

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
 - Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
 - Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
 - Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
 - Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
 - Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
 - Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
 - Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
 - Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
 - Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
 - Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:
- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	15X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓			

THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

No. 1.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 351 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MUNDERLOH & STENCKEN,
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.
3-ly

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

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

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS
CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL
6-ly

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

FOR SALE,—
Barrels and Half-Barrels prime split Labrador
and Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.
ALSO,
Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1855,) in tins.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woolton Manufacturers, 491, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

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

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

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
46-28 No 21 Sacrament st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 60 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. Souehong.
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. 1-ly
50 tierces }

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

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

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 11 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &c.
See next Page. 1-ly

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET,
Montreal. 50-ly

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples,
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
60-ly No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and General
Commission Merchants,
491 & 493 St. PAUL STREET.
1-ly

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

152 hds Prime Cuba, just received, ex "Our Maggie,"
from Guantannamo

63 hds }
149 brls } Choice Barbados, ex "Express"
18 bags }

—ALSO—

153 brls Extra No. 1 Fat Split Herrings
13 hds United Vineyard Proprietors Brandy, via-
tage 1863 (in bond)
20 bags Pimento, &c., &c., &c

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 7 St. Helen Street.

Montreal, 7th December, 1865.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

Opposite the Custom House Sq.

10-1y Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.
Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
Company. 2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
7-1y 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Duville's
Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 49 St. Peter st., Montreal.
4-1y

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

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.,
(Successors to G. Mathews),
General Engravers, Lithographers and Printers,
115 St. François Xavier st., opp. the Post Office.

TWENTY-TWO PRINTING PRESSES in the various
branches, with numbering, perforating and
Cutting Machines in operation.

Every description of
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING & PRINTING,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Maps, Plans, Bonds and Certificates of Stock, Bills
of Exchange, Cheques, Notes, Drafts and Circulars,
Bill, Note and Letter Headings, in every style and size.

Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of
Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, in the
newest styles.

Dating Presses, Seals, Door Plates, and every des-
cription of Die Sinking.

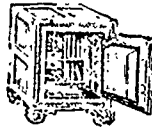
A LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAPER and
ENVELOPES kept in stock.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and em-
bossed in every colour.

TWO DIPLOMAS and FIVE FIRST PRIZES
awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition.
Montreal, 8th December, 1865. 1-1y

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank
Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securi-
ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL
STOCK of

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
BUCK MITTS, &c. SILK HATS,
FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.
The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock
this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Mens'
and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORT HATS, which are
becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.

1-1y GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on
all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this mar-
ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGANAN.
1-1y THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCO. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.

CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.
WEST & BROTHERS,
1-1y Montreal.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st 1-1y

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also,
Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFAC-
TURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hun-
dred reams each, of Manilla, Brown, Tea, and Coffee
Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping
Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at
very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed
to CASH BUYERS.

37 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1866. 7-1y

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
265 & 267 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-1y

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own super-
intendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article
of superior quality at the least possible cost, which
we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market
prices. All orders promptly attended to. 4-1y

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

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

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOES,
&c. &c. &c.
Hyson, Young Hyson, }
Imperial, Gunpowder, } TEAS
Japan Young Hyson, }
Uncoloured Japan, }
Twankay, Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and Congou, }

—ALSO—
Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccos, and a general assortment
of Groceries.
For Sale by
B. HUTCHINS & CO.
Montreal, 3rd January, 1866. 62-1m

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

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

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 158 McGill st., Montreal. 6-1y

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

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
2-1y 616 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

ESTABLISHED 18-12.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
 GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 LOZENGES of every description.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE.
 CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
 the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

C O D O I L.

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

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

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller.)

PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE
 STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book
 Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Wall Papers,
 Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books,
 and Church Services.
 Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and
 descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 ST. HELEN STREET,
 Montreal. 50-1y

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

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

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

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

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
 customers every advantage.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

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

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

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

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

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
 R. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.
 19-ly

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

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 260 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and
 dealer in Leather, Hides and Oil, 8 St. Helen st.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-1y

W. J. STEWART,
 SOLE AGENT FOR
 WM. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook Manu-
 facturers,
 Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch, England.
 46-2, 18 316 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacra-
 ment street, Montreal.

JOHN JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of
VARNISHES and JAPANS, No. 409 St. Paul
 Street, Montreal. 47-2,7

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS and EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-1y 26 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.
ARE receiving, ex "Hibernian," (now
 in Port,) and following Steamers—
 2000 pieces Grey Cottons
 600 do White do
 2000 do Prints

—ALSO—
 A large assortment of Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Belt,
 Trimming and Oriental Ribbons, Shepherd Wool
 Shawls, Cotton Ticks, Striped Shirtings, Denims,
 Hollands, Canada Bagging, 8-1 Cotton Sheetings, &c.,
 which they offer for Sale at a low advance.
 1-ly 478 St. Paul Street.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION 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.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto
 Messrs. BRYCE, McMURICH & Co., Toronto.
 " WM. ROSS & Co., "
 " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "
 " D. McINNES & Co., Hamilton.
 Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
 sale.
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON,
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,
 Shawls, Sashes, Brushes,
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oil,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
 M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 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,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
 Province.
 268 and 576 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURBIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS of PIG and BAR IRON,
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
 1st November, 1865. 12-ly

JOHN BURRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.
 Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.
Capital, \$12,000,000. 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. I. S.**
6-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS and SHOES**, made almost exclusively by hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention
6-ly Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dir. chairman (Ch. Ontario Bk.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. 13cc, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserve surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,000,000, Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

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

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

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

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

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

(Founded 1835.)

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

SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy
LIBERAL RETURN for SURVIVOR of Policy.
FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP

On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance
Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE
YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal
Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

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

Sole Agents for Coote's celebrated GROUND ROCH SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

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 Central 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).

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.
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 Fats, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866

NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

THE crisis of the Reciprocity negotiations may be said to have arrived. Messrs. GALT and HOWLAND are now in Washington, and negotiations with the American Government are proceeding. Great interest is felt both in the United States and Canada as to the result of their mission. Beyond the action of our representatives, no movement is being made by this province; but in the United States, both the friends and opponents of the Treaty are making great exertions to influence Congress in favour of their views.

From enquiries we have made, as well as the deep importance of the question, we feel convinced that Canadians should watch the proceedings between the American Government and our Delegation with the closest attention. The present occasion is not the first time our Finance Minister has been at Washington. He was there negotiating informally a few weeks ago, and we believe that if the nature of the propositions then made by the Hon. Mr. SEWARD were made public, they would create a sensation throughout this country. A close scrutiny of the circumstances, as well as certain significant Washington telegrams about that period, convince us that the demands of the Americans as a *quid pro quo* for entering into new commercial arrangements, are of an extraordinary character. And we have only to remember that the resignation of Mr. Brown followed immediately after the Cabinet Council at Ottawa—when Mr. GALT doubtless explained the result of his interviews with Mr. SEWARD—to feel certain that our Cabinet must have proposed to accede to those proposals, either wholly or in part.

We do not profess to possess information not open to others, but the circumstances thus far developed point, in our opinion, pretty clearly to the true state of the case. Much speculation regarding the cause of the split in our Cabinet has taken place. Many have urged that Mr. Brown resigned because his colleagues would not agree to the concessions which our Republican neighbours demanded. This is evidently a mistake. In fact, the case stands exactly the opposite way, and from the tone of the "Globe" it is quite apparent that he retired from the Cabinet because Mr. GALT had agreed, or proposed to agree, to the American demands—demands which Mr. Brown considered "wrong and dangerous." We believe it will be found that these demands embrace three or four important points, namely, equalization of excise duties, adding certain manufactures to the list of "free goods,"—the enlargement of the canals,—and

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON.

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

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

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.
1-ly Montreal.

the nature of the legislation to carry the provisions into effect.

Last week we gave currency to a rumour that Mr. GALT had agreed to adopt the same tariff for Canada as prevails in the United States—a very startling statement. We expressed our disbelief of the correctness of this rumour, but where there is smoke there is generally some fire, and it is current in well-informed circles that Mr. SEWARD demands—not that we shall adopt their Tariff wholly—but that Canada shall raise her excise duties to what are paid across the lines! Any person can understand the advantage this would be to the United States, it would at almost one stroke stop smuggling, and largely increase the American revenue. Its effect on Canada, it is needless to say, would be very different. Regarding manufactures, it is said the Americans desire to have certain classes (which they are to specify) admitted into Canada "free of duty," and while insisting that our Welland and St. Lawrence canals shall be deepened, Mr. SEWARD offers to pay part of the cost! The importance of these proposals cannot be over-estimated. If we agreed to admit certain American manufactures "free of duty," we would discriminate against Great Britain, and take up a dangerous and ungrateful attitude of antagonism. As regards our canal enlargement, it would be rather extraordinary to let the American Government pay part of the cost of deepening. If this be a proposal our Government thinks of agreeing to, the country may well become alarmed. To crown the whole, we believe Mr. SEWARD wants no Treaty, but that whatever commercial arrangements are made, they shall be dependent, as Mr. McCULLOCH urged in his annual report, on reciprocal legislation—an eminently unsatisfactory arrangement.

We do not vouch for the correctness of the above statements in every particular, but we believe they will be found to embrace the main points insisted upon by the American Government, as the basis of new commercial regulations. We shall not comment on these conditions at present, more than to say, that they deeply affect the interests of Canada, and that buying Reciprocity at such a price, great as are its benefits, would be "paying dearly for our whistle." Whether the people of Canada would have it at any such price may well be doubted. If the Government and Mr. GALT intend to accede to such propositions as these—as it is reported they do—we may confidently expect a profound agitation throughout Canada on the subject, as soon as all the facts come out.

That free entrance for our natural products into the United States may be continued, if we agree to such terms as we have specified above, we do not doubt. It was some time ago understood that the commercial commission in New-York intended to recommend Congress to postpone the expiration of the present Treaty until time was given for further negotiations. It is also known that Mr. GALT and Mr. SEWARD

had several interviews on the subject in Washington, when the former was there a few weeks ago, and the proposals we have referred to are understood to have then been made and discussed. The tone of the New York "Times," and other Republican organs, seems to be assumed to draw better terms from our Provincial Delegation, for the American authorities have already shown a disposition to negotiate.

Mr. Seward may pretend to fight shy of Reciprocity, but we believe that at heart the Federal Government does not wish to wholly destroy our International trade; and if Messrs. GALT and HOWLAND only take up a manly, independent attitude on behalf of Canada, they may secure new commercial regulations on better terms than many believe possible. One thing is certain. If the Americans insist on our purchasing Reciprocity by conditions dishonouring to Great Britain, and unfair to us, the sooner our Delegation bid Mr. Seward "good morning," the better will it be for Canada—and themselves.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

OUR Commissioners to the West Indies are doubtless by this time near their first stopping place. That their mission may result in increasing our trade with these fine islands, is greatly to be desired. That trade has, up to the present time, been quite limited; and as we produce many articles which it is desirable to exchange, we see no good reason why our annual dealings should not be largely increased. The following statistics show the amount of our Provincial imports and exports to the West Indies for the past four years:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1862.....	\$38,851	\$13,755
1863.....	182,195	57,547
1864.....	217,188	54,018
1865.....	209,329	41,813

The trade of 1865, it is gratifying to observe, was larger than usual. What our imports and exports consisted of will be seen by the following particulars:

Imports.		Exports.	
Rum.....	\$5,425	Fish.....	\$11,124
Molasses.....	23,971	Lumber.....	8,885
Coffee.....	978	Oats.....	816
Sugar, raw.....	166,557	Vegetables.....	214
Spirits for troops.....	5,638	Hardware.....	2,285
Other articles.....	1,767	Machinery.....	3,222
		Wood, manufact.....	19,617
Total.....	\$209,329	Other articles.....	200
		Total.....	\$41,813

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Hon. Mr. Howe, of Halifax, Nova Scotia,—the eloquent advocate of Reciprocity at the Detroit Convention,—has gone to Washington. He is not a member of the "Imperial Commercial Commission" that has gone thither from the Provinces, but it is presumed his movements are in relation to the Reciprocity question. With repeal of the Treaty we suppose his office of Imperial Fishery Commissioner will cease. It is worth \$5000 a year, and he quitted the Cabinet to obtain it. He has, therefore a strong personal, as well as patriotic interest in procuring an extension of the Treaty. We would have no fear for its renewal, if Congress would only just let him have two hours on the floor of the house. Who that heard him at Detroit could doubt the effect?

A Deserved Compliment.

The numerous friends of Mr. E. WIMAN, in Montreal and throughout the Province, will be gratified to learn of his success in New York, where he has become one of the managing partners of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., who have offices in all the principal cities of the continent. The recent very able mercantile circular issued in New York was from his graceful pen, and has called forth several commendatory notices from the American press. In Mr. WIMAN's absence in New York, we take the liberty of laying before the readers of the *Review*—for which he continues to write—the following flattering but deserved compliment, contained in the New York *Times* of Friday last:—

"The annual circular of the Mercantile Agency presents a variety of interesting and most satisfactory figures and statements bearing upon the commercial condition of the country. We have not space to quote at length from the report, but we must find room for a portion of it. Mr. WIMAN, who is now one of the managers of the agency in New York, is one of the ablest commercial writers on the continent."

THE GREAT EXCISE FRAUDS.

LAST fall the province was startled by a rumour that frauds upon a large scale had been perpetrated upon the provincial revenue, and that one of the leading distilleries in Canada was the scene of operations. After some little delay, it was ascertained that the Government officers had seized the distillery of Mr. S. S. Halliday, of the village of Maitland, and that it was alleged that the province had been defrauded to between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Since that time, arrangements have been making for the trial of the case. Last week it came on before Mr. Justice WILSON, at Toronto, and both as regards the long array of learned counsel, the vast amount at stake, and the serious character of the charges advanced, it must take rank as one of the most celebrated cases ever brought before our Canadian courts. The examination of witnesses and the addresses of the gentlemen of the long robe, occupied several days, and the reports are very voluminous.

We hardly think any person can rise from a perusal of this case without the belief being forced upon him that the charges made against Halliday are true, and that the frauds perpetrated upon the revenue have been unusually extensive and barefaced. To bring home the charge of fraud is generally difficult, but in this case Mr. BRUNEL, who acted for the Government, has displayed great energy and success. Three tests were brought before the jury to prove that the charges were well grounded. We shall refer to each in its order.

The first was by showing how much grain Halliday had received from the 1st Sept., 1864, to 1st January, 1865, and how many gallons of spirits he had accounted for. It was proven pretty conclusively that 9,474,671 lbs. of corn had been received at the distillery during that period. This quantity should have produced about 600,000 gallons of spirits, but he only paid duty upon 324,574 gallons. The second test was made by the Crown Counsel attempting to prove how much spirits Halliday had actually sent away. Much anxious labour had to be undergone to get at these facts. But by Grand Trunk books (a cart-load of which were in court), the distillery books, and by witnesses, the Crown gave strong presumptive evidence to prove that, counting in what the distillery had on hand, some 623,687 gallons had been shipped. The third test referred to the actual sales which Halliday had effected. Enquiries were made of his sales in Montreal, Quebec, and other places during the period stated. After diligent search, these were made to foot up to an amount very similar to that reached in the other cases. The sales shown to have been effected were as follows:—

	GALLONS.
Sold in Montreal.....	405,236
" Quebec.....	94,178
Other sales.....	45,279
Spirits on hand.....	30,532
Total.....	545,279

It will be observed that the result of all these tests made by the Crown lawyers brings the result to nearly the same thing; showing pretty clearly that in the course of some sixteen months the Government had been defrauded of duty upon more than 200,000 gallons. Calculated at the rate of 30c. per gallon, Halliday pocketed illegally no less than \$60,000 during that space of time.

The counsel for the defence endeavoured to show that Mr. Halliday had been persecuted—that the distillery was so guarded and watched by the excise officials that fraud was impossible, and in other ways to rebut the evidence for the Government; but after all, we have seldom seen a lamer defence. Almost every point bore hard against Halliday, and yet the jury failed to give a verdict against him. After being locked up over night, and there being no hope of agreement, the Judge had to dismiss them. There is a very prevalent idea that there has been a failure of justice in this case, and that the Government should bring on a new trial at the earliest moment. If a verdict cannot be obtained for the Government with such evidence as adduced in this case, a plentiful crop of Revenue frauds would not be an unlikely result.

—The Hudson Bay Company forwarded to St. Paul six thousand mink skins, contained in twelve ordinary sized boxes—probably the most valuable packages of furs ever sent to St. Paul. They were sold to A. Moore at nine dollars each, making a total of fifty-four thousand dollars. This, we believe, is the largest single transaction in furs which ever took place in St. Paul. The duty upon the skins was twelve hundred dollars in gold.

MISERABLY MISMANAGED.

THE New York *Times*, a very able and conservative Republican sheet, and the acknowledged organ of the Administration at Washington, has had a series of long and evidently well-prepared articles averse to Reciprocity, or, indeed, any commercial intercourse with the Canadas. The articles were understood to have been inspired by a certain well-known politician in the confidence of the American Government, and it is a fact beyond doubt that they have been approved by the Washington Government. These articles contained many gross misrepresentations, false views, and incorrect conclusions. They could have been readily and pointedly answered and the ill effects forestalled, if there had been any one in New York sufficiently interested to undertake it. Throughout the week Mr. Galt and his companions of the Imperial Commission were "swelling" it at the Brevoort House, on Fifth Avenue; they entertained a few friends, but mainly drank the champagne among themselves. A faint effort was made to get these articles answered, but it failed; and for aught that was accomplished by the Provincial delegates, they might just as well have been in Kamtschatka as in New York. The poor old *Albion*, out of its kindly good nature, did make an attempt at an answer, and effectually pointed out that the *Times* was just unsaying what it much more earnestly said three years ago; but for every man that saw the *Albion*, five hundred read the *Times*. The *World* has had some articles in favour of the Treaty—written with the marked ability which always characterizes this paper—but, unfortunately for us, the adoption of views favourable to Reciprocity by the party which the *World* represents, is the surest way to effectually make their adoption hopeless, by the party that at present rules so vigorously at Washington. If Mr. Galt had given half the attention to the question that it deserves, he would long ago have perfected arrangements in New York and elsewhere, for a proper discussion of the subject, and had an advocate ready at all times to meet such attacks as those contained in the *Times*. Months ago, New York merchants were ready to join him in this—had their plans made—but he was too vain to accept, or too wise to listen to advice. The consequence is, that not a word is said effectually in New York—the seat of the commercial opinions of the United States—in defence of the Treaty, nor an answer made to the grossest misrepresentations.

MAMMOTH EXCURSIONS.

EVERY person who has visited Great Britain is familiar with the name of Thomas Cook, Esq., who has gained much celebrity on account of cheap tours and excursions which he has successfully inaugurated to France, Italy, Switzerland, and other parts of the continent. Mr. Cook was recently in this country, and he has completed arrangements for a grand excursion from Great Britain to America, and also one from America to Europe. The excursionists from Great Britain will make a tour of the United States and Canada before returning; and those who go from here can proceed with Mr. Cook's British excursions to any part of the continent. The time for starting is set down for the middle of April. This is the greatest excursion Mr. Cook has yet originated, and we trust it will prove eminently successful. From Mr. Cook's pamphlet, we see that he intends to open an office in New York, from which full particulars will doubtless soon be issued.

A STARTLING THREAT.

THE New York *Times* closes a series of articles against Reciprocity by threatening the repeal of the arrangement by which goods can be brought through the United States in bond. We do not believe there is any such intention; it is a mere threat to frighten the Commission from the Provinces, now at Washington, and to exact some additional conditions from them, should negotiations at all progress toward a new reciprocal arrangement. It would be the greatest piece of folly that was ever perpetrated by a nation,—regularly cutting off its nose to spite its face. It is too palpable an absurdity even to discuss—though no one can tell what very absurd things our American friends may do in these days.

—The Buffalo *Advertiser* admits that the effect of the prohibition of Canadian cattle has already been to raise the price of beef in the United States four cents per lb. The Boston *Advertiser* learns of the arrival in that city of a consignment of meat, in quarters, instead of "on the hoof" from St. Johns, N. B.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Bankhage, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Clark, James F.
Clarxon, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
May, Joseph.
May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Deason & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Munderloh & Stenzen.
Ogilvy & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Walker, Alexander.
Winks, George, & Co.

ALTHOUGH business still continues quiet, yet we think it is fully equal to past years at this season. A few more orders are making their appearance, but we may anticipate a decided improvement as the country roads will now become good. Payments are quite as good as could have been anticipated, and a good and generally healthy tone prevails.

COTTONS.—The English markets continue to advance; and it is our impression that the lowest point was touched between 20th November and 6th December. The decline which usually takes place at the close of the year will not, we are satisfied, occur this season, owing to the reduction—of fully twenty per cent—which took place between 20th October and 20th November. It has, however, experienced an advance of fully three pence per pound since the latter date, while a corresponding advance has been felt in all manufactured goods. It is, we think, quite clear, from the statistics given below, that Cottons have for the present reached their lowest point.

IMPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALL COUNTRIES, AND ESTIMATED STOCK IN LIVERPOOL, ON 20TH DECEMBER, 1865.—

Imports.		Descriptions.	Stocks.	
To Dec. 30.	To same date 1864.		Dec. 30.	Same date last year.
384889	192268	American	126890	22310
320607	203844	Brazil	47820	22710
316899	284440	Egyptian	29790	11500
76454	56815	Smyrna and Greek	3820	3000
109681	58702	West India, &c.	14010	7050
1064700	1161564	East India	119200	385730
125859	810790	China and Japan	6990	84920
2413599	2203593	Total	348090	487220

These figures show an increase of imports, compared with last year, of 210,000 bales, and yet a decrease of stock to the extent of 139,000 bales. The imports of American Cotton for the year recently closed were just double those of the year 1864; and from all of the various countries where cotton is cultivated the imports to Britain were considerably larger during 1865, than they were in the year previous. There were, however, larger stocks of cotton on hand in Liverpool in December last, from America, Egypt, and a few other countries, than there were in December, 1864. The exceptions have been in cotton from the East Indies, China and Japan. The quantity on hand from these countries does not amount even to a half of that in 1864, and it is therefore in the produce of these countries that the great decrease of stock exists.

The following table will show the average weekly consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom, during the years 1863 and 1864:—

Description.	1864.	1863.
American	3050	2290
Brazil	3000	2150
Egyptian, &c.	5610	4590
West India, &c.	890	500
East India, &c.	14220	17170
China and Japan	4220	—
	30890	26490

For 1865 the average weekly figure is over 36,000, showing a very considerable increase, and yet there is evidently very much less stock of cotton goods in the English markets at the present time than at any previous period.

The quantity of cotton from all parts, reported on the way to England, is just now considerably less than it was at the corresponding period of last year. There has evidently been a considerably overestimated quantity of cotton in the South. The quantity shipped, and the present estimated stock, will not amount to over one half what it was some eight months ago expected to be. Appearances therefore indicate, from the figures given above, that cotton cannot be cheaper for some time to come.

LINENS.—From the reports of the various markets this class of goods will be necessarily higher the coming

season than they have been for some time. Flax having advanced rapidly during the past few months, the present price which this article brings should certainly stimulate the production in Canada. We would advise all our friends to use every exertion to induce our farmers to plant as much flax as possible during the coming season, as there is every probability of the demand being very much greater than the supply. The experience of the past year, too, has shown our Canadian farmers that flax is a far better paying crop than anything they can grow even with a good successful crop of other articles of produce.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.—Samples of woollens for the spring trade are now coming forward. Stocks have been very light, but there will soon be a good supply—although it is believed that there is very little probability of the market for the spring trade being over-stocked. The quality of deliveries up to this time, is, in general, quite satisfactory. There is no variation in prices worth noticing, but in anticipation of an active demand, prices remain firm.

WOOLLENS.—Continue to advance. At the wool sales held recently in London, England, an advance of fully 2d. was established.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Cuthbert & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Frothingham & Workman.

Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Inglis, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Law, Young & Co.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mutholland, & Baker.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

THE transactions lately effected have in no way tended to create any decided alteration in the general condition of the market. There has been merely a moderate demand, and this, too, almost entirely of a local character. The stocks in the market are poorly assorted; and in a few cases the supply is entirely exhausted. The general aspect of the trade remains dull and spiritless.

BLOCK TIN.—The stock in the market is exceedingly light, and confined to a few hands. Prices have become firmer, all sales having been made at 30c. per lb.; nothing is now to be had under this figure.

COPPER.—This market, sympathizing with that of Britain, has within the week experienced a decline of two cents per lb. This was scarcely anticipated, considering the very bare supply in the market, and that, too, in so few hands. It is not expected, however, that the price of this article in our local market will be influenced any further by the decline in Britain.

GALVANIZED IRON.—The demand for this article is very limited indeed. There is, however, a fair stock in the market.

HORSE NAILS.—Demand light. Some sizes are becoming very scarce. Prices unchanged.

PIG IRON.—The market may be said to be entirely out of Gatherrie—the little that does remain here being intended to complete orders. Prices of other brands are not quite so firm, although stock is becoming more limited every week.

BAR IRON.—The market is pretty fairly supplied. The prices remain unchanged for the present, although English manufacturers are reported to be very firm, and are as busy as possible in endeavouring to fill orders.

HOOP IRON.—Unchanged.

LEAD—Heavy stocks, with only a very limited demand.

SHOT—In moderate supply, and light demand.

TIN PLATES.—The supply in market is not large, and the prices are likely very soon to go up. They have advanced in England about 2s. stg. The spring importations will be considerably higher in price than the present stock, owing to the difficulty of securing them in time from the English manufacturers.

In England the year closed with quiet markets, but a firm tone in prices of all metals. Copper had changed hands only on a small scale as usual at this season: a revival is looked for shortly. Iron in good demand for all kinds. Tin steadily maintained. Spelter, lead, and tin plates all well supported by the position and prospects of the trade, although little of either had changed hands during the week.

Stock Market.

The demand is still active, and an advance on last week's quotations in almost all Bank Stocks may be noted, and a still further advance would be paid could orders be readily filled, the market being still barely supplied. Bank of Montreal has been sold to some extent at 112½ and 113; City Bank at 104½; Commercial Bank at 74; La Banque du Peuple at 103½ and 104; and City Gas Stock at 128. Bonds and Debentures quite neglected.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Austin, James, & Co.
Bacon, Clarke & Co.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules.
Gear, H. J.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brodson & Co.
Kingson & Kinloch.
Law, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Maitland, E., Tyloe & Co.

Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinross & Co.
Nirvin, William, & Co.
Noel, James S.
Reuter, Lionais & Co.
Blimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Routh, Haviland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Stclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, J., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.

BUSINESS has somewhat improved during the week, the result in a great measure of a good fall of snow. The country trade is looking up; some orders are being received, and a few dealers from the West are making their appearance, which has given a slightly improved aspect to the condition of the trade.

COFFEES.—The demand is yet limited, and stocks are light—particularly in Laguayra and Java.

FISH—In small supply. Little or no demand will be felt until the Lent season commences, and the stocks will then be so light that they must be quickly exhausted. This will naturally have the effect of increasing the prices. No change to note this week.

FRUIT.—The stock of Raisins is rather limited, but pretty well assorted; demand continues moderate. The supply of Currants is becoming lighter than it has been for some time; and before any new arrivals are effected, it is anticipated that the present stock will be well cleared out.

MOLASSES—Unchanged; little doing.

RICE.—Demand continues very light, as is usual at this season.

SALT—May be said to be nominal, in the absence of transactions of consequence.

SPICES.—The exports to the United States during the past season have left the market with but a limited stock. The demand is, however, only moderate.

SUGARS.—Are somewhat easier in price. The stock, apart from what is in the hands of Refiners, is of a limited character; and from the indications from the Islands, it is anticipated that the prices must go down in a very short time. From advices from Matanzas, it appears that the difficulty which existed between the planters and buyers had caused a complete stagnation, and only some small lots of prime whites, and a few parcels of yellows and browns had been disposed of, and these merely for consumption. The holders, however, had begun to show some disposition to recede. The entire crop of sugar cultivated in Cuba last year is estimated at about 3,000,000 boxes, equal to about 536,000 tons, showing an increase, compared with the preceding year, of nearly 400,000 boxes; and the general opinion is that the present crop will exceed even the last. The increase of production since 1850 may be attributed to the removal of hands from small to large estates, where their labour is employed to better advantage, and also the improved methods of cultivation and processes of manufacture employed of late years.

TEAS.—TWANKAY AND HYSON TWANKAY—Are in good request with an ample stock.

JAPAN—Little doing. The inferior qualities now offering, and the high prices asked, render the market more inactive than usual.

CONGOU AND SOUCHONG—Are unchanged; stocks are pretty fair, for the demand.

OOLONG—There is not at any time a large demand for this article, and at present good qualities are very scarce in the market.

YOUNG HYSON—There is a good stock of all grades, but more particularly the lower sorts. Prices remain unchanged. Those of the finer grades are quite firm and likely to remain so for some time, as the stock afloat and to be shipped, is lighter than it has been for some time.

GUNPOWDER.—The stock continues light, and the prices high. No anticipation of a decline.

IMPERIALS—There is not so active a demand as heretofore for Imperials, and importations have not been so large. The stocks are consequently light.

HYSON—Stock of really good is very limited indeed; and in fact that of all grades may be said to be very light for the present.

THE LAWS OF CREDIT AS APPLICABLE TO A WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

No. II.

THE amount which a merchant may safely trust his customer is a matter which requires the gravest consideration. It is so simple a truism that we might be supposed to be imposing on the good sense of our readers to enunciate it—that a debt of a thousand dollars against a person may be safe and good, while a debt of five thousand against the same person may be doubtful and dangerous. Experience, however, teaches us that simple truisms like these are precisely those which are oftenest forgotten in the practical affairs of life; and certainly, to judge by the ease with which persons of the wealthiest stamp have run up their lines of thousands of dollars of credit, one might suppose that this one was often forgotten altogether.

The amount which a particular customer may be trusted depends partly on the means of the merchant himself. It is always the best policy to divide risks, hence it is not desirable for a small merchant to have large accounts.

"Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore."

A merchant should carefully avoid having his debts in such a shape that the failure of three or four of his customers would compel him to stop payments. Still more should he avoid placing so much in the hands of one that the success or failure of that one becomes a matter of vital moment to him. When merchants of a capital of twenty thousand dollars have customers owing them ten to fifteen thousand, we may be sure they have become too widely expanded for their means, and allowed their business to get into an unmanageable position.

The amount of a customer's capital, and the nature of his business, have much to do with the amount of credit that should be allowed him. A person that has been in business for years, and has accumulated capital by his industry and enterprise, may safely be trusted to the amount of that capital, provided he has retained it in the business, and not locked it up in some outside speculation. There are cases, indeed, in which, with perfect safety, he may be trusted to twice or thrice the amount of his capital; but it should be noted that an application for such an amount of credit would indicate some speculative operation. Storekeepers very generally do more or less in produce, and sometimes wish to hold. If they cannot get the necessary accommodation from a bank, they will work it in such a way that it shall fall into the line of their general business, the effect being that their line of credit with the wholesale merchant is largely increased. The natural effect, however, of large capital is, that small credit is required; consequently, when men of reputed capital want heavy levies of credit it may be presumed either that they do too large a credit business, or that they hold too heavy a stock, or that their capital is "locked up" in property. When a person with a business of \$50,000 a year and a capital of \$10,000, owes some \$60,000 to wholesale merchants, it is evident enough that his business is in a loose shape, and that he has been trusted too much; unless, indeed, part of the credit be a mere temporary matter, covering, say, some heavy purchase of staples which can be worked off and turned into money in the course of a few months.

It is a difficult thing to lay down an arbitrary rule on such a matter; but, speaking generally, we may say it is enough to trust a customer about one-tenth part of his yearly returns. Accounts of twenty and thirty thousand dollars against retailers are bad in principle, and, as a rule, irritating and unsatisfactory in working. They encourage loose and long crediting by the retailer himself, and so are bad for him; they encourage, indirectly, thoughtless and extravagant spending on the part of consumers, and are, therefore, bad for them. As a natural consequence, such credits are fruitful in bad debts, for even if security is taken it is almost impossible to get enough of it to cover such unreasonable amounts.

We come back here to the old subject of a reform of the credit system.

That credit has been abominably abused in Canada, for years back, every man of business must be convinced, but the root of the evil is with the wholesale merchant. To go into some petty backwoods village, and find there a store not bigger than a sitting room, and with shelves not over well stocked at that, and then to learn that the proprietor (who is almost cer-

tain to be of the class who know nothing of business) owes one wholesale house more than ten thousand dollars, we may well hold up our hands in astonishment. It is true the owner may carry on a petty saw-mill, or grist-mill, or both, and may, perhaps, buy produce on credit, but the whole concern would not fetch a thousand pounds, if sold off, and all that remained would be a mass of rubbish in the shape of book debts. The homely maxim "easy come, easy go," has been exactly fulfilled in his case; he got his goods easily, (they were almost forced upon him) and he has let them go to Tom, Dick, and Harry, from whom he may "whistle for his money" in vain. A whole community, in this case, has been demoralized by the folly of a wholesale merchant. We are thoroughly convinced that had proper discrimination been used during the last ten years in granting credit, and had amounts been kept within reasonable limits, more profits would have been realized on the smaller business, scores of failures would have been avoided—and habits of thoughtless expenditure, which have carried inconceivable heart-burnings and dissensions in families, would never have been formed.

Never was there a better opportunity for reform than the present, and we trust the last of these monstrously overgrown accounts will soon be seen.

The last consideration in the dealings of a wholesale merchant with his customer, is "Time."

With respect to this, there is a golden rule which deserves to be hung up, framed and glazed, in every merchant's office:

SHORT CREDITS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

This is a sound general principle, but the point is, how are we to apply it?

In an agricultural country, credit will, as a rule, be long. Farming is a slow business, and money is only turned over once a year. This is a very good reason why amounts should be limited, because with extended time they inevitably grow into monstrous proportions, unless rigid supervision is exercised.

There is a difference in the reason of things, between the credit which may be reasonably asked for one article and for another.

Some goods, like flour, are for immediate consumption; in a month they are gone. Credit for such articles, it is obvious, ought to be short. Groceries come under the same category; only, as they are far less bulky, a considerable stock may be held beforehand, and a larger credit on them be considered reasonable. All articles for consumption, should, as a rule, be paid for by the time, what ever that may be, when stock requires replenishing.

Other articles, like dry goods, shoes, hats, &c., are worn, and remain for some time, as it were, on hand. They are not utterly gone and vanished, like eatables, in a month or two's time; they therefore have a somewhat longer credit.

There is a further class which are neither consumed nor worn, but used, viz., furniture, jewellery, pictures, and such like. Credit on them may be reasonably extended; but such a trade is liable to this objection, that parties are often tempted to buy luxuries when credit is long, who can never pay for them at all.

There is a difference, too, between the localities where business is done. Credits in a city, where money circulates freely, and a large cash business is carried on, ought to be shorter than in a town; and in towns shorter than in the village, unless, indeed, the village is a spot where manufacturing is carried on.

Six months, as a rule, is as long a credit as any man, no matter what his locality, can reasonably ask for any class of goods; three months is abundantly sufficient in most instances; one month ought to be the rule in articles of consumption, and cash should be paid for all raw material, the product of the soil.

Important Meeting.

AN important meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade is called for Tuesday afternoon next, the 23rd instant. The object of the meeting is to discuss the resolutions submitted by the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, at the recent Quarterly Meeting, recommending the Government of Canada to enlarge the Welland Canal, lengthen the locks on the St. Lawrence Canals, and to construct a new canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River. The Resolutions are carefully worded and very important. With the navigation improved as proposed, Mr. Young contends that the St. Lawrence route would be "the cheapest, the quickest, and the best."

STILL INCREASING.

ONE of the principal sources of the wealth and prosperity of a country lies in its manufactures. The great and lasting celebrity which Great Britain has attained, and the power and influence which she wields in the scale of nations, have undoubtedly been largely acquired by the magnitude and superiority of her manufactures. These admit of such an indefinite expansion and such an infinite variety, that all degrees of physical and even mental power can find within them a ready adaptation. In the United States, also, the beneficial effects of this department of industry can be readily observed. In Canada, however, the agricultural element is at the present time the most important; and we cannot, at least for some time, look for any extraordinary progress in this direction. But whatever new branches of manufacture are started among us deserve to receive every encouragement at the hands of the public. During the past ten years we have made much progress in manufacturing—all things considered. And we trust they will progress still more rapidly in future. Some short time ago we reviewed the condition of the province, from a manufacturing point of view. We enumerated some of the many branches of industry with which the credit of the country was being built up; and which, through the enterprise and energy of our manufacturers, had been rendered alike remunerative to them and beneficial to the country. We have now to notice another branch of manufacture established in our midst, which is being extensively carried on. On a recent occasion, through the courtesy of the proprietors, Messrs. de B. Macdonald & Co., we had the pleasure to witness the manufacture of orinoline-wire and hoop-skirts—an important feature of Canadian industry. The variety of processes necessary to convert the rough, unpolished wire into the graceful and elastic skirt are as novel as they are interesting. The round wire is first drawn through polished steel rollers, by which it is flattened out; then passed through a furnace of molten lead into whale oil. Thus hardened it is again drawn through molten lead, which reduces it to the temper or elasticity required, and is then fit for covering. The machinery for the latter purpose is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism which we have ever seen. There are about two hundred circular disks, upon each of which are revolving sixteen small spools holding thread, and all these intermingling and working one within the other, with most extraordinary rapidity, and, with perfect harmony. These "braiders," as they are called, are decidedly a most unique and curious device. The multifarious operations are carried on with an exactness and precision which could not be arrived at with ordinary physical labour, and the time consumed is not a trifle of that required if the work were performed by hand. Each of these little machines will, in an ordinary working day, cover three hundred and fifty yards of skirt wire. This is certainly a large result, and we congratulate Messrs. de B. Macdonald & Co., on the successful inauguration of so necessary an article of manufacture. We are glad to see such articles being made in Canada, thus saving to Canadian buyers the amount which would otherwise be spent in paying the cost of transportation from the United States or Europe, besides the customs dues and other necessary expenses. It is quite certain that articles of this class can be produced here for at least 20 per cent cheaper than they can be imported; and we trust that the trade of the province will in this case encourage home manufactures to such an extent as to render unnecessary any importations from other countries. We understand that these gentlemen contemplate some extensive additions to their establishments, which will enable them to produce some two hundred dozen of these goods per day—representing a value of about two thousand dollars—and giving employment to two hundred or more persons, principally women and girls. These are said to earn on an average four dollars per week each, which is certainly a very remunerative figure. This is, we believe, the only establishment in British North America where the entire process of manufacture is conducted, from the rough, unpolished wire to the finished and fashionable skirt. The enterprise is evidently a valuable one to the country, if properly encouraged.

The great warehouses of the London and Colonial Ale and Porter Company, at North Woolwich, England, were burnt down on the 15th. The estimated loss is £200,000. They are insured in London, Liverpool, and Globe Offices.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Of all idle, empty boasts, that which exalts what is called American commercial enterprise is among the most absurd. In no respect is our vain-glory more pronounced than in our constant gabble about the superior intelligence and enterprise of our "merchant princes." On what do our pretensions in this respect rest? A survey of the commerce of the two Americas, and of the means of communication, and intercourse between the various countries composing them, will furnish the best answer.

Let us first take Mexico, our nearest neighbour. In 1885, the commercial exchanges between the United States and that country amounted, in round numbers, to \$20,000,000. In 1860, before the war, which therefore could not have produced the diminution, our trade had fallen to \$8,700,000, while the total commerce of the country was upwards of \$54,000,000. Of this England had \$33,400,000! "And yet," as has been duly observed, "England, to secure this preponderance of trade, had to pass by our very doors, almost within our own territory."

Next, south of Mexico, lie the States of Central America. Taking the direct trade of Great Britain with those States; that is to say, that carried on in British vessels, sailing direct between the British and Central American ports, and consequently exclusive of that passing the Isthmus of Panama, we find that, for 1860, it amounted to upwards of \$7,000,000, while that of the United States was little over \$1,000,000. The total trade of all countries with Central America in 1859 was \$12,214,000, so that the United States may be said to enjoy less than 8 per cent. of the commerce with that region, of which it should possess the greater portion.

Without going into a special notice of our trade with each State, let us tabulate the totals as regards South America:

	Trade with U. S.	With all countries.
New Grenada, 1858...	\$4,788,000	\$10,320,000
Venezuela, " " " "	4,869,000	12,286,000
Ecuador, " " " "	13,700	5,249,000
Peru, " " " "	1,686,000	25,968,000
Bolivia, " " " "	57,000	2,782,000
Chili, 1864...	2,300,000	46,109,000
Argentine Rep., 1858...	3,629,000	36,980,000
Uruguay, " " " "	1,200,000	14,890,000
Paraguay, " " " "	None	1,616,000
Brazil, " " " "	21,900,000	132,421,000

\$40,436,700 \$291,527,000

About forty millions in a total of a little less than three hundred millions! But this is not the worst; ours is a diminishing commerce with these countries. It is less, by more than one-third, what it was ten years ago. And how, asks the startled reader, is this to be accounted for? Partly, we answer, from the neglect of our Government to foster and facilitate American enterprise, but mainly from the decay and corruption of that enterprise at home.

As regards the Government. As a general rule it sends out to the Spanish American States, as Ministers and Consuls, a class of wretched, broken-down hacks of politicians, whose chief recommendation in most cases is that they have been defeated in their candidacy for the House of Representatives or the Senate, and must therefore be "provided for." Rejected by their own constituency, who may be presumed to know them best, they become pensioners on the Government, with little or no regard to their qualifications. In nine cases out of ten they neither know nor care anything about the history or condition of the countries to which they are accredited, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are ignorant of the language of the people among whom it is supposed they are to spread the influence and extend the interests of the United States. Without, consequently, any true appreciation of what they ought to do, or unable from lack of proper qualifications to do it, they often become *ennuis*, and fall into habits which debase their own character and discredit the United States. Instead of studying the resources and capabilities of the countries in which they reside, and supplying their government and countrymen with information whereon to found a policy or justify intelligent action, they idle away their time, and give some faint signs of life only when the day comes round for drawing their quarter's salary.

Partly in consequence of default of data, arising from this cause, and partly because the West and South have never, up to this time, fairly valued the general advantages of foreign commerce, and have narrowly supposed that efforts at its extension were only selfish expedients of the Eastern and Middle States, the Governmental policy has been one of inaction if not indifference. By refusing subsidies to lines of steamers, and by declining to establish and extend postal facilities, by faults of omission rather than of commission, the Government has literally thrown the trade and travel of the continent into foreign, and chiefly British hands. The lines from here to Panama, and thence to California, only escaped the same destruction through a paltry postal subsidy grudgingly bestowed.

It is true there has lately been some reform in this respect, as witness the Brazilian and Sandwich Islands and the China lines, which reform, it is to be hoped, does not come too late.

The principal cause of our commercial decline, however, consists in the demoralization of our merchants themselves. Dazzled with the prospect of immediate gains, and absorbed with the idea of speedily realizing fortunes outside the old, well-tried and successful methods, in which intelligent enterprise was backed up by steady application and patient industry, and through which new fields and sources of wealth were opened or created, they have become infected with the mania which Wall-street has inspired, and are more ready for gambling adventures holding out the possibility of wealth within a twelvemonth, than for those legitimate undertakings which would insure not

only wealth but an honourable name, besides supplying a perennial source of national prosperity, within as many years. Where now do we find our people establishing such houses as those which gave the American merchants a name and position, second to those of no other country, in China, India, the North-West, and the South-West coast of the continent, in Mexico, Brazil, and on the La Plata. The men who laid deep and strong the foundations of a national commerce are gradually dying out, but their successors do not rise up to "call them blessed." Their sons and grandsons prefer the unhealthy atmosphere and speculative excitements of our great cities, and the fever of the stock market, to the apprenticeship of ten years in Shanghai, or Rio, through means of which their predecessors acquired the business experience, judgment, and general knowledge, as well as the wealth that justified for them the title of merchant princes. They have not only degenerated, but become demoralized to such a degree that, in their madness of greed, they do not hesitate to gamble away the patient accumulations of their fathers, and incur dishonour and the risks of the Penitentiary.

RATHER GRATIFYING.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for the last six months, ending 31st December last:—

Revenue—Customs.....	\$9,476,248 66
Excise.....	694,202 48
Post Office.....	246,274 29
Crown Lands.....	461,491 60
Bill Stamps.....	43,890 74
Miscellaneous.....	663,795 99

Total revenue.....	\$5,585,898 66
Expenditures.....	4,387,672 23

Surplus.....\$1,198,226 43

The expenditure for the half-year, ending December 31, 1864, was as follows:—

Revenue for half year.....	\$5,706,967
Expenditure.....	5,596,716

Surplus.....\$111,240

Canada Tariffs: A British Opinion.

The following rather significant remarks are made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of recent date: "The British Government has, it appears, authorized a Canadian Commission to perform a task not often left to a subordinate authority. This is to visit the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and other South American States, and arrange treaties of commerce between them and Canada. We presume the treaties will really be with the British Government, which otherwise will lose the control of the foreign policy of its great colonies, a change quite inconsistent with their continued dependence. Even in allowing Canada to regulate details, the Imperial Government gives up much; and yet as Canada legislates for her own tariff, how avoid the probable complications? We trust that none of these treaties or agreements—for an inter-colonial "treaty" is absurd—will contain clauses binding the Canadians to maintain their protectionist tariffs, now immensely high, and shortly, it is said, to be raised under an agreement with the United States."

Taxation in New York.

The annual message of the Governor of the State of New York, to the Legislature just assembled, contains some interesting statistics, showing the enormous increase of taxation that has taken place of late years, for local purposes; from which we compile the following statement:

	Valuation.	State Taxes.	Town, County and School Taxes.
1845.....	605,646,096	851,309	8,809,218
1850.....	727,494,583	364,003	5,943,783
1855.....	1,402,849,304	1,751,717	9,924,454
1860.....	1,419,297,520	4,376,167	14,579,857
1855.....	1,550,879,686	6,067,816	39,893,623

This is an astounding exhibit; in twenty years the total value of the real and personal property in the States has increased two and a half times, while the taxation is eleven times as great.

Business of Chicago.

The Chicago papers publish broadsides of the year's statistics of trade and commerce. The following items are interesting:—The money expended on buildings in 1865 was \$6,950,000. The total valuation of property is \$64,709,177, and the tax levied is \$1,294,000. The lumber receipts were 614,000 feet, exclusive of shingles, laths, and telegraph poles. The wool receipts were 7,690,000 pounds; hides 18,000,000; lake fish 95,000 packages; coal, 346,000 tons; flour, 1,186,000 barrels, and wheat 9,465,000 bushels.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

The steamship *Scotia* has brought us our usual supply of British commercial journals. In Britain they were in the midst of the Holidays, the dates being up to the 31st December. The *Economist*, *Wilmor* and *Smith's Times*, and the *Banker's Journal*, contain full reports of the present state of the British markets, from which we make up the following summary:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Bank of England had, rather unexpectedly, raised its rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent. From the latter rate it was reduced on the 23rd November to 6 per cent. Since the date named the coin and bullion have declined from £14,465,062 to £13,403,102 (the amount held at the date of the present Bank return), being a difference of £1,061,960, and the reserve has fallen off from £8,581,072 to £7,591,267—a reduction of £989,805. The action of the Bank Directors, in advancing the rate of discount, was not anticipated by a large number of speculators. The consequence was that a check was given to transactions in the market for public securities. The funds at one period experienced a fall of nearly 1/2 per cent., but the closing quotation of Consols for the account showed a decline of only 1/4.

SECURITIES.—There has been a fall in American Securities. Subjoined is an extract from Messrs. Satterthwaite's weekly circular:—"For some days after our last the London market for American Securities was very strong, with a decidedly upward tendency; but yesterday, on the receipt of the advices by the *Scotia*, causing some apprehension of difficulty on the Mexican question, quotations gave way. The high rates asked for continuation of stocks to-day has still further depressed the market, and prices generally are two per cent. under last week."

RAILWAY SHARES.—Business in Colonial Railway Shares was inactive, and quotations tended downwards. Great Western of Canada, and ditto New Shares, each receded 1/4, and Grand Trunk of Canada 1/2.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather continues open. Up to the present time the winter has been one of the mildest ever known. This is beneficial to the young Wheat, which, being sown very late, was more backward than usual, but is now looking very well. Since our last, the trade in Breadstuffs has been of the limited character usual at this season. There has been no quotable change in prices, but, as usual when the demand is slack, the few buyers who have appeared have had the advantage. The last day or two the advance in the rate of discount, and the simultaneous arrival on the coast for orders of about 100 cargoes of Wheat (over two million bushels) from the Black Sea, have increased the prevailing dullness. The deliveries of Wheat from farmers continue moderate. American Flour is offered rather lower, in view of the increased shipments from New York.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—*Beef*—New is held very high, but no sales reported. *Pork*—Nothing doing. The market for *Bacon* generally is rather lower; American is relatively too high. *Cheese*—Quiet; Choice Factories firm. *Butter*—The open weather flattens the trade.

COTTON.—Cotton has been in fair demand, but freely offered throughout the week; the tendency to increased firmness manifested was checked by advices to the 13th instant, per *Scotia*, of large receipts at the American ports, and the market closes quietly upon the announcement to-day of the advance of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. American continues in demand, but the recent imports are placed freely on the market, and prices have given way fully 1/4. per lb.

Western prices of Cattle.

The following are a few of the sales at the recent Guelph Cattle Market: Reeves, of Toronto, purchased some 20 head at an average price of \$60; Mr. Geo. Daynon bought 20 head at about \$42 each; Messrs. Shane, Scott, Lemon and other dealers, paid at the rate of \$3 to \$4 per 100 lbs. for a large number of cattle, and Mr. Kinnar, of Toronto, bought 15 head at \$35. Mr. G. Grey, Beverley, sold a yoke of oxen for \$120, and Mr. Donald Clark, of Puslinch, received \$120 for similar cattle. Mr. D. Stewart sold a cow for \$25; Mr. R. Clarke sold a cow for \$37, and Mr. M. Lynch sold a small bull and heifer for \$11. Numerous other sales were effected, though not with such rapidity as at the last fair.

—Thirty conductors on the city railroad cars in New York were dismissed for dishonesty last week. One of the companies has posted up in large letters, at its depot, "Honesty is the best policy."

THE "TRADE REVIEW."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have much pleasure in laying before our readers a few extracts from the notices of the "Trade Review," kindly given by the Press in all parts of the country:—

British Canadian—Port Hope.

To the business man it is invaluable, both as an advertising medium, and a source of reliable information with regard to the trade and commerce of the country.

The Wanderer—Ottawa.

We have received a couple of numbers of this valuable commercial publication. No business man should be without it, as each number contains a large amount of information on all commercial topics.

The Morning Chronicle—Quebec.

As its name imports the *Review* is devoted solely to commercial interests. It is conducted with rare ability, and every number is characterized by the thorough practical knowledge of those who contribute to its columns. The *Review* fills up a great void in the press of the country, and we are glad to perceive that its merits are evidently being properly appreciated. We commend it heartily to all business men.

The Sentinel—Cobourg.

This is the title of the only really commercial and mercantile paper that Canada can boast of, the last two numbers of which are before us. It is a neat sixteen page periodical, containing all the latest and most reliable commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, and industrial news of the day. The importance and utility of this publication to the commercial and trading community cannot be over-estimated.

The Recorder—Brockville.

A very excellent commercial paper bearing the title of "The Trade Review" has recently been started in Montreal. To merchants and others who require to know the state of the markets, the *Review* would be a valuable acquisition.

The Signal—Godorich.

It is, as its name denotes, devoted to commercial interests, and is very ably edited. Being well patronized by advertisers, always *live men*, it will be most useful to the business men of Upper Canada, who are all, more or less connected with Montreal.

The Herald—Carlton Place.

It is an excellent paper for all who feel an interest in the commercial affairs of the country.

British American—Kingston.

The proprietors deserve great credit for the manner and style in which this paper is placed before the public, and display each week a vast amount of carefully elaborated matter and valuable articles upon all topics of interest to the commercial world, while its remarks upon events which occur of especial interest in this line, show deep erudition and laborious investigation and research.

The Independent—Dunville.

It is a valuable guide to merchants and others who deal in the Montreal market.

The Irish Canadian.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability of *The Trade Review*, and the neatness of its make up, and wish it all the success which such an enterprise so well deserves.

Daily Mercury—Quebec.

Considering the vast strides made by Montreal, within the last ten years in the progress of wealth and extension of its commerce, it has appeared strange that no effort was made to establish a purely commercial journal, which would be a truthful and fair index of the state of the trade, and an exponent of the views of the merchants of the metropolis of Canada. This want has at last been supplied in the publication of *The Trade Review*, a handsome and exceedingly able commercial journal.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR

OF

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
1865.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:—

The past year has been one of the most remarkable in the commercial history of the country. Results have been achieved, which, twelve months ago, would have been considered almost impossible; and the condition of trade generally is much more satisfactory now than could, with any degree of reason, have been anticipated, even six months ago.

In our last Annual Circular, it became our reluctant duty to record a most depressed state of internal commerce. There was hardly a source from which the country derived its revenue which had not shown a very palpable decrease; while the importations, which should have shown a proportionate reduction, had very largely increased. The consequence was, a further augmented indebtedness both internal and foreign; which, with the anxious and unsettled state of feeling which then prevailed, rendered the general condition of trade any thing but pleasant.

Payments from the country throughout the winter of 1864-5 were but small, in proportion to the amounts maturing; and the capital of Importers was severely taxed in carrying over large stocks, and, at the same time, promptly liquidating their English indebtedness. Happily their condition was strong; and their outside means were in a readily available shape. A most difficult season was got through without any default on their part,—no casualty of any serious nature having occurred,—and the commercial credit of the country was well sustained. The losses sustained by English Creditors were few and insignificant. Considering the large amount of English bills maturing in February and March of 1865, the heavy stocks of costly goods carried over, the large internal indebtedness of the country, and the small proportion of remittances, it is matter for most sincere congratulation that these external engagements were so promptly and satisfactorily met. We question whether in any previous year English merchants lost less in Canada than during 1865; and we think it speaks well for the capital, character, and capacity of our Importers, that such a trying season should have been worked through with so small a loss to outside creditors.

The failures of country merchants whose liabilities were confined to Canada, were, however, very numerous, and the losses thus sustained, in not a few cases, largely reduced the surplus which had been accumulated by years of active industry and persevering labour. The condition of the internal trade was a sad one. Excessive competition, large stocks, expensive premises, and declining prices could have no other results than those fatal to a healthy state of trade. Throughout the spring the business continued dull. Conscious of the uncertainty of the future, and the large amounts still outstanding, Importers made but slight additions to their stocks. It is not under-rating the quantity of goods brought in during the half year, to state that the spring importations of 1865, were barely half those of any previous spring since 1860. The result of this cautious policy was at once seen in the restoration of trade to a more healthy and normal condition. There was less pressure to sell, and less anxiety to buy; and throughout the spring months a steady attempt was made by consumers to reduce their indebtedness to retailers; and by these in turn, to Importers. In this movement they were greatly aided by the large sums of money which were realized for every product which Canadians had to spare. The wool crop was at once abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, and moved off with a rapidity which has hitherto been seldom equalled. From this source alone there were realized, probably three to four millions of dollars. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and live-stock generally, the demand was very active; and throughout the summer a steady stream of money was brought in by United States buyers for any surplus articles held by Canadian farmers. Trade rapidly revived under such encouraging conditions, and by the close of the fiscal year,—say 31st August,—the moderate importations, and the liberal receipts of money, to which we have just referred, had gone a great way towards restoring confidence. Throughout the summer there had been considerable activity in the demand for imported goods by Americans. An unusually large volume of American travel had greatly augmented the retail trade of Canadian cities, while the frontier towns had all experienced an increased demand from the other side of the border. The high rates of duty and the ease with which they could be avoided, induced an amount of smuggling which materially increased the activity of trade at the frontier points.

The autumn months of the year just closed have been of a most remarkable character. From the first of September until the close of the year there has been but one account of the nature of the trade done; it has been, in almost all sections of the country, a very healthy and satisfactory one. The harvest was of unusual extent and richness. Almost everything grown gave an abundant yield, more particularly the cereals. Not even here, however, has our good fortune contented itself. In addition to being blest with a good harvest, we have had the additional advantage of excellent prices for all our products. The demand from the United States for all our coarse grains, flour, and wheat, and for our lumber, fruit, and live stock was most active and remunerative throughout the whole season. The prices paid to our farmers for the different varieties of produce have been rarely equalled. It is estimated that the amount of money likely to be realized for the crops of the past cereal year will be double that realized in the two previous years. Whether these prices were the result of the impoverished condition of the South, or of an inflated currency and consequent unsettled values prevailing in the United States, it is not our purpose to enquire. It is sufficient to state that Canadian farmers realized prices for their products, which have seldom been equalled; and more money has thus come into the country than during the same period of any previous year.

The general prosperity of the country became at once apparent. The first fall importations were small, but an increased activity soon evinced itself. Throughout the season, therefore, importers were augmenting their supplies, and a majority of the larger houses duplicated, and many triplicated their original orders. The indebtedness of the farmers quickly disappeared, and the payments by retailers became numerous and satisfactory. Almost all the paper that had been carried over from the previous winter and spring was speedily retired, and notwithstanding very extensive purchases during the autumn months, the amounts now due by retailers to importers is very much less than is usual at this period of the year. A large number of mortgages of long standing upon farms in the country, were gradually discharged, and all now find themselves in a comparatively easy and comfortable position.

The condition of the monetary and financial institutions of the country, the large increase in the earnings of our Railways, the profits of business, the increased amount of land under cultivation, and the remarkable success of our farmers all point to a very healthy condition of trade. It will thus be seen that "now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer," and that the year 1865 has closed with a bountiful and wide-spread prosperity.

The result of the past year cannot fail to make those engaged in trade hopeful as to the future. If there ever existed a season for despair and dark misgivings in that respect, it was at this time last year, and yet the year has been one of singular good fortune. May we not anticipate a continuance of this? There is but one drawback—the repeal, even if only temporary, of the Reciprocity Treaty. That its operations will cease on 17th March next there now seems to be no doubt. The effect will be watched with great anxiety. It is most fortunate, however, that the country was never in a better position for meeting such a difficulty as it now is. The high prices which Americans have been paying for our produce, and the demands upon our sources of

supply, lead to the opinion that for twelve months at least, no very serious results can follow. It is confidently hoped that the effort now being made, to establish direct trade with other parts of the world, may prove successful; and that the repeal of the Treaty, which it was feared would irreparably injure Canadian commerce, may fall far short of it. It is nevertheless a fact that Canada—and particularly Western Canada—has enjoyed great advantages from the proximity of open markets of such wide extent, and such easy access as those of the United States, and it will be interesting to observe what effect will follow the imposition of a duty of twenty per cent. The state of feeling which may be possibly engendered between the two countries by the opening up of the Fishery complications, which were temporarily settled by the Reciprocity Treaty, may again unsettle confidence, and there is no telling what changes may be necessitated, by the new aspect of affairs, in our Tariff and Commercial policy generally. In view of these circumstances, a conservative policy on the part of importers and traders generally will certainly be the most judicious. We do not look for either very largely increased importations or extended commercial transactions inside the next six months. It will undoubtedly be far better to maintain the present healthy condition of affairs, and to realize and re-invest the handsome profits produced by the year's business, than to imperil and perhaps lose them by an unwise expansion of trade.

We have the honour to be
Your obedient servants,

DUN, WIMAN & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

FAILURES IN CANADA,—1865.

The following table exhibits the Number of Failures in Canada during the past year, with the Amount of Liabilities and Assets, as near as can be ascertained.

	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.		No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
Toronto.....	33	\$380,238	\$144,100	Montreal.....	44	\$1,238,097	\$449,003
Hamilton.....	7	158,184	82,118	Quebec.....	54	978,388	418,950
London.....	4	58,000	37,000	Balance of Canada East.....	32	319,567	143,900
Kingston.....	12	338,000	192,000	Total for Canada East.....	130	\$2,536,062	\$1,006,853
Ottawa.....	20	344,700	140,800	Grand Total for all Canada.....	427	\$5,644,134	\$2,465,461
Balance of Canada West.....	221	1,838,960	861,595				
Total for Canada West.....	297	\$3,108,082	\$1,458,608				

APPROXIMATE CAPITAL.

We present herewith a statement, showing an approximation of the amount of Mercantile Capital employed in business in the various sections of Canada East and West, also the number of traders engaged. These figures are based upon the estimates in "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book," issued last year.

CANADA WEST.			CANADA WEST—Continued.		
	No. of Traders.	Capital.		No. of Traders.	Capital.
Addington Co.....	86	\$ 717,500	Peel Co., Brampton.....	60	153,500
Brant Co., Brantford.....	127	684,000	Balance of County.....	139	691,500
Balance of County.....	151	583,500	Perth Co., St. Marys.....	65	272,500
Bruce Co.....	201	1,217,500	Stratford.....	78	169,000
Carleton Co., Ottawa.....	245	2,354,500	Balance of County.....	168	328,000
Balance of County.....	66	270,000	Peterboro Co., Peterboro.....	123	792,000
Dundas Co.....	84	2,624,500	Balance of County.....	66	107,000
Durham, Port Hope.....	113	794,500	Prescott Co.....	60	899,000
Balance of County.....	211	518,500	Prince Edward Co.....	104	749,000
Elgin Co., St. Thomas.....	57	828,500	Renfrew Co.....	132	362,000
Balance of County.....	201	909,000	Russell Co.....	13	852,000
Essex Co.....	162	744,000	Simcoe Co., Barrie.....	82	104,500
Frontenac Co., Kingston.....	223	699,000	Balance of County.....	397	218,000
Balance of County.....	30	85,000	Stormont Co.....	102	1,152,000
Glengarry Co.....	106	2,541,000	Victoria Co., Lindsay.....	87	280,000
Grenville Co., Prescott.....	66	330,500	Balance of County.....	98	296,500
Balance of County.....	87	270,000	Waterloo Co., Galt.....	88	1,029,500
Grey Co., Owen Sound.....	94	854,500	Balance of County.....	333	1,466,500
Balance of County.....	183	281,500	Welland Co., Thorold.....	45	204,500
Haldimand Co.....	200	744,500	Balance of County.....	179	488,500
Halton Co.....	239	744,000	Wellington Co., Guelph.....	118	598,000
Hastings Co., Belleville.....	134	684,500	Balance of County.....	386	732,000
Balance of County.....	105	740,000	Wentworth Co., Hamilton.....	280	5,417,000
Huron Co., Goderich.....	81	1,587,000	Balance of County.....	280	941,500
Balance of County.....	403	870,500	York Co., Toronto.....	646	12,419,500
Kent Co., Chatham.....	111	1,137,000	Balance of County.....	619	1,492,500
Balance of County.....	122	300,000	Total for Canada West.....		\$61,196,000
Lambton Co., Sarnia.....	62	690,000			
Balance of County.....	168	253,000			
Lanark Co., Perth.....	67	669,500			
Balance of County.....	139	411,500			
Leeds Co., Brockville.....	83	1,129,000			
Balance of County.....	91	498,000			
Lenox Co.....	61	885,500			
Lincoln Co., St. Catharines.....	134	681,500			
Balance of County.....	116	420,000			
Middlesex Co., London.....	249	1,423,000			
Balance of County.....	139	2,870,000			
Norfolk Co., Simcoe.....	65	388,000			
Balance of County.....	153	288,500			
Northumberland Co., Cobourg.....	104	2,758,000			
Balance of County.....	211	746,000			
Ontario Co., Oshawa.....	54	2,963,000			
Whitby.....	65	278,500			
Balance of County.....	317	282,000			
Oxford Co., Ingersoll.....	103	1,301,000			
Woodstock.....	99	385,500			
Balance of County.....	247	498,000			
		571,500			
		1,845,000			

CANADA EAST.

Ottawa District.....	116	978,500
Beauharnois District.....	150	727,500
Terrebonne District.....	118	781,000
St. John's District.....	173	799,000
Montreal City.....	1198	29,810,000
Montreal District.....	186	1,100,000
Bedford or Missisquoi District.....	168	896,500
Sherbrooke or St. Francis District.....	168	1,150,500
Eastern Townships.....	271	688,500
Arthabaska District.....	97	449,000
Richelieu District.....	154	595,500
St. Hyacinthe District.....	156	582,000
Joliette District.....	76	523,500
Three Rivers District.....	142	9,531,000
Quebec City.....	580	612,000
Quebec District.....	135	10,143,000
Beauce District.....	49	533,500
Montmagny District.....	48	184,500
Kamouraska District.....	65	895,000
Rimouski and Gaspé District.....	78	1,186,000
Total for Canada East.....		\$51,964,500
Grand Total for all Canada.....		\$113,150,500

Perth County Herald—Stratford.
We can not only heartily recommend it to every thinking mind who desires to see his country prosper, but we would say—subscribe for it at once.

The Rural Economist—Markham.
The Review is an ably conducted journal, and owing to its extensive circulation amongst all classes of tradesmen, business men will find it greatly to their advantage to receive, and advertise in it.

The Observer—Tilsonburg.
The subscription is only \$1 a year in advance. We should judge that the information it contains would be worth ten times that sum to any business man.

The Vindicator—Oshawa.
Every man engaged in business of any kind should be a subscriber to *The Trade Review*. It is a publication much needed in Canada, and we hope it will have a long and useful existence.

The Intelligencer—Belleville.
It is conducted with ability, and every number is characterized by the thorough practical knowledge of those who contribute to its columns.

The Review—Smith's Falls.
Being specially devoted to commerce, it will be of great value to the merchant, always keeping him thoroughly posted on everything transpiring in the commercial world.

The Telegraph—Prescott.
Its articles on different branches of Canadian industry, of Finance, Credit, and kindred subjects, are written in a style at once clear, attractive and reliable. Every business man should subscribe for it.

The Telegraph—Welland.
Men of business will find it to be to their interest to peruse its pages regularly.

Spirit of the Age—Barrie.
We consider this publication as of the greatest importance to the mercantile community in general, containing as it does, suggestions on all subjects connected with commercial pursuits. A better medium for bringing the wholesale and retail dealers together for each other's benefit, we cannot conceive.

Peterborough Review.
It is edited with much ability, and should be read by every intelligent man in the community.

Norfolk Messenger.
A weekly journal of twelve pages, published in Montreal in a neat and creditable manner, and devoted, as the name indicates, to the interests of trade. It contains the business cards of the chief firms in Montreal and Quebec, besides several Liverpool houses, Shipping news, state of the British markets, several carefully written market reports, as well as a series of ably written articles on the different branches of trade and manufacture throughout Canada. We accordingly recommend it to the attention of every business man in town and country.

Carleton Place Herald.
It is an excellent paper for all who feel an interest in the commercial affairs of the country.

Sherbrooke Gazette.
It should be in the hands of every merchant and manufacturer in the Province.

Welland Tribune.
We have just received a copy of this periodical, and esteem it a most valuable publication.

Pontiac Pioneer—Portage du Fort.
It is a most ably conducted journal, mainly utilitarian, inasmuch as it treats subjects for actual or prospective practice in regard of trade, arts, agriculture and other matters.

The Mercury—Malou.
As mining comes in for a fair share of attention, we commend the *Trade Review* to the notice of those who possess mineral lands in this locality.

Canadian Champion—Milton.
It is divided in different parts, directed to the different branches of trade, such as crops, the leather trade, &c., and contains something useful to all.

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

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

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, etc. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the past two weeks from 1st to 13th January 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:--

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

PRICES OF GRAIN.

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

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JAN. 18, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists various commodities like Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, Boots, etc. and their current market rates.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Duggan, John, & Co.
Folger & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Lalaw, Middleton & Co.
Lalor, M.
Leahy & Buchanan.
Morris, D., & Co.
Nevin, Wm., & Co.
Harbell, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.

The general features of the market last noted continue with little variation. Receipts are light, and the demand mostly local. Breadstuffs are in the most restricted demand, and though receipts are small, they are ample for the wants of the trade. Provisions are not materially different either as to demand or price, but are on the whole less active and the turn lower. Ashes are in the same unsatisfactory position that has marked that department for some time back, the limited amount of ocean freight available preventing transactions to any extent.

FLOUR.—The receipts have about kept pace with the demand, which have both been very limited. Prices being high as compared with past seasons, and above an export point, transactions are confined for the most part to local wants. We note some little revival in the American enquiry for the better grades of Extra and Superior Extra, and somewhat enhanced prices are secured. In Superfine the demand is mostly confined to strong samples, which, being scarce, command relatively high prices, say \$5.50 to \$5.80; the more indifferent brands are obtainable in the vicinity of \$5.50. No. 2 and the lower grades have recently met a fair demand, and the stock being materially reduced, the better samples are held at their full relative value.

BAG FLOUR.—With liberal supplies from all sources, and an unusually restricted demand, prices continue depressed, and despite the efforts of holders to secure an advance somewhat commensurate with the recent improvement of similar grades in barrels, buyers decline operations unless at old rates, and \$3 00 for fair samples is still the ruling price. A better demand is now looked for, consequent on improved roads, and some advance is anticipated.

OATMEAL.—Little arriving, and the demand very limited; any quantity placed on the market would depress prices.

WHEAT.—No arrivals, except to millers, and in the absence of transactions, prices are nominal.

COARSE GRAINS.—Transactions are mostly confined to farmers' deliveries, and rates are various according to circumstances.

PORK.—We have to note limited arrivals, and transactions have also been on a restricted scale, the feeling of uncertainty limiting purchases to actual consumptive wants. The few sales transpiring have been in the vicinity of \$24 for Mess, and \$16 and \$17 respectively for Prime and Prime Mess. The distrust created by the recent decline in Chicago has in a measure been counteracted by the partial recovery of that market, and the firmness maintained in all the other leading depots; but the probable supply in the principal sources being yet but partially known, added to the high prices ruling as compared with many seasons back, and the fear of a monetary crisis in the States, cause proposing operators to forego transactions till prospects can be more definitely gauged.

HOGS.—The receipts for the week have been much larger than hitherto, and the causes above noted keeping packers out of the market, the consumptive demand has been quite inadequate to absorb the supplies, and to effect sales, lower prices have to be taken. There is however little disposition shown by holders to concede materially, and the bulk of the receipts are still in first hands; \$7.25 to \$7.75 are ruling prices for round lots, and for heavy averages rather more in a few instances have been secured. So long as present prices are obtainable in the Eastern States, any decline here will prove but temporary, as anything below existing rates will divert supplies thither, and any perceptible falling off would at once serve to recover prices, so that notwithstanding the present depression, considerable confidence is felt that in the general, full prices will be made for strictly good carcasses.

BUTTER.—Arrivals continue liberal for the season, a fair export demand has existed, and all the more desirable parcels available within the views of shippers have been taken at 15 cents to 19 cents. Some lots of inferior quality have been pressed at lower prices without finding purchasers. Holders seem to appreciate the importance of urging forward their accumulations while the export demand continues, and seem willing to accept current rates as obtainable.

ANIES.—We have no change of consequence to note. Arrivals are falling off, and promise still further to decline. British advices report relatively high figures, but the continued difficulty of obtaining freight prevents operations. Holders are mostly firm for higher prices, believing that some advance must shortly be established.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Douglass J. & Co.
Hux & Richardson.

Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

QUIETNESS rules in the leather market for the present, the condition being unchanged from that last reported. The market is bare of stock generally and is poorly sorted up.

SPANISH SOLE.—Demand is not large, and concessions would probably be made for any important purchases.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—This article, which generally accompanies Spanish Sole in all its various changes, will not, we think, be just now affected by any change that should occur in the latter, as the stock of slaughter sole is small.

ROUEN.—The stock continues light with little demand.

WAXED UPPER.—Stock confined to a few hands, and is much smaller now than at this time last year.

GRAINED UPPER.—This article is always unsaleable for the spring trade. There is no stock in market, and no demand either.

KIPS.—Nothing of any consequence in the market. *Calcutta Kips*, which were formerly manufactured in large quantities in the country, have been superseded by *light upper*, which serves the purpose as well, and costs less to the trade.

SPLITS.—Good demand. Arrivals light, and stock only moderate.

HAINES.—Good moderate stock of light on hand, with light demand. Heavy is in fair request.

ENAMELLED.—Stock light and moderately increased demand.

PATENT.—Unchanged. Small supply.

PEBBLED.—Inferior makes undesirable and un-saleable. Good continues in fair request.

WOOL.—We have heard of only one transaction of moment—a lot of some 17,000 lbs. at highest quotations for export.

HIDES.—There have been some few sales during the week. The market is now clear of green salted. The stock generally is limited, while the demand is pretty fair. The only lot of importance, about 1100 hides, have been disposed of, and the market is now therefore bare.

The Spirit Trade.

The following are the Montreal Spirit quotations of Messrs. Dow & Co., and Messrs. Molson & Co.:

High Wines, 20 puncheons and upwards 95c. net cash.

" 5 " to 20..... 97c. " "

" under 5 puncheons..... \$1.00 " "

Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' prices for this week are unchanged, viz.

Alcohol.....	\$1 65 net cash.
Pure Spirits, 50 O. P.....	0 92 " "
Old Rye.....	0 60 " "
Toddy.....	0 60 " "
Malt.....	0 60 " "
32 U. P. Whiskey.....	0 40 " "
40 U. P. ".....	0 37 " "

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.	From the 1st January to Jan. 17, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels.....	4,250	11,200	27,800
Flour, barrels.....	4,800	10,755	12,500
Corn, bushels.....
Pean.....	100
Oats.....	1,700	2,620	70
Barley.....	350	250	3,120
Rye.....
Oat and Corn Meal, bbls.....	200	200	101
Butter, kegs.....	30	1,025	1,025
Cheese, boxes.....	70	1,725	1,400
Fork, barrels.....	116	60	175
Lard.....	3	31	102
Tallow.....	3	23	10
Whiskey & H. Wines, etc. & puncheons.....	224	672	228

FOR SALE.—A BARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE, in the VILLAGE of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 9 miles from Montreal, a STONE BUILDING, fit for a Store, Hotel, or Gentleman's Residence. There are new Outbuildings and large Garden attached. There is in the Village a Reformatory Prison, College and Convent. A profitable business is now being done, but the owner wishes to retire. The building is next door to the Parish Church. Terms liberal. Enquire of
DR. YOUNG, *Dentist*,
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 15th January, 1866. 1-1f

1866. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE 1866.

"TRADE REVIEW."

SECOND VOLUME.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "TRADE REVIEW" will begin on the 19th January, and encouraged by the great success which has thus far attended its publication, the publisher has made arrangements which he trusts will render it MORE USEFUL THAN EVER to the mercantile community.

A STAFF OF WRITERS:

will continue to supply its pages with able articles on the Commercial topics of the day; the Weekly Reviews of the Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, Leather and Produce Trades will be carefully prepared, and no pains will be spared to have the Prices Current correctly reported up to the hour of going to press. Every means will be used to keep up the reputation of the "Review" as a first class commercial journal.

Every Merchant, Manufacturer and Trader in Canada, should read the "Review" for 1866.

TERMS, \$1 per annum, invariably in advance.

Letters addressed to Publisher of the "Trade Review" Drawer 401, Montreal P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Montreal, 5th January, 1866.

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 indispensable necessary to a successful business career.

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

Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure guarantees of efficiency and employment.

Students can enter at any time.
For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. EDWARD LUSHER and **M. R. D. MACPHERSON** have this day been admitted as Partners in my business, which will be continued in the same premises, under the firm of **B. HUTCHINS & Co.**

B. HUTCHINS.
Montreal, 1st January, 1866. 52-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and firm of **THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.**, has this day expired by limitation of time.

All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
 SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA
 BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,
 and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any
 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to
 their care will receive special attention. Goods expedi-
 tiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Hinton, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Absalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Timmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
 COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
 1-ly 295 St. Paul st., Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
 CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., 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 any address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

W. D. MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-
 TERS of Boots and Shoes,
 1-ly Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

CHAS. GAREAU,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 3-ly 62 McGill st., Montreal.

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 25-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

THE MONTREAL HOOP SKIRT
 FACTORY, 11 Recollet Street, Montreal. G. A.
 CAMERON, Manager, is prepared to execute orders
 promptly. 1-25
 McIntyre, Denon & Co.

"BUFFALO ROBES."
CIRCULAR
HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.
 THE undersigned have received their
 supply of FRESH SKINS, which they are selling
 at following prices.—
 No. 1 Selected..... \$12.00
 No. 1 Ordinary, our usual assortment..... 10 25
 No. 2 Small Seasonable, and Large Fall..... 8 50
 No. 2 Fall and Summer..... 7 50
 No. 3 Fall and Summer..... 6 00
 Orders promptly executed.

GREENL & SONS,
 Montreal.

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

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY
 description of goods exported to the Colony on
 the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also
 prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-
 duce consigned to them for sale. Through their friends
 and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
 of Montreal.
 The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had
 their best attention. 4-1y.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST SACRAMENT ST
 Montreal. 6-ly

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
 General Merchants.
 24 AND 25 ST. JOHN STREET.

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

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

SIDEY & CRAWFORD
 OFFER FOR SALE
 D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT
 ROOFING FELT.

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne)
 VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.—CALSIIC
 MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES.—SODA
 SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
 ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25.

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER,
 420 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.,
 SOLE AGENT FOR
 GEO. SAYER & CO.,—COGNAC.
 AND FOR
 HENRI MORE,—Champagne. 46-

GEORGE DENHOLM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Advances made on all descriptions of Country
 Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and
 purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.
 Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 1-1y

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-ly 31 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 423 and 425 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and
 St. Francois Xavier streets. 12-ly

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES,
BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 1-ly Wellington street, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
 Commission Merchants,
 MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain,
 Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Pro-
 duce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best
 advantage, and returns made with the utmost prompti-
 tude.

ON HAND, and for Sale—
 FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and
 favourite Brands.
 RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
 CORNEAL, do. do. do. do.
 BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.
 OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and
 daily arriving.
 WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
 Second hand Grain Bags.
 Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calf-
 skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and
 Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.
 Asphaltum Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-
 proof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers
 and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co.,
 Belfast.
 "Tapper's," "Warner's" and "Morewood's"
 brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass,
 Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron,
 Horse Nails, Plug Bases, Cesspools, Water Meters,
 Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of
 Messrs. William Brown & Co.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
 25 St. Nicholas Street.

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
 THE business heretofore carried on by
 the undersigned, under the name and firm of
 GAULT, BROS. & CO. has been dissolved by mutual
 consent.
 A. F. GAULT
 R. J. GAULT.

WITH reference to the above, the busi-
 ness will be continued by the undersigned, under
 the same name and in the same premises.
 A. F. GAULT.
 SAMUEL FINLEY.
 Montreal, 1st January, 1866. 51

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for
 sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best
 Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON;
 Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER
 PLATES, of best brands and sizes, Firths & Sons' Cast
 STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut,
 Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated F
 HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other
 approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY
 GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive
 assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SHELF
 GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German,
 and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c.,
 CORDAGE; LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by
 Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will
 plane or shape a flat surface 45 x 12 inches, will plane
 circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will
 plane any angle or curve, cost £90 sterling in Leeds,
 and has been only a short time in use.
 245 St. Paul street,
 1-ly Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
 Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
 TORONTO.
 Collections made at all points in Canada West.
 Angus Morrison. D. A. Sampson.
 1-ly

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

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
 ESTABLISHED 1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUC-
 TIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. King st., Toronto.
 FREDERICK W. COATE.

THOMAS HANFORD,
 AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
 ST. JOHN, N.B. 23-

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

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 60-22.

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

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
 MONTREAL.
 1-ly

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

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Importers of Teas and General Groceries. Advances
 made on consignments of Produce.
 18 St. Maurice st.,
 Near McGill st., Montreal.
 -1y

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
 Successors to Moss & Brothers,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, beg to intim-
 inate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on
 the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Ware-
 houses, Nos. 5 and 7 RECOLLET STREET,
 Montreal. 10-

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing
 between the undersigned as "MATHEWSON &
 Co." was dissolved by limitation on the 30th November
 last.
 All outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled
 by Messrs. SMYTH & EDMINSON, who succeed to the
 business.
 (Signed,) **HUGH MATHEWSON, jun..**
 By his Attorney, **HUGH MATHEWSON**
WM. SMYTH, jun. 46-27
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has this day entered
 into Co-partnership, and will continue the Boot
 and Shoe Business heretofore carried on by Messrs.
 MATHEWSON & Co., under the style and firm of
SMYTH & EDMINSON
 (Signed,) **WM. SMYTH, jun.**
H. EDMINSON. 46-27
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.
 MONTREAL, 1st January, 1866.
THE business heretofore carried on by
GILMOUR, WHITE & CO. and, since the death
 of Mr. White, by Gilmour, White & Co., in liquida-
 tion, will be continued in the same premises,
 375 St. PAUL STREET,
 by J. Y. GILMOUR, the surviving partner, his brother,
 ALEXANDER Y. GILMOUR, whom he has admitted as
 partner.
 The style of the firm will in future be
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.
 61-62

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch,
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue,
 52-1y Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

BROWN'S BANKING HOUSE,
 (Walter R. Brown.)
 69 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANK-
 ing business, buys and sells New York and Ster-
 ling Exchange, greenbacks and uncurrent funds;
 receives current accounts, allowing interest on daily
 balances, negotiates commercial paper, and issues
 sight drafts on London, New York, Buffalo, and
 Detroit.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS,
 City Bank Montreal, Montreal; City Bank Montreal,
 Toronto, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C.; John Mac-
 donald, M.P.P.; Dun, Wiman & Co., Mercantile
 Agency; W. C. Chewett, M.D., all of Toronto; Natl.
 Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes &
 Maey, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers, and R. G. Dun
 & Co., all of New York; American National Bank,
 Detroit; Craig, McMaster, & Wright, Chicago;
 Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, and to
 his solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto.
 Toronto, Dec. 8. 48-52.

TRADE PERIODICALS,
 Published at Monument Yard, London, C.E.

The "GROCER" (Weekly). Subscription—20s. per
 year; post free if paid in advance. The Grocer is
 published every Saturday morning, and extensively
 circulated amongst Grocers, Oil and Colour-men, Provi-
 sion Merchants, Drysalteries, General Dealers, Manu-
 facturers, and General Merchants throughout the
 world. It contains the most reliable Price Current
 published, a List of DUTIES PAID on every article in
 the Trade, Foreign and Home Correspondence, Latest
 Market Reports, Fairs, Markets, &c., &c. In the
 Advertisement pages may be seen the Price List of
 many of the principal Wholesale Houses and Manu-
 facturers, and in fact a fund of most important in-
 formation is supplied which is not to be obtained from
 any other source; thus from week to week the Trades-
 man is kept posted up in all matters relating to his
 business.

The "OIL TRADE REVIEW" (Monthly). Gratis
 to Subscribers to the Grocer. Subscription—3s. per
 year in advance. The Oil Trade Review is wholly
 devoted to the interests of the Trade which it repre-
 sents. It contains Editorial Articles on the Prospects
 and Progress of the Trade, Letters from Reporters at
 the Canadian and Pennsylvania Oil Springs, New
 York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Havre, Hamburg, Liver-
 pool, Bristol, Hull, &c. Articles describing the various
 modes of Manufacturing and Refining; the current
 Trade News, Prices Current, Patents, Correspond-
 ence, &c.

The "WINE TRADE REVIEW" (Monthly). Sub-
 scription—10s. per year in advance. The Wine Trade
 Review, as its title implies, is the special organ of the
 Wine Trade, and the recognized authority upon all
 matters relating to its interests. It is edited by a gen-
 tleman thoroughly acquainted with this branch of
 commerce, who is assisted by an able staff of contribu-
 tors. The success which has attended the publication
 of Trade Journals, proves that the utility of class
 literature is properly appreciated. The advantage to
 the Man of Business of being able to obtain all the
 information he requires from one Journal is too evi-
 dent to need argument.

The "BREWERS JOURNAL" (Monthly). Gratis
 to Subscribers of the Wine Trade Review. Subscrip-
 tion—10s. per year.

The Advertisement Agent to the above named Peri-
 odicals will wait upon Advertisers by appointment.
 REMITTANCES to be addressed to WM. REED.

Books for Review, General Business Letters, Orders
 for Advertisements, &c., to HENRY S. SIMPSON,
 Publisher.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received by Mr.
 J. V. MORGAN, 23 Hospital street, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
 4 Vic., cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-
 dent Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,
 Montreal.

Medical Referee—**JOHN REDDY, M.D.**
 1-1y **ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.**

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 397 Commissioners streets. 46-1A

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

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
IMPORTER OF IRON
AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
 No 462 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicho-
 las Streets, Montreal.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 MONTREAL.

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Messrs. William Baird & Co.'s, Gartsherrie.
 " Blair, Eglinton and Muirkirk, Pig Iron.
 " Wm. & Jno. Graham & Co.'s, Port Wines.
 " James Hennessy & Co.'s, Brandies.
 " Peter Domecq's "Royal Arms of Spain."
 and other Sherries.
 " Durand & Co.'s, Masdou.
 " Florie & Co.'s, Marsala, Madeira.
 " James & Co.'s, Leads and Paints.

ALSO, CONSIGNEES OF
 Grain, Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Tobacco, and
 other Western produce.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
 Direct shipments of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, English
 and Foreign Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Brandies,
 Paints, Oils, Window-glass, Pig Iron, Bar, Hoop and
 Band Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, Cut Nails, &c. &c.

For sale on liberal terms.
I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 PETER BUCHANAN & Co., Glasgow.
 ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., New York.
 BUCHANAN, HOPE, & Co., Hamilton. 16-1y

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 1/2 " " 3 1/2 lbs., "

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oologs, Im-
 perials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C.
 Japans.

FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes,
 halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs,
 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.

WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; La-
 cave's, Orlley's, and Osborne's Ports;
 Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hook,
 Absynthic.

BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine
 Growers' Co.'s, in hlds. and cases;

Together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Montreal, 20th May, 1865. 1-1y

JOHN M'GLASHAN. | J. W. MUSSON. | J. C. GEDDES.

McGLASHAN, MUSSON & GEDDES,
General Commission Merchants,
 OFFICE 193 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

REFER TO
 Bank of Montreal.....Chicago.
 Armour, Dole & Co., C. B. & Q. Elevator...Chicago.
 Col. R. B. Mason, Land Dept. III. Cen. R.R. Chicago.
Advances made on Consignments.
 39-52

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
 (Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
 Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
 Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
 plied with the requisite materials; also, a competent
 Workman to apply the same.
 Office, No. 6 Place d'Armes IIII, opposite City Bank,
 MONTREAL. 1-1y

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

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

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

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7.30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865. 23-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. HOLCOMB,
 M.A., LL.B. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MEMBER
 OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,
 OSGOODE HALL,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 No. 65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

MR. HOLCOMB will give his attention to profes-
 sional matters in New York and the adjacent
 States entrusted to his care by correspondents in the
 Western States and British American Provinces.

REFERENCES:

JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., M.P.P., Quebec.
 Messrs. W. DARLING & Co., Montreal.
 PATERSON, HARRISON, & PATERSON, Toronto.
 Messrs. LYMAN ELLIOTT & Co., Toronto.
 Messrs. GEORGE MICHIE & Co., Toronto.
 MYLES O'REILLY, Esq., Q.C., Hamilton. 30

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING
 MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made
 on consignments to myself, or to friends in England.
 1-ly
 3 3791370

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

References:

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

A. T. DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-
 CITOR, &c. OTTAWA, C.W.

Collections made and returns prompt.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
 Honble. A. Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.
 Adam Hope, Esq., of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 UNION BUILDINGS,
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL. 25-

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

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

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

QUEBEC.

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,

OFFER FOR SALE

BRANDY.—J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co., in Hhds,
 Or. Casks, Octaves and Cases; F. Mestreau & Co., in
 Hhds. Or. Casks and Cases; Roye, Aines & Co., in Cases.
 GIN.—Benker's, in Hhds, Red and Green Cases.
 LIQUORS & CORDIALS.—Maraschino, Rum &
 Swedish, Punch, Hoonekamp, Raspberry Vinegar,
 Sherry Cordial, prepared for retail, Old Tom, &c., &c.
 SOLE AGENT FOR—Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. McK. COCHRANE,
 404 to 408 St. Paul st., Montreal

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL,
 PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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.

CAMERON & ROSS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

FERRIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS IN
 HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and
 MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE.

SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete
 in all its branches.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
 Nos. 24, 26, 28
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 1-ly MONTREAL.

SMITH & McCULLOCH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthen-
 ware; Japanned and Tinware; Hardware and Electro-
 Plate; Plumbers', Photographists', and Chemists'
 Ware; Iron Stable Furniture; Encaustic Flooring
 Tiles, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of
 China Tea and Breakfast Sets; White Granite and
 Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines,
 Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for Sale to the
 Trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:
 1-ly 18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Published by W. B. CORDIER & Co., every Friday,—
 Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address,
 Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed by JOHN LOVELL.