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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

No. 43.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 361 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 235 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORT-
ERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
Merchants. 33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
1-ly 62, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed De-
Prints, Laines,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Dress Goods, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,
&c. 1-ly

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 525 & 528 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 Fall
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. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
millan," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
449 hhds } Choice Retailing Molasses.
110 tierces }
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
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
1-ly the trade.
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

C. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS,
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.
40-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

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 Canaling sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders. 1
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
60-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
 Nos. 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. **W. O. BUCHANAN**
 Liberal advances made on Consignments.
 July 23. 23-3m

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
 MONTREAL. 1-3

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
 No. 63 St Peter Street.
 Montreal, Sept. 15, 1865. 9-ly

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
HAVE in Store and for Sale at low rates
SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hds, tierces, and barrels.
MOLASSES Choice Bright, in puns
RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.
BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."
KIRS—Prime African.

AND TO ARRIVE
 Brls } Prime Causo Herrings of the celebrated
 116-Br. } McCutcheon brand.
 Qtls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.
 Oct. 15, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
 Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dewille's
 Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 45 St. Peter st., Montreal
 2-ly

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
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 THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly
JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
ALEXANDER JAMES. **JAMES G. FOSTER.**
 July 13, 1865. 6m-23

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1838.

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

Our Burglar Proof Specie Boxes made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel so highly tempered and placed as to be 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 \$2, \$4 & \$6, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.
GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their **FALL**
STOCK of
LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,
FURS, SKINS, &c.
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the **NEW AND LEADING STYLES,** among which will be found a large variety of Men's and Boys' **STEEL BRIM RESORIE HATS,** which are becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.
GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

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

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

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Bonding Street

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 23-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 (Late Gilmour, White & Co.)
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
 The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.
 Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Leduc & Co., Managers, and General Agents Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly
ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 238 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 98 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and General Agents,
 45 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

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

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

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

JORDON & BREWER,
Wholesale and Retailers in
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,
General Agents and Commission Merchants,
174 PRINCESS STREET,
Five Doors West of Bagot Street,
28-ly KINGSTON, C W

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER
Office: 516 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques-Cartier
Street, near St Mary Street Also, Office of Christie
& Solis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c. &c.,
HARD 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
STREET,
MONTREAL.
Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,
Suits, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
such they offer at lowest prices 33-ly

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
Specials in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
Cognac: F. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c. 1-ly

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

JAMES LORIMER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
financing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

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

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

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
sorted, and being in great part bought before the
recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
customers every advantage.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
Is prepared to execute orders for
Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
Portable and Stationary ENGINES
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
Hoisting MACHINES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
—ALSO,—
Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
Which will be sold low. 23-ly

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

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

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

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

On opening of navigation, the following first class
Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
Freight and Passengers, viz:—
HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY....." PATTERSON.
AMERICA....." MOORE.
WHITBY....." LESLIE.
MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.
As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
chants can depend on having their freight delivered
with despatch.
Rates as low as by any other line.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
JOHN PROCTOR, or
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
409 St. Paul Street, and 51, 53, and 94 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
403 Commissioners Street — 482 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
27-6m

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

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bro., Montreal.
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & CO., Montreal.
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Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
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Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
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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.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE —
BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
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In Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

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DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
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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 insured.

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.
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FALL CIRCULAR,

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

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

CAVEHILL'S BUILDINGS,
59 St. Peter St., Montreal.
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$600,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

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SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866.

1-ly

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.

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

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

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

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

We are, respectfully yours,

TAYLOR BROS.,

18 St. Sacramento Street.

N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities. T. B.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the amalgamation with this Review of the *Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* recently established here,—which our publishers have purchased from the insolvent estate of its founders. We shall hereafter bestow still more attention than in the past on the markets of the Sister Colonies, now so fast rising into importance, and fully justify the new title of *Intercolonial Journal* to be thus added to that now borne by the Review. Our advertising supporters will also have the benefit of the circulation obtained by the *Journal* added to the very large circulation enjoyed by *The Trade Review*.

British American Association.

Elsewhere we publish a report of the speeches delivered at the Banquet given by this Association to the Commissioners for Confederation, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, condensed from the report of the *Canadian News*, for which we have not space in our columns.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ended 31st October, 1866:

Revenue: Customs.....	\$ 637,422 11
Excise.....	102,634 07
Bill Stamp Duty.....	9,759 99
Crown Lauds Department.....	130,274 43
Post Office.....	56,307 81
Miscellaneous.....	234,123 95
Total.....	\$1,171,072 36
Expenditure.....	\$ 902,228 61

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

IT is now a considerable period since the war between the Northern and Southern States ceased; but during that time the latter have made very little progress towards obtaining their former prosperity. Indeed few except those who were in the South, or followed the armies of Grant and Sherman, have any idea of the desolation which the war produced there. With railroads destroyed, bridges burnt, roads obstructed, fences carried off, cities ruined, and the people impoverished, many years must elapse before the Southern States are again what they were before the demon of civil war broke loose. It is not to be supposed, however, that no improvement is taking place. Northern speculators, who went Southwards, have not met a cordial reception,

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Montreal, June 1, 1866. 1-ly

and are regarded with suspicion. They have, consequently, not been able to do much good either for themselves or the country. But a large number of the cotton plantations are now being worked by Southerners, whilst others are being rapidly got in order. This season's crop has turned out quite considerable. Accounts differ somewhat as to its extent, but, according to statistics published at Washington, it will reach 1,835,485 bales of 400 lbs. each. This is far short of the average yield before the war, which was 5,000,000 bales. In 1860, however, the price was only 11c.; now it averages about 34c. at which rate their cotton yield for this season would amount to no less than \$253,296,930. During the rebellion, the live stock in the different States of the South decreased greatly, but probably not so much as might be expected, when the demands of both Federal and Confederate Quartermasters had to be complied with. They have, at any rate, a pretty good supply yet on hand, as the following official table testifies:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN THE SOUTHERN STATES IN 1866.

States.	Horses & Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Alabama.....	149,602	409,934	307,229	909,127
Arkansas.....	118,363	232,797	93,226	316,340
Florida.....	14,403	256,119	6,031	108,696
Georgia.....	132,565	583,411	394,463	1,425,281
Louisiana.....	87,981	227,059	90,626	272,845
Mississippi.....	130,127	401,449	282,105	812,867
N. Carolina.....	133,352	436,476	399,126	1,261,753
S. Carolina.....	84,236	315,201	270,880	482,879
Tennessee.....	96,376	382,365	510,889	1,079,767
Texas.....	353,295	3,111,475	904,035	1,193,233
Virginia.....	201,257	543,122	761,586	959,951
Total.....	1,761,564	6,959,408	4,009,736	8,822,239

In considering these statistics, it must not be overlooked that these States embrace a very large tract of territory, and that although these figures are large, they do not show an abundance of Live Stock. They disprove the assertion, however, which was frequently made towards the close of hostilities, that the Southerners were beginning to starve for want of food. There may have been cases of suffering from this cause, but if the above statement of their Cattle, Sheep and Pigs can be relied upon, it is quite evident that it was not want of food which caused the South to yield. During the War, the Sugar estates suffered severely—the canes not being properly attended to, rapidly deteriorated. In several of the States there are already more acres of Sugar Cane under cultivation than before hostilities began, but in Louisiana and other States there has been a large decrease.

The uncertainty which hangs over the Southern States, in consequence of the opposition of the Republican Party to re-admit them into the Union, except upon unpalatable conditions, has doubtless contributed to render their advancement slow. It cannot be long, however, until that vexed question is disposed of—if disposed of it is to be at all; after that, we may reasonably expect the South to make rapid strides towards its former prosperity. The change from a Slave to a Free labour system, may come awkward for a while, but that will soon disappear, and we see no reason why the South should not ultimately attain to a position of wealth and prosperity unknown during the Slave Powers' palmy days.

TRADE RELATIONS.

THERE never was a period in the history of this Province when the loss of commercial reciprocity with the United States could have been less felt than at the time of its abrogation, and on that account many persons appear to have recently formed too low an estimate of the value of the treaty. The Reciprocity Treaty has been of very great commercial value to Canada and the United States. The chief industrial pursuits of the Northern States lie in the manufacturing and ship-building business, and other artisan trades, and not in agriculture; consequently they require a large amount of timber, lumber, bread-stuff and provisions. These comprise the principal productions of Canada for export, and consequently the people of the Northern States and of Canada have a mutual interest in the existence of free commercial regulations between them. In the supply of the articles those States need Canada has an advantage of about one thousand miles of land and water carriage over the Western States. So long as the Northern States continued the customers of Canada for their breadstuffs and provisions, whilst the treaty existed, they were measurably left in possession of the trade in those articles with the Maritime Provinces, and that valuable trade was annually increasing, by which they reaped a greater advantage than that which existed for Canada in her intercourse with them.

These trade relations were beneficial to the people of the Northern States in another view. The low price of timber and lumber admitted free from Canada gave great support to the supremacy of the mechanic arts amongst them. Mechanics could afford to deliver wooden dwellings, framed and ready to be put up in the Western and Southern States at a price which defied Western competition. Whilst the mechanics had a free Canadian supply, they were not left to the mercy of a few timber speculators in Maine. The industrial pursuits flourished amongst them, and capitalists could afford to erect new dwellings for rent, removing the old ones, and beautifying the cities and villages. The circumstances are changed. Had they remained as they were before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, more buildings would have been erected and fewer of their mechanics would have emigrated to the West; and they would have saved a large amount the past eighteen months on the price of the breadstuffs, provisions, cattle and lumber, which they have been necessitated to supply themselves with from Canada, paying the duties imposed by their own Government.

This is one view of the results arising from the loss of commercial reciprocity. We know there is another side to be looked at, in which Canada is concerned in the future. The withdrawal of so large a number of men from agricultural pursuits in the Western States during the late war, and the great waste and consumption of cattle and stock of all kinds, have shown their effects in the high prices which have ruled in those States for provisions, breadstuffs and meats, the past three years; and have given to Canada advantages in the supplying of these articles to the Northern States, of an exceptional character. On this account we are likely to overlook the real benefits to the Province derived in our commercial intercourse under the conditions of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Northern States have been obliged to continue to supply themselves with lumber, breadstuffs, provisions and cattle, since the abrogation of the treaty to a greater extent than ever before, the Western States being unable to furnish them. This condition will, however, not exist after a few years, when the Western States will have renewed their former productiveness. It, therefore, becomes absolutely necessary that this Province seek in time other outlets for her trade. To speak about it is not sufficient. It requires the establishment of actual commercial facilities for trade. We heard a good deal last winter of the establishment of a line of steamers between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces, which were to have been put on by a company having its chief promoters at Quebec; but with the exception of the boats put in the trade by Messrs. Chalfoy Bros., there was nothing done. The Province is, however, greatly indebted to Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway for the promptness, public spirit and energy, with which he has acted at the establishment of a line of steamers between Portland and St. John, which, for some time, have been running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, affording great business facilities between Canada and New Brunswick. But as the goods in transitu in this intercourse pass over the territory of the United States,

the trade is subject to interruption at any time by legislative enactment at Washington. Next year the supplies of breadstuffs and provisions in the Western States will increase, and lessen the prospects of a market for Canadian products in the Northern States, and leave her more dependent upon the trade of the Maritime Provinces and foreign markets. Not more on an average than one year in seven can the agriculturist or the shipper of agricultural products of Canada, find a remunerative market in Europe. England is the only country which presents a market, and our products have to meet in competition there the products of Russia, the Black Sea, Egypt, the Danube, France, Germany, and the Baltic Ports. A favorable season for crops in Europe, and there are few seasons not favorable to some of the countries named, reduces the price in the English markets of such products as Canada has to export, lower than they can be produced after deducting expenses.

Under such circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that every effort should be made in this Province to secure the custom of the Lower Provinces for her products, and to establish a permanent trade with them. This cannot be done without adequate commercial facilities in the way of transportation, and that does certainly not exist at present.

The large demand upon Canada from the Northern States for flour, breadstuffs, provisions and cattle, and, in fact, all the products Canada had to dispose of the past twelve months, increased the price of those articles to extreme figures; under these circumstances and from the want of proper transportation facilities, last spring was an unfavorable time to largely increase the trade with the Lower Provinces. But with more adequate intercolonial communication, and lower prices for Canadian products, a mutually beneficial increase of trade must result.

All this must be known to the merchants and people of this Province, but so long as it is only talked about, the advantages alluded to will be lost, and the opportunity for successful competition with the Western States for the trade of those Provinces, whilst their surplus productiveness is small, and the superabundance of currency maintains high prices, will also pass away without being improved.

The next important matter to be considered is the establishment of adequate postal communication with the West Indies. This subject has been so often before the public, it seems unnecessary again to call attention to it; yet it is by calling frequent attention to the wants of the Province that the public mind becomes alive to their necessity. A change in the tariff on sugar and the products of the West Indies from specific to *ad valorem* rates, is another very essential subject to be kept before public attention.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

(PER AUSTRALASIAN.)

THERE is again more animation in trade this week, and a more hopeful feeling continues to prevail. The returns of the Bank of England are of a neutral character, and show the usual changes consequent upon the payment of the dividend. The Bank of France returns are again unfavourable, and the bullion has experienced a heavy decrease, consequent upon the demand to pay for the large purchases of grain made by the French merchants and millers. In the rates ruling here for money there is no change, and the funds are also without material alteration. The cotton markets, which were very active early in the week, close dull and without drooping prices. The corn markets, on the other hand, are very brisk and, with an active demand, prices are higher.

Other anticipations of the course of the money market have been fully borne out by events, and for the first time after a great panic, the reaction has not resulted in very low rates of discount. As I have already explained, the crisis was not nearly so much a mercantile one as it was a financial one, and the trade of the country escaped comparatively unharmed. Indeed, the probabilities still are that this year the imports and exports will both be larger than in any former year.

The affairs of the two largest companies which failed during the panic, viz., Overend, Gurney & Co., and the Agra and Masterman Bank, have both been before the public this week, but with very different results. In the case of Overend, the Vice-Chancellor has made

a peremptory order for the payment of the first call of £10 per share on 160,000 shares. The large sum which this call will realize will enable the liquidators to declare a dividend without any undue pressure upon the debtors of Overend, with many of whom a little time may make a very great difference in what they can pay. It is feared, however, that a further call upon the shareholders will yet be required. An action will also be brought against the partners in the the old firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., who obtained from the new company, a few months before the smash up, the sum of £500,000 for the good-will of a business which was thoroughly insolvent.

The Agra and Masterman Bank fortunately occupies a much better position. A new bank is in course of formation to secure the India connexion of the old concern. It would seem that this was a very valuable one, and the new bank will not merely secure a good business, but it will greatly improve the assets of the old bank by taking on many accounts which, in the prostration of credit in India, were not taken on by the other banks, and which, although perfectly good ultimately, could not be wound up summarily without a heavy loss.

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

	Amount	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits.....	£3,233,000		2,873,000
Private deposits.....	18,779,000	1,324,000	
Government Securities.....	12,291,000		128,000
Other Securities.....	21,245,000		964,000
Notes in circulation.....	24,057,000	113,000	
Bullion.....	16,123,000		234,000
Reserve.....	7,047,000		447,000

The following are the Bank of France returns:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	665,000	
The Current Accounts.....		400,000
The Commercial Bills.....	11,666,000	
The Cash.....		15,760,000
The Notes.....	3,500,000	

CORROX.—There has been rather a reaction in the cotton trade during the past few days, and prices are now dull and uncertain. In Liverpool the transactions for the week have amounted to 103,500 bales, of which the trade has taken 46,300. The stock is now estimated at 647,000 bales.

In Manchester the trade has not followed Liverpool in the late upward movement and the tone of the market is very unsteady.

CORN.—Prices of grain have advanced considerably during the past week, and a large business has been done. Holders are very firm, and look for much higher prices. All the markets are advanced, and there is a brisk demand for everything, both off coast and from stands, a good share of which is for the Continent.

Foreign wheat in good demand, and held for ten shillings per ton advance on last week's prices, which purchasers hesitate to follow. Indian corn in good speculative demand at 5s per ton higher rates. Flour has also followed other articles, and holders are very firm. Country millers raised their price 1d per ton during the week, at which sales have been good, as a further advance is expected.

The weather in the early part of the week was fine and dry, and very favorable for out-door labor, which was eagerly taken advantage of by farmers to secure their crops. The last two or three days have not been so favorable.

October 20, 1866.

(PER JAVA.)

DURING the past week trade has continued steady, and moderately active. The discount market is rather easier, and good bills are taken under the bank minimum rate. The return of the Bank of England for the week is favourable, and it seems not unlikely that the bank rate will be reduced at an early day. The Bank of France returns are again unfavourable, but less so than for some weeks past. The prices of public securities (except the funds) continue very low. The cotton market is much quieter during the past week, and the manufacturers are arranging to go on short time. The grain markets continue to advance, chiefly, it would seem, in sympathy with the continental markets.

The Board of Trade returns show that the exports for the nine first months of this year are £142,000,000, against £120,000,000 last year.

The news has been received here to-day of the great fires in Quebec and Ottawa. No particulars are given, but it is feared that it will prove to be the work of Fontenay incendiarus. Should this be the case, no words would be strong enough to describe the con-

duet of the men who could be guilty of such atrocity, and who, without the slightest hope of benefitting in the least degree their own cause, could destroy the property, and probably the lives of perfectly unoffending persons. For such crimes, no punishment could be too severe, and it is to be hoped that the guilty persons will be brought to speedy justice.

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

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits.....	£ 3,213,291	£.....	£174,400
Private deposits.....	18,764,000	.....	15,000
Government securities	12,191,000	.....	100,000
Other securities.....	20,553,000	.....	692,000
Notes in circulation...	23,718,000	.....	869,000
Bullion.....	16,377,000	244,000	.....
Reserve.....	7,660,000	618,000	.....

It will be seen that there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of "other securities," and this has led to a considerable strengthening of the bank reserve, which now stands at £7,660,000.

The following are the Bank of France returns:

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	24,500,000	.....
The Current Accounts.....	.....	4,400,000
The Commercial Bills.....	11,200,000	.....
The Cash.....	.....	7,666,000
The Notes.....	.....	16,666,000

The changes are of less importance than for some weeks, and the cash shows only a decline of 7,666,000 francs, against 25,760,000 francs last week, and 22,333,000 francs the week previous.

The transactions in cotton this week in Liverpool have been on a comparatively small scale. The sales amount to 69,000 bales, of which the trade has taken 35,000. The estimated stocks now 703,000 bales. The Manchester market continues very dull, and as manufacturers are quite unable to obtain an advance proportionate to the recent advance in the price of the raw material, it is understood that they will, in many instances, go on half time immediately.

The corn markets continue to advance, and it is possible that prices may even yet go higher. Many people, however, think that a sharp reaction is not improbable. Nearly everything now will depend upon the outturn of the American crop, as the supply both here and on the Continent is short. Foreign wheat is in good demand at rather better prices. A large business has been done in flour at last week's advance. The rise of 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton in Indian corn has somewhat checked sales.

In the share markets there has been very little to report. The feeling in the last day or two is, perhaps, a little better, but prices continue low. American securities are unchanged.

Oct. 27, 1866.

deals is low, and in few hands, which will, in some measure, account for the falling off.

Exports of lumber from the port of St. John for the month of October, 1866, as compared with the corresponding month of 1865:—

Articles.	Oct., 1866.	Oct., 1865.	In'ce, 66.	Dec'rs, 66.
Deals & deal ends sup. ft.	8,511,424	15,928,921	.....	7,417,397
Boards, scil'g., & planks, sup. ft.	5,123,999	7,746,085	.....	2,622,096
Pine timber, tons.	1,143	561	.....	582
Birch, tons.....	863	302	.....	61
Pickets.....	424,000	780,000	.....	365,000
Sningles.....	100,000	479,000	.....	379,000
Laths.....	2,815,000	1,357,000	.....	1,453,000
Shooks.....	40,286	67,518	.....	27,222
Sleepers.....	2,302	.....	.....	2,302

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there is a falling off for the month in the items of deals and boards, of about 10,000,000 superficial feet, but as in the two preceding months of August and September, there was an increase over the corresponding months of last year, amounting to about 13,000,000 superficial feet, the deficiency is more than made up. In the item of laths there appears to be a remarkable increase, the figures for the past three months being 13,088,000, against 6,903,000 in the same period of 1865, shewing an increase for the quarter of 6,185,000, or nearly double.

The miscellaneous exports for the month are as follows:—

251 quintals pollock, 586 do cod, 1,492 bbls alewives, 193 do pickled fish, 5,468 boxes smoked herrings, 125 do lobsters, 19 do salmon, 1 1/2 pkgs butter, 93 bbls cranberries, 33 do eggs, 139 casks vinegar, 4,070 bars iron, 104 tons pig iron, 282 bbls manganese, 55 boxes anti-mony, 50 tons limestone, 420 casks lime, 20 bbls ground plaster, 32 tons grindstones, 80 kegs nails, 75 boxes sewing machines, 14,025 bedstead slats, 350 spruce poles, 13 crates sheepskins.

FRIGHTS.—The arrival here of so many Quebec bound vessels, through meeting severe weather in the Atlantic, has brought about increased competition in the freight market; this, together with the limited supply of deals, has caused a decline, and charters could now be effected a shade lower than previous quotations:—

Timber—To Liverpool, 20s. to 21s. per load.	
Deals —To	62s. 6d. to 63s. 9d per standard
"—To Hull	65s. "
Boards—To Boston.....	\$4.25 to \$4.50 per m.
"—To Providence.....	5.50 "
"—To New York.....	6.00 "
"—To Cuba.....	8.00 to 8.50 "
Sterling Exchange is scarce. We quote:	
60 days' bills on London.....	9 1/2 to 10 prem.
Gold drafts on New York, 3 days.....	1 1/4 to 00 "
Montreal.....	1 1/4 to 00 "
Halifax.....	2 1/4 to 00 disc.

FLOUR.—The quantity of flour brought into this market during the week has been very large, and notwithstanding the advance in the Canadian markets prices here (under the influence of the large importations) remain unchanged. The market, however, is firm, and as there is now little or no margin left for importers, an upward movement may shortly be expected. Strong Superfine, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Superfine, \$8.00; Super No. 2, \$6.50. Corn Meal, \$4.00

Return of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of St. John, for the week ending Nov. 2nd, 1866:

Flour.....	3,858 bbls
Rye Flour.....	50 "
Corn Meal.....	1,355 "
.....	5,263
Previous week.....	3,858
Increase.....	1,605 bbls

The importations of breadstuffs for the five weeks ending Nov. 2nd, are as follows:

Wheat Flour.....	15,978 bbls
Rye do.....	220 "
Corn Meal.....	2,409 "
To al.....	18,607 "

The recent gales on the Coast of Nova Scotia, &c., have been very destructive both to life and property. At Pugwash great damage has been done. The tide rose higher than was ever before known, some of the wharves were washed completely away, and large quantities of deals and other property destroyed.

At Barrington, N.S., four vessels valued at \$23,000 were entirely lost, and, melancholy to relate, with them were lost thirty-eight lives,—twenty-eight widows and sixty-five orphans have been left by this sad occurrence, and the whole of the small community thrown into distress and mourning.

Further South the storm appears to have been equally destructive. At Nassau 617 houses and five churches were destroyed, and a still greater number damaged. In the out-islands the damage seems to have been equally great, and some villages were totally destroyed. The damage to shipping shows two steamers, 12 schooners, 23 sloops and boats totally lost, and 139 vessels more or less injured. As far as known only two lives were lost at Nassau, but at the out-islands the loss has been more serious.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 7, 1866.

BUSINESS generally good. Arrivals of flour moderate. Stock large. Prices unchanged; strong Super \$8.25 to \$8.50. Butter declining. Pork firm. Shipping Arrivals since 8rd inst:—A. J. Smith, from Boston; New Brunswick, ditto; Jennie Clark Providence; Bay Queen, Bangor; Alwidge, Portland; H. M. ship Jason, with troops. Departures:—New England, for Boston; Abby P. Fenno, do; Martha, do; Ada, Newport; Troubadour, Aux Cayes; Albatross, Cardenas; Gipsey, do; Kate Carlton, do; Rambler, Havana; Credon, Abeystwith; Volga, Quincy Point.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2, 1866.

NOTHING to note of much consequence. Business of all descriptions seems to be quite lively. The Croys have turned out much better than at first anticipated; large quantities of Produce are daily arriving from Prince Edward Island and the Western ports of this Province. There has been considerable activity lately in Shipping business, and large quantities of West India produce have been exported to ports in the United States and Canada. The steamer "Merritt" takes a large Cargo for Montreal. Money matters are daily growing easier, and we look forward for a good Fall Trade. Considerable sympathy is evinced here for the sufferers by the Quebec Fire, and the Collectors are doing well.

ST. JOHN'S TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., Oct. 30, 1866.

IN consequence of a very short catch of Cod Fish the past season, not exceeding half the average per hand (on the shores of Newfoundland) of the past ten years, prices have ruled high in this market, and may now be quoted at

Large and Middling Merchantable, per qtl 28s edcy.	.....
Small, do.....	27s 6d
Prime Large, Madeira.....	26s 6d
Ordinary do.....	26s od
Small do.....	24s od
West India.....	19s to 19s 6d
Labrador, Talqual.....	20s to 21s od
Salmon, No. 1.....	per tierce 160s to 160s
Herring, Labrador.....	per barrel 16s to 18s od
Cod Oil.....	per Imperial tun £51 10s
Refined Cod Liver Oil.....	per Imperial gal 8s
£120 Currency to £100 Sterling, Specie.	.....
Bank Drafts on London at 60-days' sight, 21 per cent pr. mium.	.....

BANQUET TO THE COMMISSIONERS FROM NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

ON Thursday, the 11th ult., the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were entertained by the Council of the British North American Association at a sumptuous banquet which took place at the "Aldion," Aldersgate Street, London.

After dinner, and after the usual toasts to the Royal Family, the Chairman, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M. P., proposed "the Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers."

Colonel NORTH, responding for the Army, said that his brother had held command in the British North American Provinces for five years, and had frequently testified during that time the admiration which he felt not only for the loyalty towards the Crown, but for the zeal activity and devotion displayed by the Volunteers in those Provinces.

Captain MONTGOMERIE, as an English as well as Canadian volunteer, returned thanks for that part of the service.

The CHAIRMAN here rose and said that he was not aware when he proposed the health of the army, navy, and volunteers, and associated with the toast the names of his hon. and gallant friends, Colonel North and Captain Montgomerie, that they had amongst them that evening a distinguished officer of the Canadian volunteer force, Major Hickson. It was quite an oversight that the name of the gallant officer had been omitted, and he was sure that the company present would concur with him in saying that a deep debt of gratitude was owing to the Canadian volunteers for their noble and brave conduct on a recent occasion. He, therefore, begged specially to propose "The Canadian Volunteers," coupling with the toast the name of Major Hickson. (Hear, hear.)

Major HICKSON, in reply, said he was afraid that his claim to represent the volunteer forces of Canada rested on a very slender foundation. He was proud, however, to be associated, in however small a degree, with a force which he was glad to find was regarded as having nobly done its duty in the past, as he was quite sure it would do in the future. Whether that duty was to Canada alone or to the empire at large, he had no doubt as to the true loyalty and bravery of the Canadian volunteers. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," associating with the toast the name of Lord Carnarvon, and expressing an earnest hope that the present Government would be able to carry on the affairs of the country with honour and advantage to the nation at large. The Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Cardwell, who were the late heads of the Colonial-office, had earnestly and zealously advocated the union of our North American provinces, and he had no doubt that Lord Carnarvon would evince a similar anxiety for the accomplishment of that great object. (Cheers.)

The Earl of CARNARVON responded. After tender-

ing his acknowledgments on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers and for himself, he proceeded to say that among the whole range of British politics, he knew of no subject of such deep and engrossing interest as the field of Colonial politics. He referred to the great prosperity of the British North American Provinces, and the material advantages of which their inhabitants were so ready to avail themselves. He was very glad to have the pleasure of meeting that evening so many representatives of the great American colonies. Those gentlemen had come to this country to discuss one of the most important questions that could well be imagined—the most important, probably, that had ever been considered in British North America. That question was, however, not altogether a new one, for it had been for many years discussed in one shape or another. It was entertained during the early part of the century by many distinguished colonists. It was subsequently referred to by Lord Durham when he, in that able report, recommended the legislative union of the two Canadas, and in which he also farther contemplated the union of the maritime provinces. We had delegates from those colonies in England, who had come to this country for the purpose of consulting with her Majesty's Government as to the best means of consolidating those colonial interests. In 1853 he had the pleasure, in consequence of his connection with the Colonial-office, of making the acquaintance, which he had at present still greater pleasure in renewing, with many of those gentlemen who had come here as delegates from their respective provinces. From various causes that question then came to no practical issue, but it had now been revived in a most practical form. He regretted to see that there were no delegates present from Canada that evening, but only the representatives of the two maritime provinces. The Canadian delegates had been delayed in coming to this country by various causes, and their absence was as unintentional as it was unavoidable. (Hear, hear.) He was ready to bear his testimony to the patience and temper with which the other delegates had submitted to the inconvenience caused by the absence of their colleagues, but in consequence of the absence of one-third of the delegates it had as yet been found impossible to deal with the question, and it had not, down to the present time, come under the official consideration of her Majesty's Government. When it did come under their consideration, there would no doubt be many questions to be determined, many interests to be weighed, and some differences of opinion to be reconciled. He believed that in the meantime it would be premature on his part to express any opinion on the subject, but although his lips were sealed on this point, he could undertake heartily to welcome those representatives of the North American colonies who were then among them, and he was also free, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to promise an earnest and respectful attention to everything which those gentlemen might urge when they came to consider the question. (Cheers.) He promised that they would find no lukewarmness, no indifference to their wishes, and no want of interest or confidence in their national aspirations. He believed that whatever might be the issue of their councils, they would present a picture unparalleled, as far as he knew, to the history of any country, that of a mother country discussing frankly and freely with her colonies great constitutional changes desired by them without one particle of jealousy or distrust on the part of the mother country (hear, hear, and with the most earnest loyalty and affection to that country on the part of the colonists.) (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of the evening, "The guests—the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." He regretted very much the absence of the representatives of Canada, which was a real loss, but it was inevitable and arose from circumstances beyond their control. He hoped, however, that their arrival in this country would bring about the union between the provinces which had been so long desired, and meanwhile, he asked the company to join him in heartily welcoming the guests from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and coupled with the toast the names of Dr Tupper, Mr Tilley, Mr Archibald, and Mr Chandler.

The Hon. Dr. TUPPER, Premier of Nova Scotia, rose to respond. He said he thought he should be able to show the meeting that the question of Confederation of the B. N. A. Colonies was not only of vital importance to those Colonies, but to the British Empire at large. At a distance of little more than a week's steaming lay Nova Scotia, with an area of more than 18,000 square miles—an invigorating climate, a fertile soil, immense coal-fields, and mines rich in iron, gold and other minerals. To the west of Nova Scotia lay New Brunswick, covering an area of some 27,000 square miles of excellent land, with forests of invaluable timber, intersected by the splendid river St. John, emptying into a noble harbour of the same name. Behind New Brunswick again, they came to the great colony of Canada, with an area of 330,000 square miles, celebrated as a wheat-producing country, affording an ample field for the sustenance of many millions of the human family. When they were told that under the restrictive influence of separate governments, hostile tariffs, and diverse currencies Nova Scotia, with all the natural resources it possessed, had but a population of 350,000, and was without railway communication even with the adjoining province; that New Brunswick, with its trade crippled, cramped and confined by the Custom-houses of Nova Scotia on one side, and of Canada on the other, had but 250,000 inhabitants, and that Canada, with all its prosperity, was without direct access to the ocean for six months in the year, and had to depend during that period upon a railway through a foreign, if not a rival State for her postal communications with the mother country, although the construction of 400 miles of railway from Truro, in Nova Scotia, to Riviere de Loup in Canada would complete an unbroken line of railway from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to Sarina, at the foot of Lake Huron—some 1400 miles,—when these facts were laid before them, they would not be sur-

prised to learn that the representatives of all these colonies met together at Quebec, upon the invitation of the Governor-General of Canada, in 1861, to inquire when the best interest of all could be promoted by uniting them under one government and legislation. The common accord which was arrived at by that conference was brought about not merely by the prospect of some commercial advantages, but also by the influence of a common danger. The changing state of affairs on the continent of America warned them to adopt such measures as would not only enable them to co-operate better for the support of each other, but also to ask more confidently the aid of the parent state. They had heard a great deal of Fenianism, but, in his opinion, a greater danger to British America existed in the desire of the people of the United States to obtain possession of these colonies. It was not merely the consideration that the colonists should aid them in bearing their present burdens but the desire to avoid the inconvenience and the contract afforded by the free-trade policy in British America, which was being steadily built up in opposition to the protection system in operation in the United States, that led the people of that country to wish for the annexation of the colonies. Confederation would at once give, by the construction of a link of 400 miles of railway, an unbroken rail from Halifax to Lake Huron. To the west of Canada lay the great Red River and Saskatchewan country, and 1000 miles of rail would carry them from the western shores of Lake Superior through Columbia to Vancouver, on the Pacific, and open up a great highway to China and Japan across the portion of the American continent now owned by Great Britain, and equal in extent to the whole area of the United States, and through a country as fertile and possessing as good a climate as any portion of the globe. But there was another not unimportant feature of this question. British America, possessed of priceless fisheries, now owned 9,000 vessels, representing more than a million tons. Could Britain, which claimed a proud pre-eminence as mistress of the seas, afford to see not only the entire continent of America held by one power, but the already formidable marine of the United States increased by such an acquisition as this. The Hon. gentleman went on to say that he might be asked whether British North America could be defended. He believed it could. Its four millions of people could produce from four to six hundred thousand men to protect their common soil, and with easy and rapid intercommunication from one end of the country to the other by rail, and the support which their own exertions warranted them in asking, from the mother country, he thought that once united, they would not only avoid defeat, but be secured from any attack. He was convinced that had confederation been accepted by the Maritime Provinces when first proposed in 1861, the Reciprocity Treaty would not have been abrogated, nor would the Fenians have been mad enough to attempt an invasion; and he would be surprised if twelve months after the consummation of confederation did not bring the American Government suing for a renewal of the Treaty. To the question whether the people of the colonies desired this union, he would answer most emphatically they did, and he was prepared to give the fullest evidence on that point. In Canada, all parties and classes were so united on this point, that when it was proposed that the union should not be consummated until it had been referred to the people at the polls, only nineteen members could be found to vote to that effect. In New Brunswick, where the people were hostile before the question was understood, an appeal to them a year after resulted in the return of 33 members pledged to confederation, and but eight in the whole province opposed to it. In the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which well represented the education, intelligence, wealth and industry of the country, the resolution in favour of confederation was carried in the Assembly by a majority of 31 to 19, and in the Legislative Council by 13 to 5. He was therefore warranted in saying that this great change in their institutions would not only unite them in the bonds of security and prosperity, but would obtain the cordial concurrence of the great body of the people of British North America.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY was the next speaker. He said that was not the first time he met the Association. He was in England in 1861 when it was formed. In that year the delegates from British America sought assistance from the Imperial Government towards the construction of the Intercolonial Railway to the extent of 400,000 per annum, one half the interest of the estimated cost. In this effort they failed. In 1862 the colonies undertook its construction, assuming all the cost, and simply asked the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the sum necessary to build the road. He would not soon forget the interest that was shown at that time by the members of this association in the object of that mission, and the satisfaction manifested by them when the Government acceded to the request of the delegation. Circumstances, to which he need not refer, had prevented the commencement of that important work, and one of the reasons why lie, in common with a large majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces, was so anxious to secure the union of the British North American Provinces was that there now appeared no other way of securing its early construction. In a paper presented to the Imperial Government by the delegates in 1861, it was shown that for the defence of those provinces this road was an absolute necessity, with it, troops could be thrown into Canada from England in ten days, without it, communication could readily be cut off with Canada, and the result could not be other than disastrous. With this railway completed, the colonies, aided by the British Government could hold their ground should unhappily any difficulties occur with their American neighbours or with any other power. (Hear, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had, after mature deliberation, decided that it was their interest to be united. The Canadian delegates would soon be in London, and he had not yet abandoned the hope of having delegates from Newfoundland and Prince

Edward Island upon the meeting of Parliament, authorized to confer with the Imperial Government upon the terms of their admission. From the unofficial interviews had with members of the Government, and discussions with members of Parliament of all shades of politics since their arrival in England, he had no doubt that if the delegates themselves agreed upon a policy, all parties in this country would meet them more than half way,—would, indeed, give them their cordial support. (Hear, hear.) He had assured that the delegates would agree, and he had no feeling but that of entire confidence in the early consummation of the proposed union. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD also responded. He said that there were many lessons which might be learnt from the history of the United States, and there was one which ought to have been learnt long ago,—the effect of striking down the barriers which, before the revolution, obstructed the development of their trade and commerce. While the thirteen provinces were divided from each other by hostile tariffs, by antagonistic policies, by jealous rivalries, their trade was hampered as is that of the British North American provinces now. But the moment a new constitution made the thirteen States one country, their progress was most rapid. The inhabitants of the provinces might long since have taken a lesson from this, and might have seen that their system impeded largely the development of their country. But the question was now not one that depended on commercial considerations. It had passed from the domain of a commercial question to one of political necessity. The moment that thirty millions of our neighbours had changed their national character—the moment that they ceased to be farmers, and miners, and manufacturers and mechanics, and had become one of the greatest military powers in the world, our position was entirely changed and the provinces must either confederate or be swallowed up in the great American republic. The people of the provinces had no desire to be absorbed. It was their wish to retain the connection with this country, and they hoped to find in the confederation they were seeking such a modification of their institutions as would most certainly assure their safety and their progress—as would place side by side with the democracy of the United States the more tempered liberty of British institutions. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. CHANDLER, an independent member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, also returned thanks. He felt a peculiar degree of satisfaction in doing so, because circumstances necessitated his almost immediate return to the British North American provinces, and he would be able to report that the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had been received with marked attention; and the feeling of Her Majesty's Government, as well as of the Opposition, was with them, and that, all things considered, they might fairly consider their reception as an earnest of success in the great enterprise they had in hand. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in highly complimentary terms, proposed "The Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's colonies," coupling with the toast the name of Governor Hinks of British Guiana.

Governor HINKS, who was received with loud cheers, said he felt a difficulty in saying a word on the important subject which had gathered them together, after the able and enthusiastic speeches they had listened to. But as an old resident in Canada, he could remember when the legislative union between Upper and Lower Canada was much less likely than the proposed Confederation. How well he had worked for the two countries they all knew, and he was sure that the gentlemen who had accepted the deep responsibility of promoting the federation of all our colonies would weigh well all the difficulties in the case and provide for a due representation and balancing of all interests. He could himself appropriately support such a measure, because the colony of which he was Governor was, in fact, an amalgamation of the three colonies. (Hear.) If he might be permitted to offer one word it was this—that there was a constant tendency on the part of the statesmen and the press of Great Britain to utter remarks to the effect that they were willing, most willing, to have the connection between England and her colonies terminated. Now, Canada would never separate from Great Britain by the unanimous wish of her inhabitants. If she ever separated it would be by the act of a party they would be opposed by another party, and the separation would not take place without bloodshed. There was a party in British America—a party passionately attached to republican principles—which wished to overthrow monarchy in Canada and unite the country to the United States. It was a great mistake for Englishmen to give countenance to a party of this kind, and by so doing increase the difficulties caused to the loyal people of Canada by the lawless marauders that were now threatening its frontiers. (Cheers.)

Mr. WATKIN, M. P., proposed "The health of the Executive of the Colonial Office, coupling with the toast the names of Sir Frederick Rogers and Mr. Blackwood, to whose far-sighted knowledge and constant industry he attributed the maintenance in so friendly a spirit of the good understanding between the colonies and the mother country.

Sir Frederick ROGERS briefly returned thanks. The health of the Chairman was then proposed to which he briefly expressed his acknowledgments, saying that he regarded the confederation of the British North American Provinces as now an almost *fait accompli*.

The last toast, proposed by the Hon. Mr. TUPPER, was "The health of the President, Vice-President and Council of the British North American Association," connected with the names of Mr. Benson and Mr. Gillespie.

These gentlemen having responded, The company almost immediately afterwards retired to the drawing-room to partake of tea, and separated about eleven o'clock, well pleased with the evening's gratifying proceedings.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

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

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEPENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending 31st Oct., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, No. 2, Fine, Bag Flour, 112 lbs., Oatmeal, 50 lb, Wheat, U. C. Spring, Beans, per 50 lbs., Peas, per 50 lbs., Oats, per 50 lbs.

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

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Categories include Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Drugs, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Dents, Henry Mounle and Co., Brandloe,
 Wollé's Schiedam Schnapps.
 1-1y

BENNER & BOOKER,
 BEG leave to advertise that they have
 entered into a special arrangement for the pur-
 pose of holding PERIODICAL AUCTION SALES,
 in the city of Hamilton, of MERCHANDISE to the
 TRADE on alternate THURSDAYS, commencing on
 THURSDAY, 18th instant.
 Consignments solicited. Prompt returns.
 N. B.—This arrangement is not intended to affect
 the business now and heretofore carried on by them
 individually.
 RICHARD BENNER. ALFRED BOOKER,
 Auctioneer.
 Sale Rooms,
 Royal Hotel Buildings, James Street,
 Hamilton, October 1, 1866. 33-8

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.
 A LARGE supply always on hand received
 direct from Growers, for sale at lowest rates.
 CHAS. D PROCTOR
 Montreal, Sept., 1866. 31-1y

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE MORNING JOURNAL,
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL
 NEWSPAPER,
 PUBLISHED FRIDAY-WEEKLY.
 Terms of Subscription, —\$2 50 per Annum, in advance.
 Advertisements inserted at usual rates. Brief Busi-
 ness Cards \$10 to \$11 per annum.
 The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the
 same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.
 WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
 Editor and Proprietor.

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-1y

JARDINE & FERGUSON,
 355 AND 357 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork,
 Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.
 Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and
 carefully attended to. 33-1y

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 St. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 32-3m

JAMES KINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 37 Commissioners streets. 46-1y

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

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**
THE Steamer "AVON," Moat, Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
 TURDAY evening, 19th instant.
 JACQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 19th Nov. 17-6m

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

JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Munro & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
 420 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 40-3m

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-1y

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

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 St. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal, Aug., 1866. 5-1y

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY GOODS,
 1-1y No. 37 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER ULQUHART & 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, Wollé & 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,
 7-1y MONTREAL.

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. Nicho-
 las Streets, Montreal.
 1-1y

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 21 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

REMOVAL
ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE
CLOTHING and IMPORTER, has Removed to
 No. 19 St. Joseph Street, four doors from McGill
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