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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

No. 8.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 851 St. Paul st.
1-ly

H. W. IRELAND,
NAIL AND METAL BROKER,
Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers
235 St. Paul st., Montreal.
1-ly

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.
1-ly

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

M. LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c. 3-ly

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS, Montreal.

FOR SALE,—
Barrels and Half-Barrels prime split Labrador
and Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.
ALSO,
Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1865,) in tins.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

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

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

HENRY & SWAIN,
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.
45-2, 19 276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

W. GALT HILL & CO.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents,
34-ly 509 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. TIERIN & 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. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hlds Choico Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hlds. } Prime Retailing Molasses.
60 tierces }
1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,
Montreal.
HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terno Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
115, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.
1-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 421 and 423 St. Paul Street.

CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS
IN HALF BARRELS,
For Sale by
SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
50-ly 491 & 493 St. Paul Street.

SUAGRI SUGAR! SUGAR!

386 hlds } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
282 brls } Sugar,

Received ex "Wild Hunter" and "Jano Bell," from Demorara, and "Express," from Barbadoes.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

Hlds United Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY, Pale and Dark, in Bond

Bags PIMENTO, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1866. 1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal. 4-ly

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

Opposite the Custom House Sq.,

10-ly Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.

Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company. 2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER. 7-ly 283 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for business, and prepare them for the duties of Practical 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 Toronto will be given. This course of instruction combines practice with theory, and embraces everything necessary 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 Commission, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steamboating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling, Telegraphing, and Phonography.

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

To the man in business, or to the one about commencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispensably necessary to a successful business career.

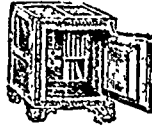
The Actual Business Department is furnished with a Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favourite Banking-houses, where the Students make their deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Discount, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts, &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Establishment, 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 absolutely 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.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Produce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ON HAND, and for Sale—

FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and favourite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.

CORNMEAL, do. do. do. do.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.

OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and daily arriving.

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fino Feed, &c.

Second hand Grain Bags.

Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calfskins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.

Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Waterproof Inodoruous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co., Belfast.

"Tapper's," "Warner's" and "Morwood's" brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass, Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron, F Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cesspools, Water Meters, Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of Messrs. William Brown & Co.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

33 St. Nicholas Street.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

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

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

1-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-1

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 488 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 52-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. HAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

HUA & RICHARDSON, St. Peter st., Montreal.

1-ly

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 518 St. Paul st., Montreal. 2-ly

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise. Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street

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

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
 GLIM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 LOZENGES of every description.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
 CREAM DROPS.
Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

C O D O I L.
 150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 12 St. John Street.
 June 2.

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.
 493 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
New York.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD
 OFFER FOR SALE
D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT
 ROOFING FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne)
 VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
 MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES,—CAUSTIC
 SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
 ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & CO.—Champagne—Gold Seal—Cham-
 pagne des Souverains—Dry Verzenay—No plus ultra
 Cabinet.
GEO. SAYER & CO.—COGNAC—1844 1847, 1849,
 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, in cases, Hogs-
 heads, Qr. Casks and Octaves.
CHS. COHAN & CO.—Cognac in cases.
H. MORE—Champagne—Red Seal, Green Seal, and
 White Seal.
 Jules Fournier,
 Sole Agent for Canada, and Importer of General
 Groceries, 420, St. Paul Street.
 46-3m

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23
 Street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-
 produce or General Merchandise for sale
 or for shipment. Personal attention
 given to the sale or purchase of same. 15-

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LI-
 QUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
 AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sole Agents in Canada for Messrs. Pinet, Castillon &
Co.'s Cognac Brandy.
LLOYD'S AGENTS, &c., &c.
 St. John Street, Montreal.
 1-ly

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. McK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 496 St. Paul Street.
 11-ly

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

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

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

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

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
 Execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving
 special attention to the Grocery Department. They
 make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them,
 and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and
 Insurance of Goods. 10-ly

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

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

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
AL in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Ratobet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 8, St. Helen st.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

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W. W. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook
Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,
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C. DORWIN & CO.,
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EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
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A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
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Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,
also at Montreal.

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
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 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
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ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
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Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
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 Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON,
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
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 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
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 Or eans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
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 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS of PIG and BAR IRON,
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or
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 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
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JOHN BURRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.
 Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-ly

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—50 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.

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Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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DRY GOODS CIRCULAR,

SPRING 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE

20TH OF MARCH.

T JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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Capital paid up \$1,950,000. Reserved surplus Fund \$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

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

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THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
(Founded 1838)

THE SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND have been so framed as to secure to its Policy Holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points—

SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
NON-LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE of Policy
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On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance.

Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1-3m

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
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Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal
Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Sole Agents for COOTE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

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THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

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

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. Gener. Agents for Canada,
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All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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

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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.

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EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

AN OPENING FOR ENTERPRISE.

LUMBER is an article which, almost like wheat, will command a good price in any quarter of the globe. In placing a duty upon its entrance into the country, we believe the Americans will not injure us, but that this duty will fall mainly upon themselves. But whatever the result may be in this respect, we hope that our lumber dealers, aided by our shippers, will now make a determined effort to increase our lumber trade with foreign countries other than the United States, particularly those of South America.

There are few among us aware of the large trade in lumber carried on between New York, Boston, Portland, and other American cities, with Cuba, Brazil, the Argentine and Cesplatine Republics, and other countries in the South. During the past year we see by an annual report recently published, there were shipped from the port of New York alone, nearly 30,000,000 feet! This large quantity was distributed as follows: Cuba 2,062,000 feet; West Indies, 2,048,000 feet; Brazil, 2,062,000; Argentine Republic, 7,354,000; Cesplatine Republic, 6,694,000; Australia, 4,352,000. Hayti, 1,576,000, Peru, 1,341,000; and Africa, 1,006,000. These figures are given for New York alone, and it may be they are somewhat in excess, but Boston, Portland, and other Northern cities also ship considerable lumber, so that the trade may be set down as quite extensive. Now the question arises, where was this lumber originally obtained? The forests of New England may be said to have disappeared—the Americans have to buy lumber for themselves—how, then, comes it that such large shipments to South America can be made from Northern ports?

The solution of this problem is mainly to be found in their large purchases of Canadian lumber every year. We are among the greatest lumber-producing countries in the world, and next to Great Britain, the United States is our best customer. As they purchase largely of breadstuffs from us and sell again in Europe, so they seem to buy much of our lumber and re-sell to Southern countries with which they trade. Nor in the latter case do they make less profits than in the former.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c. &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Moccock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.
1-ly Montreal.

The prices obtained for certain kinds of lumber at Havana, Rio Janeiro, or Buenos Ayres, are enormous. Recent advices show that from \$35 to \$45 per thousand feet is obtainable for shipping boards at these places, and occasionally even a higher figure has been reached. At such prices as these, the Americans must make a handsome thing out of this traffic.

Why cannot Canadians supply this South American trade direct? Why allow Brother Jonathan to gobble up the largest share of the profits on lumber produced by us? There is certainly nothing to hinder us supplying Cuba, and in largely increasing our exports to the West Indies—and even the South American Republics offer an excellent opening for Canadian capital and enterprise. There are all the conditions which go to make up success. There are steady markets, high prices, and a constant demand. We should like to see some of our capitalists enter into this trade with energy and spirit, believing that what proves profitable to Americans—who only get the lumber at second-hand—would be greatly more so to Canadians, whose country produces it.

If Canada intends to make an endeavour to render itself less dependent upon the United States in matters of trade, such openings for enterprise as the one under consideration, must not pass unimproved. An argument frequently waged against our sending our breadstuffs to tropical countries is, that flour produced from wheat grown so far north as Canada, almost immediately sours in warm climates! But this objection in no way affects lumber, and the shipping risks are not very great. In short, we see no insuperable difficulties in the way of Canada securing the lion's share of the profits of this valuable trade.

Under Confederation, we should think, that this extension of our lumber trade would prove very advantageous to the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces. Lower Canada would also be benefitted in this respect. We would therefore reap a double advantage if we could carry on this trade with South America—an advantage which would doubtless add to our country's prosperity. Is not so desirable a result worthy of earnest efforts to accomplish it?

Coal Oil going Down!

Everybody was somewhat surprised when Coal Oil went up with such rapidity, some months ago. It was thought that the high prices would not be long maintained, but they kept up for a good while. We note, however, that there is now quite a decrease in value, at the Oil region. One of the local journals states that sales have taken place at Oil Springs, at as low as \$4.50 per bbl. for crude. The cause of this decrease does not appear. Some of the Oil-men believe it to be of a temporary character, and are storing up the Oil for better prices. The Crescent Company, at Petrolia, are said to have 3000 bbls in stock, for shipment to England as soon as navigation opens.

A MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

At the end of last week a Banquet was given to the Canadian Ministers at Cornwall, and in reply to one of the toasts the Minister of Finance delivered a speech, in which he made reference to the trade position of the country, and furnished an indication of his commercial policy in the coming session of Parliament. Without alluding to the political subjects on which he touched, we will give the points of his statement with reference to commercial subjects. Alluding to the Reciprocity negotiations, he stated that Canada was never in a better condition than she is now to bear any political change. He said:—

"Within my recollection Canada was never in so prosperous a condition as it is at this present time. I judge by the Returns, which are submitted to me in my official capacity, which show the extent of our exports and our imports, our dealings with England and all foreign countries, and I there see that in the last seven months we have sold ten millions of dollars worth (\$10,000,000) more than we have bought—a thing which has never before occurred,—and when I make this statement, I make one which certainly ought to bring forth in every body feelings of thankfulness, and also of pride and self-reliance. [Applause.] It is well, Sir, that we should have such sentiments; it is well that we should feel that we are able to meet the difficulties which may arise from the fact that on the 17th of this month our Trade Relations with the United States will probably be subjected to serious disturbance. [Cheers.]

This is, undoubtedly, a statement on which the country may well be congratulated. He next contended that there had been a disposition on the part of the country to over-estimate the importance of the Reciprocity Treaty, notwithstanding that he held it to be greatly important, and further that the utmost energies of the country would require to be taxed to meet the derangement of present business relations that commenced on the 17th instant. He denied in very emphatic terms that the Government had been apathetic in regard to this question. He stated that they had done all which they deemed it best to do. As much has been said on this point, it is probably only fair to give Mr. Galt's own words:—

"We were charged last Session with not having paid attention to it, for, we were told, the salvation of this country (if I may use the word) depended upon the maintenance of the Reciprocity Treaty. We informed Parliament, that we were awake to the necessity of the time, and to the interest we had in continuing the best possible intercourse with our neighbours in the United States—that our attention had been constantly directed to the subject, and that when the proper time came, the people would be aware that the Administration had not been wanting in their duty in this respect. * * * What, I would ask any gentleman in any part of Canada, what was the position of the country a few months ago? What did many men—the real enemies of the country—say would be the result of the cessation of our communications with the United States? More than its due importance, Sir, was given to that Trade and the country was apparently willing to surrender to it more than ought to be given. The Government, however, did not share that feeling; they believed it was right to do what was fair, but to do no more than what was fair. [Cheers.] * * * As long ago as July last my hon. friend, Mr. Howland, and myself were deputed by our colleagues to visit Washington.

We simply give this statement without entering into any discussion which might arise upon it. Mr. Galt then gave a narrative of the negotiations at Washington in which he made this statement:—

"We found that the principal ground the Americans had in opposing freedom of trade with us was connected with the taxation under which their people are labouring. They said that British people should not come into their markets without bearing similar burdens to their own. But they never asked, and we never proposed that they should tax our exports without our having the same liberty to tax theirs. It was never proposed that if they chose to put a duty of one cent or of twenty cents on a bushel of Canadian wheat imported into the States, we should not have the option of putting an equivalent duty on American wheat imported into Canada. The Americans never dreamed of asking that they should impose duties on Canadian products which Canada should not have the right of imposing on theirs. * * * It was proposed to leave the canal, fisheries and transit questions in the same position as at present—that so long as other matters were satisfactory, the existing arrangements respecting them should go on—and I cannot conceive how it is possible that any man can make a charge against the Government of Canada that we should be willing to continue agreements which have been beneficial, provided arrangements in other respects were satisfactory." [Hear.]

He added, with respect to the canals, that the negotiators proposed the same policy that he had announced in his place in Parliament, and which he understood the country to demand. With reference to the important point of extending the Free List, we think it better to give Mr. Galt's own words:—

"What we said was this, 'Let us see whether the Reciprocal Free List, which has benefitted both coun-

tries so much, cannot be extended to certain classes of manufactures.' We had faith in the ability of our people to manufacture; we knew we had a cheaper country; we believed we had a people equal in intelligence, we thought if our people had a fair start in the race, that, being more lightly burdened, they would win it. If we were wrong, we were wrong in our estimate of the abilities of our people to compete with the Americans, and not in what was our conception of our duty towards them. [Loud cheers.] Once again, Sir, it has been said that our intention was to discriminate against our own Mother Country. A more flagrant violation of truth was never written. [Cheers.] Such an idea never entered the brain of any of the delegates. We would never consent to treat our fellow-subjects in Great Britain—with whom we are connected by the bonds of blood and of affection, worse than a foreign power. Whatever we were prepared to give to the United States, we were prepared to give to our mother country, eye, and more too. We were and are, and I hope shall be for centuries willing to spend our last man and our last shilling for her. How can it be supposed that we would dream for a single instant of putting her productions on an inferior footing to those of the United States? I desire to give the most emphatic contradiction to any such statement as this." [Loud applause.]

He claimed for the negotiations that they had established good understanding, and that leading papers and people of the United States had come to look upon trade relations with Canada in a different light than formerly, and to speak in a different and more friendly tone. In fact, they condemned in decided language the narrow view which Mr. Morrill and his friends in Congress have taken.

We now come to the important announcement of the speech, namely, the course to be pursued by this country in view of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We quote Mr. Galt's words:—

"It is necessary for the Government to consider now, and it will be necessary for Parliament to consider soon in the most earnest way how they will deal with the commercial future of Canada, and what its Trade policy shall be. [Cheers.] It is perfectly clear that the Union with the Lower Provinces must speedily be carried out. We must complete our communications with them, and have our mutual commerce as free as possible. The Government have sent a commission to the West Indies and Brazil to forestall the action of the American Government. It is the intention of this Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission whenever they have made their report to Parliament. With regard to the markets of England and France, the two great consuming countries of Europe, it can scarcely be imagined that they can be made more free than they now are. But it is the duty of the Government to endeavour to make such arrangements with the Colonies of the West Indies and with Spain and her colony, Cuba, as will secure the reciprocal interchange of some of their products and ours. [Hear, hear.] I am plain that the Government will have to propose to Parliament a complete revision of our system of taxation for the benefit of the people will have to be readjusted to stimulate the great agricultural interest of the Province and to make Canada at once the cheapest country to live in, and the most attractive country in the world for the labour and capital of foreign lands. [Hear, hear.] Our policy must be one of development and not of stoppage—development not of Canada alone, but of all the vast territory stretching from Newfoundland and on the one hand to the Pacific on the other. We may have to postpone for a time the enlargement of the canals that has been spoken of for several years, because we have not yet the assurance that the American trade will be permitted to use them, but this will leave us all the more means for opening up the great North-West. [Hear.] The opening up of these lands, Eastward and Westward, and especially Westward, will entail the inauguration of a new system of emigration. Immigration is what the New World must look to—and the fact that my hon. friend, Mr. McGeo, is at the head of the department which has charge of that subject, must give the people confidence that emigration will be directed in the best manner for the hard-working sons of labour who come to Canada as a refuge from all parts of the world." [Cheers.]

We think the great majority of the people of this country will sustain the Minister of Finance in the policy which is here announced. It is one which will promote trade and build up the commercial prosperity of this country, in a manner heretofore unknown. It is due to Mr. Galt to say that, throughout, his speech is remarkable for clearness and ability.

There is one other point which we may mention here. We believe it is not the policy of the Canadian Government to recommend any measure of reprisal. It is understood that the Transit in Bond Regulations will remain as at present, as will also the navigation of inland waters. No duty will be levied upon American natural products now in the free list, except, perhaps, on coarse grains, which are chiefly used for the purpose of distillation, the object being to check importations from the Western States for this purpose, and so cause the consumption of grains of Canadian growth.

—The Crown Land sales in two County of Simcoe, advertised to take place on the 1st of March, have been postponed till the 15th of March, some alteration in the conditions of sale having been made.

NEW CHANNELS OF TRADE.

On the 17th of this present month, as is well known to all Canadians, will terminate the Reciprocity Treaty between the British North American Provinces and the United States, which has now been in force for eleven years.

That it has been a boon to this country, and that through its influence, to a great extent, Canada has become what she now is, no one will deny. When this country was in its commercial infancy, when capital was wanting and energy slumbered, when railroads were measured by hundreds only, instead of by thousands of miles, when dense forests had still to fall beneath the axe of the settler, whose feet yet tarried afar off; when our powers were undeveloped, and we knew not our strength, then did we need, as since then we have profited by, the near market for our cereals and our timber that this Treaty of Commerce afforded to us. Unfettered by legislation, trade flourished and grew into manly proportions. All parts of the land, even to the most remote, felt the quickening influence, and though during the last decade, there have been seasons of over-speculation followed by almost utter stagnation, still the material prosperity of Canada has gone on increasing with cumulative force and rapidity. We do not seek to lessen or make light of the great benefits which have arisen as a direct result of the Reciprocity Treaty, nor do we wish it supposed for an instant that we believe Canada will suffer no present loss from its termination. Nevertheless, we are confident that out of this present apparent evil will spring much good, and many happy results. Amongst them we may mention, more reliance on ourselves as a nation, and the development of new and much more profitable channels of trade.

Scarcely have the negotiations for a renewal of the Treaty been broken off and our Commissioners returned from their not altogether fruitless mission to Washington, when we receive intelligence that events have transpired which will render it almost a certainty, that ere long the commercial barriers now existing between the British Colonies on this continent will be broken down and swept away by the triumphant carrying out of the grand scheme of Confederation. New Brunswick and Newfoundland have already declared in favour of it, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island must follow suit. The immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railroad will be a necessity, and then will commence a new state of things commercially, between Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

Another subject of congratulation is the progress made by the Trade Commissioners to the West Indies. We are not in possession of the details of what they have accomplished as yet, but it is certain they will be able to make a report more favourable and satisfactory than most people could have at all anticipated or ventured to predict. At a dinner given to the Commissioners at Georgetown, British Guiana, Governor Hincks, in the course of a speech, in which he pointed out the deficiency in the present means of communication between this country and the West Indies, said that "it was one of the objects within the scope of the present mission to consider if possible the extension of postal communication between the North American provinces and the West Indies, as well as other countries, and he (the Governor) had not hesitated to assure the Commissioners that in any well-considered measures for meeting the object, they might rely on the cordial co-operation of British Guiana."

The importance of the trade which may be carried on with the West Indies and South America cannot well be over-estimated, and we trust ere long to see it in so flourishing a condition that all regrets for default reciprocity may be entirely absorbed and forgotten in the prosperity attendant on it.

New G. W. R. Passenger Station at Toronto.

The celebration of the opening of the Station took place on Saturday the 3rd inst. and was honoured by an excursion to Niagara Falls and a lunch at the Clifton House, with appropriate speeches and toasts. The new station, situated at the foot of Yonge street, consists of the main building a long rectangle 310 by 61 feet, arched over with a very lofty roof; a lower building, flat roofed, on the north side, containing the waiting and refreshment room, offices, &c.; and on the south side, next to the water, is the freight house and office. The building presents a very fine appearance, and is altogether superior to anything of the kind in Canada, which, after all, is not saying a great deal for it.

DEPOSITS IN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANKS.

NOTHING can exhibit a more striking evidence of the remarkable accumulation of wealth in the New England States, and in portions of the State of New York, than the returns published of the deposits in their Savings Banks. These returns are of interest to us; first, as enabling us to estimate the financial resources of a people with whom we have now, and probably always will, have such intimate business relations; and second, because these deposits are proof of a prosperity which is largely attributable to a protective policy, which prosperity is always appealed to as the stronger argument in its favour. In addition, it enables those who share in it, by means of their vast accumulated wealth, to influence the legislation of Congress on the subject. We all know that the protection party are the strong opponents of reciprocity; it is interesting, therefore, to know the condition of the country from which their strength and support is drawn. Independently of such considerations, the returns of these savings banks are interesting to any one who cares for the prosperity and well-doing of the masses of the people.

The total deposits of the Savings Banks of New England, in 1864, amounted to \$119,129,000, divided amongst the different States as follows:—

State	Amount of Savings Bank Deposits.	Population 1860.
Maine	\$ 3,000,000	625,000
New Hampshire	7,000,000	326,000
Vermont	3,500,000	315,000
Rhode Island	12,800,000	174,000
Connecticut	29,100,000	460,000
Massachusetts	62,000,000	1,250,000

These, it must be confessed, are astonishing figures, even if the depreciated currency is taken into account. No returns from New England have been published for 1865, but judging by the returns from New York State, which are brought down to that year, there would probably be an increase.

If we analyse and compare these sums, their remarkable character becomes apparent at once.

Massachusetts has not quite half the population of Canada. Her Savings Bank deposits alone are more than double the whole deposits of our chartered banks; or, reducing the currency to gold—more than half as much again. Our Savings Banks, unfortunately, make no returns (a matter which the Legislature might very well insist upon,) so that we cannot compare the savings Banks of New England and Canada. At a rough estimate, we should think our savings institutions cannot hold more than five millions of deposits; but even if they have double that sum, they would not have, in proportion to population, more than a tenth part of the amount on deposit in Massachusetts.

Rhode Island is more remarkable still. With a population only half as large again as that of Montreal, that little State returns the enormous sum of \$12,800,000 in her Savings Banks. The number of depositors is larger than the number of families, and every depositor has on an average the sum of \$31 to his credit. Taken according to population, we find that the average amount for every man, woman, and child in the State is \$74.

The returns for Connecticut are almost equally large. A population of 460,000 has \$29,000,000 on deposit, making an average of \$63 for every person in the State, and about \$300 for every family. The number of depositors, in proportion to the population, is very high in this State, being no less than 121,000, or more than one person in every four. Vermont exhibits a high average, at the credit of each depositor, viz., \$314, but the total is far below that of the States before mentioned.

Maine ranks lowest on the list. With a population of 628,000, she has only \$3,000,000 in her Savings Banks, the number of depositors being only 18,500, or one person in every 34, the average for every individual in the State being only \$5.

The progress of the savings Banks during the last twenty years is worthy of attention.

Those of New Hampshire had \$1,619,000 in 1848, and \$7,066,000 in 1864, an increase of nearly five fold in sixteen years.

Those of Massachusetts had \$3,407,000 in 1831, and \$62,550,000 in 1864, an increase of nearly twenty fold in 33 years. The number of depositors during the same period increased from 24,255 to 291,616. Returns of the growth of Savings Banks in other States are not given.

The amount deposited in certain individual Banks is very noteworthy, as well as the amount deposited in the Banks of certain towns.

For example—

The Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, Mass.	\$8,051,000
The Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston	4,114,000
The Five-cent Savings Bank, "	4,782,000
The Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn.	6,131,000
The Norwich Saving Society, Norwich, Conn.	4,262,000
The Institution for Savings, New Bedford, Massachusetts	3,601,000
The Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Mass.	2,007,000
The Institution for Savings, Worcester, Mass.	3,177,000
The Fall River Savings Bank, Fall River, Mass.	2,071,000
The Institution for Savings, Providence, R.I.	3,218,000
The People's Savings Bank, "	1,848,000
The New Haven Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn.	2,400,000

As to the amounts held by the Savings Banks of individual cities and towns, take the following:—

Boston has	7 Savings Banks, with	\$17,680,000
New Bedford, Mas.	2	4,550,000
Worcester,	3	4,620,000
Lowell,	4	3,848,000
Salem,	2	3,019,000
Fall River	1	2,064,000
Providence, R. I.	5	6,616,000
Hartford, Conn.	3	5,330,000
New Haven, Conn.	3	4,990,000
Norwich,	1	3,260,000

The Savings Banks of the small towns of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have amount in proportion.

Such statements afford strong evidence of a vast accumulation of wealth in these States, which accumulation, having occurred under a protective policy, at once raises the question whether it has not taken place, in a large degree, at the expense of the rest of the country. For our part, we have no doubt it is so. Many of the manufactures now carried on in New England might prosper and grow were no protection extended to them, in which case the growth of these States in wealth would never be an object of envy and jealousy to the East. As it is, the West and the South must feel that their interests are being sacrificed, while the manufacturers of the East are making fortunes.

The returns of these Banks suggest at once the prevalence of thrifty, careful, and economical habits in the masses of the community. The mechanics and workmen (including the operatives both male and female) in the factories of New England are probably above the average of similar classes elsewhere, both in respectability and intelligence. With high wages, careful habits, and steady industry, they probably save more than any similar number of their order either in England or on the Continent of Europe.

The Savings Banks returns of New York City and State are scarcely less interesting than those of New England.

The Savings' Bank of the City of New York number 23, and have \$72,000,000 on deposit, owned by 294,000 persons. Since 1855, there has been a growth from \$26,000,000 in amount, and from 122,000 in number of depositors. In Brooklyn there are eight Savings' Banks, having \$14,000,000 on deposit, and 60,000 customers.

These both exhibit a very high average both in the number of persons depositing in proportion to population, and in the total amount considered in the same manner. One person in every three in New York has money in a Savings' Bank, and every family in the city has, on an average, \$450 deposited. Emigrants passing through New York, or making a transient stay there, are doubtless to be credited with no small proportion of this.

The Savings Banks of the rest of the State have only \$29,000,000 on deposit, and 103,000 depositors. The contrast between this statement and that for the manufacturing States of New England is very striking and suggestive.

A LUCKY STRIKE IN OIL!

THERE can now be no doubt, that during last week the best Oil-well yet opened in Canada—and it may be in the world—was struck in the Township of Dawn, not far from Oil Springs village. It has created much excitement, not only at the Oil region, but all through the Western peninsula. The Oil Springs Board of Trade have published a document, giving the result of a test of this well made in their presence. During one hour, they found that it pumped no less than 2,259 gallons of oil, which is equal to 70½ barrels of 32 gallons each. At this rate, the yield would be the enormous quantity of 1,692 barrels every 24 hours! We hardly believe it possible that such an immense yield as this can long continue. But if even 1000 barrels a day be obtained, we believe it will surpass any Pennsylvania well which has yet been struck.

The price of Oil at the Wells has been about, 87 per

barrel. A thousand barrels a day would be worth \$7,000, and this continued for six months, would show the immense sum of \$1,092,000! The lucky owners of this well reside in Sarnia, a Mr Hendricks is the principal one, and the well takes its name from him. The value of wells is generally calculated at \$1,000 for every barrel they yield per acre. If the Hendricks well yields 1,000 barrels, it will, at this rate, be worth one million dollars! Under any circumstances, it promises to prove a mine of wealth to the fortunate owners.

The effect of this important oil strike will be to induce more speculation in oil lands, and in sinking wells, than there has yet been. The telegraphic announcement of this lucky strike excited much interest all through the West, and induced great excitement throughout the entire oil-bearing region. The latest accounts from Oil Springs, Bothwell, and Petrolia, show that speculators and others continue to flow in like a perfect stream, and it is almost impossible to supply them with accommodation. New companies are being formed, and new wells begun, in various quarters, and there seems to be any amount of money ready for investment in this way.

Although not a few have made money by their investments, there can be little doubt that there is also another side to the picture, and that not a little money has also been irretrievably lost. It may be that speculation may run so wild, that the oil excitement will prove a curse and not a blessing to many. But where the investments are prudently made, and the wells properly managed, there is a fair prospect of a satisfactory result. This has, at least, been the result of experience up to this time.

MR. MORRILL'S BILL.

WE had just time before going to press, last week, to insert the Bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the Congress of the United States without making any comments on it. A few lines now will suffice for all we have to say. The measure is one which Congress will pass, either in its present form or with amendments, as a piece of independent legislation, quite irrespective of negotiations with us. But it yet does indicate that any or all of its provisions may be suspended at the pleasure of the Washington Cabinet, as regards any one of the British North American Colonies. It includes the bonding in transit system, which, however, has never had any further authority than a departmental order. But this, with the free navigation of Lake Michigan, it is clear, will be suspended, unless we abolish our Free Ports, or if we impose any differential tolls on American craft in our inland waters. With respect to right to fish, it provides for a system of reciprocity, and it makes a very considerable difference in reduction of duties of fish entering the United States as compared with memorandum B. The following is a comparison of the difference:—

	Mem. B.	Bill.
Mackerel	\$1 50 per brl.	\$1 00
Herring, pickled or salted	1 00 do.	0 50
Salmon	2 50 do.	2 00
Shad	2 00 do.	1 50
All other, pickled	1 50 do.	1 00

Barley was to be 15 cents under the memorandum, but under the Bill is to be 10 cents. Beans 30 cents under former; 25 cents under latter. In timber there is a modification under the Bill in the sense of reduction; but in this item the trade would not be stopped either by one or the other. In other respects there is little difference in the schedule of duties. The principal change is in the duties on fish; and this is remarkable, in that it appears to be a bid for the favour of the Maritime Colonies, as distinct from Canada. When the Bill is passed, we will let our readers know fully in what form it is laid; and in the meantime we can only remark that, as it stands, it appears to us to be a piece of narrow-minded chaffering, unworthy of a great nation—an opinion in which papers among our neighbours, so respectable as the United States Economist, agree.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

(Including the receipts of the Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.)

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, week ending March 3rd, 1865	
Passengers	\$63,606
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,750
Freight and Live Stock	87,770
Total	\$156,026
Corresponding week, 1864	122,189
Increase	\$33,837

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Sec. and Treas.

Montreal, March 8th, 1865.

STATISTICS OF THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

THE progress made by our Commissioners in the West Indies must be highly gratifying to all. The information we have is, as yet, somewhat vague, but here is no doubt that some favorable arrangement has been arrived at with Barbadoes, Trinidad, and British Guiana, and, we have no doubt, one with Jamaica will at once follow—that is, if there be at present any Government able to treat on commercial subjects.

The following is a list of the West India Islands from which we have returns before us:—

Bahamas,	Montserrat,
Park's Island,	Dominica,
Jamaica,	St. Lucia,
Virgin Islands,	St. Vincent,
St. Christopher,	Barbadoes,
Nevis,	Grenada,
Antigua,	Tobago.

Adding British Guiana, these have a united Export Trade of \$47,802,865; and an Import Trade of \$47,398,710.

The figures are from the returns of 1863—the latest general ones available.

The following are the principal articles of import and export respectively:

1863.—JAMAICA.

Principal Imports:

Bread..... cwt.	3,432,	value \$	18,410
Butter	cwt. 6,029,	"	107,255
Corn meal,	bls. 18,480,	"	63,475
Fish, dry,	cwt. 74,208,	"	300,585
Fish, wet,	bls. 64,880,	"	230,625
Flour	bls. 97,968,	"	650,125

Total Imports..... \$5,437,045

Principal Exports:

Coffee..... lbs.	8,184,819,	value \$	859,160
Ginger,	lbs. 678,168,	"	77,846
Pimento,	lbs. 6,228,478,	"	210,789
Rum,	gals. 1,554,243,	"	931,660
Sugar,	cwt. 560,481,	"	2,393,610
Logwood..... tons.	27,739,	"	205,915

Total Exports..... \$5,039,625

This flour trade is one of importance. And, although Southern flour—chiefly from Maryland wheat—has hitherto been preferred in the tropics, we have little doubt that some process for drying ours more thoroughly can be resorted to which may give us a strong footing in the Jamaica market.

BARBADOES.

Principal Imports:

Butter	lbs. 762,044,	value \$	190,510
Corn & grain bus	292,821	"	241,615
Corn meal..... bls.	64,748,	"	258,990
Flour..... bls.	97,880,	"	608,625
Fish, dry cwt	79,687,	"	239,000
Hardware pkgs.	8,181,	"	79,400
Guano tons.	4,986,	"	249,900
Linen & cot. pkgs.	3,470,	"	510,430
Lumber feet	4,804,321,	"	48,045
Meat, salted... lbs.	3,552,559,	"	296,045
Rice..... lbs.	7,877,317,	"	191,935
Staves No	3,300,949,	"	165,045

Total Exports..... \$4,391,045

Principal Exports:

Fish, dried, cwt.	40,945,	value \$	122,835
Flour..... lbs.	46,762	"	292,220
Meat, salt..... lbs.	2,282,372	"	190,200
Molasses	pun. 15,234	"	342,765
Rice..... lbs.	3,133,182	"	78,330
Rum..... pun.	830	"	10,400
Sugar..... hhds.	42,261	"	3,169,575

Total Exports..... \$4,965,710

Barbadoes, it must be observed, does a considerable carrying trade, or is, at least, the distributing depot for a good deal of Northern produce. Its market for fish, flour, and meat is valuable, then, not only *per se*, but from its being frequented by buyers from other West India Islands.

TRINIDAD.

Principal Imports:

Cottons, Linens, and woollens.....	value \$	155,345	
Fish, dried..... lbs.	4,262,718	"	199,815
Flour..... bls.	46,922	"	286,875
Hardware and machinery.....		"	116,830

Leather.....	"	117,490	
Lumber..... ft.	2,731,485	"	40,965
M. A. pickled and salted,	2,076,249	"	321,620
Rice..... lbs.	8,669,146	"	260,210

Total Imports..... \$3,654,860

Principal Exports

Cocoa lbs.	7,494,911	value \$	731,935
Molasses gals.	906,291	"	75,325
Rum	gals. 246,709	"	89,945
Sugar..... lbs.	74,811,200	"	2,378,790

Total Exports..... \$3,982,490

Trinidad is one of the most interesting of the West India Islands, and is a growing one.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Total Imports..... \$5,609,885

Total Exports..... 8,396,909

COMING INTO NOTICE.

ALTHOUGH oil operations began at the village of Petrolia almost as soon as at Oil Springs, very little has been heard of it until lately. During this winter, however, Petrolia has begun to look up, and now bids fair to attract as much attention as Bothwell or its nearer rival mentioned above. No very productive wells have yet been opened there, but it is now an established feature of that region, that every well sunk to a certain depth is certain to strike oil in lesser or greater quantities. Capital, judiciously expended at Petrolia has, up to the present time, been certain of a moderate return, and stood a chance for handsome profits. Nearly eighty wells are being sunk at various points around the village, of which about thirteen have obtained oil. Some of these have been pumping for over three years, showing a degree of permanence evidenced by no other locality. The certainty of finding oil, and the permanence of the wells, when once the precious fluid is reached, has raised the fame of the village; and there is, consequently, quite a rush of oil-men and speculators to the locality. New buildings are rapidly going up, and two new taverns are constantly examined. A reliable Western contemporary gives the following as the actual daily yield of the Petrolia Wells now in operation—

North of the village are:

Wattie's Well, pumping 33 barrels per 24 hours	
Harford Star Co. " 6	"
Waterloo Co. " 10	"
Thistle & Jackson Co. " 6	"
Another Well (J. Co.) " 6	"
On the south side there are:	
Crescent Co., No. 4 " 10	"
Eureka (C. Co.) " 5	"
Spomper (C. Co.) " 31	"
No. 5 Well (C. Co.) " 10	"
Deep Well (C. Co.) " 8	"
No. 7 (C. Co.) " 3	"
Chamberlain's Well " 15	"

Total daily product 197

OUR FISHERIES.

IN the last issue of the Canada "Gazette," is the Proclamation of the Governor General, warning off the fishermen of the United States from the inshore fisheries of Canada. This is the result of the horrible policy which the United States have adopted with regard to the Reciprocity Treaty; and of course they have only themselves to blame. They have thus rendered useless millions of dollars worth of property in the shape of vessels and other fishing gear. They have deprived themselves voluntarily of the best marine school in American waters, and now if the Provinces are determined to keep those fisheries to themselves, the Americans must abide by the result.

But unless some strategic reason is held in reserve by the administrations of the different Provinces we do not think that, as a pure economic question, such is the best policy. The Hon. Mr. Howe, in his speech at the Detroit Convention, told us that "the roes of thirty codfish annually replace all the fish that are taken" by the British, French and American fishermen on "the banks of Newfoundland. In like manner the shoals of mackerel, herring and of all other fish that swarm in the bays and swim around the shores are replaced year by year. These great storehouses of food can never be exhausted."

This, then, being the case, we need no protection under the plea of danger of exhaustion, and that part of the subject may be disposed of.

The danger by making a monopoly of those fisheries, as Mr. Howe also ably demonstrated, in the aforementioned speech, in the difficulty of measuring three marine miles at sea, which is the distance outside of

which the American fishermen are permitted to fish; and also in the different constructions which the different Governments put on the Treaty which allows them that privilege; the American Government contending for the right of fishing anywhere within three miles of the coast, and the British Provincial Government contending that the distance must be that much outside of lines from headland to headland.

Now we are of opinion that these difficulties might, to a great extent, be overcome by an agreement immediately between the different Provinces to charge foreign vessels a certain tonnage or royalty, for the privilege of fishing within the prescribed boundaries. If the duty was small, but still sufficient to counterbalance the bounties paid to American fishermen, (so that our fishermen might no longer be pitted against the wealth of the American Government), we believe that most American vessels would rather pay a moderate premium than be liable to the delays, difficulties, and uncertainties from which they would suffer, in case of a seizure for supposed trespass, and confiscation of their vessels, even without ultimate loss. In fact, we even think, that the American Government might accede to a scheme of this description, rather than be obliged to maintain cruisers continually in the gulf for the protection of their interests. Not that we would by any means advise a delegation to Washington, with a proposal to that effect; but chances for making such an arrangement will no doubt soon occur.

The fisheries were the bribe to the American Government for the Reciprocity Treaty, which is now about to depart, and they ought never to have been yielded gratuitously. There was no more reason for doing so than there would have been for giving our timber in the same manner. We had as much right to insist on a royalty in the one case as we have in the other. The one was the property of the people of this country to the same extent as the other; and the American Government have as much right—and it is a matter of astonishment that they did not use it—to demand as a gift the one as the other.

And now we believe it is the time to open our fisheries to the people of all countries, on the same principle as we adopt with our forests and mines—the payment of a small royalty—and which, no doubt, would be the means of saving us a vast amount of trouble, as well as yield a considerable revenue. The American mackerel fishery alone along the shores of the Lower Provinces last year was valued at between two and three millions of dollars—a very small royalty on which would yield a large revenue.

We hope that the people of these Provinces will well consider the propriety of this measure, and they will no longer continue to throw away one of the greatest blessings which it is possible could be granted to any country—a rich and extensive fishery.

Another great advantage of this measure would be, that the principle of charging for the right of fishing once established, the Americans in asking for a renewal of the now expiring Treaty, which we think is only a matter of time and that not long, could not with a good grace ask us to abolish that system. They could only ask us to put the same charges on our fishermen as on theirs; and in return they could not refuse to abolish their bounty system.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.—The annual report of the United States Commissioners of Agriculture for 1865, shows the amount of crops, as compared with the year preceding:

	1865	1864
Wheat bush.....	148,652,629	160,695,823
Rye.....	19,643,975	19,872,975
Barley.....	11,391,286	10,652,172
Oats.....	225,252,295	116,680,063
Corn.....	704,427,859	630,681,403
Buckwheat.....	18,331,019	18,700,540
Potatoes.....	101,682,695	99,256,883
Hay, tons.....	23,538,740	18,116,751

The following table shows the total number of animals for January, 1864 and 1865.—

	1865.	1864.
Horses.....	3,740,833	4,049,142
Mules.....	217,553	230,547
Cattle.....	7,072,591	7,935,459
Cows.....	5,763,130	8,066,748
Sheep.....	28,647,253	24,346,391
Hogs.....	13,670,885	16,148,712

—The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Gov. Smith, of Vermont, is President, is organizing for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favourable legislation that has been extended to the great Central Route Company.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Cromber, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Murray.
Fournier, Jules.
Goss, H. J.
Gilliepi, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kings & Kitchin.
Law, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Maitland, F., Tyce & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Linnear & Co.

Nevin, William, & Co.
Rosa, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lloana & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Roth, Hayward & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sindclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex. & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Witners, Joy & Co.

An unusual dullness, even for this season of the year, still characterizes business in general groceries. Buyers come forward very slowly, and are disinclined to lay in large stocks, believing that they will be able to purchase goods at lower figures after the opening of navigation.

SUGARS—Are very heavy. We quote *Porto Rico* \$9.50 to \$10, and *Cuba* \$9.25 to \$9.50. *Refined* quiet and unchanged.

The imports of unrefined sugar at the Port of Montreal for February were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866..	lbs 262,352	\$13,604
In 1865.....	" 399,815	15,168
A decrease in 1866 of	" 136,863	\$1861

The imports of refined sugar for same month were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	lbs. 73,373	\$1857
In 1865.....	" nil.	

TEAS—Have been more enquired for, but sales effected have been of retail parcels for present consumption. Prices are firm for all grades, but a decline is anticipated during the spring, partly on account of the large shipments from China to England, and partly because high prices now ruling in China will have the effect of inducing a larger quantity to come forward to open ports.

The imports of Teas at this Port for February were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	lbs. 72,196	\$18,250
In 1865.....	" 134,227	408,92
A decrease in 1866 of...	" 61,731	\$22,672

COFFEES—We have no change to note. The imports for the month of February were light, being 6,629 lbs., value \$1,083 in 1866, against nothing in 1865.

TOBACCO—Unchanged, with very little doing.

The imports of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., for February were:—In 1866..... \$5,459
In 1865..... 2,120

An increase in 1866 of..... \$2,319

WINE, SPIRITS, &c.—The business of the past week has been exceedingly limited, and we have no change to make in quotations.

The following are the imports at this Port for February:—

WHISKEY.		
	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	galls. 691	\$332
In 1865.....	" 35	76
Increase.....	" 659	\$276

GIN.		
	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	galls. 418	\$121
In 1865.....	" 620	not stated.
Decrease.....	" 162	

ROM.		
	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	galls. 732	\$732
In 1865.....	" 407	422
Increase.....	" 325	\$310

BRANDY.		
	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	galls. 723	\$948
In 1865.....	" 1,313	1,579
Decrease.....	" 617	\$636

WINE.		
	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	"	\$925
In 1865.....	"	49
Increase.....	"	\$876

DRIED FRUITS.—Not much doing in any kind, and prices unaltered. There were imported during the month of February:

	Quantity.	Value.
In 1866.....	lbs. 114,912	\$7,330
In 1865.....	" 12,888	909
Increase.....	" 102,024	\$6421

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bailla, James, & Co.
Bathurst, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Clark, James P.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foultz & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalghs, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andri n., & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, R. H., & J.
Muir, W., & H.
Munro, John & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, Met all & Co.
Walker, Alexander.
Winks, George, & Co.

SINCE our last, a few of the early buyers from the West have made their appearance, and seem thus far in good spirits at the business of the past winter, and at the prospects of the future, which appear flattering. By the 20th of the month, we may expect to see the city full of the Western merchants, and our wholesale houses busy to the extent of their capacity.

With reference to the goods already arrived, we have little to add to what was said last week. The market is now well supplied with all descriptions of staples, but we still observe a great deficiency in many classes of fancy goods and general haberdashery; owing partly to the detention of packages now on the way, between Portland and Montreal—the goods by three steamers arrived at the former place not having yet come to hand. When these are received, together with the freight of the *Scotian*, now due, the stock undoubtedly will be very complete. Some patterns of dress goods already opened, are very stylish and attractive.

We may remark, with reference to cottons, that although there has been a light decline in the price of the raw material, manufactured goods are decidedly firmer, with an advancing tendency—owing entirely to the great demand not only for the home trade, but also for the Continent, India and China. English factories are fully employed, and the amount of cotton withdrawn from market, for consumption, has very largely increased of late, besides being much in advance of the amount used in the corresponding period of 1865.

In *Linen Goods* of all descriptions there is a continual advance; and we observe that the price of flax at the present time shows an increase of nearly fifty per cent over that of a year ago. With *Woolen Goods* the market is well supplied in all classes. All *Silk Goods* are very much higher, with a prospect of a very great increase in price. This advance is due to the limited supply of the raw material, and there is no prospect of an increased production, for the next season at least.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs,
Dougall J., & Co.
Hunt & R. Laidson.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Symour, C. E.
Symour, M. H.
Saw F. & Bros.

THE business of the week has been rather limited in amount, there being an indisposition on the part of buyers to purchase heavy stocks, and sales made being chiefly to supply present demand.

SPANISH SOLE.—Unchanged, with receipts coming in a little more freely. Of prime stock there is a very little in market, and prices are firm.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—With a good demand, and a stock much reduced in consequence of limited arrivals, we have to quote prices quite firm at our quotations.

ROUGH.—None in market.

HARNESS.—There is an average stock on hand, with but little doing, and both receipts and transactions are quite limited in amount.

WAXED UPPER.—No receipts during the week, and the stock very light. Transactions have been quite limited.

GRAINED UPPER.—Nothing doing.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Prime buff is in fair demand with light supply, but pebbled meets with less ready sale, and is in better supply.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are firm at quotations, with a lightly stocked market.

CALF SKINS.—Unchanged, the receipts being of too trifling a character to cause any alteration in prices.

SPLITS.—Are in good demand at full prices, light and medium being in most request.

SHEEP SKINS.—The demand is light, and notwithstanding a considerable reduction in stock, we have no change to make in our quotations.

HIDES.—The stock of Green is small, but with little demand, is sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the trade.

WOOL.—Pulled has been more looked after, but can only be obtained in limited quantities, and has advanced from 16. to 20. per pound.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, L., & Co.
Charlbois, A., & Co.
Crathern & Carehill.
Currie, W. & F. T., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Frazer & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Frothingham & Workman.
Gilbert, E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Holland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Law, Young & Co.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mutholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, P. H.
Winn & Holland.

THERE has been rather more activity during the past week, and though there have not been many buyers in the market, yet orders have been coming in pretty freely.

The imports of general hardware for the month of February at this Port were

In 1866.....	\$35,910
In 1865.....	14,420
Increase in 1866.....	\$21,490

COPPER PIG—Is firm—latest advices from England quote it held stiffly, and an advance anticipated.

CUT-NAILS.—None in market, except a small stock in hands of manufacturers, who are making only to order.

GALVANIZED IRON.—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged.

HOSE NAILS.—Very scarce. The market is quite bare of 8s to 9s of No. 1 makes.

IRON.—Latest advices quote *Pig* as having again advanced, and if this continued, *Bar* would be sure to follow. The imports for February were

In 1866.....	\$24,117
1865.....	19,726
Increase in 1866.....	\$4,391

Very large orders for *Pig* have gone home from the Western States, and freights to a large amount engaged. Prices are expected to rule high during the coming spring.

BAR.—Is in good demand, and the market very bare of ordinary sizes, prices being high for all sizes imported during the winter season.

BOILER PLATES.—Are scarce and in demand. Expected arrivals are almost entirely to order, none coming out for stock.

CANADA PLATES.—Are scarce and best brands would sell somewhat above our figures, but quotations may be considered nominal.

HOOPS AND BANDS.—Are inactive, but with a reduced and now badly assorted stock, prices have advanced 20 cts.

TIN PLATES.—Are firmer at home, and have advanced 25c. on all grades in this market. No decline is looked for at present.

The Money Market.

Money is somewhat easier, and there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodation on good business paper. Sterling Exchange is rather firmer, closing 108½ to 109½, for endorsed 60 day bills. The Banks refused to draw at less than 109. Private 60 day bills range from 107½ to 109½.

GOLD at 2.40 p.m. yesterday, was 131½, the lowest point reached for many months. The decline is attributed to the advance in England of U. S. gold bearing bonds, and to a general feeling of confidence in the Government.

GREENBACKS are in good supply, brokers buying at 21½ discount, selling at 21 to 21½ per cent discount.

SILVER advanced during the early part of the week, there being a very active demand with a limited supply, but it has again become more plentiful, and is offered freely at 3 per cent discount, at which figures the brokers are buying; they are selling at 2½ per cent discount.

Latest Quotations by Telegraph.

The Steamer City of New York from Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown 22nd Feb., arrived at New York on the 7th inst. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions steady, except bacon which is firmer, and lard which tends upwards. Cotton had declined 1s. 4d. under American news. Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 7 per cent. Consols 87½ to 87½; U. S. 5.2. 69½ to 69½. Illinois Central 76½ to 77.

The Java from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th arrived at New York yesterday 9.30 a.m. Breadstuffs quiet and without change. Provisions firmer. Consols closed, 87½ to 87½; U. S. 5.2. 69½ to 69½. The cattle plague was still increasing, the latest weekly return being 18,000, the largest yet.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditor meetings.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists appointed assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: NAME, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 3rd March, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Lists import statistics.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, etc., Average Prices on, Highest prices, etc. Lists grain prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1866.

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

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Crawford, James,
Dowdell, George,
Dougall, John, & Co.
Follingsby & Williamson,
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Lalng, M.
Leeming & Buchanan,
Morris, J., & Co.
Nislin, Wm., & Co.
Raphod, Thomas W.
Savaganou & Co.
Shelton, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

THE general features of the trade continue as at date of our last. Receipts of Produce generally are trifling owing mainly to deficiency of cars. Considerable activity in moving certain products to the States prior to the close of the Reciprocity Treaty, has prevailed, but the amount of business has been restricted for want of forwarding facilities. Arrangements are, however, made for the clearing out of all accumulations between now and final close of the Treaty.

FLOUR.—With limited receipts and an improved consumptive demand, the quantity arriving has been insufficient to meet the wants of the trade, and notwithstanding the heavy stock still in store, prices have latterly improved somewhat. The higher grades are in very small compass, and quotations are mostly based on sales in broken parcels. Strong superfines from actual deficiency are freely taken at some advance on late rates commanding from \$5.70 to \$5.90, according to sample, quality, &c. Ordinary samples as well as brands from Western wheat have also improved in value, and find buyers to a moderate extent at \$5.50 to 5.60. No. 2 and lower grades have become scarce, and may be quoted ten to fifteen cents advanced. *Big flour*, though more liberally supplied, falls within the wants of the trade, and though some decline from the extensive rates of last week must be noted, prices are pretty well sustained; fair to good samples moving freely at \$3.05 to \$3.15.

OAT-MEAL.—Receipts are trifling, and in the absence of wholesale demand, quotations may be considered nominal.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are on a very limited scale, and transactions few, some sales have taken place, but mostly at rates not permitted to transpire.

COARSE GRAINS.—Sales for future delivery have been reported to some extent, but there is little speculation, and the business done is mostly on quotations.

PORK.—The general features of the market remain as last noted. Some unimportant sales of Mess have been made through financial pressure, at somewhat under recognised rates, but holders are mostly firm, at former figures; and buyers, on the other hand, content themselves with laying in only for existing wants. The stock of the lower grades is small, and in few hands; and although there are buyers at current rates, the bulk of wheat at this point is held off the market for the higher prices likely to rule in the spring.

HOGS.—Farmers' deliveries during the week have been heavy and receipts by Rail have been much in excess of expectations, which, added to the restricted consumption during the least season, has caused sales to drag on at some decline in price. Latterly farmers' hogs have sold at \$7.50 to \$8.00 as to quality; while owing to the unusually large proportion of soft carcasses in the parcels from Canada West, they have been extremely difficult to quit at any reasonable reduction, some parcels of such have changed hands at \$7.00 to \$7.25, and are little in favour even at these relatively low figures.

LARD.—Is in better demand, and quotations are now readily obtainable.

TALLOW.—Is a slow sale at 9 to 9½, outside rates being extremely difficult to secure.

BUTTER.—Much of the surplus formerly weighing on the market has gone to the States, leaving the supplies barely adequate to the augmented Lent demand; and within the past few days higher rates have been made for whatever has offered. We quote 18 to 20 cents as ruling rates for fair to good store-packed and 20 to 22 for medium to choice dairy. Very little however of the latter grade remains in stock, and scarcely any of what arrives would fetch over 20 cents.

ASHES.—Since our last, the demand for all grades of Pots has been extremely languid, and latterly have declined to \$5.40 for first sorts, and \$5.50 to \$5.60 less deductions for inferior. Pearls have continued scarce; inferiors have been somewhat excited in the course of the week, some parcels of seconds bringing \$9.50, and in exceptional cases rather over. Firsts have ranged from \$7.75 to \$7.85.

Ever since the undue excitement of last fall, the ashes market has been so unsettled that prices have been vastly more regulated by the caprice of speculators

than by advices from abroad, and frequently sales have been impracticable, at any price, for want of buyers; and although some of the commercial authorities have repeated quotations day after day, in the absence of transactions, no real price has been established, until one or more, acceding to the ideas of speculators, have forced sales at possibly 35 to 50c. below nominal rates of the previous day. Under such a state of things the prices obtained are frequently more the result of accident than any established market rate, and no approach to regularity in the returns has been possible, under the circumstances. After the close of the Treaty, one may hope for a more steady market, as rates will be more regulated by Britain than hitherto.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1866.	From the 1st January to Mar. 7, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	350	52,150	78,055
Flour, barrels	2,141	41,815	32,067
Corn, bushels .....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, " .....	.....	1,570	464
Oats, "	2,675	42,705	70
Barley, "	1,450	9,120	6,984
Rye, " .....	.....	3,115	210
Oat and Corn Meal, barrels .....	.....	749	123
Ashe, barrels	322	3,714	3,323
Butter, kegs	525	5,992	6,705
Cheese, boxes	22	111	457
Pork, barrels	8	2,014	159
Lard, "	17	816	259
Tallow, "	9	281	85
Whiskey & H Wine, } cks. & punches, ... }	160	2,125	1,517

The Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Much progress has already been made in the construction of the palace in which is to be held the greatest industrial exhibition the world has yet seen. The building is arranged on a plan different from any yet tried, and giving great advantages for the classification and examination of the various articles collected. It is in the form of a broad ellipse, with avenues running from a common centre. These, again, are to be intersected by circular concentric avenues. The mode of classification, then, is to give each country a certain space from the centre to the circumference for its products, the least bulky to be shown near the centre, the most cumbersome to be displayed as the space widens to the circumference. The arrangement for the articles from all countries being alike, it will be seen that by simply following any one of the circular avenues, an opportunity is given of examining the same article, to whatever department of industry it may belong, as exhibited by all the different countries represented; and by going from centre to circumference, or vice versa, one sees all the various products of a single country. It is of very great importance that Canada should be well represented at this exhibition. We hope that private enterprise will meet with sufficient public support to secure the transmission to Paris of samples of every single thing of which, in any way, this country is a producer; and to this end, any aid which it may be the intention of Government to give, should be given with as little delay as possible.

Latest Quotations of Colonial Securities.

Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7½ to 7 7/8, do 7 per cent., 7½ to 7½; do arrears to 29th September, 1865, 3½ to 3½; do. 7 per cent. preference issued, 66s. 8d., 6½ to 6½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 46½ to 47; do. Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 4 per cent., 60 to 62; do. 5 per cent. 1st preference bonds, 67 to 69, do 5 per cent. 2nd preference bonds, 62 to 63. do 4 per cent. 3rd preference stock, 48 to 49. do 3 per cent. 4th preference stock, 39 to 39½; Great Western of Canada, 17½ to 17½; do new shares, 3½ to 3½ dis.; Government 6 per cent., January and July, 96, do. February and August, 94, do. March and September, 96; 5 per cent., January and July, 81, do. Inscribed Stock, 79; N. B. Government 6 per cent., 96; N. S. 6 per cent. sterling, 99.

Bank of England.

Returns of February 14th, give the notes issued at £27,050,185, based on £18,650,000 Government debt and other securities, and £12,400,185 coin and bullion. The active circulation was £20,763,240.

Bullion.

Prices of Gold and Silver in the English Market have declined. The China demand for silver has fallen off, and with no immediate prospect for its resumption, bar silver has declined ¼d. per oz., with very little doing. There was no demand for gold for exportation in any direction.

Imports for February.

The total Imports at the Port of Montreal during the month of February were:—

In 1866.....	\$1,905,821
In 1865.....	688,859

Showing an increase in 1866 of \$1,216,962

Of these Imports, the most important items consisted of Cottons, Woollens, &c., and were as follows:—

	Cottons.	Woollens.	Silks and Velvets.
In 1866.....	\$611,253	\$510,830	\$106,682
In 1865.....	189,602	173,107	10,198
	\$421,761	\$337,723	\$96,484

The Cattle Plague.

The English Government are about to try more stringent measures for the purpose of arresting the progress of the plague, by slaughtering infected animals at once, allowing owners a certain sum as compensation.

WAGES AND IMMIGRATION.

TIME and again has the attention of the Government of this country been called to the subject of immigration. Again and again have we and others shown that unless some more liberal disposal of our waste lands was made, it was useless to attempt to attract immigration on a large scale. For who that is disposed to emigrate from a foreign country to better his condition, will immigrate to one whose inhabitants are continually leaving it? or who will emigrate from Europe to a country in which the wages of labour are so little higher than can be had in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain? Or of what greater absurdity could any Government be guilty than that of inducing people to come to a country in which there is already a surplus of labour in proportion to capital; and yet in which that Government refuses to comply with the only terms which can raise the rate of wages, and thereby stimulate our surplus labour, and attract that of other countries to the development of our resources?

Months ago we demonstrated that without a liberal disposal of our Crown lands, extensive immigration was as mythical as the stories which at that time filled the papers stating that the increase of population was greater in Canada than in the United States. We showed then, and we believe now, that the increase of population in Canada, by immigration, ought to be as great absolutely as in the States; whereas, all that could be said by those journals was that the increase was as great, proportionately, to the respective populations.

What the people of Canada, and particularly the working people, demand of the Government, is the opening up of roads through the waste lands; (in Lower Canada especially,) and the granting of lands gratis to all who wish to settle thereon, that we believe to be the cure for all our ills. Without that, or a great inflow of capital, of which latter there appears no immediate probability, we see no way in which the surplus labour is to be drawn from the great cities and towns, emigration to the United States stopped, and population increased to any extent.

The labouring people of Canada do not expect, nor do they wish that protection should be accorded to them, to the extent to which it exists in the United States, that is, to the ruin of the Western farmers.

Nor have we heard them demand protection in any shape. But they do demand that the Government shall not employ its means in accumulating more working people in a Province, in which the labour market is already overstocked, without opening up in a proper manner means for that labour to be employed. We do not believe in the forcing of any particular business by means of Legislation, but the opening up of waste lands cannot be classed in that category. And if (as we all believe to be the case) immigration is a national necessity, it follows as an economic necessity, to provide for the employment of that labour; and undoubtedly the best way in which that can be done, is by using it in developing the agricultural resources of the country, that we may the better be able to develop the mineral and commercial.

But there is a political phase to this question which, in the present aspect of affairs, is perhaps one of the most serious. There are thousands of Lower Canadians who every year emigrate to the United States, and who are continually corresponding with and often revisiting their friends. None are more rabid republicans and annexationists; and to them may, to a great extent, be traced those principles which are to be found in an occasional person in this country. It is

no usotry to teach such people the causes which make wages so much higher in the United States than in Canada. They only see the difference, and accord it to the different political institutions. It is useless to tell them that the great wages now paid to workmen in the States are paid at the expense of the farming population, and an almost direct robbery, and that it is rapidly ruining the western farmers; and that by so doing, it must eventually bring about its own cure, by closing the farming lands at the west—thereby not only reducing the quantity and raising the price of provisions, but throwing the former farmers themselves into the labour market, as well as preventing others from settling on new lands.

Now these things, which we have mentioned as affecting Canada, are what we heartily desire to see brought to a close. We must stop the exodus of Canadians to the States; and we must open up our lands to them, and if necessary, we must teach them the art of farming. For by so doing we will give employment to the thousands of half idle labourers, who crowd about our cities and towns and villages, and will put them in a position to earn an independent and honest livelihood, with much more satisfaction to themselves and profit to the country.

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,

beg to intimate to their numerous customers that their stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is very completely got up, under the immediate care of experienced Cutters and Fitters, and is of the latest approved styles, as to price, quality and make. It cannot be surpassed, and is well worthy the attention of intending buyers.
N.B.—A large assortment of Boys' Clothing always on hand. 8-6m

G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.
Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James' street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 5th March, 1866. 8-2m

W. & R. MUIE,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
166 McGill street, Montreal. 8-1y

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed into the the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 6-1y

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS
part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The undersigned, retiring from Business, offers for SALE his STORES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to **JACOB BROWN.** 6-1f

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

Ogilvy & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

STIRLING, McCall & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, MONTREAL. 7-1y

B. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-1f

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
2-1y No 4 Lemoine st.

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
ST. JOHN, N.B. 2-3

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
LONDON, C. W.,
Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above School will commence on the 29th of January, 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W. London, Dec. 25, 1865. 60-22.

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

JOHN BOUND & SON,
TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
Lemoine 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. 5-18

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 Vic. cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that **JOSEPH JONES,** Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 39; Little St. James street, Montreal.
Medical Referee—**JOHN REDDY, M.D.**
1-1y **ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.**

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

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

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER, 24 St. Sacramento st., Montreal
Drafts authorized 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. 1-1y

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
28-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners streets. 40-1f

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

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
MONTREAL. 7-1y

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

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
Office 16 St. Sacramento street, Montreal. 5-1y

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 beside 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 handbills 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. SAXFORD, HARRISON & Co., the only one of the kind in Canada, by means of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED CREQUE BOOKS, perforated to tear off the clicques 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.

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

P. D. BROWNE,
 Banker and Broker,
 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7-30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865 23-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
 and Sheffield Goods of every description, 25 St.
 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)
 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) MOLDS made to order.
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and
 carefully executed.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 Secretary. 31-ly
 496 St. Paul Street.

JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 490 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 61-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common
 street. 5-ly

MacEWEN & MACHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.
 10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.
 EWEN MacEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

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

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

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
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 large Garden attached. There is in the Village a
 Reformatory Prison, College and Convent. A profit-
 able business is now being done, but the owner wishes
 to retire. The building is next door to the Parish
 Church. Terms liberal. Enquire of
 DR. YOUNG, Dentist,
 Notre Dame Street.
 Montreal, 18th January, 1866. 1-11

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
 20 tierces of SODA ASH
 2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
 3 do GREY COTTONS
 ALSO
 10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
 FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
 BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.

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

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would an-
 nounce to Country Merchants and Traders generally,
 that they are regularly receiving and selling on Com-
 mission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain,
 Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather,
 Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry
 Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Mer-
 chandise. Having a thorough practical experience
 both in the Produce and general Trade of the country,
 and giving our personal attention to the interests of
 our consignors, we are enabled to realise the highest
 market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any
 goods arriving out of condition are put in proper
 order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing
 to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports,
 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded
 to responsible agents for disposal.

Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on
 arrival of goods.

Owing to our having a number of years of success-
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of
 the various staples; can always buy to better advan-
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three
 times during the year.

Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-
 tention.

Special attention given to the shipment and for-
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient
 routes.

All charges as low as is consistent with a view to
 responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends
 for the share of their business entrusted to us, and
 trusting that the same attention to their interests
 which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future
 merit a still larger share of their patronage.

N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those
 contained in the Review which is partly supplied by
 ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 CAMERON & ROSS. 1-1y

—OILS—
 Hhds and Bbls Olive,
 Puns and Bbls Pale Seal,
 Puns, Hhds and Bbls Cod,
 Bbls W. B. Whale,
 Bbls No. 1 Lard,
 For Sale by
 ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.
 Montreal, 1st March, 1866. 7-4

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnerships heretofore existing at Hamilton
 under the style of Kerr, Brown & Co., and at
 London, under the style of Kerr, Mackenzie & Co.,
 have been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr.
 W. F. Murray ceases to have any interest in the said
 Partnerships, which will be wound up by the other
 partners of the respective firms, who are alone author-
 ized to collect all debts, and will settle the liabilities
 of the said firms.
 Hamilton, 12th February, 1866.

THOS. C. KERR,
 J. BROWN,
 J. I. MACKENZIE,
 W. F. MURRAY.

IN reference to the above, the Undersigned have this
 day entered into Partnership, under the style of
 firm of Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie, and will continue
 in the premises in Hamilton heretofore occupied by
 Kerr, Brown & Co., the business formerly carried on
 by said firms.
 Hamilton, 12th February, 1866.

THOS. C. KERR,
 J. BROWN,
 J. I. MACKENZIE. 7-3

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