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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

No. 29.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

H. W. IRELAND,  
409 St. Paul Street.  
GENERAL METAL BROKER.  
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

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

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

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

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,  
(IMPORTERS.)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
MONTREAL. 45-ly

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

A. McE. COCHRANE,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent  
for Woollen Manufacturers 494 495 and 498 St  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal 1-ly

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

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and  
General Merchants.  
70-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, Benzoin, Cold Leaf, &c.,  
1-ly 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
DRY GOODS,  
491 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.  
French and German Trimmings.  
STAPLES. Large Assortment in  
Hoylo'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 a  
few days by 15th March.  
French & German Tweeds, and Silks 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,  
MONTREAL. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
396, 398 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.  
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is  
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,  
and of the very best material. The introduction of  
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of  
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-  
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to  
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and  
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;  
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the  
very lowest possible figures.  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.  
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of.  
Imperial Gunpowder Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolongs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.  
Twankay.  
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Also 200 hds Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and  
250 hds. 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,  
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale to this market, or shipment to Britain.  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
of the trade. 1-ly  
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

BROWN & CHILDS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,  
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)  
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor St. Peter & Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Lanning sts.  
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are  
conducted 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,  
Terné Tinplates, Cake Spelter,  
Galvanized Iron, Sweet 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. 5-1y

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

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

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

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS.

The SUBSCRIBERS are now landing ex Brigs "Thomas Young" and "Arthur" from Barbadoes direct, and "Marie" from Halifax.

11bds Tierces } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR. Barrels }

Punchoons of choice Mu-covado MOLASSES.

-ALSO-

To Arrive shortly, 9000 Primo AFRICAN KIPS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax.

For Sale by

MICHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 26, 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, 43 St. Peter st., Montreal. 4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,

Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARRIS CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 32 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN, PERCIVAL B. WINNING, DAVID MAIR.

5-9 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 17 lf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING, Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair.

W. GALT HILL, Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE, Late of W. H. Ware & Co

3-9 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 lf

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES & FOSTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,

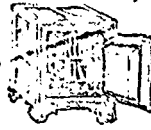
HALIFAX, N. S.

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.

ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 18, 1866. 6m-23

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW

on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & Co.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 503 St Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

Flour, all grades, Rye Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Cod Oil, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Second-hand Grain Bags, Leather, all kinds, Felt for Roofing, Double Sheeted, Do. Rollers and Steam-pipes, Galvanized Iron, Tinned do., Iron Wire, Fire-escape Nails, Plug Basins, Cess-pools, Water Meter, Gas Tubing.

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

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

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. 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. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and blaugher Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON, St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

43 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

LADLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-

cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No 505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-

porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES. No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

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

GEORGE DENEHOLM,

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 84 REFAUD BUILDINGS, rounding Street

**THE HUDSON BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.**  
**THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE**  
 WILL TAKE PLACE  
 AT THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,  
 17 COMMON STREET,  
 ON WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1866

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

2-2 JOHN LEEMING & CO.,  
 Auctioneers.

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

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

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

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

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,  
 1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,  
 750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,  
 together with their other assortment of  
 TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,  
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,  
 AND  
 GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-1y

**OILS.**  
 55 hhds Olive Oil  
 75 hhds do  
 60 do No. 1 Lard Oil  
 25 do No. 2 do  
 75 do Tallow Oil.  
 For sale by  
**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
 Corn Exchange Buildings.  
 July 5. 25-2nd

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

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

**LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for**  
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Correspondents in Britain. Special attention given to the purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise.

**ANTHONY McKEAND,** Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. **JAMES LORIMER,** 3rd 19

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

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
 IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and College streets, Montreal. 9-1y

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

**PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**THE** Subscriber, having been appointed Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is now prepared to take orders, which will be filled carefully, and with despatch.  
 A. McK. COCHRANE,  
 81-1y 494 to 498 St. Paul Street

**OUR STOCK** of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well assorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers every advantage.  
**WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
 1-1y 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 tow. 23-1f

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

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

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

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

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

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WHIMBY.....	" LEALIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOLMSON.

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

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 Agent for

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

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

**WE** take this medium of informing our customers that we have now received into store, the greater portion of our Importations for the coming season, and will be prepared to show the same by the last week of the present month. These goods having been bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell them on the most favourable terms.  
 MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866. 1-1y

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

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

**FOULDS & HODGSON**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
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 Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
 Sicelias, Shawls, Brushes,  
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
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 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,  
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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.  
 268 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

**W. & F. CURRIE & CO.,**  
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,  
 Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,  
 Gas Tubes, Water Lime,  
 Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,  
 Fire Bricks, Laving Tiles,  
 Fire Clay, Garden Vases,  
 Flue Covers, Chimney Tops, &c. &c.

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

**F. H. SIMMS,**  
**MONTREAL IRON WORKS,**  
**MANUFACTURES TO Order,** and has  
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 9-1y

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

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

**FIRE DEPARTMENT**—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT**—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent of profits divided among participating Policy Holders—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED COLE, Secretary.  
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

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

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq. (Chairman) (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
Alex. Simpson, Esq. (Dep. Chairman) (Ch. Ontario Bk.)  
Henry Starnes, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank)  
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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 Company.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000, Life Premiums \$1,050,000, Interest on Investments \$300,000, Total Income, 1893, \$4,250,000

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

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

1-ly

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOES,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

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14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

1-ly

Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 41 1/2 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.

Montreal, 30th April, 1894,

1-ly

## 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. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

18 St. Sacramento Street.

10-ly

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. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets. 1-ly

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE despatches received by the Atlantic Telegraph from the seat of war are to the 23rd ult., and from them it would appear that peace between the contending powers was then a certainty. The first despatch which reached us direct was to the effect that peace had been concluded. Subsequently, other despatches brought the information that an armistice had been arranged, and the latest advices are to the effect that on Saturday last peace was certain, Prussia carrying all her points. Previously to this, the Austrian and Italian fleets had met, the former obtaining the victory, with a loss to the Italians of three of their iron-clad vessels, sunk or blown up.

### THE TARIFF.

THE resolution, relative to the mode of levying *ad valorem* duties, which we published in our issue of last week, gave rise to so much dissatisfaction amongst the importers, that the Finance Minister has yielded the point, at least in so far that he announced in Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday last, that the resolution would be withdrawn to permit of further inquiries being made. We do not think that any change in the method of determining the value of dutiable goods is necessary, and that proposed by Mr. Galt had the objection with regard to some goods of being vexatious and troublesome without adequate gain to the revenue, and with regard to other goods, in addition to the annoyance to the importer, of almost entirely nullifying the reduction made in the rate of duties.

### RATHER EXPENSIVE.

THE following rates are announced as those fixed for despatches by the Atlantic cable—From any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, twenty pounds in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word. From same to same in Europe, twenty-one pounds. Every additional word, twenty-one shillings. From same to same in Africa, Asia or India, not exceeding in all 100 letters, twenty-five pounds. Every additional word, twenty shillings. The letters in all words after the first twenty, will be

## MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,

MOORE'S CELEBRATED AXES, ROPES TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS.

Pressed, Birch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1896.

1-ly

counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

The line was opened for public business on the 23rd ult., and it is stated that during twelve hours of that day, four thousand words were telegraphed. Assuming that only that number of words were sent out every day, and excluding Sundays from the calculation, at the above rates the yearly income of the Company would amount to the enormous sum of \$6,073,000—this, too, without taking into account extra rates for messages in ciphers, and for those to countries other than England. It is easy to understand how frequently a large saving might be effected on a heavy operation by the use of the telegraph, but, we think, that in cases where no money benefit arises from its employment, as in cases of sickness, the rates may be characterized as exorbitant, and would place it beyond the reach of many to whom, if less expensive, it would be one of the greatest boons. A lower scale of charges would secure to the line, in all probability, all the business it could do, and be, in the end, as remunerative as the present high rates, which, after the novelty of the thing has worn off, will tend much to lessen the number of despatches, and to the use of abbreviated messages, even at the risk of ambiguity. We presume, when the Company shall have succeeded in laying a second line, they will find it to their advantage to fix their prices so as to bring them within the reach of as large a number as possible, and thus place on the firmest basis the financial success of the great undertaking.

### Railway Traffic.

We publish in another column the official statement of the traffic receipts of the Provincial Railways, as taken from the Official Gazette. From this, it would appear that the increase for the first six months of 1893 over the corresponding period of 1892, amounted to \$1,189,955, but on analyzing the returns of the several railways a very great inaccuracy becomes apparent. We presume the errors are typographical, and it is impossible to determine where the mistakes occur, but we should judge the correct total of receipts for 1892 would be \$1,849,030 instead of \$4,449,030, giving an increase for 1893 of \$389,955. Of this increase the Great Western contributed \$293,726, a per centage of increase of about 21, and the Grand Trunk \$25,251, or an increase of about four-fifths of one per cent. Some of the minor lines show a very large per centage of increase.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE great work is completed, and Europe is now as close to us in point of time as it no historic Atlantic rolled between us and her. On the 27th of last month, the "Great Eastern" arrived safely at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and the cable was landed the same day in perfect order, signals and messages being exchanged without any interruption. The first intelligence received is to the effect that a treaty of peace has been signed by Austria and Prussia, terms not stated. We hope to have further particulars before going to press.

After taking in coal, the "Great Eastern" put out to sea again, proceeding to the place where the end of last year's cable was lost, with the intention of recovering it if possible, and completing a second wire. When this is accomplished, the "Medway," one of the vessels accompanying the "Great Eastern," will proceed to lay a cable across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, thus perfecting telegraphic communication from the old world to the new.

A number of congratulatory despatches have been sent by Cyrus W. Field, (to whose unwearied exertions much of the success of the enterprise is due,) to those immediately interested in the undertaking—the following amongst others:

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27th.

To Hugh Allan, Esq., President Montreal Telegraph Company

I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from this to be able to inform you that the cable lost last year has been recovered, and a second line in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the telegraph fleet will do all they can to accomplish the object

(Signed,) C. W. FIELD.

He also announced to the President of the United States in a few words their good fortune, which, with the President's reply, are as follows:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To His Excellency President Johnson, Washington

Sir,—The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our country and the eastern hemisphere.

Yours faithfully,  
CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 29

To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content

Sir,—I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the republic of the west and the governments of the eastern hemisphere.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following is a brief summary of the trip of the "Great Eastern" from her first leaving Sheerness:

The "Great Eastern" left Sheerness on Saturday noon, June 30th, and arrived at Berehaven on Thursday morning, July 5th, and there received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers accompanying the telegraph fleet joined the "Great Eastern" at Berehaven as follows: The "William Corry" and "Terrible," Friday, the 6th, "Albany" on the 7th; "Medway," on Tuesday, the 10th inst. On Saturday, the 7th July, the end of the Irish Shore Cable was landed from the "William Corry," and at 2:30 the next morning laying was successfully completed, and the end buoyed in 94 fathoms lat. 51 40, long 11 06, distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 27 1/2 miles, 29 1/2 miles of the cable paid out. On Wednesday, the 11th instant, H. M. ship "Raccoon" arrived at Berehaven to render all assistance in her power. On Thursday, the 12th, the "Great Eastern," "Medway," "Albany," "Terrible" and "Raccoon," sailed from Berehaven. Religious services were held at Valentia, and prayers offered for the successful laying of the cable. On Friday, the 13th, the shore cable was spliced to the main cable on board of the "Great Eastern," and at 2.40 P. M. the telegraph fleet sailed for Newfoundland, and the "Raccoon" returned to Valentia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order—The "Terrible" ahead of the "Great Eastern" on the starboard, the "Medway" on the port, and the "Albany" on the starboard quarter.

Weather thick and foggy, with heavy rain.

Signals through the cable on board of the "Great Eastern," and to the telegraph house at Valentia, 2,404 miles perfect.

Saturday, July 14th—Distance run 168 miles, cable paid out 116  
Sunday, 15th—Distance run 128 miles, paid out 129  
Monday, 16th—Distance run 115 miles, paid out 137  
Tuesday, 17th—Distance run 118 miles, paid out 138  
Wednesday, 18th—Distance run 105 miles, paid out 123  
Thursday, 19th—Distance 122—paid out 129  
Friday, 20th—Distance run 119 miles, paid out 127  
Saturday, 21st—Distance run 122 miles, paid out 136  
Sunday, 22nd—Distance run 123 miles, paid out 133  
Monday, 23rd—Distance run 121 miles, paid out 138  
Tuesday, 24th—Distance run 121 miles, paid out 125  
Wednesday, 25th—Distance run 112 miles, paid out 139  
Thursday, 26th—Distance run 123 miles, paid out 134  
Friday, 27th—Distance run 112 miles; paid out 118—which, with the shore end off Valentia, distance 27 miles, cable paid out 29 miles, makes the distance run 1,629 miles, and paid out 1,861 miles.

Heart's Content, at 8 a.m., July 27th—The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land, was a little less than five miles an hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and one-half miles per hour, total slack less than twelve per cent.

The weather has been more unpleasant than I have ever known it on the Atlantic at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sometimes fog and squalls. I have requested Mr. Dean, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to send you his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the hopes, fears, the ups and downs experienced in laying the cable across the Atlantic. We are in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe, which was posted up on the outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board the "Great Eastern," and signalled to the other ships. After taking in coals, the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year and recover the end, and complete a second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the "Medway" will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order that they are received at Heart's Content. I cannot find words suitable to convey my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the enterprise.

(Signed,) C. W. FIELD.

The following messages have been sent over the Atlantic cable:

"OSBORNE, July 27th, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington.

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which, she hopes, may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

To which the following reply was sent:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, 11.30 a.m., July 30, 1866.

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound satisfaction the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the Atlantic cable which now unites the eastern and western hemisphere may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate amity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE PROVINCIAL NOTE SCHEME.

THE following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Galt yesterday, in the Committee of Ways and Means:—

1. Resolved,—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to authorize the issue of Provincial notes payable on demand, of such denominations as may be determined upon, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, and to re-issue the same. Such notes shall be a legal tender, and shall be redeemable in specie on presentation at offices to be established at Montreal and Toronto, according as said notes may be made payable.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to enter into arrangements with any or all of the chartered banks of this Province for the surrender of their power to issue notes on or before 1st January, 1867;

and in compensation for such surrender an annual sum not exceeding five per cent upon the amount of their circulation as established by the monthly returns, upon the 30th April last, shall be payable to each bank so surrendering its power, and redeeming its circulation, until the expiration of its charter. And the Receiver General shall exchange Provincial debentures now held by such banks in accordance with the provisions of their respective charters for Provincial notes. The Receiver General shall, moreover, pay to such banks the half of the estimated cost of their unissued notes.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in entering into any such arrangement with any such bank, to provide either for immediate or gradual surrender of its power to issue notes to extend in the latter case over a period not exceeding 12 months; but in case of such gradual surrender, the exchange of Provincial notes for Provincial debentures held under its existing charter shall be made to such bank only in equal proportion to the amount of notes not already redeemed, as shown by monthly returns.

4. From the date of such agreement with any Bank it shall not be required to hold any Provincial debentures now provided by law.

5. Every Bank surrendering its power to issue notes shall make a return of the amount of its notes redeemed and of those still outstanding. The compensation above authorized shall be paid half-yearly upon the amount redeemed, computing the same from the average of the weekly returns for the half-year, until the amount so redeemed shall equal nine-tenths of its circulation as at 30th of April last, when it shall be entitled to receive compensation upon the full amount.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, over and above the five millions heretofore authorized, and the amount necessary to redeem the debentures held by the Banks surrendering their circulation, to cause Provincial notes to be issued to any chartered Bank in this Province, from time to time, upon its requisition, and upon payment for the same.

7. The sum in specie to be held for the redemption of the Provincial notes, shall be twenty per cent. upon the amount outstanding, so long as the whole amount in circulation does not exceed five millions. For any additional amount of notes in circulation beyond five millions, so long as the whole amount shall not exceed ten millions, twenty-five per cent. shall be held in specie; and for any excess over ten millions, but not exceeding fifteen millions, thirty-three and one third per cent. on such excess shall be held in specie, and for any excess over fifteen millions, fifty per cent. on such excess shall be held in specie. But Provincial debentures shall be issued against Provincial notes to the full extent by which the specie held in reserve falls to cover the whole amount of notes in circulation.

8. A return of the whole amount of Provincial notes in circulation, and of the specie held for their redemption, shall be made to the Audit Office, on each alternate Wednesday, which shall be published by the Auditor in the *Canada Gazette*.

9. It shall be lawful for the Governor General to establish branches of the Receiver General's Department in Montreal and Toronto, for the issue and redemption of the Provincial notes; or he may make arrangements with any Chartered Bank or Banks for the issue and redemption of the notes, allowing a commission not exceeding one quarter per cent. upon the average circulation of every three months.

10. It shall be lawful for any Bank which may have surrendered its power to issue notes to resume the same, according to the provisions of its charter, upon giving not less than three months' notice, in writing, to the Receiver General, and publishing such notice in the Official Gazette; provided always that such Bank so resuming its power to issue notes shall cease from the expiration of such notice to receive compensation, and shall be bound to re-pay to the Receiver General the Provincial notes received by it in exchange for Provincial Debentures, such Debentures to be again delivered to and held by such Bank as provided in its charter, before it shall be lawful for such Bank to resume issue of notes.

11. The proceeds of the said Provincial notes shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of this Province, and the expenses lawfully incurred under the foregoing provisions shall be charged upon and paid out of the said fund.

It will be seen that the Finance Minister has made modifications of very great importance in his scheme for the circulation of Provincial Notes, one of the most important, perhaps, of which is the provision that a Bank, after surrendering its power of issuing notes under its charter, shall be entitled to resume that power by giving three months' notice in writing to the Receiver General, publishing such notice in the Official Gazette. A change is also made in the percentage of specie to be held by Government for the purpose of redeeming the notes; and the proposition to relieve from the existing penalties under the Usury Laws, such Banks as should surrender their note-issuing power is withdrawn. In other respects the resolutions now submitted are similar to those already published.

Buffalo and Lake Huron and Grand Trunk Amalgamation Bill.

The Bill to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies, has passed both Houses, with a proviso that nothing contained in the Act should prejudicially affect any rights or remedies of existing creditors of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, or in any way change the priority of bonds and mortgaged securities held against the Company.



LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.  
COMMERCIAL REVIEW

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review)  
[Per "CHINA"]

There is still no alteration for the better in the money market, and trade is undoubtedly suffering considerably from the pressure of a 10 per cent. discount rate. The gloom which the failure of the Birmingham Bank, to which we referred last week, and the subsequent failure of the Preston Bank cast over business, has speedily passed away, and the funds and the Liverpool cotton market both show an advance. The feeling has also gained ground that the rapid success of the Prussian army must soon bring about peace on the Continent, and a consequent resumption of our partly suspended trade with the belligerents. The fineness of the weather, and the prospect of, at least, average crops, whilst it is, along with the peace news, depressing the price of grain, is also tending to restore confidence, and although the recovery from the panic is certainly more gradual than was at one time generally expected, there can be no doubt that week by week there is a gradual recovery. The railway returns exhibit a steady increase, and, indeed, the wonder is that the failure of so many great credit institutions, and the long continuance of so harassing a rate as 10 per cent., has had so little effect in checking business.

The Preston Bank, which suspended on the morning of the 19th July, commenced business in 1843. The number of share-holders is about 113, and as their liability is unlimited, and as they are generally people of means and position, it is supposed that the creditors will be amply secured. It is feared, however, that the shareholders will be heavy sufferers. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at about £1,500,000, and the failure is ascribed to "lock-up" of capital with manufacturers and others, and to the assistance given by the bank to speculators in cotton.

The Birmingham Bank presents a tolerably fair balance sheet, and there seems considerable hope that a limited Company will yet be formed to carry on the extensive and profitable business of the old concern. The liabilities of the bank are £1,800,000, and the assets £2,000,000. There would thus appear to be a surplus of £200,000, and with careful management this sum might be realized. As the paid-up capital of the old concern was £258,000, there would seem to be a very fair prospect of a return to the shareholders of more than one half of their capital.

Very general interest is felt in the continued progress of the laying of the telegraph cable. Before this reaches you, the result will be known, but, meantime, it is satisfactory to be able to report that nearly one half of the distance has been run, and that not an accident has occurred. The price of the shares is steadily rising, and should all go right till Tuesday, the 24th inst., when the "Great Eastern" will be in comparatively shallow water, they will, no doubt, be at a handsome premium.

We have often been told that Canada is a capital field for flax cultivation and it may perhaps be of some service to tell you in return, that flax spinning is sometimes a very profitable pursuit. The balance sheet of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, (Limited), Belfast, will probably be the best proof of this which could be advanced. This concern is probably the largest in Ireland, and it should be explained that the Company spin yarn, weave cloth and are also themselves large exporters of marked cloth. They thus combine nearly every branch of the trade but of course the spinning is the most important single department. The mill itself is the oldest in Ireland, and about two years ago it was made into a Limited Company, and the original proprietors, the Messrs Mulholland then ceased to have any share in the management. The capital now called up is £100,000, and in two years a reserve fund of £82,000 has been created—and this independent of laying past an adequate sum for renewal of building and machinery, and paying a dividend of 10 per cent.

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

	Increase M	Decrease M
Public Deposits	£ 2,162	565
Other Deposits	14,821	1,652
Government Securities	10,028	...
Other Securities	27,752	1,247
Circulation	25,421	220
Bullion	18,646	347
Reserve	3,225	576

The most gratifying feature in this return is the decrease in the Other Securities, representing a di-

minishing demand for accommodation. The other deposits have, however, decreased in a still greater degree, and this has resulted in a decrease of Bullion of £317,000, and a falling off in reserve of 4576,000.

The returns from the Bank of France present the following results—

	Increase M	Decrease M
The Treasury Balance	6,333	...
The Current Accounts	...	25,000
The Commercial Bills	...	23,250
The Advances	...	700
The Circulation Increase	25,000	...
The Cash	14,400	...

It will be seen that the Cash in the Bank is still increasing, and upon the whole this return must be looked upon as a favourable one.

The Liverpool Cotton market, which during the week was at one time rather depressed, has to-day been very active, the sales amounting to 20,000 bales. The sales for the week amount to 71,000 bales, of which the trade took 45,400 bales. The stock is now estimated at 875,200 bales, against 332,700 at the same period of last year. The Manchester market has ruled quiet throughout the week.

The Corn Markets have been very quiet, and to effect sales lower prices have had to be submitted to. The prospects of the new crop are considered favourable.

The Stock and Share markets have been in general firm. The funds are well supported, and close fully 1 per cent above the prices of last week. Notwithstanding the two bank failures to which we have referred, bank shares have been firm. The reports of three great Joint Stock banks in London, viz., the London and Westminster, the Union of London, and the London Joint Stock are all favourable. In railway shares a great amount of business has been done but the tendency of the market is downward. There have been few transactions in Colonial securities, and the market is very quiet.

July 21, 1866. H.  
BRITISH TRADE.  
London, July 20, 1866.

FLOATINGS.

In the course of the last eight days the wind in the British Channel has been changing from north-west to south-west, and again back to north, and then north-east and south-east. Very few arrivals of ships from the Atlantic have been reported, and only 3 grain-laden vessels are reported arrived at ports of call, namely 1 wheat to passages, 2 maize, 1 to New York, and 1 to Montreal.

The floating Grain Cargo trade has been very quiet this week, the amount of business done being limited to 4 cargoes and several parcels of wheat, 9 cargoes maize, 1 cargo milletsed, and 11,000 qrs oats.

WHEAT.—The slight improvement noticed at the close of last and at the beginning of this week has subsequently faded away. As not a single cargo has arrived this week off the coast, and as only two previously arrived remained on sale, business was necessarily limited, even if there had been a fair demand, which, however, did not exist. No disposition has been shown to do business for cargoes on passage or for forward shipment, although some of the sellers appeared willing to accept lower rates, say for August, May and June shipment, 4s. for 492 lbs.

BARLEY.—Arrived cargoes have been inquired after, and fully late prices would have been paid, and perhaps more, but there being none off the coast offering, business has been in abeyance. For cargoes on passage or for shipment, buyers have shown no eagerness to operate, except at prices which sellers would not entertain.

In RYE there is nothing of interest to report, no further arrivals of cargoes off the coast have taken place, and no sale is reported. The nominal value of Danubian Odessa or Enos is about 2s. to 2s. per 480 lbs.

In Beans the trade has continued at a standstill. The nominal value of Barbary is about 3s. to 3s. for 480 lbs.

In Milletsed, a cargo recently arrived, has been sold as follows: Milletsed arrived 1 cargo, Nicolaieff to Nicolaieff, 200 qrs (at sup 21s stg) per 480 lbs. 1 M.

In Oats, from the South East of Europe, no business has been reported lately. The following named sales of Oats from the North of Europe, have transpired. Oats on passage, from St. Petersburg, 6000 qrs. 21s per imp qr to London, (6 pound 10 lbs.) Oats for delivery, St. Petersburg, 4000 qrs 17s. 6d per imp. qr F. O B., at (Constradt, (6 pound.) July delivery at St. Petersburg.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather in the U. K. has been this week on the whole fine. The reading of the Barometer has been high, namely from 29.95 to 30.28 inches. Since Wednesday it has commenced slightly to decline. The high temperature experienced last week, has abated—some of the nights have been chilly under the prevalence of North Easterly and Easterly winds, which have blown generally in brisk breezes. The sky has been mostly blue at times, foggy and misty in some parts, rain has fallen in passing showers, though in partial instances heavy. The weather has been on the whole all that farmers could desire to complete haymaking, and to mature the cereal crops. The latest agricultural accounts report a further improvement in the appearance of all the crops. In the English South Eastern countries, some patches of Talavera wheat, peas and oats, have been cut this week, but harvest is not likely to begin in earnest, even in the most forward districts before another fortnight or three weeks, and will not be general till towards the end of next month. Haymaking has progressed satisfactorily, and the yield is now much more favorably spoken of than last week. The portion first carried having been caught in the rain, is of indifferent quality but the late cut is declared as being very fine. The harvest prospects are generally fairer this week than they were eight days ago. Still the wheat and barley crop is stated to be generally short in ear, and therefore containing a smaller quantity of grain, the yield will be proportionately small. The root crops are said to be greatly benefited by the recent rains. The potato crop promises to be abundant, and up to the present time no trace of disease has been discovered—some rumors have been heard, but they lack confirmation.

SUPPLY.—The supply of home-grown wheat has continued this week on the same diminished scale as reported a week ago. The quantity brought to market is only about two thirds of what it was last year and one half of what it was two years ago, at the corresponding time. The deliveries of barley and oats are now so small as scarcely to be worthy of notice.

IMPORTS.—The imports of foreign grain have continued this week in the aggregate as large as each of the two preceding weeks—the bulk from the North of Europe. The imports of Wheat and Oats are a fair average. There is an increase in the imports of Barley, and those of Maize are again large. The returns of Peas show a rather large quantity, but small of Beans and Rye. The imports are, to a moderate extent, still principally French.

The British corn trade has not offered, this week, any feature of interest. Very little business has been done, and most articles have lost in value. Fine growing weather was experienced this week. The more satisfactory accounts respecting the growing crops, the approaching harvest, as well as the hope of a speedy restoration of peace between Prussia, Austria and Italy, have caused a general falling off in the demand for breadstuffs, most of the millers appear resolved to work their stock on hand, and to replace it only as far as required for immediate wants. The continuance of tight money, with its oppressive 10 per cent bank rate, is exercising a depressive influence upon trade in general, from which the Corn trade is not exempted. Some facts, however, exist, which, although they cannot quicken at present the pulse of the trade, prevent prices from undergoing a very important fall. Whatever may be the result of our harvest, so much appears generally admitted that it will not exceed an average,—how much it may fall short of it remains to be seen. It must also be borne in mind that the importation of foreign Wheat and Flour into the United Kingdom will be limited for some months to come, principally to shipments from the Black Sea and Azou. Prices of Wheat and Flour in America and France have risen so much above English quotations as to have put a stop to exportations from those quarters. In the Baltic Ports, the stock available for shipment is too small to expect any quantity of importance. If we consider the stocks of English wheat in farmers' hands, the quantity will be found unprecedentedly small, and the same may be said of the stock of foreign grain in granary, whilst the consumption of breadstuffs at present is as large as is generally at this season. Drawing conclusions from these premises, it would appear that prices of wheat and flour are not likely to fall permanently below the present moderate range, though they may temporarily slightly give way if the weather should keep fine, the crops be harvested in good order, and the yield turn out better than was anticipated. The following is a brief summary of the movements of the trade in the United Kingdom this week in relation to its principal articles. Wheat. Notwithstanding the smallness of the supplies of home-grown, and fair imports of foreign grain, the demand has been very dull at barely last week's prices, and in some markets a decline of 1s. to 2s. had to be submitted to.

Flour. The demand has been limited to pressing wants at about last week's prices.

Barley has been slow to sell, and in some markets grain of secondary quality has lost 10s. to 1s. in value, compared with last week's rates.

Oats have been difficult to sell, and in some places prices of light sorts have declined 6d. to 1s. on the week.

Beans. From scarcity, late prices have been maintained, but there is very little business doing.

Peas. Few buyers have shown a disposition to purchase, and the tendency in prices has been downwards.

Maize. The large quantity offering exceeding the present demand, has had a depressing influence on prices, which are quoted 6d. to 1s. lower on the week.

IRON OLET.

THERE is no small about that, said Vespasian, as he handed a gold piece to his son who objected to his dealing with the sewerage of Rome, as a matter of Imperial Revenue. The proposed Joint Stock Company, about to be established in London, C. W., for the purpose of deodorizing crude petroleum, may repeat the expression, if we are credibly informed, with regard to deodorized oil.

The principal objection to Canadian petroleum in the English market, has been, the smell that is about it, and a Refining Company extensively established for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty will become a public benefit, in opening the markets of Europe to the sale of Canadian rock oil. It is impossible to estimate the commercial advantages likely to accrue to Canada from this new product. Springs of petroleum are to be found in many localities in Canada, and a large portion of the South-western part of the country is underlaid by oil-bearing rock. Already at Enniskillen and Bothwell, the amount of capital employed is very large and continually increasing. Rock oil is found in the anticlinal region of the limestone, and it is the opinion of Sir William Logan that an inexhaustible amount exists in Canada. The great value of this source of wealth may be estimated from the amount a *d* value of petroleum taken out of the oil-bearing regions of Pennsylvania, in the United States. In 1862 the United States exported eleven millions gallons; in 1863 twenty-eight millions of gallons; and in 1864 thirty-two millions of gallons. The value of the export in 1864 being forty-five millions of dollars. The value of the oil consumed at home was about nineteen millions of dollars, and the same amount of light, which it gave as a burning fluid, would have cost thirty millions of dollars, had the light been supplied by any other known means. Petroleum has become so necessary, and in such general use as a lubricator of machinery, that it is superseding all other oils, almost warranting Punch's joke that it is the essential oil of the nineteenth century. As an article in the commerce of the United States, its value has become enormous, and almost equals that of the coal or iron yield of Pennsylvania.

The Petroleum wells of Canada are only beginning to be opened. The development of this mine of wealth has only begun. We are told some one in England wrote a book about the oil discoveries in Canada, and forthwith a Company came over with one hundred thousand pounds to fetch oil over for the enlightenment of Europe. We have no knowledge of this enterprise but can assure any one that such a capital well employed will speedily develop an oil trade which will render a surer and larger dividend than any European stock now offering in the London market. The great want to the development of the rock oil interest in Canada is capital formed by Companies. As there is of necessity some risk in the undertaking, and so it may be attended with heavy expenses at first, before a return yield begins to come in, the business will never be likely to be successfully prosecuted by individual enterprise. The formation of Companies for the purpose is absolutely necessary. We are pleased to notice the formation of this new Refining Company at London. Any new agency by which Petroleum can be rendered more acceptable as a useful burning fluid and lubricating oil, will bring it into more general use, and attract attention to the mines of wealth which European capitalists are allowing to sleep almost untouched in Canada.

SYSTEME METRIQUE.

(From *H. N.'s Merchants' Magazine*.)

MODERN commerce has encountered no greater obstacle to its progress than the system of weights, measures and moneys used in its prosecution. Not alone the great nations of the world, but every petty principality and power, until recently had their own denominations and values, differing greatly from one another, and only translatable through the aid of voluminous dictionaries compiled from elaborate comparisons. Such a condition of affairs might be tolerated in the primitive eras of nations, before travel and national interchanges of products became the great business of the human race; but in the present era, when the railroad and steamship carry passengers and freight with the swallow's pace, and when the commingling of nations makes the world as a single brotherhood, something more simple and universal in its functions is demanded, which the denizens of each and every nation, however foreign to each other in language, can easily comprehend. The great want has been, and still continues in a measure to be a universal system, with a nomenclature, founded on the ancient Greek and Latin, languages in universal use. The adoption of such a system was one of the first

acts of the French Revolutionary government, which in 1790 proclaimed the *Système Métrique*. It has since become adopted either wholly or partially, and its use become permissive or obligatory in almost every civilized country. We ourselves have for many years used it in scientific processes, and are now about to bring it into general use. A bill to this effect is before Congress, and has already been sanctioned by the Representatives; and there appears to be little doubt but that the bill will finally become a law, and the system in a short time be popularized throughout the Union. The change demanded by the new system will come easier to ourselves than to nations wholly accustomed to multiply and divide by the binary process. We have learned the decimal mode of proceeding from our own money system, and hence to carry its application to weights and measures will soon become familiar. Otherwise than this, the change contemplated by the present law is without complexity, being simply the substitution of one unit of value for another. What follows will explain the whole subject.

HARMONY OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

Though decimal weights and measures will be new to this country, they are not new to the world. They originated in France three-quarters of a century ago, where they have been fully tested in the crucible of commerce, and the system there adopted has been proved to be the best that it is possible for man, aided by science to devise. In France it has had the best trial it is possible that it could have, for it is only in a country where the monetary and metrical systems are both decimalized that it could be thoroughly tested. When the United States created its decimal currency, and left its weights and measures unaltered, it did not even carry out a half measure of reform. Sterne's proverbial dictum, that "they do these things better in France," was never a greater truism than in the matter of her change to a decimal system. She did not pull down and rebuild the half of an edifice, and present a structure, one half of which did not accord with the other, but tore down the entire of the old fabric, and erected a new one that harmonized in all its parts.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADOPTING THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

It is the French system of weights and measures that we are about to introduce. By adopting its units, which are founded on scientific data, there is no placing an additional cog in the wheels of commerce, which would undoubtedly be the case if a new system were introduced with other units, although that system were a decimal one.

It is evident that the French system must, in the course of time, become universal, and the sooner we thoroughly adopt it—that is, make its use compulsory—the sooner we shall place ourselves on the smooth road upon which all nations must eventually travel. The nomenclature, too, being derived from the Greek and Latin, renders it applicable to every modern tongue, and thus prevents the necessity of each country drawing from its own lingual store names for new weights and measures which would not be understood beyond its boundaries. The advantage in commercial transactions of a universal system with a universal nomenclature is obvious.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

The history of the invention and introduction of the metric system is a matter of much interest. It imparts to us a knowledge of the substantial foundation upon which it rests, and to care which was bestowed to arrive at a system in strict accordance with the laws of science. We have no space, however, to enter into a detailed account of the difficulties that beset the path of those who were engaged in reducing the theory into practice; but when we state it at the requisite surveys and experiments were carried on in the most exciting period of French history, the result proves how successfully earnest and intelligent men are able to overcome, what to others would be insurmountable obstacles. Their labors began a year or two before the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, and did not terminate until the last year of the century.

The ancient French system of weights and measures presented no uniformity, there was no relation between the  *pied*, used as the unit of the measure of length, and the  *livre*, as that of weight; and even although these measures bore the same denominations in all provinces, they were very different in their proportions in particular districts—the diversity being, to use the epithet of Delambre, scandalous. Local consumers did not feel the whole disadvantage which arose, but merchants often experienced great difficulties in converting to their own local standard the qualities expressed according to another rule.

One of the first objects which engaged the attention of the general States in 1788, was to find a remedy for this defect. It was then agreed that some principle should be established, on which a new system should be founded. It was desirable to find a natural and invariable standard, and it may be observed that mankind, in all ages, have been endeavoring to obtain some such result, though they may have proceeded without accurate scientific knowledge. Without science it is impossible to find an invariable standard in nature, for there is such infinite variety in the individual character of her productions that no portions of animal or vegetable matter can be found of equal or unchanging dimensions. It was therefore the object of the French to establish, "as the fundamental unity of all measures, a type taken from nature itself, a type as unchangeable as the globe upon which we dwell, to prepare a metrical system, of which all the parts should be intimately connected, and of which the multiples and subdivisions follow a natural progression, which would be simple, easy to comprehend, and worthy of the enlightened age in which they lived."

THE UNIT DECIDED UPON.

The Académie des Sciences was first requested to determine the length of a pendulum, vibrating seconds according to given rules, under certain circumstances. But this was objected to, because it was thought that

the result, depending upon the weather and arbitrary division of time, was not susceptible of the requisite accuracy. It was then agreed to adopt the ten-millionth part of the fourth part of the meridian, or of the quadrant comprised between the Equator and the North Pole, for the unity of this measure of length, and to derive all others from this standard.

PRINCIPLES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

It was then proposed that the new system should be founded upon the following principles:

1. That all weights and measures should be reduced to one uniform standard of linear measure.
2. That this standard should be an aliquot part of the circumference of the globe.
3. That the unit of linear measure applied to matter in its three modes of extension, length, breadth, and thickness, should be the standard of all measures of length, surface, and solidity.
4. That the cubic contents of the linear measure in distilled water, at the temperature of its greatest contraction, should furnish at once the standard weight and measure of capacity.
5. That, for every thing susceptible of being measured or weighed, there should be only one measure of length, one weight, one measure of contents, with their multiples and subdivisions exclusively in decimal proportions.
6. That the whole system should be equally suitable for the use of all mankind.
7. That every weight and every measure should be designated by an appropriate, significant, characteristic name, applied exclusively to itself.

It will be observed, according to this scheme, the unit of linear measure is the basis of the whole system. For the purpose of obtaining the value of the unit, it was resolved that an arc of the meridian should be actually measured. M. Méchain and Delambre were therefore appointed to ascertain, with the utmost precision, the length of the arc comprised between Dunkirk and Rhodes, in France, a distance of nearly 500,000 toises, or about 570 miles. M. Méchain died in Spain from excessive fatigue in attempting to extend his labors to Barcelona, a distance much further than had been required of him. The result of the operations in which these savans were engaged was, that a quadrant of the meridian lying between the Equator and the North Pole measured 6,130,470 toises, and that the ten-millionth part of this quantity, which was to form the standard unit, was therefore equal to 443,236 toises.

THE NEW NOMENCLATURE.

The unit of the measure of length, thus ascertained, was discriminated a *metre*, and being established as the legal standard upon which all other weights and measures were to be predicated, the Academy proceeded to devise a new nomenclature. The *metre* is almost exactly the length of the seconds' pendulum at Paris, or about 39 English inches.

The unit of measures of capacity is a cube, whose side is one-tenth of a metre. It is called a *litre*, and is equal to about 2½ pints.

The unit of weights is the *gramme*. It is the weight in density of a quantity of pure water, at its maximum of density, that shall exactly fill a cubical vessel, each side of which is one-hundredth part of the metre. It is equivalent to about 15½ grains, Troy.

In land measures, the unit called the *are*, is a square surface, each of whose sides is ten metres. It is nearly equal to four perches.

The unit of measure for fire-wood, denominated the *stère* is a cubic metre, comprising about 5½ English cubic feet, or somewhat more than one-fourth of a cord.

In order to express the decimal proportions the following vocabulary of names has been adopted:

- For Multiples.
- the word *Deca*—prefixed signifies . . . 10 times;
  - the word *Hecto*—prefixed, signifies . . . 100 times;
  - the word *Kilo*—prefixed, signifies . . . 1,000 times;
  - the word *Myria*—prefixed, signifies . . . 10,000 times;
- On the contrary, for Divisors
- the word *Deci*—expresses the . . . 10th part;
  - the word *Centi*—expresses the . . . 100th part;
  - the word *Milli*—expresses the . . . 1,000th part;

It may assist the memory to observe that the terms for multiples are Greek and those for divisors Latin, thus, *Deca-meter* means ten metres, *Deci-meter* the tenth part of a metre, *Hecto-meter* one hundred metres, *Centi-meter* the hundredth part of a metre, and so on for the rest.

"The theory of this nomenclature," it is justly remarked, "is perfectly simple and beautiful. Twelve new words, five of which denote the things, and seven the numbers, include the whole system of metrical, give distinct and significant names to every weight and measure, multiple, and subdivision of the whole system, discard the worst of all the sources of error and confusion in weights and measures, the application of the same name to different things, and keep constantly present to the mind the principle of decimal arithmetic which combines all the weights and measures, the proportion of each weight and measure, with all its multiples and divisions, and the chain of uniformity which connects together the profoundest researches of science with the most accomplished labors of art, and the daily occupations and wants of domestic life, in all classes and conditions of society."

Such was the principle of the new system proposed by the Academy of Sciences in France, and the adoption of which, in that country, was enjoined by a law enacted December 8, 1793, and which is now in a fair way of being introduced into the United States.

Fire in Buffalo.

The steamer "City of Buffalo," which arrived at Buffalo from Chicago on Saturday last, was burnt on Monday while unloading at Sturgess' elevator. She was valued at \$75,000, insured for \$45,000. The fire communicated to the elevator, which, with its contents, about 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly oats, was entirely consumed. Loss on elevator and grain estimated at \$250,000.



THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Fournier, Jules  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
Gear, Henry J.  
Hutchins B., & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kings & Kinloch.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Maidland, E., Tyrie & Co.  
Mathewson, J. A. & H.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
Nevin, William, & Co.  
Noad, James S., & Co.

Phelan, Joseph  
Reuter, Lionals & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Robertson, David.  
Routh, Haviland & Co.  
Saunders & Co.  
Schneider, Bond & Co.  
Sincclair, Jack & Co.  
Timin, Jos., & Sons.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Torrance, David, & Co.  
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.  
West, Bros.  
Winn & Holland.  
Withers, Joy & Co.  
Winks, George & Co.

Winning, Hill & Ware.

WE have to report a slight degree of improvement in the amount of business done in General Groceries for the past week, although the market still remains very quiet. Orders from the country have come in to a somewhat greater extent, and the indications are of a more favourable state of trade than previously. There has been rather more doing in Teas, especially Uncolored Japans and Young Hysons. Transactions to a fair extent have taken place, for the most part, on terms which have not transpired. Prices are rather firmer, in some instances at a slight advance on former quotations. In Liquors there is little doing, with the exception of Brandy, for which quite a brisk demand from the United States has sprung up. This demand, it is thought, has its origin in the anticipation of the approach of cholera, and the need of a pure and unadulterated article for medicinal purposes.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.  
Baukhage, Beak & Co.  
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.  
Black, Lewis S. & Co.  
Clarson, T. James, & Co.  
Dougal, John, & Co.  
Foulds & Hodgson.  
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.  
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.  
Hingston, James, & Co.  
Lewis, Kay & Co.  
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.  
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.  
Molintyre, Denoon & Co.  
Meyer, J., & Co.  
Moss, S. H., & J.  
Muir, W., & B.  
Munderloh & Steinhelm.  
Ogilvy & Co.  
Prevost, Amable, & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
Robertson, A., & Co.  
Roy, Jas. & Co.  
Stephen, William, & Co.  
Stirling, McOall & Co.

TRADE still continues quiet. Importers, however, are beginning to receive their goods for the fall and winter trade, and will shortly begin to open them out. We understand that the importations will be heavy, but we do not think there will be any overstock. Travellers through different sections of the Province west of this city agree in reporting very light stocks, both of woollen goods and of medium dark prints, with the almost certainty of a very large demand for these classes of goods. Crops are stated to be unusually promising, and these statements are corroborated by the reports published in the local papers all over the Province. The country merchants appear sanguine, and are preparing for a large trade.

With regard to prices, latest advices from Manchester are to the effect that, under the improved prospects of peace on the Continent, manufactured goods are firmer at an advance on previous quotations. Long staple goods, especially, are in active demand, and sell at figures very much above those of a year ago. In Liverpool, the demand has been large for Sea Island, Egyptian and other long staple cottons, and while other descriptions of the raw material have declined materially from last year's prices, those have advanced from 15 to 60 per cent. Woollen goods are about the same as they were last year, while linens are decidedly cheaper.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

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

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

THE past week has seen quite a revival in the shape of orders, many from the West having come forward. These, however, are difficult to execute, in consequence of short stocks as yet in many staple articles. Goods are coming in freely however, and less difficulty will be experienced in this respect. Staple goods, to a considerable extent, are remaining in bond, owing to the unsettled state of the tariff; but the large houses, as a rule, are taking out their goods as they need them, with the expectation of getting the duties back, at the passage of the Act.

COPPER.—No change reported in prices. The suspension of the Birmingham Banking Company led to a decline in the English market of £5 per ton.

CUT NAILS are firm at our quotations, and orders are daily being refused by manufacturers.

FIG IRON.—All lots arriving for the past ten days have been taken up for the Western States, and several orders are now here for Chicago and Cincinnati. Some lots to arrive have been sold to fill these orders. Prices range for Gartscherre, \$23 to \$24 cash, and \$24.50 to \$25.50 four months. Eglinton, \$22 to \$23 cash, and \$1 per ton additional four months. There are at present no outside lots in the market.

BAR IRON.—Quotations for Scotch are fully maintained, with a large demand for the past few days. Stocks have much improved, some large arrivals coming forward will tend to reduce the price 10c. to 15c. for round lots. Refined and Swedes are held at quotations, and stocks are complete.

HOOP AND BAND IRON—Are again in full supply, and round lots can be obtained at 10c. to 20c. below our quotations.

BOILER PLATE.—The demand has been very light for the past fortnight, and with a full stock, lower prices are taken.

CANADA PLATES.—The supply is large, and with a small demand, quotations are merely nominal.

TIN PLATES.—The stock is becoming reduced, and the inquiry is good. Prices favor holders. An advance in the home market of 1s. 6d. per box is reported by last mail.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs. Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.  
Dougall J. & Co. Seymour, C. E.  
Hua & Richardson. Seymour, M. H.  
Shaw F. & Broe.

WE have to report a continuance of the activity previously noted, with, however, a short supply of such stock as is most in demand. Hence transactions have been somewhat limited, and prices are firmer.

SPANISH SOLE.—Is unaltered, and sales have been to a fair extent for the home trade.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is scarce, and for good average which is wanted, prices are firm.

HARNES.—Is in rather poor supply, and outside quotations would readily be given for prime heavy.

WAXED UPPER.—Prices have still further advanced, owing to the increasing scarcity, prime light having been sold as high as 45c. and heavy at 40c.

GRAINED UPPER.—The receipts are quite insufficient to meet the demand, and the stock on hand is only limited.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—For good stock of the best makes the demand is active at full prices, but inferior is neglected.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—There is some demand from the Lower Ports, with but little for the home trade, but deficiency in stocks makes it difficult to meet even the limited enquiry.

CALFEKINS.—Are of ready sale at quotations, the receipts being small.

SPLITS.—Sell readily at full prices, following the advance in upper leather.

SHREPSKIPS.—Both Russetts and colored linings are scarce and in good demand.

HIDES.—Continue firm, receipts being inadequate to the demand.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have to report a greater degree of stringency in money, though there is still very little demand for loans outside the banks, and little good paper is offered to the discount brokers. Sterling Exchange is in limited demand at 108½ to 108½ for Bank 60-day Bills, and 107½ to 107½ for private.

GOLD.—The average price during the week has been 148½, the closing rate being 148.

SILVER.—Is less abundant, buying at 4½ and selling at 4 per cent discount.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Bill brought into the House of Commons provides that, after the adoption by the Legislatures of the two colonies of addresses in favour of union, the Governor of British Columbia, is to proclaim Vancouver's Island united to British Columbia, and thenceforth the two colonies are to be known as "British Columbia." New Westminster will be the capital; Victoria is a larger town, and is, in many respects, the most agreeable place of residence; but it is very desirable that the seat of Government should be on the mainland; and British Columbia has also this claim to be selected, that she has not sought this union and would rather prefer being left alone. The House of Assembly of Vancouver's Island has prayed for a union on such terms as to Her Majesty may seem meet. It will be a union with a tariff, and the island is willing to give up its boat of Victoria as a free port. The Governor of British Columbia feels compelled to say that England ought to be represented by only one civil authority beyond the Rocky Mountains. Both British Columbia and Vancouver's Island have occasionally to discuss questions with their American and Russian neighbours, and, as things now are, there is nothing to insure uniformity

of action. The one colony may be on most friendly terms with adjacent powers, the other in a state of reserve pending a reference to Europe. Dissensions between the two colonies are looked upon in the neighbouring States as rather a scandalous, but a novel and amusing feature in our colonisation, and the result is that British influence and power in the Pacific are weakened. A uniform policy in the treatment of the Indian population is very important, and greater economy of Government is felt to be needed. Vancouver's Island has an elected Assembly of 15 members, and a nominated Legislative Council; but the Governor has to report that this form of Government does not work satisfactorily. The time for two separate chambers is not yet. British Columbia has only a Legislative Council. Five members—one-third of it—are public functionaries; five are selected by the Governor from the magistracy; in the appointment of the other five the Governor is guided, in pursuance of his instructions, by the recommendation of the people in five distinct districts, and the people in effect elect these five members. The Governor considers that the country magistrates supply that section of the Legislature which possesses most the confidence of the people. Circumstances throw them into free intercourse with all classes, and train them to be men of decision and great personal influence, who can preserve tranquility and secure obedience to their decisions with very little advantage of police force. These functionaries are described as equally respected by the people and the Government, and the minor looks upon the departure of the magistrate for his legislative duties with quite as much confidence as on that of the men he has assisted in returning to the House. A regular Representative Constitution could not work well in British Columbia as it is at present, but the Governor desires to see the popular element increased in the Legislative Council. The present bill provides that the form of Government existing in Vancouver's Island shall cease at the union, and the united colonies will have the Executive Government and Legislative Council now existing in British Columbia, power being given to increase the number of councillors to 23 in order that Vancouver's Island may be represented.—The Canada News, London.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS, for the half year ended 30th June, 1866.

NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS.	Passengers.		Mails and sundries.		Freight.		Total.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Great Western Railway.....	783,716	633,449	861,941	1,698,206	1,384,480	945	945	1,384,480
London and Port Stanley Railway.....	1,050,221	128,650	1,060,732	8,082,653	3,057,402	1,577	1,577	3,057,402
Ontario Railway.....	5,132	748	5,618	14,543	8,898	25	25	8,898
Welland Railway.....	6,931	7,052	26,216	38,609	24,415	25	25	24,415
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway.....	62,986	10,978	188,754	282,668	249,867	94	94	249,867
Port Hope and Peterborough Railway.....	6,899	799	88,182	40,880	37,721	43	43	37,721
Colborne and Peterborough Railway.....	6,279	699	11,542	18,480	11,380	81	81	11,380
Brookville and Ottawa Railway.....	18,179	6,612	21,415	46,285	28,758	98	98	28,758
Prescott and Ottawa Railway.....	25,718	5,520	25,920	56,222	34,995	64	64	34,995
Carleton and Grenville Railway.....	2,488	4,589	407	2,988	827	12	12	827
Stamsted, Shepford and Chambly Railway.....	285	276	276	611	372	12	12	372
Total.....	1,988,184	221,888	3,079,208	6,289,025	4,049,080	2,104	2,099	4,049,080

\*No returns.  
†Opened 23rd April.—returns imperfect.  
‡28th April to 30th June, 1866; 14th May to 30th June, 1865.  
§1st March to 30th June.  
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

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

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

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

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

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 28th July, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:-

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank names, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists stock market data for various banks.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.-MONTREAL, AUGUST 2, 1866.

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

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Cameron & Rosa.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Crawford, James.  
Denholm, George.  
Dougall, John, & Co.  
Foltingby & Williamson.  
Fuller, Thos., & Co.  
Hill, W. G., & Co.  
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.  
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.  
Laing, M.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Morris, D., & Co.  
Nevin, Wm., & Co.  
Raphael, Thomas W.  
Sauvageau & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Stewart, W. W.

The general features of the Market continue as at date of our last. The quantity of produce moving is comparatively small, as few articles engage attention for export. Flour has continued to arrive freely, and the decline has been even more rapid than previously. Peas and oats continue to be shipped to a moderate extent. Provisions generally are flat. Holders of butter have been led to ship a portion of their accumulations for want of buyers. Potashes have been more active, at some advance in price; First Pearls have been wanted for Britain, but Seconds, being only taken for the States, are less inquired for, and have been relatively lower.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts continue excessive, and stocks are still increasing. We are yet without speculative or export enquiry, and the local demand has been but trifling. Holders have eagerly met buyers as they have been found, as with some fifty thousand barrels daily pressed, in a large number of hands, each has been desirous of forestalling his neighbours, and have given purchasers pretty much their own terms. The higher goods are materially lower, and the demand is still purely retail. Superfines have latterly been sold at \$5.75 to \$6.05, the latter for only strictly choice, of which there happens to be no surplus of consequence. Other goods are correspondingly dull and low. *Bag-flour.* Receipts are more than ample for the limited wants of the trade, and prices have kept pace with the general decline; \$3.10 to \$3.30 are closing rates with only an occasional sale.

**OATMEAL.**—There is less demand for export, and the extreme rates of last week are not obtainable; we quote \$4.80 to \$5 as ruling figures.

**WHEAT.**—We have no transactions to note, and rates are purely nominal.

Oats continue in fair demand, and former rates still rule.

PEASE engage little attention since the receipt of unfavourable British advices, and are a slow sale at some decline.

**PORK.**—There is a little more demand consequent upon the anticipated levying of a duty, but the present price is too high for speculation. Stocks, although not large, will be ample for the consumption of the lumber and general trade, until new comes in, and from all present appearances the Hog crop will be very large this year.

**LARD, HAMS, & C.**—Are all dull with small demand.

**BUTTER.**—Has been very quiet during the week, shippers shewing no disposition to operate at present asking prices. British advices are also of drooping markets with buyers holding back in the expectation of lower prices. In the West, many holders are still unwilling to submit to any decline, and the more sanguine are maintaining prices by buying up what is offering. At moderate prices, two or three cents lower than present nominal rates, there is every prospect of a good and active demand for all the better qualities which will then be brought into favorable competition with Irish in all the British markets. Present prices, however, shewing a loss in shipments, cannot be maintained here without a material change in the value either in this market or in Britain; and with provisions of all kinds steadily declining, any improvement in England seems very unlikely.

**ASHES.**—First Pots are firm and in demand at a slight advance on previous rates. Inferiors are still dull and neglected.

**PEARLS.**—are steadier, the drooping tendency being for the present arrested.

**Amendment to the United States Tariff.**

We have already informed our readers of the failure of the Morrill Tariff Bill, but the Committee of Ways and Means has succeeded in carrying a resolution which will have the effect of very materially increasing the duties on all imports on which they are levied *ad valorem*. The provisions are similar to those embodied in the resolution offered by Mr. Galt and subsequently withdrawn, and are as follows:

Sec. 9.—That in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, there shall be added to the cost on the actual wholesale prices, or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been im-

ported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment, and transhipment, with all expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and a half per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual rates for putting up, preparing and packing for transportation or shipment, and all charges of a general invoice, shall be distributed *pro rata* among all parts of such invoice, and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined.

*Provided*, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charge shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by ten per centum, the value so declared in the entry in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of twenty per centum on such value.

*Provided*, That the duty shall in no wise be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

*Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long-combing carpet-wools costing twelve cents or less per pound, unless the charges added shall carry the cost above twenty cents, in which case the one cent per pound duty is to be levied.

The Bill imposes an Excise duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and \$3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on segars of all kinds; and on all compounds, of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, a duty of not less than that levied on distilled spirits.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending July 28th, 1866	
Passengers.....	\$49,434
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries.....	4,900
Freight and Live Stock.....	70,140
Total.....	\$124,474
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	117,470
Increase.....	\$7,004

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

TRAFFIC for the week ending 27th July, 1866.

Passengers.....	\$26,739 18
Freight and Live Stock.....	\$24,209 01
Mails and Sundries.....	\$2,408 67
Total.....	\$53,356 86
Corresponding Week of last year.....	\$54,826 41
Increase.....	\$1,468 55

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

	Average Prices on							Highest prices Th. 2.	Average for week.	Comparative week 1866.
	Friday July 27	Satur.	Monday July 30	Tuesday 31.	Wednesday Aug. 1.	Thursday 2.	Friday 3.			
Flour, Superior Extra,	8.63	8.62	8.62	7.75	7.75	8.00	8.23	8.07	6.04	
Extra	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.87	6.87	6.90	7.18	5.56	5.15	
Fancy	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.62	5.15	5.15	
Superfine	6.12	6.09	6.09	5.93	5.90	6.05	6.03	5.00	5.00	
No. 2	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.47	4.30	4.30	
Fine	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.88	4.87	4.90	4.94	3.93	3.93	
Oats	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.24	3.24	2.60	2.60	
Bag Flour, 115 lbs.	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.00	5.03	4.55	4.55	
Oatmeal, 55 1/2 lbs.	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.30	1.39	1.39	1.39	
Wheat, U. C. Spring	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Peas, per 56 lbs.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Oats, per 28 lbs.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1866.	From the 1st January to Aug. 2, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels.....	7,600	365,132	1,516,171
Flour, barrels.....	13,957	355,069	496,133
Corn, bushels.....	125,707	1,067,988	265,647
Peas, ".....	6,473	569,914	35,257
Oats, ".....	15,267	868,841	26,272
Barley, ".....	.....	52,172	22,378
Rye, ".....	.....	23,769	15,381
Oat and Corn Meal, brls	1,351	13,494	914
Ashes, barrels.....	390	14,156	17,730
Butter, kegs.....	2,913	20,598	20,183
Cheese, boxes.....	1,243	10,589	12,485
Pork, barrels.....	1.7	9,100	14,799
Lard, ".....	.....	2,495	1,235
Tallow, ".....	100	1,661	1,036
Whiskey & H. Wines, } Oka. & punches, }	4	5,550	5,249

**A. M. MILLARD & CO.,**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 23 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest. August 3, 1866, 29-ly

**JOHN B. GOODE,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,  
No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-ly

**REFINED PETROLEUM.**

The subscribers are prepared to supply the best Refined Petroleum, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

No. 1 Corn Exchange.

August 3, 1866. 29-4

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

29-8m

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,**

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,

52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 4th instant

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

Montreal, 3rd August. 17-6m

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

46-ly 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

**PRINTING HOUSE.**

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Since their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL, MUNICIPAL, and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the

**COUPON PRESSES**

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the

ideal slips being numbered to correspond with

the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered.

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered

letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

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

**SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.**

This oil is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to Railroad uses, for Axles, Engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Olive Oil is used.

**50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL**

(For Wool)

For Sale by  
**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
 Corn Exchange Buildings.  
 24-2m

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Net Income for 1855.....	\$1 165,234
Receipts for year ending July 1, 1855.....	2,519,600
New Policies " " July 1, 1856.....	11,592
" " issued in June, 1850.....	1,335

The whole of the profits divided among the insured every year.  
 Dividend for 1855, FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premiums.  
 One half of the Canadian receipts invested in the Produce.

All claims in British America settled in gold.  
 Nearly all the Policies Non-forfeiting.  
 Only half the annual payment required in cash, the other half being loaned until covered by profits.  
**NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR MILITARY SERVICES IN DEFENCE OF THE PROVINCES.**

British American Branch Office, 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, over the Etna Fire Company's Office, Montreal.  
 2-4 mos **S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.**

**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 Bar, 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 Mercantile 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.

**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 37 Commissioners streets.  
 46-47

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
 IMPORTER,  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,**  
 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-1y

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
 And Sole Agent in Canada for  
 Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.  
 " H. Munin & Co., Reims,  
 Mr H. More, Avrre, Marne,  
 Mr J Savoye, do.  
 420 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.  
 27-5m

**THOS. FULLER & CO.,**  
 AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,  
 403 Commissioners Street - 422 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal.  
 Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.  
 27-6m

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
 GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,  
 AND  
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS  
 AND GENERAL GROCERIES,  
 Nos. 329 and 391 St Paul Street, Montreal. 24

**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**  
**THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW**  
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence running, on the opening of navigation, between PORT STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on the Welland Canal.  
 This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the command of that well-known and efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.  
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a low rate of Insurance.  
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
**WM. BOWMAN,**  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway, London;  
**A. W. GUNN,**  
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port Stanley;  
**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Montreal. 12-4 mos.

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

**REMOVAL.**

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.** have removed into the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 450 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

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

**STIELING, McCALL & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,**  
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
 MONTREAL.  
 7-1y

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

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

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

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

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

**W. W. STUART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
 AND  
**PRODUCE DEALER,**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.  
 Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
 5-1y

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

**JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,**  
 Nos 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.  
**JOHN E. SHAWHAN** **W. O. BUCHANAN.**  
 Liberal advances made on Consignments.  
 July 25. 25-3m

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS AND SUGAR**  
**REFINERS, Montreal.**  
 20th March 1855 10-1y.

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND**  
**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 163 McGill street,  
 Montreal. 5-1y

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 125, 123, 121 and 123, Queen Street, Montreal,  
**NETAL MERCHANT,**  
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 THE Partnership heretofore existing in  
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 of time.  
 All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled  
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 T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.  
 Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

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References  
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 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
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 Messrs Thomas, Thibault & Co., Montreal.  
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 Ashes etc or on shipment to their friends in Great  
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 Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

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 450 & 489, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,  
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**ATTEND** personally and promptly to  
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 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-ly

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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would an-  
 nounce to Country Merchants and Traders generally,  
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 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  
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 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded  
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 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 succes-  
 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.  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS** and  
**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS, 71 and 73**  
**Buildings, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.**  
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian  
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,  
 and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any  
 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to  
 their care will receive special attention. Goods ex-  
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