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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

No. 22.

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

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS 231 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.
1-ly

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

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

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

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,
Success, opposite St. Paul st.
MONTREAL.
6-ly

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
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 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of.
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via L'Orleans, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhd. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hhd. } Primo Retaining Molasses. 1-ly
60 tierces }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Torn Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass

Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SAILS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No. 49 St. Helen
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
145 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

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

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

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

BARBADOES SUGAR.

180 Hhds very choice Grocery

SUGAR

Arriving 'this day ex brig "Florence," from Barbadoes via Portland.

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.

ALSO IN STORE

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy, Pale and Dark—Vintage 1863.

MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO.,

No. 7, St. Helen Street.

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 43 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir,)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
 Opposite Messrs. Win. Stephen & Co. 9-6m

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation. All debts due to and by the late Firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 339 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
DEW WYLL WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866

17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,

Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair

W. GALT HILL,

Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866.

17 tf

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS.

INCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book, Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink and Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Black Lead Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian School Copy-Books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks.

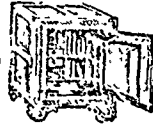
Manufactured for, and now in Stock, several hundred reams each of Manila, Brown, Tea Wrapping Papers. Several tons of Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes; Straw Board.

A liberal discount to cash buyers.
 14, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 439 St. Paul Streets, Montreal.

May, 1866.

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 Proof* safes produce a most perfect *Fire and Burglar Proof* security. Merchants having large amounts of silver on hand should not be without one.

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

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

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

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

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Reorte Hats, Cashmerette Hats in Russell, Lunard and France, &c., &c. French Steel Brim Trousers Hats, &c. Samples sent by Express. Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 563 St. Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

Flour, all grades; Rye Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Cod Oil, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Second-hand Grain Bags, Leather, all kinds, Felt for Roofing, Do. Ship Sheathing, Do. Boilers and Steam-pipes, Galvanized Iron, Tinned do. Iron Wire, Fine Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cess-pools, Water Meter, Gas Tubing.

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS:

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 63-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of 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-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No. 505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.

Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS.

15-ly

84 BENAUD BUILDINGS, Dundling Street

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

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

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

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

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

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Com-
 mitments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale
 in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention
 given to the sale or purchase of same. 16-

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

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. McK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 498 St. Paul Street. 3-ly

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

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

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Cor-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of Groceries, Dry Goods, and other
 Merchandise.
ASTRONY McKEAND. **JAMES LORIMER.**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
 CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 of St. Paul and Colloge streets, Montreal. 8-ly

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

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. 22-1f

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W
 OFFICE.—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. **T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**
 19-1y

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

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-1y 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

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

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
 and vice-versa.
 On opening of navigation, the following first class
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CRISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WITBIBY.....	" LESLIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOLMSON.

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

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

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

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
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REFERENCES:
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E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
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Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
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 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
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FOULDS & HODGSON
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 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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 11 do Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
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And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
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 368 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
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HAVE FOR SALE—
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
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Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-1y
F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES TO Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 507 St. Paul Street,
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 18-1y

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000

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

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

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
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T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25 TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

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

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,060,000; Interest on Investments
\$800,000; Total Income, 1868, \$4,750,000.

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

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
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Wholesale,

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LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866,

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

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

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

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All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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

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

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WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

TEA SALE.—We call attention to the extensive Trade Sale of Green Teas, advertised to take place 22nd inst., for account of Messrs. David Torrance & Co

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

THE liability of common carriers and forwarders is a question upon which the law has given very opposite decisions, and regarding which great differences of opinion exist in the public mind. Two cases have just been decided in the United States Courts bearing upon the points referred to, which are of interest to Canadian readers. The first came before the Superior Court of New York, and was brought by Mrs. Clara W. Warner against the Western Transportation Company. This Company is duly incorporated, and carry goods by water between Buffalo and New York City. In July 1864, Mrs. Warner sent by their line from Buffalo two trunks, two chests, and two boxes. The instructions were, that they should go by water, and that they were to be re-shipped at New York on a steamboat for Stamford, Connecticut. Nothing was said by the Plaintiff regarding the value or nature of the contents of the boxes, and they were only paid for at the rate of common freight—75c per 100 lbs. The goods did not arrive at Stamford for one month after shipment, and when Mrs. Warner, who was about to proceed on a bridal tour, opened the boxes, she found they had been broken, and all her most valuable wedding presents abstracted. Among the articles sworn to as missing were the following: A valued gift from Mrs. Fillmore, wife of ex-President Fillmore; a diamond ring, a necklace, and a parasol, valued at \$128; one lace shawl, \$250; one lace veil, \$110; a diamond ring and pearl box, \$206; one silk dress, \$240; and many other similar articles, the total value of which was sworn to be over \$5000. The defendants moved for a dismissal of the suit on the following pleas:

First—That the contract was to deliver the trunks, boxes, &c., on board the Stamford boat, their liability as common carriers having then ceased, and their liability afterward being merely that of forwarders, and it not appearing affirmatively that the loss had happened before the goods were placed on the Stamford boat, but the presumptions from the evidence already being that it was afterward.

Second—That the contract of the Company was to carry merchandise, and not jewelry, and articles as valuable as jewelry; it was ridiculous to suppose that they would insure goods of that value at the same price as ordinary merchandise; and, therefore,

Third—It was a fraud on the Company, on account of which the plaintiff could not recover.

The Court refused to dismiss the case on these grounds, and the defendants then endeavored to prove that the boxes were delivered on board the steamboat for Stamford in as good order as they received them. Notwithstanding the fact that they were not aware of the character of the contents, the Judge charged the

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,

MOCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

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

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

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jury that, as the defendants had undertaken to convey them to New York, they were responsible for their safe keeping, and that if the jury believed the evidence of Mrs. Warner and others as to the value of the articles shipped, and that the robbery had taken place between Buffalo and New York, they must find a verdict for the plaintiff. This was accordingly done in the sum of \$1800.

The second case was tried in the Supreme Court of Missouri, and was against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiff was a Mr. John Barr, and it appears that he sent a message by this Telegraph Company to New York, ordering his correspondent there to send a cargo of salt "by vessel" to Chicago. When the message arrived in New York, it read "by railroad" instead of "by vessel"; the result was, that the cargo cost the plaintiff \$1,000 more than it otherwise would have done. The defendants rested their defence principally on the fact that they were not liable, because "the message was not repeated from the station at which it was delivered to the station from which it was originally sent," according to the Company's rules and regulations. At a previous trial, the Lower Courts decided that the Telegraph Company was liable as a common carrier, and that their rules and regulations could not limit their liability in the matter. The Supreme Court, however, took exactly the opposite view, and it was held that there was no reason why they could not limit their liability, and that there was nothing unreasonable in their declaring they would not be responsible for un-repeated messages. The plaintiff knew the Company's regulation; he could easily have ascertained the correctness of his message at a trifling cost, and in failing to do so, he took the risk himself. The Supreme Court of the State accordingly set aside the ruling of the Court below, all the Judges concurring.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

THE timber trade, in consequence of the repeal of import duties, is undergoing a change in England.

The Customs-house officials no longer take the measure of timber cargoes, which were formerly bought and sold both in England and on the continent on the strength of the government measurement; and consequently the basis upon which nearly all the mercantile transactions were formerly negotiated has been upset; and the greatest inconvenience is felt, especially at those outposts where there are no public docks. The Treasury department having declined to measure timber or wood, this service falls on one of two parties, namely, the ship-owners or consignors; and a dispute has already arisen as to who shall pay the charges of the measurement. Ships chartered before the repeal of the duty was made known on arrival in the Ports of the United Kingdom have to discharge by invoice or Bills Lading where no agreement can be come to. Had these vessels arrived before the Custom's Measurement gave up the service, the freight would have been fixed on the official figures, and neither party would have had to pay for the work performed. The importer being relieved of the tax of 1s. per load on hewn and 2s. per load on sawn timber, it is supposed by shipowners they ought to pay the charges of measurement on cargoes afloat. But some merchants demand delivery as per invoice, and if the shipmaster insisted on measurement the charges should be paid by the ship; and as in the Canadian trade the out-put is in excess by calliper measurement, the ship has to lose a part of her freight, or pay the expenses of measurement. In several instances the expenses of measuring teak cargoes have already been divided between the shipowner and consignee. The proper course is to have a clause in the charter to have cargo measured at consignee's expense. The Chambers of Commerce have taken up the matter, and are appointing officers at fixed salaries to perform the business.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

MAY 26, 1866.

The weather in the United Kingdom this week has been characterized by a high atmospheric pressure, with easterly winds prevailing, a low temperature, a generally blue sky, and absence of rain. Last Wednesday morning, however, the barometer indicated an impending change, having receded since about four-tenths.

The cold blasts from the east experienced this week have had in many places an unfavorable effect on vegetation. On the heavy clay land, the autumn-sown Wheat crop continues healthy, but on the light sandy soil, the plant has an unhealthy appearance, also unfavorably spoken of, having lost color, and making no progress. Potato-planting has been brought to a close in all but the latest districts.

The samples of early-planted potatoes are now appearing at the market; the later sown has commenced showing up in the drills, the shoots healthy and strong. The meadows and grass lands are bare, and are and look parched from harsh, drying winds, the cold night temperature, and absence of rain. Vegetation has scarcely made any perceptible progress this week. It is about a fortnight or three weeks backward, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Imports.—The imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom consist of wheat to a fair extent. The imports of barley and oats are comparatively large, and moderate of maize, small of beans, peas and rye. The imports of flour are of less importance than they were some time ago; the bulk still is imported from France.

Supply.—The supply of home-grown wheat has been small, though improved in condition. The quantity falls considerably short of what it was last year at the corresponding time. The deliveries of home-grown barley and oats are, as usual at this season, of no importance whatever.

The British Corn Trade.—The continued financial crisis, the armaments on the continent, and the increasing political complications, act most depressingly on commerce. Enterprise is arrested in every direction. Speculations which a few months ago would have been in the right place, is now stretched to a point tending to complete destruction of confidence. A sense of general distrust intensifies the prevailing depression in the money market. Even the most regular and legitimate business is debarred of facilities which are necessary for its success. With a ten per cent. interest rate, money-lenders may thrive for a time, but the general trade of the country cannot be carried on. There is quite as much wealth and money in the country now as there was a few weeks ago, when no panic existed, but it is withdrawn from profitable circulation, locked up, and hoarded unproductively, thus depriving commerce of its vitalizing power. So soon as confidence shall return, the money market will right itself.

The Corn Trade, though to a less extent affected by the financial depression than most other trades, still suffers. The crisis would soon pass away, were it not for the threatening war on the continent. That is a prospective calamity which inspires well-grounded fears. The proposed peace conference does not appear to allay the existing apprehensions. Painful as is the present state of things, what will it be when war shall have become a reality? We shall know where it commenced, but who can tell where it will end? Now, it may be asked what is to be gained by war, and for whose advantage is it to be waged—for the Government's or the people. All the vital interests of the people are on the side of peace; for by war they will have to suffer, to sacrifice life and property, and for what? Is either Venice, or Schleswig-Holstein worth the carnage, ruin and devastation which a European war is sure to carry in its train? and could not all pending questions be peaceably settled by arbitration or any other rational mode of settling international disputes? The *Times* makes on this subject some pertinent remarks as follows:—

"It is hopeless, says a classical proverb, to think of going mad without losing your reason, and the adage disposes of most of the arguments for mitigating the practice of war.

How can sober reason be applied in any form to the German War, if war there is to be? It began with the invasion of a small and helpless State by the combined armies of two of the greatest military powers in the world, one of which was not ashamed to celebrate its achievements by martial pomp and triumphs.

The invaders have now quarrelled over the spoil and the quarrel, combined with the rankling of old animosities, have been enough to set all Germany by the ears. These excellent, frugal, moral, and philosophical men seem to have determined that they had

better cut each others throats on the grandest possible scale, and see what comes of it when half a generation has been destroyed and the war can be supported no longer. Perhaps a million of people will have perished in one way or another, perhaps every great city may have been sacked and occupied once or twice over, but perhaps in the end Prussia may gain the supremacy of Germany, or Austria may establish her old ascendancy, or Bavaria may be raised to an equality with Prussia. Perhaps, also, the whole framework of the old Germanic body may be shivered to pieces for the benefit of other powers, and that contingency is known to be not improbable, but it does not affect the views of German Cabinets. Prussia, in spite of her economical government, her thrifty people, her elaborate system of national education, her famous universities, and her constitutional administration, has resolved that war would be a good speculation, attended of course with certain efflux of blood and treasure, but likely on the whole to rebound to the glory and aggrandizement of the kingdom. Austria could make no such calculations. Her prospects of gain were not such as to induce her to provoke a conflict, but she is exceedingly powerful, her passions have been roused, and she has determined that, if the game is to be played out, she will make it a hard one. Whether a peace party among the people can make its voice heard on the other side is what remains to be seen.

The Danish war was a pure war of conquest, shamelessly prosecuted from beginning to end. The German war, if it should actually break out, would be a fitting sequel, a war undertaken literally for nothing better than the chances of the scramble. The whole affair expressing resolutions and designs so absolutely repugnant to both reason and humanity that we cannot tell how to invoke either of those names in any argument upon the question.

The following is a brief summary of the movements of the trade in the U. K. this week in relation to its principal articles:—

WHEAT.—With a small supply of home-grown, and fair imports of foreign, the demand has been limited and the sale slow at about last week's prices.

FLOUR has been taken to supply immediate wants at about last week's prices.

BARLEY.—Malting sorts, owing to scarcity and the demand being still active for malting purposes, prices of such sorts have advanced 1s. per qr., but for grinding sorts the demand has been quiet at last week's rates. Oats of heavy weight being scarce, have not undergone any alteration in value. Light sorts, of which there is a large quantity pressing on the market, have lost from 6d. to 1s. in price.

BEANS, the stock of which is very small, have again improved 1s in price.

PEAS.—Are steady in price at last week's rates.

MAIZE.—Five sorts have been sought at last week's rates, but inferior sorts have been difficult to sell except at a decline.

The foreign Corn markets are reported as follows:— In the Upper Baltic and Northern ports navigation has been re-opened, and grain shipments are now in progress.

In the Lower Baltic ports the trade has been more or less unsettled by the warlike preparations on the continent and the financial crisis. Very few shipments are now being made, business being almost everywhere checked. The Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation until the 1st of October next of corn, hay and straw across the frontiers, from the Vistula near Thorn inclusively to the frontiers bordering on the Kingdom of Saxony. This prohibition is also to be enforced against all those Zollverein States which have refused to decree a similar prohibition.

Austria on her part has prohibited the exportation of corn into any part of the German Confederation and into Switzerland, but according to a later telegram this prohibition has since been withdrawn.

In the Danube, inactivity was predominating in the Corn market, owing to political and financial causes, and also in consequence of prices there being still comparatively higher than the correspondence in the West European markets. Altogether very little business was doing.

According to the latest accounts by letter from Odessa, a fair amount of business had been done in Wheat and Maize at improving prices.

At Trieste the trade was inactive, but notwithstanding prices have risen in accordance with the higher rate of Exchanges.

In France the Corn markets have exhibited a rising tendency, owing principally to the unfavorable change in the appearance of the cereal crops, which, under the influence of parching easterly winds and cold nights, have altered for the worse. A warmer temperature and some general rain showers are much desired. The financial crisis and the extensive war preparations are absorbing general attention to the detriment of commerce and industrial enterprise.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN ENGLAND.

THE financial panic in England is a subject which interests not only the people of Great Britain and her Colonies, but the commercial world at large. Panics have their origin in various ways, and the present one seems chiefly to arise from the results of bad banking, growing out of the new system of "Unlimited Liability Companies." That system is quite practical if properly conducted, but the temptations offered to the Directors of Banks, which only involve their proprietors in very small probabilities in case of disaster, has been found to be unsafe. Cotton and iron speculations, and the mania for railways and other shares, could never have absorbed so large an amount of capital and withdrawn it from the industrial pursuits of the country, had not the new system of banking lent unusual facilities to unhealthy speculation. The Commercial Bank of England has only struck upon a sand bank and not a rock. The tide has already carried it over the greatest difficulty, and although some of the copper may have been rubbed off from the bottom, it again sails on without material injury. The capital is still safe, and the annual national voyage will yet show a profitable result.

It is unfortunate that some of the banks have been led into a bad business by the competition which has arisen in their line. But the capital is still in the country, and although some of them have gone down and brought disaster to many respectable commercial firms, yet the amount of damage bears no great proportion to the general good standing and safe condition of the mercantile class at large, and can only temporarily affect the general trade of the country. The compromised part of English commerce is small, matters will soon right themselves again. The unsubstantial phenomenon of credit has been shaken, but the substantial wealth of the country remains. The coin in the Bank of England at the close of the panic of 1837 was £3,100,000; in 1847, £8,312,000; in 1857, £6,484,000; and at present, £11,857,000. In such a condition, with a rest of nearly 3½ millions the bank is under no necessity to avail itself of the Act of 1844; and there would have been no justification in the proposed measure of raising the rate of discount to 12 per cent., whilst the rate in Paris is 4 per cent. If the difference in interest does not succeed in drawing foreign funds for investment from the Continent and elsewhere, there would be less prospect at 12 per cent. which would be considered as a sign of bad security.

The *London Economist*, in noticing the panic, remarks:—

"We do not believe that any combination on the Stock Exchange could hurt the London and Westminster Bank. The operators could not, and know they could not, get the shares which they sell without paying as high or a higher price than that at which they sell. They are indeed able to gain great profits, and inflict frightful injury in two cases—first, where as in the case of the Bank of London there has been bad business, and the extensive credit of the bank is thereby weakened. Then as soon as sales are pressed the price falls, and the operator is able to buy the shares he sold to-day at a far less price to-morrow. The profits so made, where shares fall so quickly as those of the Bank of London, are very great, and the consequent ruin of the bank very quick. The same result also happens where, though no bad business has been done by the bank, its shares are in the hands of poor people, who can bear no loss and pay no calls. Such people rush to sell the moment the price falls; and the bears thrive on their ruin. But the moral is that a mass of poor people should not get together and call themselves a bank. Credit ought to be and can only be founded on an opulent and stable proprietary, on people who know they can pay calls, who are not driven into the market by every change in the value of their shares. A parcel of poor people is not a fit foundation to any bank; and although we dislike many of the operations of the bears, they do good service in rooting them out. No bank of sound solvent men which does good cautious business has been ruined or will be. A fearful penalty is indeed visited on incidental errors, and concerns which might have crippled on and got right, are, by the depreciation of their shares crushed and swept down. But half of human justice works by decimation in this way. On the whole we are firmly convinced that sound cautious people who have managed well, will manage well, and do keep their heads, will not be the worse for all this, but ultimately better, for some of their inferior competitors will be swept away and after late warnings no one will lightly venture in the same path again."

The following history of panics from *Travellers Circular* will be found interesting:—

"The number of well-defined and purely monetary panics that have been witnessed in the present century has been including that of the past week, five. In the early part of the century there were numerous others, indeed, they were then of rapid occurrence—but those, up to 1815, were all connected with the varying fortunes of war. It was in 1826 that the first purely speculative panic took place. In the preceding year Consols had steadily advanced from 84½ to 96½,

and this upward movement had been accompanied by a furor for the establishment of joint-stock companies of all descriptions. Mines in Mexico and other parts of South America were chiefly in favour; but when the mania was at its height there was scarcely a conceivable branch of occupation, from pearl fishery in the Pacific down to washing of linen and an equitable system of pawnbroking at home, that was not organised in a prospectus or that failed to command a premium. Bank directors were in the vanguard, and in some of the most ludicrous concerns the names of leading merchants figured. The proposed capital of each company was, however, in those days much more modest than now, the usual range being from £50,000 to £200,000 instead of from half a million to five millions, "with power of increase" as at present. At length a rapid drain of bullion set in, the funds precipitately went down, and Consols in 1826 touched 73½. Universal ruin ensued, a run upon the banks took place, and Lombard-street and Bartholomew-lane presented a scene not unlike Friday last. In this emergency the pressure put upon the Government for aid was so great that it was resolved to authorise an advance not exceeding three millions sterling to be made upon goods, merchandise, and other securities. Commissioners were appointed to carry out the arrangement in the principal commercial towns, and confidence was almost immediately re-awakened. The applications for assistance proved to be much fewer than had been expected, and in many places the commissioners had almost a surplus. "The knowledge that a public fund exists," it was remarked by a writer of the period, "ready to advance money to those who can furnish substantial deposits, induces a similar confidence into private individuals; and when one body, celebrated for prudence and caution, has led the way in trusting its neighbours, others are gradually encouraged to follow in the same path, and return to their ordinary sources of gain." The next panic occurred in 1837, but this was of a more restricted character, and was not attended with any violent fluctuation in the funds or in the rates of discount. It arose from an eagerness to make loans to the various states of the American Union, and from a system of "open credits" to the merchants of New York, New Orleans, &c. The chief London houses, by whom these credits had been granted, were, in the first danger, assisted to an extraordinary extent by the Bank of England, but it was ultimately found impossible to prevent a total break up. The next occasion was 1847. The preceding years had been marked by the introduction of railway projects to the amount of about £300,000,000, and by the elevation of Mr. Hudson as a chief promoter. Consols on the 1st of January had stood within a fraction of 94, and in October they were down to 78½. The drain of gold was extremely severe, and on the 25th of October, the bank reserve having been reduced to £1,170,730, the Government, on a representation from the principal discount houses, authorised the suspension of the Charter Act, which had then been three years in operation. The minimum rate at which advances were to be made was, on that occasion, fixed at 8 per cent. The effect was as sudden as had been that of the Government resolve to make advances on goods in 1826. In two months Consols recovered from 78½ to 84, and within seven months the rate of discount was down to 3½ per cent. In the following year it went to 2½, and it then remained with little variation, ranging between 2 and 3 per cent. for nearly three years.

IMPORTANT—THE FISHERIES.

It appears there is no longer reason to doubt that the British and American Governments have come to an arrangement with regard to the very important, and we may add very dangerous, Fishery question. The agreement arrived at is, that the American fishermen shall pay a tonnage tax for the right to fish in British waters, and that the navies of both nations stationed on the fishing grounds will endeavor to prevent any parties fishing who have not taken out the proper license therefor. We cannot think this is a very satisfactory arrangement, so far as British America is concerned. In fact, there is only one argument which bears in its favor. That argument is—That this temporary settlement will prevent any such serious trouble upon the Fishing stations as was apprehended, should the American fishermen have been rigidly excluded from them, and also prevent danger of the embroilment of the two Powers. We are free to admit the importance of endeavoring to avoid difficulty between the two countries regarding the fisheries, and also the danger there was in the two Governments not speedily coming to some understanding. But whilst recognizing the importance of this we fear that all the tonnage tax which will be collected will be a very poor return for the very valuable fishing privileges they are to receive from leaving the peace argument out of view, this bargain is rather of the jug-handle order—all on one side. Brother Jonathan has certainly got the biggest half of the loaf. Could the tax be easily collected, we would at least receive some returns for our fish; but it must be apparent to any one, that there must always be a wide door open for illicit fishing, and that it will only be by the closest watching on the part of our naval officers in those waters we can collect the revenue which we hope to receive. Not the least disadvantages, that it does away with one of the strongest arguments of the Americans in favor of a new Reciprocity

Treaty. Had they been shut out from our fisheries for a few months, they would soon have learned to put a different estimate on their value, and in all probability a new Reciprocity Treaty would have been hastened. Now, this powerful argument is, to a great extent, lost to us. The Americans will reason somewhat thus—We cannot sell much produce to the Canadians in consequence of our high taxes, for the same reason, we cannot compete with their manufacturers, and now we have the use of their fisheries for a small tax, what necessity is there for us agreeing to open our markets to Canadian produce again? We fear this will be the opinion, if not the exact words, of most Americans, and that, allowing them access to our shores of ocean wealth on such easy terms, will postpone the adoption of more liberal and enlightened trade regulations than exist at the present time. We shall only be too glad if our liberality regarding the Fisheries, as well as regards the use of our canals and rivers by American shippers, induces the American Government to relax the rigor of the commercial system they have now in force. But we have no great hopes that this will be among the results achieved, so long, at least, as ultra-protectionist views hold the sway in the United States as they do at present.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.

LIST of recent failures and embarrassments in England:
 Adelaido Land and Mining Company.
 Axton Mining Company. Limited.
 Bank of London.
 Bank of Turkey. Limited.
 Barnard's Banking Company. Limited.
 Bedell, Charles, wine merchant—failed.
 Birt, Henry & Co., tea Dealers.
 British and Foreign Mining Financial Company. Limited.
 Chert-on-upon-Metlock Rechabite Loan Society
 Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.
 Consolidated Discount Company. Limited.
 Consolidated Bank of Manchester.
 English Joint-Stock Bank. Limited.
 European Bank. Limited.
 Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool, merchants.
 Franke, S. P. & Co. A Bombay firm.
 Freer & Co. Limited.
 Gibbs Brothers, South Staffordshire iron-works—failed.
 Hallett, Ginnings & Co., private brokers—stopped payment.
 Hill Pottery Company, Limited—failed.
 Hop and Malt Exchange and Warehouse Company, Limited—failed.
 Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Coy., Limited.
 Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, Limited.
 Joyce Charles & Co.
 Rynaston, Sutherland & Co.
 National Horse Insurance Company, Limited.
 New Zealand Banking Corporation, Limited.
 Northfield Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
 Oriental Commercial Bank, Limited.
 Overend, Gurney & Co., Limited.
 Penny & Co., East India merchants.
 Peto, Betts & Co.
 Pinto, Perez, Ashley & Co.
 Pugot, Bambridge & Co.
 Railway Finance Company, Limited.
 Robinson, Corydon & Co.
 Shrimpton, W., railway contractor.
 United Warehouse Company, Limited.
 Unity Joint-Stock Mutual Banking Association.
 Wakefield, Nash & Co., Liverpool—failed through losses in cotton, estimated liabilities, £1,000,000; reported deficiency, £250,000.

BANKING COMPANIES.

The fluctuations in the leading Bankshares during the past month have been as follows:

	Closed last month.	Closed this month.
Alliance.....	24	15
Agra and Masterman's.....	44	21½
Bank of Australasia.....	71	69
— Ireland.....	225	225½
— Scotland.....	32	22½
— Egypt.....	22	29
— London.....	24	14
— New South Wales.....	45½	44
Chartered of India, Australia, and China.....	20½	17
Chartered Mercantile of India and China.....	41	30
Commercial Bank of Scotland.....	230	229
Consolidated.....	9	7½
Hindustan China, and Japan.....	18	5
Imperial Bank.....	28½	26
London and County.....	71½	72
— and Westminster.....	96½	94
— Joint Stock.....	47½	46
— Chartered Bank of Australia.....	22	22
Manchester and Liverpool District Mercantile and Exchange.....	27½	27½
National Bank of Scotland.....	3	0
National Bank.....	221	221
National Bank.....	76	69½
Oriental.....	48½	44
Royal Bank of Scotland.....	155	165½
Standard Bank.....	14	12
Union Bank of London.....	53½	50
Union of Australia.....	62	49
— Scotland.....	151½	182½xd

FINANCE COMPANIES

The following have been the alterations of market

value of the leading finance companies during the month:—

	Closed last month.	Closed this month.
Discount Corporation.....	9	7
General Credit (4½ paid).....	4 1/16	1
International Financial (5½ paid).....	41	2½
London Financial (20 paid).....	16½	5
Imperial Mercantile Credit (5 paid).....	64	5 dis
Credit Foncier and Mobilier (5½ paid).....	64	2½
National Discount (5½ paid).....	13½	11
Overend, Gurney, and Co.....	4 dis	17 dis

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The fluctuations in the prices of shares in the leading insurance companies during the past month have been as follows:—

	Closed last month.	Closed this month.
Abbots Marine.....	14½	14½
Abnaco Insurance, British & Foreign.....	4	3
British and Foreign Marine.....	34	34
Calcutta Fire and Life.....	6	6
Commercial Union.....	1½	1½
Empire Marine.....	48½	48½
Guardian.....	21	21
Home and Colonial.....	21	21
Lancashire.....	10	9½
Liverpool and London Globe.....	2	2 1/16
London and Lancashire Fire.....	2	2
London and Provincial Marine.....	17½xd	17
North British and Mercantile.....	10½	10 3/16
Northern Assurance.....	21	21
Ocean Marine.....	1½	1 1/16
Queen's.....	7½	7½
Thames and Mersey Marine.....	3½	3
Union Marine.....	8	2½
Universal Marine.....		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

In miscellaneous shares, the following have been the alterations of market value of the leading companies during the month:—

	Closed last month.	Closed this month.
Birmingham Canal.....	86½	86½
Charles Cammell and Co.....	43½	42½
Crystal Palace.....	88	87
East and West India Docks.....	131½	131½
Ebbw Vale.....	17½	14
Electric Telegraph.....	155	155
Fore Street Warehouse.....	127	12
Hudson Bay.....	167	161
Imperial Gas.....	75	74
Italian Irrigation.....	81	71
London General Omnibus.....	184	81
Madras Irrigation and Canal.....	25½	15½
National Steam.....	26	20½
Pacific Steam.....	87½	85
Royal Mail Steam.....	114	108½
Surrey Commercial Dock.....	110xd	110
West India and Pacific Steam.....	18	15

THE FINANCIAL REVULSION IN ENGLAND.

THE stoppage of the Bank of London, and the transfer of its business to the Consolidated Bank (Limited) is in some respects the most serious of the many events that have transpired since the "Black Friday" of a month ago. As is always the case during a panic, and for some time afterwards, a number of companies and firms have stopped payment, the crisis acting upon weak and unsound concerns somewhat as an acid does on spurious coin. This sharp and decisive test has been applied in its severest form, and we see, in the small number of failures that have resulted, how solid and substantial the edifice of British credit, for the most part, is.

It was at first supposed that the joint-stock institutions resting on the principle of unlimited liability would all come out unscathed. There seemed to have been such a concentration of speculative business about the 'Financial' and 'Credit' Companies that it was deemed most probable that the older banks had been able to weed out of their books all such operations, and found ample employment for their funds in sound and legitimate discounting. To a very large extent this has undoubtedly been the case, but events have proved there has been one striking exception. The Bank of London has always been noted for the energy and push with which its business has been carried on, and the profitable nature of its operations may be inferred from the fact that after dividing 20 per cent. last year, it reported a reserve fund equal to three-fourths of its paid-up capital. But it has turned out as many shrewdly surmised that the prudence of the management has not been so conspicuous as its energy. Some years ago, when the commercial world of England was startled by the failure of the great leather firm of Streetfield & Co., there were curious revelations of the way in which the Bank of London had touted for business from them. Letters were produced at the examination before the Bankruptcy Court, couched in singular slang phrases, in which the manager had begged them to send on bills for discount at various times, for sums of £5,000, £10,000, &c. on. The bills were taken from Streetfield on his simple assurance that there was "leather at the bottom of

every one of them," and he stated that the manager appeared to attach little importance to the names he was lending money on, all he wanted was bills. The bank, of course, lost heavily on these transactions, but the lesson does not seem to have been effectual in producing a more cautious style of operation. They have of late entered upon the dangerous class of loans in which large amounts of capital are locked up for long periods, and when this became known, there was a strong pressure to sell the shares on the part of the public, and to withdraw their money on the part of depositors. This soon brought matters to a crisis, and when the last mail left England the bank had just made arrangements for winding up, and transferring its business to the Consolidated Bank, (Limited) a company formed some time ago to take up the business of Hanky & Co. and some other private bankers. There can of course be no loss to the depositors, as the stockholders are liable to the full extent of their respective fortunes, and it is confidently expected that no sacrifice will be required of them beyond the loss of the capital, if indeed the sacrifice will be so great.

To give an idea of the extent and character of the reulson, and the spots that have been affected by it, we may take a glance at the source of the principal failures that have been reported since the panic set in—

BANKS.

- Barnes's Banking Company (Limited)
 - New Zealand Banking Corporation (Limited.)
 - Oriental Commercial Bank (Limited.)
- This is not to be confounded with the Oriental Bank Corporation which is organized on the unlimited principle and is a highly respectable institution. At its meeting in April last, a statement of its affairs was submitted, from which it appeared that the bank then held £2,335,000 in coin and bullion.
- English Joint Stock Bank (Limited)
 - Bank of Turkey (Limited)
 - Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.
 - Bank of London.

Of the above all except the two last are on the limited principle, and all except the last are either entirely new concerns or old banks transformed into limited companies. Some of them have made reports recently, and as a sample of the way in which the affairs of some companies are managed, you may notice the report of the Commercial of India:—At the meeting in April last, held in London, it was reported that their Acting-Manager in Bombay had been led away by the share mania there, and involved the bank by injudicious advances to the extent of £89,000. In addition their Manager at San Francisco had exceeded his authority and advanced on mining shares nearly £200,000, none of which could be realized except at a ruinous depreciation. This was not all, for the late Manager at Shanghai had entered on certain irregular transactions—land speculations, &c., which had resulted in losses of £50,000.

This single report gives the key to the larger part of the disasters and failures of the present panic. Instead of employing their funds in discounting bills and making advances represented by mercantile transactions, the banks which have failed have, one and all, been working up their resources in advances which were represented by fixed property of one kind or other. In many cases these advances were known to be risky, and high rates of interest were charged, by which means large apparent profits were being realized which profits have, in some instances, been divided amongst stockholders to their great gratification. In the end, however the event has justified the old maxim—"High interest, bad security." The pushing, enterprising banks have gone to the wall, the moderate, cautious, and conservative institutions stand their ground.

- DISCOUNT COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BANKERS.**
- Overend, Gurney & Co. Limited.
 - Imperia Mercantile Credit Association Limited
 - Hallett, Ommanney & Co., London.
 - Robinson, Corydon & Co., Manchester.

Of these the first overshadows in importance all the rest. The failure is simply the culmination of a long series of injudicious advances, made before the business of the old firm was transferred to a Company. It is the old story. The great house had been living on its high credit for a long period, and possibly might have retrieved its position had business continued good for a few years longer.

- MERCANTILE AND OTHER FIRMS.**
- Peto & Betts, London, contractors.
 - Forrie Brothers & Co., Liverpool, merchants.
 - Penny & Co., Liverpool, merchants.

W. Shrimpton, London, contractor.
Ebbw Vale Co., South Wales & London, ironmasters
Wakefield, Nash & Co., London, produce merchants.
And a number of others in London, Manchester, and Liverpool.

It is noticeable that scarcely a failure has occurred but in the great financial centres of England. Out of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, no bank, no contractor, and no large mercantile firm has suspended. There have been no failures in Scotland, none in Ireland, none in the West Riding of York, none in the iron district of which Birmingham is the capital, and none in the West of England. The whole of the circumstances of this panic point to the enormous extension of the foreign connexions of England, both in the way of mercantile transactions, finance, and the construction of public works, as the root of the trouble, and it is within the circle comprised by this class of business that disasters have occurred. England has been too ambitious, or too hasty. Her merchants and financiers have aimed at bringing the whole world to her feet, but their resources have been inadequate to the enterprise.

P.S.—Since the above was written, news has arrived of the suspension of the Consolidated Bank, (Limited.)

ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.

The following is an extract from Messrs. Hocken, Bird, Cole, & Co.'s private Circular:—

MANCHESTER, May 24th, 1866.

The Cotton Market continues much depressed, arising from the state of the Money Market, and of Continental affairs. Since the commencement of the present year there has been a great want of confidence existing in moneyed circles, the breaking up of different Limited Liability Companies, disclosing some ugly features as to the mode of floating many of these Companies, and so rigging the Market as to get them up to high premiums, paying dividends out of Capital, and an utter recklessness of management, the public gradually lost confidence, and when the firm of Overend, Gurney, & Co., stopped payment on the 10th instant, a wild and furious panic set in, which was only stayed when the relaxation of the Bank Act by the Government was announced on the 12th instant, and the market for money (which was only 6 per cent on the 3rd instant) fell on that day and remains at the present 10 per cent.

AARON ERICKSON & CO.'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

BOSTON, June 8th, 1866.

SINCE our Circular of the 1st, the advices from Europe have continued quite unfavorable. Business affairs are very unsettled in Great Britain, and, in consequence, large shipments of gold continue to be made from this side. The rates of gold have again materially advanced, are quite fluctuating, and this has an unfavorable influence on trade generally. Business men can make no reliable calculations for the future, as it is now very difficult to say what changes a few weeks may bring about.

We continue the movements of Wool, in this market for some weeks past, as follows:—

Week ending	Taken by Manufacturers, &c.	Receipts, 1866.	Receipts, 1865.
April 29.	1,000,000 lbs.	250,000 lbs.	300,000 lbs.
Do do May 5.	1,050,000 "	300,000 "	350,000 "
Do do do 12.	1,250,000 "	350,000 "	400,000 "
Do do do 17.	1,100,000 "	400,000 "	600,000 "
Do do do 24.	825,000 "	475,000 "	300,000 "
Do do do 31.	850,000 "	375,000 "	350,000 "
Do do June 7.	700,000 "	475,000 "	400,000 "

We cannot report any change in Wool since our Circular of the 1st inst. Manufacturers are still quite free purchasers at full previous prices, and the sales have only been limited by the small quantities of Wool offering. Of the 700,000 lbs taken full one-half was pulled, and the balance mostly medium fleeces. The highest price obtained was 75s for a lot of 10,000 lbs. of the same description, sold at 70c. These prices, however, as we noticed in previous Circulars, are obtainable only for very choice selections. About 50,000 lbs fine Ohio brought 63 to 65c, and 10,000 lbs. fine New Hampshire, 62c.

Michigan Wool has been taken to some extent, 125,000 lbs. selling from 55 to 61c, mostly at 60 to 61c, part for a neighboring market, and the balance of the sales were mostly from 52 to 58c for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other Western. The sales of pulled were mostly good and choice super and extra, from 50 to 60c for super and 60 to 65c for extra, and one very choice lot of Rochester extra sold at 70 per lb., a very extreme price.

California Wool continues to be sought after, and 85,000 lbs. new Spring clip sold at 40c for very handsome quality, and 55,000 lbs. old and burry sold at 24 to 28c per lb.

In Oregon Wool, sales at 40c, but there is very little of this description in market.

Texas wool has been sold to some extent, 10,000 lbs. having been taken at 31c, and 125,000 lbs. at 23 to 35c per lb.

No Canada combing here of any consequence, and prices of this description are nominally 75 to 80c per lb. A small lot of Canada combing pulled sold at 65c. It is believed that prices in Canada will rule at about 85c, but, on account of the advance in gold, our manufacturers are not disposed to become purchasers at present.

The new clip, it is now evident, will be backward some two or three weeks. Prices at the West are likely to open higher than dealers and manufacturers in this neighborhood are willing to pay. Some purchases in Pennsylvania at 55 to 70c for fine and choice fleeces have quite surprised the trade here, as these prices are comparatively higher than the current rates in the leading markets on the seaboard. We would advise our friends to accept all such offers, as the prices are above the views of buyers generally, and higher than are likely to be sustained. The new clip should be forwarded to the seaboard as early as possible, before the railroads become lumbered up with other freight, as from present indications we think the best prices will be realized early in the season.

Woolen Goods have been moderately active during the week at steady prices.

J. BINGHAM & CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 2nd June, 1866.

THE stoppage of the Consolidated Bank on Monday 1st caused increased gloom in commercial circles, but as the week wore on matters assumed a more cheerful aspect: owing chiefly to the large receipts of gold from America and less pressure for discounts at the Bank of England. There have been several failures again this week, some of them for very large amounts.

The country Grain Markets held since our last, are generally all reported quiet at late prices.

WHEAT.—The market here has been without animation, and prices must be quoted the turn in favour of buyers. FLOUR:—American, owing to its inferior quality meets but little attention, the demand running chiefly on French, at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per 280 lbs. as in quality; "Paris six marks," 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Canadian, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7s. per barrel INDIAN CORN.—Owing to more liberal supplies has given way 6d. to 9d per qr.; Good Mixed having been sold yesterday at 20s. 6d., and Fair at 23s. 3d. per 480 lbs.—no White here. PEASE.—Are 1s. per qr. lower, and have still a drooping tendency. OATS.—Canadian are 1d. to a 1d. per bus. lower; holders being free sellers, owing to liberal arrivals and advice of increased shipments to this port.

LINSEED CAKE.—Is lower and business trifling, sales reported of American being only 60 tons, at £9 10s.

CLOVERSEED.—Is unchanged in value, 200 bags of American red being reported at 87s. per cwt.

BACON.—Some 1500 boxes were put up by auction on Tuesday, and forced off at a smart decline, since then there has been an improved demand, and the sales are on a larger scale than for some time past. PORK.—Is dull of sale, but good quality being scarce, is now lower. BEEF.—The business is confined to some forced sales at rather reduced prices.

BUTTER.—Inferior American is offered at 70s. to 78s. There is nothing fine here. CHEESE.—As supplies increase, holders meet buyers more freely; prices, however, are steady. LARD.—The advance of the last week is maintained, but the demand is not so active, the sale being estimated at only 100 tons.

TALLOW.—After declining 1s. 6d. to 2s., has recovered to the rates of last week.

ASHES.—Pots are 6d to 1s lower; but Pearls, being scarce, are held for rather more money; the sales are estimated at 150 barrels, at 30s 6d down to 30s. for Pots, and 30s. to 40s per cwt. for Pearls.

PETROLEUM.—Kept quiet at the rates of last week.

TURPENTINE.—Some sales of Crude are reported on private terms; Spirits, transactions limited. French is held for 48s. to 48s. per cwt., American at a shade more money.

ROSIN.—Keeps quiet, with sales of Common at 6d., good Common at 7s., and Medium at 9s. 6d. to 10s per cwt.

BEES WAX.—A few small sales of inferior American are reported at £3 6s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The Market, after a long period of depression, has at length assumed a much stronger position, and during the last three days of the week ending 31st ultimo, a large business was done at advancing prices. On Saturday the demand revived upon advices of large shipments of gold from the United States, and of reduced receipts and exports, but on Monday the disposition evident on the part of buyers to act freely was materially checked by apprehensions of further financial difficulties being caused by the suspension of the Consolidated Bank, on Tuesday considerable purchases were made, on Wednesday the sales were unusually extensive, and on Thursday with a large business, the Market closed with firmness, the quotations showing a general advance upon last week's rates.

In Sea Island the demand has been moderate at previous prices.

American, after a decline of 1d on Friday week, has been in active request from all classes of buyers, and is much less freely offered; an advance of 1d to 1 1/2d per lb. has been generally established on last week's quotations.

The sales for the week ending 31st ultimo amount to 86,160 bales, including 12,710 on Speculation, and 9,480 declared for Export, leaving 63,970 bales to the Trade.

The sales yesterday were estimated at 10,000 bales, with a firm market. To-day, the sales are put down at 15,000 bales, with a strong active market, at an advance of 1/2d to 3/4d per lb. on above quotations.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bullie, James, & Co.
Bauhaere, Bank & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis, & Co.
Claston, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson
Gilmour, J. T., & Co.
Greenhield, S., Son & Co.
Hillington, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J. H., & J.
Moore, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & H.
Niederlich & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Trowell, Amable, & Co.
Simpson, Edward & Co.
Robertson, A. & Co.
Roy, Jas. & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George, & Co.

THE Dry Goods trade, as might be expected at this period of the season, were there no other disturbing causes, is inactive, and the business during the week has been on orders to assort stocks. Many of the clerks of importing firms have been out in the Volunteer Corps, and the large stores the past week had an unusually dull appearance. Several country merchants have just arrived, and business generally will assume a more active character the coming week.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Dougal, J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Newman, J. H.
Seymour, J. H.

Shaw P. & Bros.

NOTWITHSTANDING the subsidence of the recent excitement, sufficient time has not elapsed for any very marked improvement in sales, which have been only limited, and confined chiefly to two or three classes of stock.

SPANISH SOLE.—Has been very quiet, and no heavy transactions are reported.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The inquiry is very limited, and that for Medium Weights only.

HARNESS.—Is in better demand, with very little desirable stock in market, and prices are somewhat advanced for choice.

WAXED UPPER.—The receipts have been more liberal, but not in sufficient quantities to make any impression upon prices, which are very firm. Sales of light average have been made at higher quotations.

GRAINED UPPER.—Has had no special inquiry, nor is there any quantity of desirable stock in market.

BUFF AND PEBBLE.—Inferior of both descriptions are abundant, and prices weak, while strictly prime maintains quotations.

TANT AND ENAMELLED.—The demand has fallen off to some extent, but there is no abatement in prices, nor any accumulation of stock.

BLACK SKINS.—The market is poorly supplied, with very little choice offering.

STRIPS.—Are more abundant, with a less active demand.

SHEEP-SKINS.—Colored are in fair request, with a very light stock. Russells are not plenty, but are less inquired for.

HIDES.—The market has been very quiet, with no transactions of any consequence.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

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

Hall, Kay & Co.
Inchard, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morrison, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John, & Sons.
Simons, P. H.
Winn & Holland.

THE business is improving within the past day or two and country merchants buying more actively, the stocks being now large and well assorted.

PIG IRON.—Is lower, and some shipments to arrive have been pressed on the market. Few sales are being made, and quotations are nominal.

The demand for Scotch Bar iron is good, and prices are steady at \$2.50 to \$2.90 per cwt. for Glasgow brands; inferiors 10 to 20c lower. Stock ample, but not in excess of the wants of the trade.

BAND HOOP and SHEET IRON in good demand, and large orders are being filled for the oil region.

BOILER PLATE sells freely at \$3.50 per cwt. for the best brands.

TIN PLATES, which were scarce, have arrived freely, and lower prices are accepted. Canada Plates dull.

CUT NAILS scarce and in demand at \$4 to \$4.25 per keg. The mills are working to their capacity, and a better supply may soon be expected.

PRESSED SPIKES dull.

SHELF HARDWARE in fair demand. Stocks large and well assorted.

MONEY MARKET.

NEITHER the financial panic in England nor the recent Fenian excitement produced any marked effect upon our money market. There is an abundant supply of capital, and an easy condition of affairs. Sterling Exchange, with shipping documents, is readily negotiated and discounts obtained freely. Stocks have felt the effect of the financial embarrassment in England and the excitement here, caused by the Fenian raids, to some extent, and have rather been flat, but holders are not pressing the market, and no general reduction in price has been submitted to.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb
Davis, Clark, & Layton
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fountain, Jules
Gillies, Moffatt & Co.
Guthrie, J.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery Brothers & Co.
Kinross & Kinloch.
Loaming & Buchanan.
Maitland, R. D'Arcy & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
McNeill, Kinnear & Co.
Niven, William, & Co.

Noad, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Thomas & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Routh, Havilland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Joe., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Ugghart, Alex., & Co.
Watt, Geo.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Jay & Co.

THE Grocery trade has been very inactive the past week, and the transactions have been chiefly for the supply of home demand. The excitement which has prevailed being ended, and several country merchants in the market, the trade will no doubt be active the coming week. There is more inquiry for Teas. Raw sugars and molasses are very much neglected. No speculative demand. The two Refineries have been doing considerable in refined sugars, which now almost entirely take the place of raw. In assorted Groceries and Chemicals, nothing of importance has been done within the week. Manufactured tobacco has not moved, and grocery articles generally have only been taken at former prices in small lots to supply present wants.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

THE Bank of England returns, published in London on 25th ult. show a decrease of £466,019 in coin and bullion, following the decrease of £832,335, shown in the previous return. The withdrawals are reported to be almost wholly on Continental account, prompted by the feeling of distrust abroad. Still, with nearly twelve millions of specie and bullion in the bank, the idea of convertibility of the bank not being endangered is preposterous. The advances on private securities are not only maintained at the extraordinary amount lately reached, but show a fresh increase of £107,147. The Bank having gained slightly, however, in deposits, the reserve of notes has increased £100,035, the total being £53,865. With this reserve it has of course not been necessary for the bank directors actually to violate the act of 1844.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending May 24 shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Reserve.....	£3,355,877	Increase.....	£42,465
Public deposits ..	5,994,761	Increase ..	53,542
Other deposits.....	18,790,917	Increase ..	170,245
On the other side of the account:—			
Government securities	£10,837,056	No change.	
Other securities.....	31,050,406	Increase ..	£107,147
Notes unemployed.....	830,865	Increase ..	100,035

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,469,570, being a decrease of £651,425; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,857,786, showing a decrease of £466,019 when compared with the preceding statement.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£26,300,435
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,994,900
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	11,300,435
	£26,300,435

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,355,877
Public Deposits (including Ex- chequer, Savings Bank, Com- missioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,994,761
Other Deposits.....	18,790,917
Seven Days' and other Bills.....	651,143
	£43,275,673
Government Securities (includ- ing Dead Weight Annuity).....	£10,837,056
Other Securities.....	31,050,406
Notes	830,865
Gold and Silver Coin.....	537,351
	£43,275,673

The Bank of France return for the week ending May 24 shows the following results as compared with the previous account.—Increase. Current accounts, £9 1-10 millions; cash, 22 millions; treasury balance, 12 1/2 millions; commercial bills, 1 1/2 millions; advances, 1 1/2 millions. Decrease: Notes, 4 7-10 millions.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

DURING the past two or three weeks there has been a partial renewal of the Gold excitement in New York, which was so conspicuous during the last year of the rebellion. The Bulls and the Bears have been struggling after the old fashion, and fortunes have no doubt been made and lost within the short period of twenty days. Unfavorable advices obtained by the leading bankers and merchants of New York as to the state of the London commercial world, was the cause which gave gold its upward tendency some three weeks ago. The poet tells us that—

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"

and in the case of the financial crisis in England the New Yorkers felt a greater pressure than that of a "shadow," warning them that there were storms ahead. This pressure soon began to affect gold, and the upward movement set in. Mr. Van Dyck, who had been authorized by the Hon. Mr. McCulloch to make sales of gold for the Treasury Department in New York, when he considered it would be for the public interests to do so, made no move until gold had reached 130. No sales of gold had previously been made by the Government at less than 137 1/2, and as its value had fallen at one time to 12 1/2 of its own accord, Mr. Van Dyck informs the public in a letter, that he has determined to offer the Government gold when it has reached 130, having the medium between these two prices. This rate was speedily reached. The monetary stringency in England, even before the disastrous tidings which the Cuba brought, caused an active demand for gold to send abroad. The drawers of cotton bills, fearing that their drafts might be dishonoured—the importers of merchandize anxious to strengthen their credit in Europe—the bankers and commercial houses having connections abroad, anxious to aid their principals—all united in efforts to increase their remittances of specie. The Scotia and City of London took out large shipments, but before they arrived in England there came the intelligence of the crisis in London and Liverpool, exciting the gold market of New York to a degree to which it had been a stranger for many months. Gold speedily rose to 130. Mr. Van Dyck then began the Government sales of the precious metal, which, however, did not prevent its going up to nearly 146. In the letter already alluded to, this gentleman more than hints that, without the Treasury Department sales, gold must have gone up to 160, and possibly to 175, from which extreme rate panic and ruin must undoubtedly have followed. Every person acquainted with the principles of finance fully anticipated excitement bordering on panic, in New York, when the extent and force of the English crisis became known and felt, and it may be, as Mr. Van Dyck claims, that the sales of gold made by him served to stave off the long expected crisis in their financial affairs. Some censure has been bestowed

and it is said that it was threats made by a circle of wealthy Bulls which at last forced Mr. McCulloch to order a cessation of further sales. Of one thing we think there can be little doubt, judging the matter by ordinary law of supply and demand: if the Government had not placed its millions of gold on the market, the price must have gone considerably above 146. The disastrous effect which that might have produced in commercial circles, it requires no great wisdom to foresee. The quantity of gold shipped from New York during the last thirty days, has been unusually large. From \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 have been taken over to Europe by the mail packets each week. During the four months ending May 26, 1866, the shipments amount to no less than \$26,385,732! In 1864, another year in which gold was largely sent abroad, the shipments were \$22,281,600, and in the year 1863 \$25,683,672. It will therefore be seen that the returns for this year are larger during the first four months than those of any previous one. It is gratifying to know that gold reached its highest point in New York on Wednesday last. The Africa's news, with details of the effect of the heavy shipments of gold on the English money market, produced a better feeling, and the precious metal began once more to depreciate. The fall has been as rapid up to our time of writing as the advance—having gone down about 7 per cent in a few days—but it has not reached as low a point as before the unfavorable English news. It is very difficult under present circumstances, to speak of the future. The Bulls will have it that gold must soon again advance beyond present rates. If we are to believe the Bears, it will not be long until it is down to 130 again. With both these classes, we dare say—

"The wish is father to the thought."

All statements as to what gold will be worth one month hence, must be simply guesses—guesses which rest on a very sandy foundation. So many circumstances tend to affect its value, and so sensitive is the New York gold room to these influences, that mere speculations on the subject can be very little depended upon. We may give currency to the opinion, however, (which is very prevalent) that no great decrease in the rate of gold is probable until after the next harvest is reaped, and that it is likely to vary slightly above and below present rates for some time to come. Whether this idea is any better than the others we have referred to, remains to be seen.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1861.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Germain, J. B., Industry, C. E.	John Whyte, Montreal.	June 25
Nightingale, George, Brockville	H. C. Jones, Brockville	" 26
Fisher, John, Colton Township	Beatty & Chisholm, Toronto	" 28
Smith, John, Toronto	W. T. Mason, Toronto	" 28
Silverwood, Wm. Alex., M. Ross	S. C. Wood, Lindsay	" 25
Township		
Smith, Jno. H., Portland Township	Daniel Macarow, Kingston	" 23
Warkley, Hugh, West Flamborough	Hugh Innes, Dundas	" 16
W. G. Hiram, (deceased) the Estate of	D. A. Crozier, Green Sand	" 25

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Birmingham, James	Kingston	L. M. Ross
Dermer, Charles	Cap St. Ignace	Leandro Mchot.
de Vries, Nathan H.	Beauport	J. S. Ross
Godin, Joseph	Stanstead Plain	J. J. Terrill.
Hazary, Dants	Blyth	S. Pollock.
Kennedy, Charles E.	Beauport Township	J. M. Smith.
McVicar, Archd.	Beauport Township	S. Pollock.
Nelson, James C.	Nathau, C. W.	Richard Monck.
Wainwright, John	Oranburg	F. A. Macnechtan.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Cook, Jacob Ira	B. Belleville	Ct. Court House, Co. Hastings	July 21
Lamb, Thomas	Napanee	" " " " " " " "	Aug. 10
McVicar, Archd.	South Norwich	Ct. Court House, Co. Ontario	Aug. 11
Wright, John Wm.	Vienna, C. W.	" " " " " " " "	June 22

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 9th June, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

ARTICLES.	1865.	1866.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
Sugar	30,651	73,314	31,663	
Tees	8,210	30,058	20,848	
Wines	41,247	31,748		9,499
Woolens	9,197	33,830	24,633	
Cottons	7,570	24,633	17,063	
Silks	27	2,952	2,925	
Hardware	10,405	26,012	15,607	
Iron	7,029	22,252	15,223	
Other articles	204,465	231,450	49,985	
Total Imports	327,632	516,936	189,304	

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal	114	115
Ontario Bank	104	104
Bank of N. A.	101	101
City Bank	94	100
Commercial Bank	8	8 1/2
Bank of Upper Canada	23	23
Bank of the People	103	103
Hobson Bank	112	113
Bank of Toronto	103	103
Banko Jacques Cartier	103	103
Merchants Bank	110	110
Union Bank	101	101
Gore Bank	103	103
Eastern Townships Bank	91	91
Montreal Telegraph Co.	130	131
Richelieu Navigation Co.	123	123
City Passenger R. L. Co.	74	74
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.	97	8 1/2
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	87 1/2	101
" " " " " "	81	80
Montreal Corporation Bonds	91	90

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 14, 1866.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCERIES.					
Coffee.		Wine.			
Java, per lb.	0 23 to 0 25	Moet & Chandon Ch. 14 00 to 16 00		Vareish per gal.	2 75 to 4 50
Rio, " "	0 21 to 0 22	H. Moré's Champagne 14 00 to 15 15		Cosh Body Turpu	1 75 to 2 00
Java, " "	0 23 to 0 25	Burgundy Port, cal 0 80 to 1 25		Euroturo	1 25 to 1 50
Fish.					
Herrings, Labrador	6 00 to 7 00	Port Wine, " 1 50 to 4 00		Spirits Turpent.	1 10 to 1 25
Primas	8 00 to 6 50	Sherry, " 1 50 to 16 00		Benincine	0 45 to 0 55
Round	4 00 to 5 50	Araya Abricht Ch. 14 00 to 16 00		SOAP AND CANDLES.	
Mackerel, No. 3	0 11 to 0 12	Buinaut	11 00 to 16 00	Candles.	
Salmon	31 00 to 22 00	Claret	23 00 to 30 00	Tallow Moulds	0 00 to 0 13
Fruit Cod	3 50 to 6 50	French light wine	3 00 to 5 00	Wax Wicks	0 17 to 0 00
FRUIT.					
Raisins, Layers	2 25 to 2 50	HARDWARE.			
M. R.	2 15 to 2 35	Block Tin, per lb.	0 25 to 0 27	Montreal Common	0 02 to 0 03
Valencia, lb.	0 07 1/2 to 0 10	Copper-Pig	0 24 to 0 25	Thick Boots No. 1	0 30 to 1 75
Currants, per lb.	0 03 to 0 07	Sheet	32 1/2 to 0 35	Men's Ware.	
MOLASSES.					
Clayed, per gal.	0 24 to 0 5	Cut Nails.		Thick Boots No. 1	2 00 to 2 25
Muscovado, " "	Nominal.	Assort'd. Shingle	0 00 to 4 00	Kips	2 25 to 2 75
RICE.					
Arrecan, per 100 lbs.	3 70 to 3 90	Shingle alone, ditto	0 00 to 1 20	French calf	2 50 to 3 50
SHIT.					
Liverpool Course	0 75 to 0 60	Laths and body	0 00 to 4 40	Congress	2 50 to 3 75
Stored	1 00 to 1 10	Galvanized Iron.			
Spices.					
Cassia	0 35 to 0 40	Assorted sizes	0 08 to 0 10	Women's Ware.	
Clove	0 10 to 0 11	Sheet No. 21	0 09 to 0 09	Women's Bats	1 00 to 1 25
Nutmeg	0 25 to 0 25	26	0 10 to 0 10	Calf Balmorals	0 00 to 1 40
Ginger, Ground	0 12 to 0 30	28	0 10 to 0 10	Buff Congress	0 00 to 1 50
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 23	28	0 10 to 0 11	Calf Congress	1 40 to 1 50
Pepper, Black	0 10 to 0 11	Horse Nails.			
Pimento	0 07 to 0 08	Guat's or Griffin's		Men's Ware.	
Mustard	0 19 to 0 20	No. 7	0 21 to 0 00	Thick Boots No. 1	2 00 to 2 25
SUGARS.					
Porto Rico, per cwt.	9 50 to 9 75	No. 8	0 19 to 0 21	Kips	2 25 to 2 75
Cuba	9 50 to 9 50	No. 9	0 20 to 0 21	French calf	2 50 to 3 50
Canada Sugar Refinery	0 00 to 0 00	No. 10	0 19 to 0 20	Congress	2 50 to 3 75
Crushed X	0 00 to 0 00	W. or F.	0 18 to 0 19	Knee	3 50 to 4 00
" A	0 11 to 0 00	No. 11	0 18 to 0 20	Women's Ware.	
Dry Crushed	0 12 to 0 00	No. 12	0 18 to 0 19	Women's Bats	1 00 to 1 25
Ground	0 12 to 0 00	Fig—Gamberris.			
Extra Ground	0 13 to 0 00	No. 1	0 00 to 0 00	Women's Bats	1 00 to 1 25
Leaves	0 12 to 0 00	Other brands	1 26 to 2 00	Calf Balmorals	0 00 to 1 40
Syrup, Golden	0 50 to 0 00	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs	0 00 to 3 00	Buff Congress	0 00 to 1 50
Standard	0 46 to 0 00	Refined	3 30 to 3 50	Calf Congress	1 40 to 1 50
TEAS.					
Trankay and Hyson		Sweden	4 50 to 5 50	Youths' Ware.	
Trankay	0 40 to 0 50	Hoops—Coopers	3 50 to 3 60	Thick Boots, No. 1	0 00 to 1 40
Medium to fine	0 33 to 0 40	Band	3 50 to 3 60	PRODUCE.	
Common to good	0 30 to 0 60	Boiler Plates	4 50 to 5 00	Wheat, per 100 lbs.	
Japan uncolored	0 50 to 0 60	Canada Plates	4 50 to 5 00	Pots, lat. sort	5 45 to 6 50
Common to good	0 65 to 0 75	" Budd	0 00 to 0 00	" Inferior	5 25 to 6 50
Colored	0 71 to 0 80	Leaf	5 00 to 0 00	Pearls	8 10 to 8 30
Common to good	0 70 to 0 80	Pony	0 00 to 5 00	Butter, per lb.	
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 80	Iron Wire.			
Congrat and Souchy		No. 6, per bundle	2 70 to 2 80	Cholera	0 18 to 0 19
Ordinary and		" 9	3 20 to 3 50	" Inferior	0 16 to 0 17
dusty kind	0 33 to 0 37	" 16	4 10 to 4 30	Cheese, per lb.	0 12 to 0 15 1/2
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 58	Leads.			
Finest to choice	0 75 to 0 90	Bar, per lb	0 07 to 0 06	Curacao Grains,	
Oolong		Sheet	0 08 to 0 07 1/2	from Farm.	
Inferior	0 31 to 0 38	Shot	0 07 to 0 05	Barley, per 60 lbs.	0 50 to 0 55
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60	Tubing	0 08 to 0 05	Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 31 to 0 30
Young Hyson		Powder.			
Common to fair	0 40 to 0 60	Blowing, per keg	3 50 to 4 00	Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 75 to 0 77 1/2
Medium to good	0 70 to 0 80	4 50 to 6 00		Flour, per brl.	
Fine to finest	0 85 to 0 95	Pressed Spices.			
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 00	Regular sizes, 112 lbs	4 00 to 4 50	Superior Extra	5 75 to 6 00
Gunpowder		Extra	4 50 to 5 00	Extra	8 25 to 8 50
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	Railway	4 00 to 0 60	Fancy	7 50 to 7 75
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90	Fin Plates.			
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10	Charcoal 10	10 50 to 11 00	Southern	6 50 to 6 75
Imperial		12	12 25 to 12 00	Western Superior	6 50 to 6 50
Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	DX	9 50 to 10 00	Southern No. 2	6 10 to 6 30
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	IX	11 50 to 12 00	Fine	5 25 to 5 50
Hyson		IX Turno	8 25 to 8 50	Shillings	4 25 to 4 50
Fair to good	0 60 to 0 70	IX	9 25 to 9 50	Pollards	3 75 to 4 00
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	IX Coke	8 50 to 9 00	Best Flour, 40 & 50	3 50 to 3 60
TOBACCO.					
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	DRUGS.			
United States Leaf	0 06 to 0 10	Alum	3 00 to 3 50	Lard, per lb.	0 14 to 0 14 1/2
Honeydew, 10's	0 26 to 0 30	Acid, Sulphuric	0 4 to 0 5	Ointment, per barrel,	
" 4's	0 28 to 0 35	" Tartaric	0 55 to 0 60	200 lbs.	4 60 to 4 80
Bright, 3 lbs	0 40 to 0 60	Urea Vitriol	0 12 to 0 14	Mess.	
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85	Camphor	0 70 to 0 75	Thin Mess	21 00 to 21 50
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.					
Ale.					
English	2 50 to 2 60	Carb. Ammon	0 17 to 0 20	Prime Mess	22 50 to 23 00
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60	Cochineal	1 05 to 1 10	Prime	19 50 to 20 00
Brandy.					
Jennosay's, per gal.	2 10 to 2 30	Crumb Tartar	0 30 to 0 32	Cargo	16 50 to 17 00
Martell's	2 10 to 2 30	Chloride Lime	0 00 to 5 50	Tallow, per lb.	0 09 to 0 10
Robin & Co's	2 05 to 2 2	Gum Arabic		Wheat, per 60 lbs.	
Fine, 4 bottles & Co.	2 05 to 2 2	" sorte com	0 30 to 0 40	U. C. Spring	1 45 to 1 50
O'Neil, Dwyer & Co's	2 00 to 2 20	" " good	0 45 to 0 55	" White Winter	0 00 to 0 0
J. D. H. Mounr's, gl.	2 00 to 2 20	Liquorice, Calabris	0 25 to 0 30	LEATHER.	
Geo Sayer & Co	1 50 to 3 10	" Retinal	0 35 to 0 00	Hem. B. A. Sole No. 1	0 22 1/2 to 0 22
Other brands, p. gal.	1 50 to 1 7	atgalls	0 55 to 0 60	" " " " " "	0 18 to 0 18
Brandy in cases, doz.	8 00 to 9 50	Opium	5 50 to 6 00	" " " " " "	0 17 to 0 18
GIN.					
Holland's, per gal.	0 00 to 0 95	Almonds	0 40 to 0 50	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
" green case	2 85 to 3 00	" Cloves	1 10 to 1 20	" " " " " "	0 21 to 0 21
" red case	5 40 to 5 50	" Lemon	3 50 to 4 25	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Porter.					
London	2 25 to 2 50	Peppermint	6 00 to 6 50	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Dublin	2 30 to 2 50	" Hotchkiss	4 50 to 5 00	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Montreal	0 00 to 1 50	" Olive, per gal.	1 40 to 1 50	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Rum.					
Jamaica, 160 P.	1 70 to 1 80	" Salad	1 90 to 2	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Demerara	1 30 to 1 50	Castor	1 50 to 1 60	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Cuba	1 10 to 1 15	Huallwils Keopt.	3 50 to 4 00	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Whiskey.					
Scotch, per gal.	1 30 to 1 10	Soap, Castile	0 15 to 0 20	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
Irish	1 45 to 1 60	White	0 15 to 0 20	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Carbonate	7 00 to 7 50	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Castile p. lb.	0 30 to 0 07 1/2	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Wax, Yellow	0 27 to 0 30	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" White	0 95 to 1 00	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		OILS, PAINTS.			
		Jil, per gallon	1 00 to 1 02 1/2	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Bolled Linseed	0 92 1/2 to 0 97 1/2	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Raw	1 10 to 1 15	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		Winter Bleached	0 80 to 0 85	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	0 75 to 0 80	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	0 82 1/2 to 0 87 1/2	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	0 85 to 0 90	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	0 90 to 0 95	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	1 00 to 1 05	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	1 10 to 1 15	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	1 20 to 1 25	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	1 30 to 1 35	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22
		" " " "	1 40 to 1 45	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 22

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 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
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 The Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence running on the opening of navigation, between PORT STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on the Welland Canal.
 This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the command of that well-known and efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
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 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port Stanley;
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 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.
 Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.

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ACCUMULATED FUND 1865.....£3,651,683 "
 Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1310.
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 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.
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 To the young man just setting forth into the business world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is a sure means of rapid promotion.
 To the man in business, or to the one about commencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispensably necessary to a successful business career.
 The actual Business Department is furnished with a Bar, conducted on the same principles as our favourite Banking houses, where the Students make their deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Discount, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts, &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Establishment, where the first purchases of 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.
JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 237 Commissioners streets.
 46-14

D. A. ANSELL,
IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every description, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware, Fan-y Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glassware, from our own manufactories. The goods can be shipped direct from the manufactories in Germany, France, and England, to any part of the United States, Office and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Francis Xavier Street. A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, London, England, Bremen, Paris and Han Yung.
 N B—No orders taken except from Wholesale Houses.
 11-3m

Messrs. HOVENDEN & SONS,
OF 93 AND 95 CITY ROAD, AND
 Poland Street, London, England, having appointed the undersigned sole agent for the British North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders from these places except through him.
 11-3m **DAVID A. ANSELL.**

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
 Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
THOMAS BRAJWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.
AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-1y

J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,
THE largest and cheapest French Book
 Store.
 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.
 11-3m

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul street 266, 268,
 Commissioners Street 210, 212, 217.
 10-1y.

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

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 166 McGill street,
 Montreal. 6-1y

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
 into the the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 180 St. Paul street. 6-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
 A STANDARD MANURE
 For all field and garden crops. For sale by country merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.
E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
 Montreal. 13-3mos.

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

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

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

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

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, C. W.,
 Incorporated 1845.
THE EASTER TERM of the above School will commence on the 20th of January, 1865. 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. 50-22.

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

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

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
 —The Subscribers, having received extensive orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are prepared to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity of choice well fed HOGS.
THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
 12-3 mos. 486 & 488 St. Paul street.

OGILVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 231 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.
 2-1y

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.

NO. 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent
 money, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities
 of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of
 Canada and the United States.
 1-6m

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

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)

SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) 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. 51-1y

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.

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

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

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY
 description of goods exported to the Colony on
 the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also
 prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-
 duce consigned to them for sale, through their friends
 and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
 of Montreal.
 The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had
 their best attention. 49-1y.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
 References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Summer, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
 IMPORTERS of BRITISH and FOREIGN,
 FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
 70, 71, 72, and 78 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,
 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.
 49-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
 18 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
 No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour,
 Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
 Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
 Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
 FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
 BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.

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

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

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

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

Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 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.
 1-1y CAMERON & BOSS.

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-
 tionally forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Absalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 1y.

JAMES M. LAWTON,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.
 HAVANA, CUBA.

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

The Trade Review, printed and published for the
 Proprietors every Friday, by M. LOWMOORE & Co.,
 Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street Mon-
 treal.