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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

No. 37.

ANGUS, LOGAN & 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.

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.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

GREENE & 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 IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Beccollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 8-6m

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Oils, Paints, &c., 83, 23 & 25 Beccollet st., Montreal.
1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
491 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed De-
Prints, Laines,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poptine, 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,
16 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
1-ly MONTREAL.

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
49 hds } Choice Retailing Molasses.
110 tierces }
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1000 hlds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

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

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

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly 3

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHERS,
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)

OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS,
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 Tin,
Terne Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.
5-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,
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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. BUCHANAN.
 Liberal advances made on Consignments
 July 26. 28-3m

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK
 No. 63 St Peter Street
 Montreal, Sept. 17, 1893. 1-1y

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS
 The SUBSCRIBERS are now landing ex Brig-
 "Thomas Young" and "Arthur" from Barbadoes
 direct, and "Marie" from Halifax

Hhds
 Tierces
 Barrels } **CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.**
 Puncheons Choice Ma-corado MOLASSES
 -ALSO-

To Arrive shortly, 999 Prime AFRICAN KIPS
 direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax
 For Sale by
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO
 June 26, 1893. 1-1y

HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Importer and Dealer in best, General Groceries-
 Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dundas's
 Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 47 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 4-1y

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
 (Late with W. & R. Muir.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
 Opposite Messrs Wm Stephenson & Co 9-6m

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
 IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATE, &c. WINDOW
 GLASS, PAINTS & OILS. Agents, Victoria Road
 Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
 to Caverhill's Building, 61 St Peter Street, Mon-real.
 2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.

7 Custom-House Square. 5-1y
JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS.
 HALIFAX, N. S.

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto
ALEXANDER JAMES. **JAMES G. FOSTER.**
 July 13, 1893. 6m-25

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1838.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank
 Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securi-
 ties.
 Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 1-1y \$2, \$4 & \$6, 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 Boy's STEEL BRIM RESORTIE 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, 41 St.
 Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-1y

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
 porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 6-1y

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

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

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-1y 34 RENAUD BUILDING, Oudling Street

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 22-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 (Late Gilmour, White & Co.)
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-1y

ÆTNA 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. 28-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st 1-1y

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-1y
ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 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 in
 stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS,
 KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.
 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Solo and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
HUA & RICHARDSON,
 1-1y St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and General Agents,
 48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-1y

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-
 cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No
 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-1y

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

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
 Office 616 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, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
 41 AND 45 St. Peter Street, AND 1 & 3 RUELLE
 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, Etolles,
 Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
 which they offer at lowest prices. 33-ly

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice
 that we have entered into Partnership under
 the style and firm of **EVANS MERCER & CO.** as
 Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Messrs. Jamplough
 & Campbell having retired from the Drug Business in
 our favour.

H. SUGDEN EVANS.
NATHAN MERCER.

APOTHECARIES' HALL
 265 Notre Dame Street,
 Montreal, 2nd July 1866. } 4-35

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

OIL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.

1-ly

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.

408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.
 New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-1y.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

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

AND
GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-ly

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

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 W EEDS.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CEERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-ly

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well 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-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
 AND

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
 1-ly

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-1f

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets,
 Montreal.
WM. KINLOCH. **W. B. LINDSAY.**
 8-ly

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, Rbopce, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary'e.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
 and vice-versa.

On opening of navigation, the following first class
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CRISHOLM.
OSPREY....." PATTERSON.
AMERICA....." MOORE.
WHITBY....." 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
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
 12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 403 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 91 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

THOS. FULLER & CO.,

AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
 403 Commissioners Street — 483 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 399 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
 also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866. 1-ly

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISS-
ION MERCHANTS,
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 53 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

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

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

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
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 263 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURBIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
 Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes,
 Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,
 Gas Tubes, Water Lime,
 Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,
 Fire Bricks, Faving Tiles,
 Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
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Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-ly

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES TO ORDER, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
 507 St. Paul Street,
 Agent for Lym Tannery, 46-1,

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

FALL CIRCULAR,

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27th AUGUST.

CAVENDISH'S BUILDINGS,
59 St. Peter St., Montreal.
1-ly

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Anderson, Esq., chairman. (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman. (ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) 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 \$900,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

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

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

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TEAS AND TOBACCO S,
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LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

1-ly EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1865.

1-7

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.
GENTLEMEN,—The altered state of reciprocal trade with the United States will probably cause you to direct more of your attention than heretofore to this market, as an outlet for your Produce.

Without desiring to intrude upon any established arrangements you may have with correspondents here, yet inasmuch as you may be seeking new correspondents, we beg to bring our name before you, and to express our willingness to undertake the sale of any description of Produce which you may be desirous of sending to this market.

Having been in the business as Brokers and Commission Merchants, since 1845, we can offer every advantage as well as every guarantee which experience gives. References can be furnished if required; and we shall be happy to correspond with parties disposed to favor us with their consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, and articles of Produce, and Provisions generally.

We can offer advantages for the sale of Produce through our friends in Britain.

We are, respectfully yours,
TAYLOR BROS.,
18 St. Sacrament Street.
N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities. T. B.

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.

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of certain statements which have been made in the newspapers and also circulated in the city, we think it right to state that Mr. William B. Cordier has had no connection of any kind whatever with the *Trade Review* since December 6th, 1865, at which time he disposed of his entire interest therein to Mr. E. Wiman.

On the 17th of February last the present proprietors purchased from Mr. Wiman, who retains an interest in and editorial connection with the *Trade Review*.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

SOME very curious proceedings in connection with this project have recently taken place. Most people will be surprised to learn that the ceremony of "turning the first sod" of the canal, was performed about two weeks ago. Mr. F. C. Capreol, who seems to be troubled with "canal on the brain," to use a common phrase illustrative of the energy and determination with which he advocates this work, was the chief spirit at the commencement of the canal, and there was the customary silver spade, fancy wheelbarrow, cold duck and champagne. The "first sod" was turned on an acre of ground given in a present to the Company, and to fully comprehend the true significance of the ceremony performed, it is necessary to say that the acre is all the real estate the present Company owns, or is ever likely to own; that not a shilling of stock has been sold; that the Engineer refuses to give up the plans until he is paid, and that the Treasurer has not a *sov* in his keeping! If champagne was ever necessary at the opening of a public work, it was certainly on an occasion like this, when President and Directors had little else to brighten their hopes with. In fact, this opening is not a *bona fide* one, but was evidently undertaken to preserve the charter, which would have lapsed, if no appearance of a formal opening had been made. Whether the ceremony would be considered an actual commencement of the work if the matter were tested in a Court of Law, is extremely questionable.

In consequence of the strange proceedings of the majority of the Directors, we notice that four of the most influential of them have withdrawn. The names of these are:—The Hon. Wm. McMaster, Hon. John McMurrich, H. M. Smith and T. D. McConkey, Esqs., M.P.P's. They take exception to the appointment of two additional Directors by the five other Directors, who constituted the majority, to the proceedings about commencing the work, to the advertising for tenders,

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

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MOCK'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

and, above all, to the voting to F. C. Capreol of \$50,000 of securities for his past labours and expenditures! Not a cent of stock having yet been sold, the retiring Directors call the actions of the others "bogus," and refuse any longer to be parties thereto. We incline to the belief that the public will agree with them, and be apt to look on the actions of Mr. Capreol and his backers as a solemn farce—if not something worse. In fact, the way in which this canal is at present being gone about, is calculated to do it serious harm. There can be little doubt that a canal to connect Lake Ontario with the waters of the Georgian Bay, would be exceedingly useful. If by private enterprise the work was entered upon, it would deserve every encouragement from the public, for it would be a public benefit. But any person possessed of common sense can perceive that an undertaking of such magnitude cannot go on without Government aid, and that aid is not at all likely to be given at the present time. Under these circumstances, Mr. McMaster and his friends were wise in no longer giving the sanction of their names to the strange proceedings which have taken place, and have acted discreetly in disclaiming all connection with proceedings to which such a word as "bogus" could with any propriety be applied.

ABSCONDED.

AN excitement of the past week in Montreal has been the absconding of Mr. William B. Cordier. He had borne a good character in the city, and was carrying on a large and, it was believed, profitable business, in publishing in Canada, and the sale of printing paper and stereotyped plates in the United States. But for some time previous to his absconding he appears to have played the "confidence" game, and it is believed he has carried with him money to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. His operation was drawing drafts against bills of lading of printing paper, &c., getting them discounted, and subsequently, by some jugglery, obtaining possession of the bills of lading. He also borrowed money largely on his personal security, and had an extensive credit at the paper manufacturers and publishing houses in this city, as well as with brokers and banks. He was a young man of undoubted energy and enterprise. He was connected with the *Trade Review* at its initiation, but, we believe, the idea of the project was his partner's, as was also (we may say now that Mr. Wiman is in New York) the very efficient editorial control of the paper. He subsequently started the *Saturday Reader*, a weekly literary paper with which he remained connected until he went away. He also started another weekly paper called the *Intercolonial Journal of Commerce*, of which only two or three numbers have appeared. He had no capital, and the fact of his having traded so largely is a proof of the confidence his manner inspired. People, indeed, wonder how a young man with no capital came to let in hard business men so much—in so very short a time. Notwithstanding the apparent success of the "confidence" operations, this really melancholy case conveys a lesson to our young business men of carefulness not to depart in the slightest manner from the paths of honesty, the basis of all credit and success in the ultimate resort being as Lord Overstone testified before Sir Robert Peel's Committee—personal character,

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

(No. 3)

THE settlement of our Government lands progresses steadily. Not so fast, probably, as is desirable; but still considerable progress is made annually. During 1865, 21,488,312 acres of Upper Canada lands passed from the hands of Government into those of private individuals, and 19,089,355 of those of Lower Canada. Over 50,000,000 acres are now surveyed. Most of the lands taken up were bought, but some settlers received their farms for nothing. It is questionable if it would not be for the interests of Canada if "free grants" of all our wild lands were offered to actual settlers. It would cause our population to increase far more rapidly, and one industrious family is of far more value to the country than the pauper sum received from the lands. This policy has long been talked of; when will some Minister have the courage to adopt it?

DOES CANADA DO ITS DUTY

to the insane? We believe we have kept pace with other Christian countries in this respect. We have five Asylums and a branch one in operation. Toronto Asylum, including a branch, received from Government last year \$62,890; Malden Asylum, \$23,241; Orillia Asylum, \$16,839; St. John's Asylum, \$15,728; and Beauport Asylum, at Quebec, \$80,570. They each receive a small amount of revenue from patients and other sources, but it is very trifling. The Quebec Asylum is a private one, under contract to keep patients at 13s 8d per week. The following are the statistics of the Asylums for last year:—

No. of Lunatics 1st Jan., 1865	1,456
Admitted since	264
Discharged	156
Remaining at 31st Dec.	1,454
No. of Lunatics treated	1,420
Cost to Government	\$302,234 84
Cost of each per diem	38s
Average yearly cost of each	140 56

Notwithstanding the size of these asylums, it is unfortunately the case that there are more of this class of unfortunates than can be accommodated. All of the institutions are full—in some cases crowded—and many applicants have to be turned away and refused admission. Not a few cases of real hardship have occurred in consequence of this and the time is approaching when the Government must take up the question, and provide more accommodation. The subject has several times been pressed upon their attention, but nothing has been done as yet.

THE SICK AND AFFLICTED

also share the consideration of the Government and the people. It is creditable to us, as a people, that we have thirty hospitals and asylums. Of these, Lower Canada has 20, and Upper Canada 10. Their names, location, and amount of Government grant are as follow:—

QUEBEC.

Asylum of the Good Shepherd, for the reformation of repentant females, \$649; St. Bridget's Asylum for the aged and for orphans, \$320; Charitable Society of R. C. Ladies, for care of orphans, \$480; Protestant Male Orphan Asylum, \$320; Church of England Female Orphan Asylum, \$320; Finlay Asylum, Church of England, home for aged and helpless poor, \$20; Ladies' Protestant Home, for unprotected women and children, \$320; Canada Military Asylum, for soldiers' widows and orphans, \$160.

MONTRÉAL.

Aile de la Providence, for the care of aged women and out-door poor, \$2,510; Asylum of St. Vincent, education of children, \$750, Bonaventure Street Asylum education of children with the object of enabling mothers to gain a living more easily, \$430; Nazareth Asylum for orphans and the blind, \$400; Charitable Society of Ladies for R. C. Orphans, \$320; St. Patrick's Asylum for Irish orphans, \$640; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$430; House of Refuge for train children and receive destitute females, \$800; Magdalen Asylum, Bon Pasteur, for penitent females, \$320; Home School of Industry, for training young girls for service, \$320; Deaf and Dumb Institution for Males, \$160; Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Girls, \$1,320.

KINGSTON.

Asylum for relief of the indigent sick—House of Industry, \$2,400; Protestant Orphan's Home, \$640.

TORONTO.

House of Providence, \$320; Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, \$640; Girls' Home, and Public Nursery for Children, \$320; House of Industry for re-

lief of indigent poor, \$2,400; R. C. Orphan's Asylum, \$640; Magdalen Asylum, \$480.

HAMILTON.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, \$1,000; Protestant Orphan's Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$640; R. C. Orphan Asylum, \$640.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT

of the grants to these charities, although the sum given to each is small, runs up to \$21,570. Of course, this sum does not nearly meet their annual expenditure. Considerable labour is done by some of the inmates of them—last year the amount derived from this source was \$20,013. Private individuals contributed \$41,193, which was the largest item of their receipts. Nearly—if not all—of these Hospitals and Asylums are conducted in a creditable manner. One class there is which deserves more attention—the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. We hope to see more provision made for them in future.

PRETTY HANDSOME PROFITS.

Our railways made very handsome profits last year. Their total income amounted to nearly \$11,000,000. If we deduct from this the sum of \$7,000,000 for expenses, now rails, bridges, &c., we have a balance of about \$4,000,000 of net profit from the year's operations. The gross amount made by the Grand Trunk was \$6,470,508, and by the Great Western \$3,370,637. The former received for mail carriage from Government \$24,321, and the latter \$132,904. When American currency reaches par—if ever that is to be—the returns of these roads will be very handsome.

CONCLUSION.

Having slightly touched on all the points referred to in our "blue book," we must conclude, promising that when the second part of the Miscellaneous Statistics appear—which will be shortly—we may have some more "Facts worth Knowing," and hoping that the present batch have not been uninteresting.

OUR BARLEY AND MALT ABOARD.

THERE is always a steady and increasing demand for barley and malt in Great Britain, and it is believed that it would pay to export our surplus barley and malt to that country. We have never seen any good reasons advanced against the practicability of doing this, and we are sure none exists. Of late years, barley has been grown to a far greater extent throughout Canada than formerly. This has arisen mainly from the largely increased demand from the United States, and the excellent prices which have been held out to our farmers to induce them to grow it. American barley is admittedly not equal to Canadian in point of quality, and there can be little doubt that it will compare very favourably with that of Great Britain itself. The cost of freights across the Atlantic is, of course, no doubt considerable; but then the British prices are high compared with those which we obtain on this continent. With a view to test how our barley and malt would take in England and Scotland, the Toronto Corn Exchange Association recently sent samples to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, soliciting the opinion of leading dealers in those cities. A very favourable reply was received from Liverpool a short time ago, and now we are glad to notice that the Glasgow parcel has also been favourably received. The following brief extract from the Glasgow letter, which bears date the 25th August, will show what was thought of our barley in that city:—

"I have shown the samples round the market here. Few seem to have expected such fine quality from Canada, as any that has been here before was foul and light. There is no doubt that a note could be found for barley of this description, provided the price was a little—perhaps 1s 6d per 320 lbs—under that of good Scotch. The value of barley equal to the sample sent is at present 25s. per 220 lbs. Herewith I beg to enclose *pro forma* account sales, in order to show what the charges would amount to. Freight which I have reckoned at from 6s. per 450 lbs from Montreal—Marine Insurance fluctuates, of course, but the other charges do not vary. The whole cost of transport from Montreal, including duty and landing charges, amounts to 8s. per 48 lbs, which is not far off your calculation. No charge for commission is included, of course.

BUSINESS MAXIMS.

IT is stated of a merchant who had become very wealthy that he said he owed his great success in business to attention, regularity, and promptness, and to the fact that he never departed from his regular

trade by entering into tempting speculations in either merchandise or real estate. We believe this merchant has given the true secret of success in any business which a man may undertake. With some capital, and a knowledge of the branch of business which is to be engaged in, the simple rules laid down above, if firmly maintained for ten or fifteen years, will be found to be an unerring guide to success. It is true, however, that there are natural qualifications required by the merchant and man of business to enable him to carry out the above rules. He must be honest, industrious, and economical. He must have sufficient firmness to neither waste time or money on useless pleasure or social indulgences; always remembering that next to that peace which passeth all understanding, honest industry, well directed, makes a man happy. There are other maxims attributed to the same merchant which are very sound, and run about as follows: Have self-reliance, but not arrogance; do not take too much advice; the business man must think for himself, and keep at the helm and steer his own ship. A man's talents are never brought out until he is thrown upon his own resources. If in every difficulty he runs for advice, he will never acquire that aptitude of perception, that promptness of decision and firmness of purpose, which are absolutely necessary to those who hold important stations in life. The business man should school himself to habits of punctuality in every transaction, or engagement of whatever nature. Punctuality begets confidence; whilst the want of it, even in matters of apparently small consequence, reverts in the loss of credit and business reputation. The man who is known as a person who will be certain to do what he has undertaken to do at precisely the time, and in the way he has promised, will find that his reputation for punctuality is equal to a fair amount of capital in trade. Everybody is satisfied that such promptness is the result of good management which cannot fail. When every thing connected with a man's business is done at the proper time, he is never in a hurry, and finds it an easy task to attend to small matters, which are often, in their bearing upon other matters, equally as important as things of greater present consequence.

The remainder of this advice we shall give in the words of the merchant himself.—"The young merchant should remember that selfishness is the meanest of all vices, and is the parent of a thousand more. It not only interferes with the means, but with the end of acquisition—not only makes money more difficult to get, and not worth having when got, but it is narrowing to the mind and to the heart. Selfishness keeps a shilling so close to the eye that it cannot see a dollar beyond." Never be narrow and contracted in your views. Life abounds in instances of the brilliant results of a generous policy. Be frank; say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take for granted that you mean to do what is just and right. Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental, like pecuniary capital, to be worth anything, must be rightly adjusted and applied."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FORGERY AND ITS RESULTS.

A very curious case was tried at the County Court, in Brantford, C. W., on the 11th instant, which arose out of the numerous forgeries of C. G. Dagg, late of this city. Mr. Dagg having applied to a banking house here for a discount, the paper he wished discounted was left for inspection and approval. The bankers not knowing the party to one of the notes—which amounted to \$250—sent it to a bank agent in the town where the supposed maker resided with instructions to ascertain its genuineness, and report on the responsibility of the maker. The agent presented the note, and it was pronounced by the person whose name was appended as maker "all right." On this the note was returned by the bank agent to Montreal, and afterwards discounted for Dagg's benefit. It was subsequently discovered that the note was a forgery and payment refused, whereupon an action was brought. The Judge charged the jury that the Plaintiffs having been induced to part with their money on the faith of the Defendant's representations that the note was his he was now estopped from setting up that it was a forgery. The jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, \$250.

Hugh McMahon, Esq., Barrister of Brantford, conducted the case on behalf of the Plaintiffs.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER JAVA.]

THE returns from the Bank of England continue to be of very considerable importance, and, indeed, they are of so exceptional a character that they can only be regarded as showing either that the finances of the country will be managed much more cautiously than hitherto, or that the abnormal results produced by the great panic have not yet passed away. To understand these returns aright, it must be borne in mind that notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender every where in England except at the counter of the bank itself; that the Bank of England is the only bank of issue in London, and in a large district round about; that its issue is about four times as great as that of all the other banks in England together, and that from various causes, which it is not now necessary to investigate, the bank holds the entire surplus gold and silver of the country. The bank may be said to act as banker for all the other banks. Many of them keep accounts directly with it, and have money on deposit there, whilst every banker is in the habit of issuing the notes of the bank to redeem his own liabilities. The result of this exceptional position of the bank is that in times of panic when the credit of the ordinary firms is shaken, the whole community expects the bank to discount all good bills which may be offered, and the proceeds of this discount are either left on deposit with the bank, or are drawn from it in the form of notes, which notes are simply hoarded. The general terror is, in fact, so great that people are anxious to convert any inferior form of credit, such as bills, into the superior form, and that which is instantly available, viz., bank notes or deposits at the bank.

It is probably an important cause of panics that the bank should be the only depository of the surplus cash of the country, and that upon it alone should be thrown the burden of maintaining specie payments. The effect also of the Bank Act of 1844, which compelled the bank to hold specie against all notes issued in excess of some £14,000,000, and which, as the normal circulation of the bank is some £20,000,000, consequently makes a withdrawal of notes in times of panic equivalent to the withdrawal of so much gold, must be credited with a very considerable share in intensifying a panic. But without going into any of these debatable points, it may be laid down as an axiom that the chief immediate cause of the recent panic was the insufficiency of the stock of specie held by the bank, and this short supply did not occur at the moment of the panic, but had been chronic for years. Nor is the bank exactly to blame for this. Under the Act of 1844 the action of the bank is almost a matter of rule, and had the other bankers kept a larger supply of bank notes beside them, the bank would have been compelled to retain a proportionately greater quantity of specie. But the banks were so anxious to make a large dividend, that they employed almost every penny of their funds in discounting bills, or in lending to the bill brokers, upon all of which they obtained interest, that they failed to keep an adequate supply of bank notes, upon which they would, of course, obtain no interest. And this blunder was made at a time when the capital of the banks was, as compared with their liabilities, too small.

With this explanation I give the chief figures in the last return, and I compare these with the state of the returns at some former periods; and I commence with contrasting the results of the present panic with the results of the two former panics. To do this I give the figures in each of the years a fortnight before the panic, at the time when the panic was at its height, and sixteen weeks afterwards:—

Date.	1866.		Reserve of rate		Minimum rate of discount.
	Circulation.	Of deposits.	Bullion.	notes.	
	£ M.	£ M.	£ M.	£ M.	
May 2	22,878	13,588	13,509	4,839	7
May 16	26,121	18,621	12,324	781	10
Sept. 5	24,221	17,462	16,195	5,877	5
		1847.			
Oct. 21	21,194	11,490	8,732	2,258	8
Nov. 14	21,035	12,935	7,171	958	10
March 6, '58.	20,945	14,826	17,617	11,217	3
		1847.			
Oct. 9	19,508	7,714	8,409	3,322	5½
Oct. 23	2,265	8,581	8,813	1,647	8
Feb. 12 '48.	19,421	9,962	14,205	9,064	4

The contrast between the present bank returns, with the discount rate at 5 per cent., and the return for the corresponding period of last year, with the rate at 4 per cent., is also interesting:—

	5th Sept., 1866.	6th Sept. 1865.
	£ M.	£ M.
The Public Deposits	4,778	5,988
The Private Deposits	17,462	14,208
The Government Securities	11,227	10,884
The other Securities	23,226	21,365
The Circulation	24,221	21,702
The Bullion	16,195	14,822
The Reserve of notes & specie	6,974	7,271

The money market during the past week has been easier, although there have been some symptoms of two counteracting influences.—the one the demand for specie to remit to the United States in payment of 5.20 bonds, and the other a rise in the price of breadstuffs consequent upon the unfavourable weather of the past two weeks. There can be no doubt that the crops have already suffered a good deal, and unless we have a change soon, there will be large importations which must be paid for, and paid for in the shape which most quickly influences the money market. The accumulation of bullion in the Banks of England and France still, however, continues, and at no former period was there the prospect that so large an amount would be held.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week, when compared with those for last week, present the following results:—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Public Deposits	4,778,000	641,000	
Private Deposits	17,462,000		1,011,000
Government Securities	11,227,000	515,000	
Other Securities	23,226,000		711,000
Notes in circulation	24,222,000	323,000	
Bullion	16,195,000	363,000	
Reserve	6,974,000	40,000	

The following are the Bank of France returns:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance		885,000
The Current Accounts		16,800,000
The Advances	1,167,000	
The Commercial Bills		43,000,000
The Cash	1,800,000	
Notes		23,167,000

The cotton markets during the week have been very dull. In Liverpool the sales have only reached 49,600 bales, of which the trade has taken 31,000 bales. The estimated stock is now 850,000 bales. Manchester market has also been very quiet and prices are lower, holders being anxious to make sales.

The funds have been quiet during the week, and the changes in quotations are not of much importance. Canadian Securities have been rather influenced by the report of Fenian raids, and are lower.

Sept. 8th, 1866.

H.

FROM THE CANADIAN OIL REGIONS.

(Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

PETROLIA, C. W., Sept. 19, 1866.

THERE are now in and around Petrolia—say within a circuit of three miles—no fewer than one hundred and fifty oil wells. Of these wells, about one in six fail to yield oil in sufficient quantities to more than defray expenses, owing to the present state of the market. Of all the experiments made from the commencement, the number of entire failures does not exceed one in thirty. A computation of this kind may serve to show the superiority of the Petrolia oil-producing territory over the oil lands of Pennsylvania, where, out of every one hundred wells, ninety-nine have never produced one drop of oil; as well as its superiority over all other oil regions in our own Province. But such a computation is not sufficient to give a correct idea of the abundance and copiousness of the veins underlying this particular district. In one or two instances, within the past week, wells which had been abandoned as worthless, were tested by means of torpedoes. The explosion rent the subterranean rock, and through the fissures thus made the oil commenced to flow, and is now pumped in considerable quantities, showing conclusively that some of the wells abandoned were in close proximity to oil veins. Besides, it is frequently the case that a well, producing oil only in limited quantity, is greatly improved by boring deeper into the rock. To ensure a good "strike," (as the operators here term it,) the wells are now bored to a depth of from 350 to 400 feet in the solid rock. A "show" of oil is frequently met with nearer the surface; but surface oil, though valuable for lubricating purposes, is soon exhausted in any well. Owners of wells, however, with limited means, are apt to commence pumping so soon as they see a decided indication of the existence of oil, however limited the supply may be. This, together with bad management and defective machinery makes the aggregate yield of the wells to be far less than it ought to be, without at all affecting the certainty of success.

As in all other enterprises, a little more capital and a little better management are not unfrequently the only secret of success, especially in the neighborhood of wells, many of which yield from 6 to 120 barrels a day. A well, owned by an Ingersoll Company, commenced pumping on Saturday last at a rate of 200 barrels a day.

The price of well tested oil territory is not so high as one would imagine. No doubt the present price of the crude oil, owing chiefly to the want of an export trade, limits to some extent the purchase of land. The cost of boring a well, and of the necessary apparatus for working it, including tanks, does not exceed \$2,500, whilst the expense of running it after it is completed, is about \$6 a day, including fuel. It will be thus seen that a well yielding 20 barrels a day, even at present prices, is a source of wealth.

An adventurous pioneer sunk a well in Petrolia upwards of five years ago—a well which still continues to be very productive—but it was only within the last twelve months that further experiments were made. The attention of American operators was directed to it, and they immediately commenced testing the richness of the territory. Of late a few enterprising Canadian capitalists resolved to step in and prevent an American monopoly, and they certainly have no cause to regret it. Every day more and more come "to view the grapes of Eschol and take possession of the land."

Twelve months ago there were only one frame and two or three small log houses, where now stands Petrolia village, containing a population of 2,000, with its three churches—Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Episcopal Methodist—its common school, its handsome stores, &c. It contains seven or eight large hotels. The principal one—the "American"—is as well furnished and as well kept as any hotel in any of the principal towns in Western Canada. A branch railway, connecting with the Great Western at Wyoming, is expected to be completed in November. No fewer than twelve stage coaches, or rather waggons, for passengers and luggage, now run thrice a day to the Wyoming Station, (distant about six or seven miles,) over wretched roads; and from 60 to 70 teams are daily employed carrying away the crude oil, and bringing back lumber, produce, and all kinds of merchandise. Indeed, no one at a distance can form an adequate conception of the business activity of Petrolia.

My next letter will be either from Oil Springs or Bothwell.

STATISTICS OF CANADA.

ON the 31st December last the entire area surveyed up to that date comprised 50,221,327 acres, of which 40,577,697 had been disposed of by sale or free grant, leaving 9,744,160 acres of surveyed lands still undisposed of. The population of the Province, basing the calculation upon the annual increase between 1852 and 1861—in Upper Canada 4.34 per cent., and in Lower Canada 2.50 per cent.—is estimated at 2,984,460, equal to a population of 9.01 to the square mile.

Assuming that the population of both Provinces increased at the same ratio during the three past years, the tables next give the following statement as to the amount of population in

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Upper Canada	1,588,130	1,655,022	1,726,980
Lower Canada	1,196,949	1,226,840	1,257,480
	2,785,079	2,881,862	2,984,460

At the same rate of increase, the population of the whole Province will amount to about 5,000,000 in 1876, and 8,500,000 in 1886.

We next have statistics of the revenue of the Province during the past three years, its expenditure and funded debt, less sinking fund, loans and redemption of debt being respectively excluded from the two former heads. These three items compare as follow:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1863	\$9,780,316	\$10,742,807	\$60,355,472
1864	10,018,337	10,587,142	6,287,575
1865	10,470,609	11,866,398	60,019,181

The imports, customs duty, and exports of the whole Province during the same period were as follow:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total value.	Total duty.	Total value	Total value
1863	\$45,964,498	\$5,169,173	\$41,831,582	
1864	52,498,068	6,637,508	38,665,446	
1865	44,227,322	5,617,811	54,219,769	

The revenue in 1868 amounted to \$3.51 per head of the population, in 1864 it had risen to \$3.79, and last year had again fallen to \$3.17.

The expenditure per head of the population during the same period was \$3.86 in 1863, \$3.87 in 1864, and \$3.90 in 1865.

In 1863 the debt per head of the population came to \$21.69, by 1864 it had fallen to \$20.93, and by last year to \$20.11. The imports per capita in the same period were \$16.51 in 1863, \$18.22 in 1864, and \$14.82 in 1865. Each person—assuming the same scale—paid \$1.88 in customs duties in 1863, \$2.30 in 1864, and \$1.88 in 1865. The exports in 1863 came to \$15.03 per head of the population, fell to \$13.42 in 1864, and rose to \$18.17 in 1865.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE ENGLISH CRISIS.

(From the London Economist.)

THE last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an elaborate article on the late monetary crisis in Lombard street. There is always something interesting in hearing what our neighbours think of us, and in this case France has been so untroubled that an observer there of our troubles here enjoys the advantage of serenity as well as of nearness. The piece from which the article comes, therefore, gives it a claim on our attention, and the writer is M. Wolowski the well-known economist whose name is itself enough to require our attention.

M. Wolowski begins by a narrative of the panic which, under the circumstances, has a European value. The nature of the crisis under which we have been labouring has been wholly misunderstood abroad. It has been said that the convertibility of the Bank note was in danger here, and any English protestations to the contrary are liable to a certain suspicion. The borrower who says his credit is admirable and his solvency certain, is not the best kind of borrower. The best is one whom the lender does not doubt, even in thought, who has no occasion to say anything. But if a French economist of eminence confirms what we English say of the crisis it has a chance at least of being believed abroad. And M. Wolowski is quite of our opinion. Almost his whole essay is a panegyric on the Act of 1844 for having preserved the convertibility of the Bank note his whole argument presumes not only that the convertibility in fact exists, but that everybody close at hand knows that it exists, that there is no real doubt about it. The Revue des Deux Mondes has at this moment a very peculiar influence. Being French it is read wherever on the Continent cosmopolitan civilization spreads, and the suppression of free newspapers has made it a sort of isolated organ of free thought. Every one who wants to know the best French opinion looks to the Revue, and it is therefore of much advantage that so clear, so accurate, and so readable a narrative of the late English crisis should have appeared in its pages. Now, at least, foreigners may see what it was, and how wrong for the most part were their fancies as to it.

As to the causes of the panic M. Wolowski has also given us an elaborate essay, and in this part, though we agree with much of what he says, there is something from which we differ, and something also which we would wish added.

M. Wolowski is more Peelite than Sir R. Peel. We make no doubt that Sir R. Peel would have quite admitted that the limit prescribed by the Act of 1844 does on such days as "Overend's Friday" aggravate fear into frenzy. The lesson of that day—the comparison of the mental state of Lombard street on Friday when the Act was not relaxed, and on Saturday after it was relaxed—is too conclusive to any one near at hand. Whatever people ought to have felt, what they did feel was quite certain, and that is the only point to which a practical statesman like Sir R. Peel would for one instant have given his attention. M. Wolowski does not indeed go so far as to say that the authority given to break the Act was undesirable, on the contrary he applauds the letter of Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone; but we cannot say that he thoroughly studies us as to the effect of the signature of the Act at the moment of the panic as we should. We say it translated the pain into delirium; we are not sure what he would say upon the matter.

We are, however, most happy to be able to agree with M. Wolowski as to the main character of the late panic. He says as we say, that it was a credit panic, by which we mean not simply to say that it was a disturbance of credit,—for all panics must be such disturbances,—but that it was a disturbance of credit arising not from a deficiency in producible cash, or from an excess in capital outlay, but from causes incident to credit itself. A banker may have an excellent available reserve, he may have lent most of his money well and prudently, but he may fall or be in danger of falling nevertheless. He may have laid out some big sum of money in a folly, which every one sees, and which all his customers know. Such, according to us, as we have before explained, was the state of England in the last crisis. We had quite enough cash; we had indeed made large expenditures of capital on railways and other things, but not more than we could after all afford, than we could manage with an effort. But the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. (Limited), the suspension of Peto & Co., and other lesser events, had advertised certain particular blunders. It gave rise to an *effort* sort of argument. "It" said many people, "those we have always thought best of have committed such a blunder, such marvellous errors, what have these 'we have thought worse of committed'?" If the select "have so acted and so suffered, where will the 'unselect and common people appear'?" The collapse of the most assured English credit inevitably and naturally caused a collapse of its less assured.

In some places, indeed, M. Wolowski rather implies that he considers that England has overstrained her resources, and that in consequence the crisis was engendered by an absolute dearth of capital; but, on the whole, and upon a comparison of passages, we understand M. Wolowski to accede to the more qualified doctrine which we maintain, viz. that England had been very largely spending her capital, and so made her credit delicate when certain disastrous errors of most trusted persons were exposed, which for a moment impaired that credit. The capital outlay was a weakening preparative malady, not the actual critical disease.

We had something to except also to M. Wolowski's remarks on the limited liability companies, but perhaps it is unnecessary. We prefer to thank him for the most useful account he has given of the real events of the last crisis, and the very clear and impartial exposition which he has set forth of its causes.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

THE Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 30th ultimo says—

"Public attention, long fixed almost exclusively upon the affairs of Germany and Italy, has been for a moment directed to those of Mexico, by the unexpected arrival of the Empress Charlotte. The next best thing to avoiding mistakes is to escape honours, and it is what the French Government has now to do, so far as it is possible, in the matter of the Mexican empire. In a long and sensible article in the Opinion Nationale, examining this difficult question, starting from the now general belief that the failure of the Emperor's mission will soon be followed by her husband's abdication. The diminished strength of the French army in Mexico, the increased daring and success of the Juarists, who no longer content with plundering expeditions and guerrilla warfare, but with attacking and capturing cities, point plainly enough to the approaching abandonment of a well-meant but ill-considered project, and to the relapse of that unfortunate country into its previous state of anarchy and misrule. From the very commencement few persons have argued well of an enterprise which it now is evident must prove a total failure. But when the Austrian Archduke, and the foreign troops who established and maintained him on a seductive but tottering throne, shall have returned to Europe it is interesting and important to enquire what will be the fate of French and other foreign interests in Mexico, exposed, as they must be, to the fury of reaction and of a party which has ever shown itself unparrying and unscrupulous in power. When once the European sovereign withdraws, and European interference is desisted from, will it be possible to guarantee the safety and property of foreigners, or must they take part in the imperial and military exodus? To France, as the Opinion Nationale justly observes, it is of very small importance whether the form of Government in Mexico be monarchical or republican, the really important object now is to establish such relations between the new Government and the principal European Governments as may be efficacious to protect the subjects of these latter. Such protection can hardly be afforded by force of arms; the attempt would be at heavy cost of money and mortification; *le jeu ne vaudrait pas la chandelle*. The proper course to be pursued by France, the Power chiefly interested, will be, the Opinion Nationale thinks, to treat with the Republican party if, as all things now lead us to suppose, it succeeds in resuming the government of the country. It will not be wise to attach an exaggerated importance to promised indemnities and to risk further complications by tenaciously refusing to make sacrifices. To receive a comparatively small sum due to French subjects, many millions have been expended in the end it may be the wisest plan to accept the loss, and so to avoid future complications. To leave garrisons in the seaports to collect, for the benefit of France, the Custom House duties, would be to sacrifice numerous valuable lives by yellow fever, and to keep up a permanent feeling of irritation and hostility on the part of the Juarists, who certainly will not accept engagements entered into by the outgoing Emperor. Commercially speaking, the firm of Napoleon, Maximilian & Co., the shipping partners need not be named, have embarked in a disastrous speculation, and the wisest thing they can now do is to pass the money expended to profit and loss account, and forget the whole affair as soon as possible. No prophetic eye is needed to foresee the state of anarchy and misery into which Mexico will soon again fall, and whence escape is hardly to be hoped until, at some future day, the United States shall extend their sway southwards, and put an end to a spectacle long a scandal to civilization."

The Paris says—"It has just been decided that the command-in-chief of the army in course of formation in Mexico will be given to a French General. Several officers, perfectly acquainted with the country, have offered their services to the Emperor Maximilian, under the sanction of their Government, but the selection has not yet been finally decided on."

THE VOLUME OF PAPER MONEY IN THE U. S.

AS there appears to be a conflict of opinion as to whether the volume of paper money about in the United States is increasing or not, we give the comparative figures from the latest authentic data—

Table with 3 columns: Category, June 1, 1865, and Sept 1, 1865. Rows include Legal Tenders, National Bank Notes, Fractional Currency, and Total.

It will be seen from these figures, that while the legal tender currency has been reduced \$3,024,726, and the fractional currency \$59,967, during the last three months, there has been an increase of \$11,010,154 in National Bank notes. The amount of National Bank notes to be issued, before the \$300,000,000 prescribed by law shall be reached, is now about \$1,664,000, after which we shall witness a gradual reduction in the volume of paper money, a consummation devoutly to be wished, as the decrease in volume will be accompanied by a corresponding increase in value of the circulating medium. The reduction in legal tenders since June 1st has been mainly in the compound interest notes which three months ago stood at \$162,012,140, and are now down to \$175,512,140. The plain greenback circulation on June 1, was \$492,123,318, and Sept 1, \$229,633,692. Fully one-sixth of the entire legal tender circulation lies in the vaults of the banks of this city, which at present hold the heaviest reserve in this legal tender form, ever before controlled by the

local banks. A year ago the legal tender circulation of the Treasury was up to \$64,138,550. It has since been reduced nearly \$13,000,000, or at the rate of close on eleven millions a month. The National Bank note circulation has been increased, during the year ending on the 1st of September, from \$177,437,220 to \$299,916,829, or absolutely, \$122,479,609, which increase is at the rate of less than one and a half millions a month, showing conclusively that, during the past year, the legal tender circulation has been diminished far more rapidly than the volume of National Bank notes has been augmented. A very considerable portion of the issue of National Bank currency through the year has superseded the circulation of State Banks, converted into National Banks or wound up altogether, so that it is safe to assume that the volume of paper money of all kinds in circulation has been materially increased since Sept. 1, 1865. The compound interest legal tender notes have ceased to circulate from hand to hand as money, and have now no other function to perform in our financial system except that they act as a reserve by the National Banks. On the whole, we think we have reached the maximum amount of paper money circulation.

FROM HAVANA.

THE following is from the commercial correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—

HAVANA, Sept. 16

The sugar market opened dull this week. Most of the sellers have withdrawn their samples until the receipt of news from Spain, which is expected to report the abolition of the present export duty. Prices for whites, through, at \$5 to \$7 per 100 lbs; yellows, Nos 13 to 20, at \$3 to \$8 do, browns, Nos. 11 to 12, at \$3 to \$4; curucuchos, Nos 5 to 10 at \$3 to \$3 1/2 do, muscovadoes sales fair to good refining at \$3 to \$4 do shipped under the 1st, hence and from Matanzas, 37,757 bags and 875 blds, of which, for New York, 5,141 bags, 622 blds; Boston, 1,523 boxes, 217 blds Philadelphia, 522 boxes, Charleston, 49 blds; New Orleans, 643 boxes. Stock on hand, 23,411 boxes, 5,652 blds. Molasses, few sales elayed at 5 1/2 rials per keg.

Wharf sales since advices—1st, Engle, New York, 100 tics lard at p. t.; 7th, Stars and Stripes Philadelphia, 76 blbs potatoes at \$7; each, 39 boxes tobacco (brega) at \$23, 28 blbs corn beef at \$18; 10 boxes U S cheese at \$14; 76 blbs onions at p. t.; 230 blbs beans at \$4 per 100 lbs; 10th, Stars and Stripes 500 cans lard at p. t., Columbia, New York, 26 blbs lard at p. t., 30 boxes tobacco (brega) do, 10 tics lard at \$27; 30 do do at p. t.; 60 kegs butter (inferior) at \$7; 1 ton blbs potatoes at p. t.; 31 cans lard at \$24; 6 kegs butter at p. t.; 29 kegs do at \$31, 25 casks clear pork at \$23; 11 tics lard at p. t.; 15 tics hams at \$20; 25 blbs lard at \$24; 11th, 100 tics lard at p. t. 100 tics lard do, 12th, John Crystal, New York, 500 sacks corn at p. t., 100 bales hay do; 14th, John Crystal, 10 boxes clear pork at \$18, Margaret, New York, 10 kegs lard p. t., Hendrick Hudson, Philadelphia 1,000 blbs potatoes p. t.

Freights—Moderate business for Europe, but no demand for United States Northern ports; the only charter we hear of is that of schooner Harstein, 3,200 boxes sugar at \$1 per box for New York.

Exchange—London to days sight, 17 to 18 premium Paris do do 5 1/2 to 6 do, U. S. 22 to 23 discount; American gold at 5 premium.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AT LIVERPOOL

FROM 1st October, 1865, to the 3rd September, 1866, compared with the previous season.—

Table with 4 columns: WHEAT, FLOUR, IND CORN, and MORE LESS. Rows show quantities in qrs, bbls, and cks for the current season and compared with the previous season.

The receipts of butter from 1st Oct., 1865, to 3rd Sept., 1866, were 35 5/8 drkms against 130 6/8 drkms in the same period the previous season.

The receipts of cheese in the same time were 312,325 boxes against 489,501 boxes in the same period the previous season. And of lard 5,904 tons against 4,697 tons.

Quick Railway Travelling.

A feat of almost unrivalled travelling was recently accomplished on the Great Northern Railway. On the occasion of the late fire at Newcastle, when the safety of the high-level bridge was endangered, a telegram was sent to London, requiring the attendance of Mr. Harrison, the engineer of the North Eastern Railway Company, and that gentleman was conveyed by an engine belonging to the Great Northern Company from King's Cross to York a distance of 191 miles, in 3 hours 43 minutes, including a stoppage of 8 minutes at Newark for water and lubricating the engine.—Mechanics Magazine.

New York Wool Market.

The business for the last few days has fallen off somewhat, though with diminished receipts we notice no change in prices. The stock is large, and the inquiry has been mostly for the coarser wools. The manufacturers are inclined to wait for a decline in prices, of which there is very little prospect in the market at present. We notice sales of 245,000 lbs State and Western fleece for the week, part at 35c for unwashed, 60c to 60c for low to fine grades, and 60c to 70c for X, X, Ohio and Pennsylvania; and 3-0,000 lbs Texas at 15c for damaged, and 22c to 23c for low to good grades.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Daville, James, & Co.
Banking, Bank & Co.
Bryant, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis & Co.
Clanton, T. James, & Co.
Douglas, John, & Co.
Faulk & Hobbs, Co.
Gault, Bros & Co.
Hilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Humphreys, James, & Co.
Levin, Kay & Co.
MacFarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.
May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & Co.
Muir, W., & Co.
Munden & Steenken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Preston, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robinson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephens, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George & Co.
Wes. Bond, Bond, & Co.

SINCE our last report, in this department of trade, business has not been as active as during the previous four weeks. This was naturally to be expected after the great rush of buyers from all parts of the Province, who have visited this market during the month. We may now report the early western trade as fairly over, and as we think, having been quite satisfactory. There doubtless have not been as many goods sold as there would have been had not so much uneasiness been felt respecting the probability of another Fenian raid. This, combined with the continued wet weather, tended to reduce the purchases of buyers, as all careful men acted with caution, intending, should prospects brighter, and trade warrant it, to either visit this market again, or replenish their stocks by order. Should we have fine weather from this forward, the late trade will in all probability, be good. Stocks in the hands of importers are large, and fully equal to the requirements of the country. There is no important change to note in prices. All reasonable and desirable lines will be wanted before the close of the season. And with the fact that the home markets are firm with an advancing tendency, caused by the advance in raw material, the scarcity, and consequent dearth of labor, combined with the actual shortness of supply, all suitable goods being cleared off the market as produced, we do not see that there can be much change in prices here for the present, at least as far as any decline is concerned.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brash, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Carruthers, A., & Co.
Carruthers & Carruthers.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Fraser & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. L.
Hall, N. & Co.
Irish, J. W. H.
Kendall & Edwards.
McDonald, Watson & Co.
Mutholland, & Baker.
Robt. Tenn, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Stump, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

A FAIRLY active business has been transacted during the past week, and stocks have been considerably reduced. It will be some time, too, before they are replenished, as the fall fleet will be much behind its usual time of arrival. Prices are, therefore, though unchanged in the main, quite firm.

PRO IRON.—The arrivals during the week have been large, but had been disposed of previously, so that the supply in market has not been thereby augmented. Sales to a considerable extent have been made of No 1 Summerlee, f.o.b., in the canal at \$26, and No. 1 Eglinton at \$25.

BAR IRON.—The supply is smaller than usual at this season of the year, and an active demand exists.

HOOPE & BAND IRON.—Are unchanged, and have little enquiry.

CANADA PLATES.—The market is well supplied, and the demand is only moderate.

CUT NAILS.—Are very scarce and firm at quotations. Holders are unwilling to sell. Pressed Spikes are also scarce, and in demand.

TIN PLATES.—We have no change to note. There is a fair demand, without any great activity.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.
Brown & Childs.
Linton & Cooper.
Pugham, James & Co.
Smith & Cochrane.

DURING the past two weeks we may note an increased stiffness in the market, amounting to an advance of about 25c per pair on heavy boots. A still further advance is looked for. The Government have requested tenders to be made for the furnishing of some seven thousand pairs for the militia, and tenders are now in for the same. In case the contract is given out it is believed that an early advance must take place of at least 25c. per pair in coarse boots, as there are at present but about 600 sides heavy upper in market, which falls far short of the amount required. An advance must take place in the leather, and a consequent improvement in the price of the manufactured article.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chubb, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Daxie, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick, & Moore.
Fountain, J.
Francis, J. C., & Co.
Gillmore, Moffatt & Co.
Gow, Henry J.
Hutchins, B., & Co.
Jellery, Brothers & Co.
Kingson & Kinloch.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Maitland, E., Tulce & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinross & Co.
Nevin, William, & Co.
Soud, James S., & Co.
Chapman H., & Co.
Phelan, Joseph.
Reuter, Lionais & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, Basil.
Routh, Hayland & Co.
Saunders, C. & Co.
Schneider, D. & Co.
Sheldale, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Joe., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
West, Bro.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Jay & Co.
Winton, Hill & Wark.

VERY little is doing in this branch of trade with the country further than supplying the absolute requirements from day to day. Fenian scares, tight money market, wet weather, and consequent damage to crops, appear to have knocked all courage or disposition to do business except from hand to mouth. We may perhaps add to these causes for present inactivity that many may be holding off for the large trade sales coming on during the early half of the following month, of which we are already informed of nine, viz.:

- Reuter, Lionais & Co October 4.
Thompson, Murray & Co " 5.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co " 9.
I. Buchanan & Co " 10.
Alex. Urquhart & Co " 11.
D. Torrance & Co " 12.
Converse, Colson & Lamb " 12.
V. Hudson " 13.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co " 17.

Some large lots of Muscovado Sugars have been disposed of to buyers from the Western States (who are said to be still in the market) amounting to about 200 hhd. The terms have not transpired. A lot of 250 puncheons molasses has also changed hands on p.t. We quote sugars at, for Porto Rico, 6 to 6½ in bond, and 8½ to 8¾ duties paid; Cuba 5 to 5½ in bond, 7½ to 7¾ duties paid. Molasses—Clayed 33 to 35; Muscovado 40 to 42.

We hear of nothing doing in oils. SALT dull, and retail sales only at from 6½c. to 6¾c.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Duggall, J. & Co.
Hus & Richardson.
Symour, C. E.
Sylvester, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bro.

WE have to report business more quiet for the past week, the previous demand having somewhat fallen off, and being now confined mainly to two or three descriptions of stock, of which there is rather a deficiency in the market. Receipts of most kinds of leather, however, are light, and prices consequently remain firm.

SPANISH SOLE.—There is good enquiry for best brands, which are very scarce and held at outside figures. Any increase in the demand would lead to advanced quotations.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is in small supply, the demand being also limited, and is without change.

HAINNESS.—Is very scarce, the receipts continuing very light.

WAXED UPPER.—The supply is limited, and though there is no special demand, all desirable lots are readily disposed of.

GRAINED UPPER.—Choice sells readily, but is offering only in small lots.

BUFF AND PERBLED.—The demand for both descriptions has improved, the inquiry for Perbled being in advance of the supply.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—We have no change to note.

CALFSKINS.—The receipts are light, and for the most part of inferior quality, and the demand is light.

SPLIT.—Light and medium of fine finish are in good demand, and prices are firm.

SHEEPskins.—Rustets are rather scarce, and in good demand. Colored Linings are also scarce, but are less active.

HIDES.—The supply in market is entirely of city slaughter, it being impossible to import and sell green salted below 9c. to 9½c.

WOOL.—Clothing, of which there is no stock here, has had more enquiry. Felled is neglected, and nominal at our quotations.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Clark, J. M., & Co.
Conroy, Nelson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Drabholz, John.
Duggall, George, & Co.
Fuller, Thos., & Co.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Jardine & Ferguson.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Midleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Levy, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, J. B.
Morris, D., & Co.
Muir, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sutcliffe, Jas. & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

WE have to note a fair amount of activity in most departments, but the volume of business is restricted by the small receipts of the several descriptions of grain, as well as the scanty supplies of flour. Breadstuffs generally have maintained the former high range of prices, and even enhanced rates have latterly been secured to fill the pressing wants of buyers. Pork becomes increasingly scarce and higher rates have been secured for the few broken parcels changing hands. Butter comes forward freely, and all the more desirable parcels are placed with ease except when held above their legitimate value, but inferior, as hitherto, finds no favour at any concession that would be submitted to as yet. Pot Ashes are active, but Pearls are quiet.

Flour.—With limited receipts and a fair demand for local use and the Fisheries, the market has been kept extremely bare of the leading brands of Flour, and for these a still further advance has been established, closing rates of Superfine being \$7.00 to \$8.25. Fancies and Extras are extremely scarce, and prices are various, according to sample, quantity, &c. We quote \$7.75 to \$8.50 as covering the several shades of quality. No. 2 and fine of fair sample find ready sale at their relative value, but the commoner descriptions are not sought for, though offered at comparatively low prices. Bag Flour is also in deficient supply, and extreme rates have ruled for the few parcels offered; \$4.25 to \$4.50 is obtainable for fair to choice. The continued scarcity is matter of surprise on all hands, and present rates, though paid for what is absolutely needed, are given with extreme reluctance purchasers being confident of a decline as soon as the weather and condition of the grain permits of its being brought to market.

OATMEAL.—Meets a fair though not active demand at unchanged rates.

WHEAT.—Continues scarce, and is much wanted. We have few sales to note, as the few cars coming to hand being mostly direct to millers. There is, however, an insufficiency for their wants, and good Spring Wheat on the spot would command \$1.65 to \$1.90. There are, however, no bidders for parcels to arrive, as a few days may change the range of prices.

FRASE.—Are in fair request, and late rates are well maintained, though no actual advance can be noted. Transactions both on the spot and for delivery continue to be made at 80c. to 85c. per 60 lbs.

OATS.—Engage little attention thus far; 35c. to 36c. may be given as current quotations, but transactions are mostly restricted to the small deliveries from farmers.

BARLEY.—We have only limited transactions to note, and rates are so various as to afford little guide to sellers; 50c. to 60c. for 50 lbs. may however, be given as recognized quotations.

PORK.—Has been in active demand during the week, and Mess has gradually crept up to \$27. The stock of all kinds is very light, and as it is likely the whole will be needed before any new comes on the market holders are firm, asking advanced prices.

BUTTER.—Shippers to Britain have shown more disposition to purchase during the week, and having been freely met by holders, a good many of the most desirable parcels on the market have changed hands within the range of 16c. to 16½c. according to quality. Nothing but good, even, well-flavored parcels attract any attention, no concession in price appearing sufficient inducement to force off some of the stale, ill-conditioned lots which are at all times a drag, except in seasons of absolute scarcity. British advices are by no means encouraging, and as the season of open navigation is drawing to a close, there being only some six or seven steamers to sail from this port for Liverpool, holders in the west will probably content their interest by forwarding their stock to market where a demand exists. Once navigation is closed the chance of selling large parcels is at best but precarious.

ASHES.—Pots have again advanced under the influence of a speculative feeling, prompted by a continuance of small receipts and a rise in Britain, although that market is below the present rate here. Prices are, however, almost nominal, as beyond one or two speculative sales there have been no transactions for some days past. Pot-ashes remain unchanged, fluctuating a little with demand and supply.

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 creditor meetings for various individuals and firms.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists appointed assignees for various insolvent parties.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge from various locations.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 22nd Sept., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase 1866, Decrease 1866. Lists import statistics for various goods like Sugars, Tea, Wines, etc.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc. Lists grain prices and weekly averages.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various commodities including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, Boots, etc.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have no change to report in the condition of the Money market since last week, although the tendency is undoubtedly towards greater ease. Sterling Exchange has advanced in New York to 108 1/2 for Bankers' 60-day bills, the rate here having similarly advanced for bank drafts to 108 1/2 to 108 1/2. Private bills are negotiated at 106 to 107 1/2.

GOLD—In New York has not fluctuated much during the week, the average having been 144 1/2. The closing quotation is 145.

SILVER—Is very abundant, and has less demand than is usual at this season of the year, when large amounts are generally needed to pay for the new crops. The buying rate is 5 1/2, and selling 5 per cent discount.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 15th Sept.:

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as Lard, Butter, Oil, and other commodities with their respective prices and units.

Text describing market conditions for various goods, including 'Lard has a downward tendency' and 'Demand for superior'.

Text describing market conditions for various goods, including 'Fair demand' and 'With upward tendency'.

Table titled 'EXCHANGE' showing rates for London, Paris, and New York.

Shipbuilding in New Brunswick. This important branch of industry is at a low ebb just now. The Journal of St. John, in referring to the subject, says:—There were in September, 1865, 18 vessels in progress of construction in this port of 15,650 tons; 9 vessels in the North Shore of 5,742 tons; and 10 vessels in other ports of 4,500 tons; total in September, 1865, 29,892 tons and 37 ships.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table showing traffic for the week ending 21st Sept., 1866, including Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries, and Corresponding Week of last year.

STOCK MARKET.

Table listing various banks and financial institutions with their closing prices and last week's prices.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, comparing the week ending Sept. 26, 1866, with the corresponding period in 1865.

"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 Assorted \$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-ly

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. 3m-37

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE MORNING JOURNAL, ST. JOHN, N. B. A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY. Terms of Subscription, —\$2.50 per Annum, in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum. The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium. WILLIAM ELDER, A.M., Editor and Proprietor.

C. F. SMITHERS, BANKER AND BROKER, 25 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. FOREIGN Exchange, Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. REFERS BY PERMISSION TO George S. Coe, Esq., President, American Exchange National Bank; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President, National Bank of the Republic; E. H. King, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal; Thos. Paton, Esq., General Manager Bank of British North America; Messrs. A. Smithers & Co., 68 Beaver Street, New York. Agents in Montreal: Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson. 35-4

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

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.

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type. They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch. Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express. They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of LEGAL, MUNICIPAL, and ASSESSMENT FORMS, Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness. They have recently purchased one of the COUPON PRESSES of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co., THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA! by means of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS, perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the side slips being numbered to correspond with the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, also numbered, NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAMBOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS &c., &c. Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk. M. LONGMOORE & CO., Printing House, 67, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

JARDINE & FERGUSON,
 385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
 PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork,
 Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.
 Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and
 carefully attended to. 33-ly

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

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
 (Corner of Notre Dame and Place D'Armes.)
 This well-known Educational Institution has ac-
 quired a reputation amongst business men which gives
 it a standing for thoroughness and efficiency superior
 to any of the kind in this country, and being connected
 with the great chain of Business Colleges now located
 in forty-eight cities in the Canadas and United States,
 secures to its Students advantages not to be had else-
 where. Scholarships of this College entitle Students
 to instruction in any of the Colleges of the chain
 without additional cost, for an unlimited time.
 Send or call for College Paper containing full in-
 formation respecting terms, course of study, &c.
 31-3m BRYANT, STRATTON & TASKER.

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), Railwaying, 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.
 Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
 address (enclosing stamp):
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 478 St. Paul and
 397 Commissioners streets. 46-14

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

THE Steamer "AVON," Moat, Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
 TURDAY evening, 29th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 29th Sept. 17-6m

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
 GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 535 & 537 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, Avrze, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
 420 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-3m

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, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 266, 268,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE 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.
 52-ly Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

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 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 7-ly MONTREAL.

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

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. Sacramento 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

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

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
 F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
 Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds
 of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 36 Victoria
 Square, Montreal. 31-6m

HENRY WOODHOUSE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
WOOLEN CLOTHS AND BLANKETS,
 489 St. Paul Street. 31-3m

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

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SUGAR REFINERS,
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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 WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, &
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 168 McGill street,
 Montreal. 5-

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. 29-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 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-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
489 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street. 8-ly

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
5-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

OGLIVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.
2-ly

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

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

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

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY
description of goods exported to the Colony on the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian produce consigned to them for sale, through their friends and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal.
The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had their best attention. 49-ly.

S. GREENSHIELD'S SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-ly

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-ly

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

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
18 ST. JOHN STREET.
23- MONTREAL.

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN,
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.
Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

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

E. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-tf

JOHN BOUND & SON,
TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices. 19-3mos

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

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. 18-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.

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

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling, on Commission, all kinds of Country Produce. In Grain there has not been much done during the week. In Flour some excitement prevailed towards the close of the week, and it is said prices have somewhat advanced; this can only be temporary, and last but a short time. We would advise country dealers not to base their calculations on the present advance when making their purchases, as no other market we know of at present could warrant the prices that have been paid here, or, at least, said to have been paid. We look on the market as being in a very unhealthy condition, and rather excited by speculation in the face of considerable losses. It is to be regretted that so much of the Wall Street principle should be getting into our chief mart.

BUTTER.—Arrivals during the week have been fair; supply and demand about equal. Choice Dairy in lots readily taken at 17c. per lb.; good Store Packed 16c. per lb. The foregoing are the prices realised by ourselves for lots during the week. We heard of sales being made at 15c. and 15½c. per lb. for shipping lots. Our private advices by last mail, both from England and Scotland, are more encouraging than those hitherto received. Sales of Canada Butter were made from 85 to 97 shillings per cwt. We notice a large quantity of what is coming forward, not put up with the same care as we have seen in former seasons. We find in most cases that fully 25 per cent. more salt is used in packing than is necessary for the proper curing of the Butter. Dealers cannot be too particular in preparing for market, as there is no other commodity of which the price is more governed by the quality than that of Butter.

Pot and Pearl Ashes regularly received. For prices we refer you to those contained in the review.
Advances made on consignment. All consignments receive personal attention, and proceeds promptly accounted for.
N.B.—Particular attention given to the selection of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. 1-ly

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.
HAVANA, CUBA.

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

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