kgs carbadoe 50; 44 do 50; 25 bxs burnt raisins 7 9d; 75 do 7s 6d; 20 do 7s; lot do 8s; 20 hf do 55 1/2; 20 qr bxs Laver raisins 3s; 20 bxs currants, 1850, 6c; 10 hds Hennessy's brandy 9s 3d; 70 cs do 8 1/2; 2 hds Dumeco's sherry 8s 9d; 2 do Graham's 2 grape port 5s 3d; 2 do 3 grape do 7s 9d; 2 puns Demerara rum 6s 5d; 7 hds DeKuyper's gin 6s 10d; 5 do 6s 9d; 25 do DeKuyper's gin, green cs 5s 2 1/2; 5 brix ye whiskey 4s; 10 cs Booth's old Tom 5s; 5 brix U.C. rdo 5s; 2 cs English cheese 2s.

Sale of Split and Round Herrings, Oil, &c., on the wharf, for account of Messrs. James Lord & Co. J.G. Shipway, Auctioneer.—50 brix split herrings 52; 50 hf do prime 52 1/2; 25 do in lots, 52; 25 do No. 1 split 52 1/2; 114 do in one lot, 52; 60 brix prime split herrings do 52; 50 do Labrador do 50; 50 do Labrador do 50; 45 do 52; 50 do in lots of 50; 33; 150 or balance do in one lot, 52; 25 barrels gibbed herrings 52; 25 do split do 53; 16 do 53; 60 brix old fish 51; 25 brix green cod fish 55; 1 do 54; 75 qtls dry cod liph 54; 352 brix Nld cod oil, in lots of 10, 77c; 9 cks do each 8 gals, 77c; 1 hhd do 77c; 3 3 puns do each 100 gals, 6 puns pale seal oil 76c; And afterwards for other account:—25 brix round herrings 52; 25 do gibbed do 51; 25 do Labrador do split 52; 25 do 52; 50 hf brix do 52; 50 do round herrings 51; 25 brix do 52; 115 do herrings, old split, 53; 30 do balance do 53; 30 do dry do 52; 60 do mxd herrings 51; 4 lhd cod oil 74c; 2 barrels whole oil 41c; 2 do dog oil 63c; 2 cks do 63c; 10 puns do 60c; 5 brix straw seal oil 70c; 8 do tinged do 73c.

Sale of Herrings, Molasses, &c., for account of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons, by J. G. Shipway.—25 brix herrings 52; 32 do 52; 25 hf do 51; 125 do 51, 65; 55 do 51; 17 do 52; 67 brix hake 53; 17 hf do mackerel 52; 10 do codfish 52; 74 do haddock 52; 100 do 52; 7 do trout 54; 10 qtls dry codfish 54; 49 do ling 52; 20 do 52; 40 kitta mackerel 51.50; 40 do 51.10; 43 half brix cranberries 52; 4 brix do 54; 5 do oysters 1.75; 6 do cod oil 76c; 10 do porpoise do 76c; 9 puns seals do 75c; 3 tes molasses 33c; 6 puns do 31c; 37 do 31c; 5 do 32c; 2 do nu-covada 33c.

Trade Sale of Wines, &c., at the Stores of J. Fournier, Esq., Monday, Nov. 12, 1866. J. Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.—10 boxes castile soap 10c; 10 do 10c; 5 bags Italy rice 19c; 2 do walnut 5c; 16 do 4c; 10 boxes French sp erm candles 23c; 10 cases oilres 2.25; 10 cs green

peas 33c; 10 cs 30c; 5 do French pickles 16s 3d; 5 do lbs, 3 tomato ketchup 13s; 5 do French capers 10s; 10 do vinegars 10s; 20 do 9s 9d; 30 do 9s 6d; 240 do 9s 6d; 20 do Mirra brandy \$3.75; 25 do \$2; 25 do \$2; 1 hhd sugar 8s 6d; 1 do 8s 5d; 10 do 8s 3d; 4 oct do 9s 6d; 10 do dark 8s 2d; 10 do six years 10s 8d; 4 quarter cks 6 years 8s 1d; 10 do \$7.25; 6 cs hf bottles, 8s 25; 45 do \$8 00; 30 do \$7.50; 60 do \$7.25; 70 do \$7.00; 20 cases Coran's do 50; 20 do 50; 200 do 50; 4 oct do 50; 6 do port wine \$4.75; 25 do \$4 50; 5 qr casks Farragona port 61c; 5 do 63c; 8 do 6c; 5 hlds do 60c; 10 ca cs sherry 55; 180 do 52; 55 do 50; 2 oct do 10s 3d; 10 do 10s; 2 qr cks do 6s 10d; 2 do 6s 6d; 5 do 6s 3d; 2 octaves sherry 5s 6d; 14 do 5s 3d; 2000 capsules 25 25; 1000 do 55; 25 barrels rye whiskey 75c; 5 cases P W sauce 10s; 11 hf chsts Japan tea 47c; 20 catties tobacco 37c; 10 brix cut do 10c; 15 do 10; 20 do 10c; 50 cs olive oil, qtrs, 57; 25 do pts 57; 35 do Anchor brand gin 15; 100 do 15s 3d; 5 hlds do 6s 11d; 10 cs green seal champagne 10s; 15 do 10s; 5 do red 10; 10 do Moselle do 5.0; 10 do yellow seal 55

Auction sale of Fish, Oils, Molasses, &c., at Island Wharf, ex "Marie Victoria," 14 days morning, Nov. 15, 1866, for account of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons J. G. Shipway, auctioneers:—

55 boxes Digby herring 81.15; 10 brix herrings 4.75; 90 brix do 54; 55 brix do 54; 23 brix round do 2.25; 115 brix do 4.25; 67 brix do 54; 2 brix trout 12 50; 2 brix do 6.25; 12 brix cod oil 75c; 9 brix seal oil 70c; 21 casks cod oil 75c; 49 do do 73c; 8 do porpoise oil 65c; 8 do do; oil 65; 30 brix cod oil 73c; 21 brix dog oil 65c; 100 kits mackerel 7s; 175 do do 8s 6d; 79 do do 8s; 69 do do 6s 3d; 65 do do 6s; 63 do do 6s 9d; 190 kits herring 57c; 15 do eels 30c; 12 do trout 10s; 5 half brix trout 25; 3 brix herrings 52; 5 half brix do 51; 10 brix oysters 52; 25 do do 51; 55 do do 1.5; lot puns whole oil 50c; 1 cask blubber oil 25c; 1 keg do 50c; 2 puns molasses 31c; 2 puns clayed 32c; 3 do do 32c.

Auction sale of Fish, Oils, &c., for account James Lord & Co., ex ship "Coalition," on 14 days, Nov. 15. J. G. Shipway, auctioneers:—

4 brix N.S. salmon 57; 345 brix Labrador herrings, Lord's brand, 4 50; 100 do 4.25; 400 do 54; 410 half brix do 52; 70 brix split herrings 53; 25 do 3.50; 19 brix do 3.25; 60 half brix do 1.50; 20 brix old do 2.75; 40 do 24; 180 do 2.5; 50 brix round do 51; 20 dunstals dry codfish 54; 20 do 4 75. Also for account of Messrs. Mitchell, Kinross & Co.:—67 brix pickled codfish 54; 130 qtls large dry table-codfish 55; 90 do 55. Also for other account:—100 bags Liverpool fine stored salt 75c; 44 qtls dry table-codfish 54.50; 10 half-brix lake trout 23; 20 brix Labrador round herrings 52; 10 brix U.C. trout 10.75.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- Brown & Childs. Seymour, C. E. Dorrall J. & Co. Seymour, M. H. Hua & Richardson. Shaw F. & Brox.

WE have no particular change to note in the business of the past week, which has been to a fair extent, sales having been fully equal to receipts.

SPANISH SOLE.—With improved receipts and a light demand, prices are less firm, and late quotations could not be obtained for large lots.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Arrives slowly, with sales of small lots of good limed at 26c.

HARNES.—Is without any particular demand, and quotations are not very fairly maintained.

WAXED UPPER.—Has been in fair demand, and although receipts have improved, prices have been pretty well sustained for light stock. Heavy has a downward tendency, and quoted prices could hardly be obtained for large parcels.

GRAINED UPPER.—Without demand and prices nominal.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—The market being bare of choice stock, inferior grades are more in demand at improving rates.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are asked for to a moderate extent, with no overstock in market.

CALF SKINS.—France's alone are in request, other descriptions continuing dull.

SPLITS.—All desirable stock is in demand at previous rates.

SHEEP SKINS.—Are still wanted, the inquiry for colored Linings is improving.

HIDES.—Are unchanged. The stock in the United States being reported shut, there is no present prospect of an improved supply here.

WOOL.—Clothing Wool is scarce, the stock offering consisting chiefly of pulled.

COALS.—Are sold wholesale per ton of 2240 lbs., ex vessel or yard, in retail, per chaldron of 30 bushels, or per ton of 2000 lbs. Parties who receive from vessels can generally buy 50c cheaper than from the yards. Best Newcastle Grate and Smith's Coals are scarce, but of all other kinds there is a plentiful supply. The following are the quotations for different qualities:—

Anthracite (American), \$7.50 to \$8.00; do (Welsh), 7.00 to 7.50; Newcastle Grate, 7.00 to 7.50; Lancashire do, 6.00 to 6.50; Sydney do, 6.00 to 6.50; Newcastle (Smith's), 6.75 to 7.00; Screenings and Inferior (Smith's), 4.00 to 6.00; Scotch Steam, 5.00 to 6.25; Liverpool do, 4.25 to 6.00; Victoria & Sydney, 4.00 to 6.00; Glace Bay, 3.50 to 4.00.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

(Including the Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.) RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Nov. 10, 1866:— Passengers..... \$58,307 Express Freight, Mails and Sundries 5,100 Freight and Live Stock..... 92,659 Total..... \$155,490 Corresponding Week, 1865..... 160,637 Increase..... \$ 5,429

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending Nov. 9, 1866. Passengers..... \$27,628 39 Freight and Live Stock..... \$42,622 47 Mails and Sundries..... \$ 2,999 83 Total..... \$73,000 69 Corresponding Week of last year..... \$82,648 62 Decrease..... \$ 9,647 93

Northern Railway of Canada.

The traffic receipts of this railway for the week ending 3rd November, 1866, were \$16,424.45, an increase of \$2,681, as compared with the corresponding week of 1865.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, Banque du Peuple, Moisson Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, Gore Bank, Western Townships Bank, Mechanics Bank, Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Richelieu Navigation Co., City Passenger R. Co., Government Debentures, Montreal Harbour Bonds, Montreal Corporation Bonds. Includes closing prices and last week's prices.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL. Table with columns: For the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866; From the 1st January to Nov. 14, 1866; To corresponding period 1865. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Hay, Rye, Corn Meal, Ash, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tallow, High Wines & Whiskey.

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR, 1866.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES. THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:— No. 1 Usual Assortment..... \$8 50 No. 2 Assorted..... 6 50 Good Fall and Summer..... 5 50 Orders promptly executed GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

JOHN B. GOODE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-17

SULLIVAN & MOSS'S COMMERCIAL LAW FOR UPPER CANADA. W. H. CHEWETT & CO., Toronto. DAWSON BROS., Montreal. Price:—TWO DOLLARS. November 9th, 1866. 343

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Dent, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandles,
 Wollé's Schiedam Schnapps.
 1-ly

BANK OF MONTREAL.
 NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend
 of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock
 of this Institution has been declared for the current
 half-year, and that the same will be payable at its
 Banking House, in this City, on and after SATUR-
 DAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to
 the 30th of November, both days inclusive
 By order of the Board.
 E. H. KING,
 General Manager.
 Montreal, 26th Oct., 1866. 42-5

THE "MORNING NEWS,"
 A FIRST-CLASS
 POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL
 NEWSPAPER,
 Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John,
 New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the
 following cash terms.—
 Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50
 Weekly Edition, " " " " " 1 00
 The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence,
 foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader
 an invaluable source of information.
 The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in
 New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to
 Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an
 excellent medium of advertising, by means of which,
 to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be
 regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the
 Maritime Provinces, may be secured.
 TERMS MODERATE.
 WILLIS & DAVIS,
 Proprietors.
 33-6m.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER,
 COMMISSION FLOUR DEALERS,
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.
 REFERENCES:—The Bank of New Brunswick St.
 John; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal;
 Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Bankers, New York.
 St. John Sept., 1866. 32-37

JAMES & WILLIAM PITTS,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AUCTIONEERS,
 SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS.
 Agents for the sale of New Ships, &c., &c.
 Liberal advancements made on consignments.
 No. 261 WATER STREET,
 St. John's Newfoundland.
 43-5

CAMERON & ROSS,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would
 announce to Country Merchants and Traders general-
 ly, 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, purchas-
 ing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General
 Merchandise
 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.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

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 ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.
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 same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.
 WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
 Editor and Proprietor.

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-3m

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**
THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
 TURDAY evening, 17th instant.
 JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 17th Nov. 17-6m

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

JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marné,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
 420 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 40-3m

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

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
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 WM. 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.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALÉ.
 St. Paul Street 266, 268,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
 WHOLESALÉ DRY GOODS,
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal, Aug., 1866. 5-ly

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY-GOODS,
 1-ly No. 377 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
 IMPORTERS OF
 Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
 and Mediterranean Produce.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
 Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
 62-ly

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
 MERCHANTS,
 1-ly MONTREAL.

BENNER & BOOKER,
 BEG leave to advertise that they have
 entered into a special arrangement for the pur-
 pose of holding PERIODICAL AUCTION SALES,
 in the city of Hamilton, of MERCHANDIZE to the
 TRADE on alternate THURSDAYS, commencing on
 THURSDAY, 18th instant.
 Consignments solicited. Prompt returns.
 N. B.—This arrangement is not intended to affect
 the businesses now and heretofore carried on by them
 individually.
 RICHARD BENNER. ALFRED BOOKER,
 Auctioneer.
 Sale Rooms,
 Royal Hotel Buildings, James Street,
 Hamilton, October 1, 1866. 33-8

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
IMPORTER OF IRON
AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
 No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicho-
 las Streets, Montreal.
 1-ly

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

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.
A LARGE supply always on hand received
 direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.
 CHAS. D. PROCTOR. 34-ly
 Montreal, Sept., 1866.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
 F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
 Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds
 of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 26 Victoria
 Square, Montreal. 31-6m

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL. 7-ly

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 AND
 PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
 and Produce generally.
 Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 5-ly

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
 AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
 AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 339 and 321 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 478 St. Paul and
 327 Commissioners streets. 44-14

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
 REFINERS, Montreal.
 20th March, 1866. 10-1y.

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

A MES, MILLARD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted
stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give
satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866 2-1y

C. DORWIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-1y 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

FRANCIS FRASER,

HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St
Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,
489 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL 51-1y

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common
street. 8-1y

CUVILLIER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No 13 St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL. 5-1y

JAMES ROBERTSON,

125, 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

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
2-1y 291 St. Paul, cor St. Peter et., Montreal.

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
50-1y No. 13, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MATHESON & SON,

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers.
OFFER FOR SALE
Soaps—Common Crown, Liverpool Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Emulsive, White
and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
mantine
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
43-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

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 pro-
duce consigned to them for sale, through their friend-
and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
of Montreal.
The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had
their best attention. 49-1y

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 50-1y

MARTIN & FERGUSON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c
Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
32-1y

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
201 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
18 ST. JOHN STREET.
MONTREAL. 28-

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
10, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-1y

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and
Provisions.
Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of
Lading. 2-1y

QUEBEC.

HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

JOHN BOUND & SON,

TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
ported of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
field, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Cornices. 32-3mos

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
18 Lemoinc Street. 31-1y

REMOVAL.

ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE
CLOTHIER and IMPORTER, has Removed to
No. 10 St. Joseph Street, four doors from McGill
Street. 31-1y

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

466 & 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, con-
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
returns made at the earliest moment.

It long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
will be given. 1-1y

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-
sion. Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
kept partly in sterling money), Railways, Steam-
boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
Telegraphing, 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 Actual Business Department is furnished with a
Bank, 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.

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For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
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MUSGROVE & WRIGHT

At Toronto or Hamilton.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA
BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

Having large experience in buying for the Canadian
market, they invite 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. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.
" Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42-1y.

JAMES M. LAWTON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.

HAYANA, CUBA.

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

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