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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

No. 16.

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, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

EDWARD MITLAND, 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. François Xavier st.,
45-ly MONTREAL.

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

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 Woolen Manufacturers, 494, 495 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,
50-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 181 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hds. Prime Retailing Molasses.
50 tierces } 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 adapted 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 & Lemoino sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Cuning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Full 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 Tinsplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinsplates, Ingot Tin,
Terns Tinsplates, Cast 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

do B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No. 12 St. Helen
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
183 & 180 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. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our *Spring Samples*
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal.
4-1y

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 3-6m.

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.
2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR
HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.
AGENTS FOR
CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
7-1y 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
tical Accountants.

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
have opened a Branch of their College in the City of
Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
to will be given. This course of instruction combines
practice with theory, and embraces every thing neces-
sary for the book keeper and business man. The
branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
Telegraphing, and Phonography.

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

To the man in business, or to the one about com-
mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
sably necessary to a successful business career.

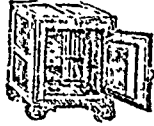
The actual Business Department is furnished with a
Bar., conducted on the same principles as our favour-
ite Banking houses, where the Students make their
deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
&c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
lishment, 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 abso-
lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
and accountants. This Department is under the charge
of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
Practical Accountant.

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.
KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-1y 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 assort-
ment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our
NEW SPRING STYLES,
embracing Steel Brim Resorts-Hats, Cashemeritte
Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes,
French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by
Express.

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

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

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

ON HAND, and for Sale—
FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and
favourite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
CORNFLOUR, do. do. do. do.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and
daily arriving.

WHITE BRANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
Second hand Grain Bags.
Waxed Upper, Puddled Grain, Splitts, Waxed Calf-
skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and
Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.
Asphalt Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-
proof Inodorous felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers
and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co.,
Belfast.

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

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

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
SPOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 483 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-1y

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

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE,
NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 62-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
253 & 250 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-1y

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. 4-1y

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

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

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

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

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 158 McGill st., Montreal.

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

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 516 St. Paul st., Montreal.
2-1y

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.
12-1y

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
15-1y 84 RENAUDS BUILDINGS, Granding 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,
 408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
 New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS
 part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-
 signed, retiring from business, offers for SALE his
 STORES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK
 and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply
 on the premises, or by mail to
 5-11 JACOB BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE BOOKS OF THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL BE
 closed for the year on the 30th of this month. Propo-
 sals lodged on or before that date will secure the
 advantage of one year's additional profits over later
 applicants.
 Sums assured at 20th April, 1865.....\$4,013,269
 Annual Revenue at 111,969
 A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
SIDEY & CRAWFORD, AGENTS.
 Montreal, April 2nd, 1866. 12-4

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO,—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-11

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

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

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

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 507 St. Paul Street.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for
 Wm. CLARKE & Sons, Needle and Fish Hook
 Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,
 England.
 46-2, 18 315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacra-
 ment street, Montreal. 15-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-ly 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, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.
 Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James'
 street, Lower Town,
 Quebec, 6th March, 1866. 8-2m

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 473 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-
SION MERCHANTS.
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,
 Silvestas, Shawls, Brushes,
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
 M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
 Flannels, Lion Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Crockets,
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

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

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

JOHN BURRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.
 Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 16-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—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, 355 and 357 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S.
5-ly

DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.

Spring 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE
20TH OF MARCH

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. 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 \$1,350,000. Reserved surplus Fund, \$6,000,000. 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 \$1,950,000. Interest on Investments \$800,000. Total Income 1863 \$4,750,000

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

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

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

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale

5 St. John Street,

Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£20,000 Sterling

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS
Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street to 113 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, **MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.**

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,
Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

10-ly

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

10-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

U. S. DUTIES ON ANIMALS.

WE did not think that our friendly neighbours would long continue to allow Canadian cattle to be imported into the United States free of duty, and accordingly we find that the indefatigable and enlightened Mr. Morrill has succeeded in getting a Bill passed through the House of Representatives, authorizing a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, to be levied on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and all other live animals imported from foreign countries. Mr. Morrill, in reporting the Bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, gave, as a reason for pressing its immediate passage, that he understood that Canadians were sending sheep over the border and having them shorn on that side, so as to evade the duty on wool. We are inclined to think that there has not often been a tax of so important a nature imposed in such an undignified hurry on such a very ridiculous pretence of urgent necessity. It would seem as if the representatives of the popular will in the neighboring Republic were really actuated, as has often been stated, by sheer spite and malice against Canadians, and without the slightest regard as to what effect it might have upon their own people, or what interests might suffer from their unconsidered action. As far as Canada is concerned, we care not what they do. They have nearly done their worst, and what have they accomplished? They have succeeded in detaching from the ranks of well-wishers of the United States many a man who previously was an annexationist at heart. They have compelled us to draw closer together, and have united still more closely our connections with the Mother Country. They have forced us to seek new outlets for our produce, and to become purchasers directly in Markets where hitherto they have always acted as our middlemen, and pocketed the profits of the lucrative agency. They have not succeeded in accomplishing what they intended to accomplish. They have tried to hedge themselves in with a lofty tariff, but the necessities of their own citizens compelled the importation of whatever we had to sell of lumber, of wheat, cattle, horses and many other things, and the tariff with which they sought to wound us has been turned against themselves; and they, not we, have been the losers. We would earnestly advise Mr. Morrill to try his hand again, and this time to advise legislation which will altogether exclude from the United States all foreign productions whatsoever. Let the Great Republic be self-supporting altogether. Let the farmers thereof feed the manufacturers, and the manufacturers clothe the farmers. Let isolation after the Japanese fashion be the grand aim of all enlightened legislation, and as history is said to repeat itself, so let it be seen how

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities, at manufacturers' prices, the following kinds of REVOLVERS:

- SMITH & WESSON'S.....all sizes.
- COLT'S.....do.
- WHITNAY'S.....do
- POND'S.....do.
- REMINGTON'S.....do.

Also the following RIFLES:

- SPENCER,
- BALLARD,
- F. WESSON
- BALL'S,
- PALMER'S,
- HENRY.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28.

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE,

are prepared

TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES

FROM STOCK,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28.

1-ly

very nearly the modern barbarism of the West is akin to the ancient barbarism of the East.

OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES.

ON Tuesday the 1st instant, John McDonald was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench for obtaining goods with intent to defraud, on the 23rd May 1865, he having obtained an order from Thomas Raphael for 100 barrels of flour while in a state of insolvency. The charge was proven and the jury found Mr. McDonald guilty. In the course of the trial, Mr. E. Lyman Mills was called upon to testify to the fact that he had made advances to McDonald on the flour in question, and during his cross-examination he is reported to have stated that, "persons in trade are every day in the habit of obtaining advances of this kind, so as to keep up their credit. It is a fact that very often, with the most honest intentions, to keep up appearances, even to the last, this sort of thing is done." And further that, "these are transactions of daily occurrence. Some of the largest merchants in Montreal obtain advances on goods. Some of them consult me before buying the goods, whether I will give advances, and purchase on my assent."

What Mr. Mills has here stated is doubtless true, so far as regards the practice of buying goods and obtaining advances on them from him or other parties who have money to lend, but we do not think that any of the largest merchants in Montreal are in the habit of so doing for the purpose of keeping up their credit. They may, it is true, make a purchase of goods on speculation, and get an advance on them separate and aside from their regular business, and there can be nothing objectionable in this, provided the rate of interest which they have to pay for the accommodation be not higher than is warranted by the probable profits of the transaction. We know that men in difficulties are often tempted to raise money temporarily in any way they can, in order to float their business along from day to day, with the hope that something or other may enable them ultimately to meet all claims against them, but though we consider this wrong, and even dishonest when strictly looked at, still it is very different from a deliberate obtaining of goods on false pretences (to which, however, it is very apt to lead), and cannot be considered as a criminal act in the technical sense of the word. We trust there are few of our leading men of business who are in such a position as to require to have recourse to the means alluded to by Mr. Mills for the purpose of bolstering up their credit; and to those who, unhappily, are in such a position, we earnestly offer the advice, that the best, because the most honest, course is as soon as they know themselves to be insolvent, to make up their minds to face their creditors at once, and not involve themselves in still deeper ruin. Many a man who has failed with merely nominal assets, had he taken the course we suggest, would have shown a creditable balance sheet, and would at least have preserved unsullied his honour and his commercial good name.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

DEMERRARA, March 6, 1866.

DEAR REVIEW,—

In my previous letters I have been able to give you particular facts in reference to the three most important West India Colonies. In this I can only give you a few general statements as to the extent and productive powers of the remaining islands lying in the neighborhood of those already spoken of. To make this shorter and more intelligible, I will give the statistics in a tabular form

POPULATION AT THE CENSUS TAKEN IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

Colony.	Year.	Amount of Population.
Antigua.....	1856	35,403
".....	1861	35,412
Dominica.....	1860	25,665
Grenada.....	1861	31,900
".....	1864	34,027
Nevis.....	1861	9,822
St. Kitts.....	1861	24,455
St. Lucia.....	1861	29,671
St. Vincent.....	1861	31,755
Tobago.....	1861	15,410

And as to the value of imports and exports of these various Colonies, the following figures will be found accurate:—

Colony.	Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
Antigua.....	1862	£189,353	£296,327
".....	1863	179,912	239,630
Dominica.....	1863	48,257	72,855
".....	1864	49,653	49,809
Grenada.....	1863	90,076	112,477
".....	1864	108,998	146,271
Nevis.....	1863	36,021	49,992
".....	1864	28,226	16,059
St. Kitts.....	1863	151,885	176,686
".....	1864	189,069	125,408
St. Lucia.....	1863	69,583	83,711
".....	1864	90,363	111,333
St. Vincent.....	1863	108,489	144,337
".....	1864	101,266	165,413
Tobago.....	1863	46,869	48,961
".....	1864	49,782	61,286

Antigua, the first Colony mentioned in this list, was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, Santa Maria la Antigua. It was inhabited by a few English in 1622, and in 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the islands to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of Colonists. After a brief interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1660. The Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B., (formerly Governor of Sierra Leona), resides at St. Johns, the chief town of Antigua. This beautiful island has one drawback only: it possesses no rivers, and few springs, and is consequently exposed to frequent droughts; yet, notwithstanding this, it is admirably adapted to the growth of sugar cane, cotton, and many tropical fruits, and is justly celebrated as producing the finest pine apple in the West Indies.

Dominica, lying between Antigua and Barbadoes, is an island more than twice the size of the former, and nearly double that of the latter. It is mountainous, and presents a very fine and bold appearance, as seen from the sea. It is fertile, and possesses, in many parts, a luxuriant soil; but its inhabitants do not possess the same energy and ambition that characterize their neighbors at Antigua. The population is composed of a mixture of French, English, and negro, and both languages are spoken. The island was ceded in 1763 to the English by the Treaty of Paris. It was occupied by the French during the American Revolution, but at the peace was again transferred to England. Nevis and St. Kitts are only separated from each other by a narrow strait two miles in width. The former is nothing but a single mountain, and its total area only 20 square miles. St. Kitts, however, is very considerable larger, and is a prosperous and thriving colony. It has its own machinery of Government, House of Assembly, Legislative Council, and Lieutenant-Governor, and is a well-governed and contented little island. The climate of St. Kitts and Antigua is said to be very favorable to consumptives, and all persons effected with pulmonary complaints.

The remaining four islands—Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago, lie near each other. Grenada is very prosperous, and is steadily increasing in population. St. Vincent, a well-ordered island, a little larger than Grenada, possesses no less than 62 schools, and is a friendly rival of its last-mentioned neighbor. About half the extent of cultivated land in this island is under cane and arrowroot cultivation. In 1864, upwards of 1,301,265 lbs of arrowroot were exported. St. Lucia, in addition to large quantities of sugar, rum and molasses annually exports considerable quantities of cocoa. In 1864, 211,769 lbs. were shipped. It

is a very mountainous and high island, and is known unfavorably throughout the West Indies for its venomous reptiles—the deadly bushmaster being very common. Nearly 80 deaths a year are said to be caused by snake bites. Tobago, the last of the islands I have alluded to in this letter, is a thriving island, and was once celebrated for its cotton and indigo. In 1730, 2,619,000 lbs of cotton, and 27,000 lbs. of indigo, were exported to England. The formation of the island is evidently volcanic, its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge, 1800 feet high, and 20 miles in length.

Having thus concluded an imperfect survey of the West Indian Islands, it would be well, perhaps, to ask, where have these islands hitherto purchased their bread-stuffs and many other imports? The answer will be: Chiefly from the United States. But, at the same time, you will be told, as I have been told, that they are, to a very large extent, of Canadian growth and production. If, then, the Americans are the carriers and agents for the sale of Canadian products, the placing the management of this disposal of these products in the hands of the principals themselves, ought not to injure or cause decrease in the trade! For we know that the advantages to be derived from direct trade, with a direct interchange of commodities, are superior to an indirect trade and no such interchange. Indeed, one cannot see, it matters not in what light you regard it, how that the movement in favor of developing the trade between the West Indian Islands and the Colonies of B. N. America, can fail to be productive of good and beneficial results. It is very favorably regarded in the West Indies, and looked upon with equal favor in B. N. America. Action, then, is needed only, to give the feeling tangible expression, and so perfect and cement together those relations which interest and policy point out to be the natural order of things. Your merchants should look to this—they are the interested parties, and I can assure you that in any steps they may take to perpetuate and strengthen commercial or other relations with their Sister Colonies in the Tropics, they will meet with the hearty co-operation of the merchants and planters of the West Indies.

Great Fire in Detroit.

On Thursday of last week the depots and offices of the Detroit & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern Railroads, together with a large number of passenger and freight cars, and an immense quantity of valuable freight, were entirely destroyed by fire. The first alarm was given about ten o'clock at night, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that although the fire-engines were soon on the ground, all that could be attempted was to confine them to the Railroad buildings. The night express on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, consisting of baggage, two passenger and sleeping cars, had been made up, and already contained a number of passengers. When the alarm was given, a rush was made for the doors, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Most of the passengers escaped, but it is almost certain that one infirm old man, and another man in a beastly state of intoxication, perished. The steamer "Windor," which lay at the dock, was also burnt, and a number of lives were lost, many having been driven by the flames to trust themselves to the waters, been seen to sink and rise again no more. Several schooners were likewise destroyed. The total loss is almost impossible to estimate at present. The Detroit & Milwaukee Company are the heaviest losers, but the Michigan Southern and the Great Western have also lost a very large amount in freight and cars. The fire is said to have originated in the D. & M. freight-depot, through a barrel containing oil, naphtha or benzine, which was being rolled out, and was seen to be leaking slightly. An attendant came near with a light, which he carelessly passed above and near the barrel, when the escaping gas ignited, and in an instant the work of destruction was begun. At latest accounts the number of deaths by fire and drowning were over twenty.

The Sugar Duties.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Clyde Crushed Sugar Association has dispelled a notion, which had caused no small uneasiness in the sugar trade, that the forthcoming budget would announce an alteration in the sugar duties. Mr. Gladstone gives his correspondents to understand that no reduction or adjustment in the scale of duty is contemplated in the present year at least.

Oil Springs—Pa. Meeting.

A meeting, called by Mr. A. Mackenzie, Member for the County of Lambton, was held at Oil Springs on the 23rd ult, and speeches made by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. C. G. Bruce, President of the Oil Springs Board of Trade, and others. The speakers seemed to be all agreed that protection against American oils was necessary, and Mr. Mackenzie pledged himself that his influence would be exerted for the obtaining of a duty upon American oil coming into Canada. Mr. A. Elliott wanted to know if it was not competent for the Governor in Council to impose this duty in advance of the meeting of Parliament, but was informed that the Governor had no such prerogative as the levying of taxes without the consent of the people's representatives; so Mr. Elliott will have to be content to wait. We have already expressed an opinion, that it is useless and unwise to attempt to stimulate the production of oil in Canada by legislative interference, which is unjust in principle, and rarely productive of ultimate benefit to the interests desired to be fostered.

Ship-Builders vs. Ship-Carpenters.

The ship-carpenters, joiners and caulkers of New York and vicinity have 'struck,' demanding that eight hours instead of ten shall constitute a day's labor. The ship-builders and master-shipwrights are unwilling to accede to their demands, and have held a meeting, at which the following resolution was passed, with a preamble setting forth, that, under present circumstances, the demands of the workmen were unwise and unjust, and would be ruinous to their employers:—

Resolved,—That we, the master-shipbuilders, shipwrights and joiners of New York and vicinity, do hereby pledge ourselves and our respective firms not to hire or employ in our establishments any member of the above-named association, unless by giving up his badge, or furnishing satisfactory evidence that all connection with such associations has been severed. That we shall exercise our own judgment and discretion regarding the number of apprentices we should employ, and shall do whatever we deem essential for the promotion of their best interests and our own. That we will open our respective establishments on Monday, April 30, or as soon as practicable, to such of our mechanics as will resume work, subject to the foregoing resolutions and under the old regulations as to time, and with the assurance that they will be protected.

Lead at Buckingham.

A mine of nearly pure lead has been discovered by accident in the vicinity of Buckingham. A farmer drawing cedar posts out of a swamp struck a rock with the wheels of his wagon, which splintered and exposed to view a mass of almost pure metal. The vein was subsequently laid bare to the extent of sixty feet by four feet in width of equally valuable ore. Specimens sent to Sir Wm. Logan were pronounced by him to be the best yet found in Canada. Buckingham is much excited over the discovery, and the land in which it was made has gone up enormously in value.

Supposed Foundering of another Large Steamer with all on Board.

Another new large iron screw-steamer, similar to the ill-fated London, Amalia and Granadian steamers, is, we regret to say, believed to have foundered, with every soul on board. She was the Nur-budda, 1357 tons register, commanded by Captain Hardy, belonging to the Bombay, and Bengal Steam Shipping Company and was considered a first class steamship, having been built under special survey of Lloyd's surveyors. She was only launched last summer from Messrs. T Vernon's shipbuilding yard, at Liverpool, and having received her full equipment she sailed from that port for Bombay on the 18th November last, with a crew of about fifty hands. There is no doubt she encountered the full fury of those disastrous gales, from that time until the month of January, swept the Atlantic. The New York packet ship Albion, which arrived at Liverpool on the 21st Nov., reported having signalled her on the 19th, in lat. 50 N., long. 9 W.; she was then apparently in distress, being under canvas only, but the weather was too heavy for the Albion to bear down for her. As firm words on the premium to effect insurances on her gradually increased, until at last it stood at 85 guineas not per cent. This was upwards of a month ago, and since then the underwriters have settled their loss under full belief that the unfortunate steamer has foundered and will never be heard of. She was considered as strong a built steamer as ever went to sea. Her extreme length was 260 feet, breadth of beam 31 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 21 feet 3 inches, ship rigged, with engines of 240 horse-power, and built with four watertight compartments. It is reported that insurances were effected on her and her cargo to the extent of £50,000.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.
ARTICLE NO. 1.

ANY reasons have conspired to force the question of Free Trade upon the attention of the people of Canada. The question is one of vast importance, and demands serious investigation at the hands of the press and the people. As a principle of political economy, Free Trade is unaccountably sound. Few of its opponents deny this, but while admitting its correctness in theory, dispute its practicability, especially in a young and rising country. In view of the important bearing which a Free Trade policy would have upon the interests of Canada, we propose to discuss the subject briefly, urge some of the arguments brought forward in its favour, and reply to some of the objections raised against it.

Free Trade is beneficial, because its tendency is to increase commerce, and because it enables us to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market. Experience proves this to be the readiest way of acquiring wealth on the part of individuals, and as it is with individuals, so it is with nations. One country produces what another requires, and vice versa, and these are exchanged upon a just and equitable principle. If we export to Great Britain a certain amount of grain, we receive in exchange a corresponding amount of clothes, hardware, and other articles. If we restrict, by heavy tariffs or otherwise, the importation of articles from Great Britain, we will soon decrease the amount of grain we export. In looking at the subject from a wide point of view like this, it is evident that Free Trade increases commerce, and commerce increases the demand for our surplus products. In buying in the cheapest markets, we may not encourage particular branches of industry in Canada; but if these cannot compete with those of Foreign countries, it would be better to divert the capital of labour into other and more profitable channels. About eighty per cent of our population would be benefitted by shaping our commercial policy towards unshackled trade, and it is by no means fair that they should be burdened for the benefit of the remaining portion.

It is undeniable that a restriction upon, or the prohibition of the importation of, any Foreign article, may have the effect, for a time at least, of benefitting those engaged in that business at home. But as this benefit is generally derived from an increase in the price of the article protected, it is quite clear that what the protected class gains, comes directly out of the pockets of those who consume the article. In nine cases out of ten, it is the consumer, and not the producer, of an article who pays the duties imposed upon it, and, therefore, the imposition of restrictions upon any article of commerce generally injures those who impose them. To illustrate our position, let us take an example. Suppose we could only obtain from our manufacturers 1,000 yards of cloth for \$1,000, while for the same sum of money in Foreign markets we could obtain 1,250 yards. Now, is it not plain that if we imposed duties which would raise the Foreign goods to the same price as the home-made, we would be selling our produce, with which we would pay it, twenty five per cent below its value, occasioning a loss of one-fourth of the quantity of produce annually bartered for such goods? In other words, those who consumed those cloths would have to pay for them twenty five per cent more than their real value. Thus, for the sake of fostering one branch of industry, we would not only be forced to sell our produce in the cheapest, but buy in the dearest market, to the obvious disadvantage of the great majority of the people.

If a principle of political economy be a sound one, the more fully it is carried out, the more distinctly will its soundness appear. When this course is pursued with Protection—that is, when a tariff is imposed purely for protective purposes,—its fallacy readily becomes apparent. In countries heavily protected, all branches of trade and commerce between nations would almost cease, and if there was not full freedom of trade between individuals, we would have the farmer making his own boots, shoes and clothes, the printer growing his own wheat, and making his own presses and types, and each person trying to live independently of his neighbor. It may be asserted that although it is impossible for inhabitants of the same country to live independently of each other, it is quite possible for nations to do so. We admit that it may be possible, but it is a policy quite as shortsighted as that of the individual who won't try to supply all his own wants. As individuals have to rely upon one another, there is a natural dependence between one nation and another, and could it be that the wants of

any country could be wholly supplied by home productions, and manufactures and commerce with other countries cut off, that country would only have "the independence of the solitary and unsocial savage, which is productive, not of strength, but of weakness."

Even to the favoured branches of trade, protection is not an unmixt benefit. It generally acts as the hot-house to the flower; it produces an unnatural and unhealthy growth, liable to suffer from the first adverse storm. If we prohibited the importation of any kind of manufactures into Canada, it would undoubtedly increase the profits of manufacturing largely, and we would certainly see an increased demand for skilled labour. But the result would be that everybody would rush into business promising such large profits, the market would speedily become glutted, and, having no outlet but the home demand, there would be a stagnation, prices would fall, and the most disastrous results follow. Let any person calmly investigate this point, and he will find that wherever a high tariff increases the profits of any branch of trade above the common level, that very circumstance has a tendency to induce competition, which may, in the end, bring disaster upon those engaged in it.

There is a difference between absolute Protection and incidental. By the former we mean duties imposed simply to force into existence manufactures which we can buy cheaper from other nations; by the latter, a revenue tariff adjusted so as to encourage manufacturing. Professedly, our present Canadian Tariff has been arranged on the incidental basis, and we frankly admit that this is not so objectionable as the other. In fact, while it is wrong and foolish to enact high tariffs simply for protective purposes, when a nation is compelled to raise a large amount of revenue, it may be wisdom to adjust the duties so as to encourage home industry. But it may properly be questioned, whether Canada requires to continue her tariff any longer as high as during the past few years, and whether a nearer approach to the principles of Free Trade would not promote the best interests of the country. Many of the leading commercial men of the Province contend that it would, and the Hon. Mr. Galt should not delay in reducing our taxation a day longer than the necessities of the public exchequer require.

We shall resume our remarks upon this subject in our next.

Opening of Navigation.

On Wednesday last, the 2nd inst., water was admitted into the St. Lawrence Canals, and steamers commenced making their regular trips between this city and the western lakes. Navigation, therefore, is now fairly open, and we are once more brought into direct communication with other countries. We have already to report several arrivals from sea, the ships "Shandon," "Gleniffer," "Columbia," and the steamship "Habernian," being the first in order. All these are now in port, and bring a large assortment of dry goods, hardware, &c., for Montreal account.

The spring fleet, destined for these Provinces, is a very large one—nearly three hundred vessels having, at last advices, already sailed from various parts of the United Kingdom and elsewhere. We shall soon see our wharves lined with ships loading and unloading cargoes, giving gratifying evidence of the growth of Canadian commerce, and stimulating still further the energy and enterprise of our citizens.

Fire at Port au Prince.

A great fire occurred at Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, on the morning of Monday the 19th March. It destroyed about 1,000 houses, rendered homeless 6 or 8,000 persons, and caused a loss which fifteen millions in gold would scarcely cover. During the progress of the fire the greatest confusion and terror prevailed. Women ran screaming through the streets, and the men were incapable of doing anything to arrest the flames, for there were but two broken down engines to be found, and no water to feed even these, save the contents of gutters. Narrow escapes were the rule rather than the exceptions, several persons lost their lives, merchants ran about with their money on their backs, in coffee bags, for lack of safer repositories, and the fire degraded and wrecked in a manner and to an extent which is thought, given a fatal blow to the place.

Fire at Thorold, C. W.

A very disastrous fire broke out in Thorold, on Sunday last, consuming the buildings over six acres of ground, and destroying property to the estimated amount of \$250,000, with only partial insurance. About forty-five families are thus rendered homeless.

Tables of Discount.

The following were the rates of discount in the principal European cities, according to latest advices:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
London.....	6	6
Paris.....	3½	3½
Vienna.....	6	6½
Berlin.....	6	6½
Frankfort.....	6	6
Amsterdam.....	5½	5½
Brussels.....	4	4½
Hamburg.....	5	5½
St. Petersburg.....	6½	6½

Consols closed firm at 87½, the advance being due to the amount taken for investment, induced by the unusually low quotations. Stocks generally were firmer. U. S. 5-20s closed at 70 to 70½, a gain of nearly 3 per cent.

Tables for the use of Importors.

We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros. a work entitled "A Table of Advances in Currency on Costs Sterling," published in pocket form by Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co., of Hamilton. It shows at a glance what an article costs in dollars and cents, costing from one penny to two hundred shillings sterling, with 65, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90 and 95 per cent, added, and will, no doubt, serve an admirable purpose in saving time and trouble in making long and difficult calculations.

Marino Missing for Money.

Upwards of 80 years ago, in the winter of 1784, a vessel bound from Spain was totally lost, with her entire crew, by being driven in a stormy night on the rocks at Gunwalloo, in Mount's Bay. The vessel was known to have had an immense quantity of specie on board in Spanish dollars, and ever since, after violent gales, dollars have been picked up in the neighbourhood of the wreck. Two or three companies have been formed for recovering the bulk of the silver, which is known to be deposited within a very circumscribed area; but the undertakings were not vigorously pursued, and after a time were abandoned. One of these parties, many years since, attempted to recover the treasure by means of sinking a shaft in the rock inshore, and driving an adit from its bottom seaward, to get under the spot where it was supposed the hull of the vessel lay imbedded in sand, shingle, &c., but this was abandoned without result. Lately a company has been formed, and they have decided on making another attempt. They have communicated with the Admiralty, and received formal permission to prosecute the work, and this summer they hope to secure the long-coveted silver. Mr. John Toy went last week with two men to the place, which ever since the wreck has borne the name of Dollar Cove, and the tide being low they proceeded to clear up the mouth of the old shaft. It was filled into a depth of about six feet with large boulders and shingle, and they had not worked long before they picked up eight dollars. Two or three were brightly scoured by the sand, while others have sand so firmly attached to them that it will be difficult to separate the coins from it. Some bear the dates of 1782 and 1783, and others are older, while the dates on some are quite illegible. The presumption is that this winter these had all been thrown up, with probably thousands of others which did not find their way into the little opening of the shaft. While Mr. Toy was engaged in his clearing operation, a boy, who has picked up some dollars since Christmas last, was on the rocks, and saw a dollar thrown up by a wave, but before he could reach the rocks a receding wave washed it out again. After heavy weather from the south and west dollars are often found on the beach and rocks; very likely a box or package which contained a portion is disturbed and knocked to pieces, and its contents scattered about. The shaft is about 500 yards west of Gunwalloo Church, from which it is separated by a towan and ledge of rocks. A part from the financial success of the speculation the progress of the new company will be watched with interest.—*Western Morning News.*

Estimated Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom

	April 1, 1864.	April 1, 1865.	April 1, 1866.
London .. lbs.	95,010,000	108,223,000	97,865,000
Liverpool ..	2,218,000	2,729,000	1,651,000
All other ports			
estimated at....	9,000,000	6,148,000	6,000,000
	106,228,000	117,100,000	105,516,000

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Smith, George.
Bosman, J., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Crathorn, & Carterhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Egan, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. K.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Inglis, W. H.
Kearlsh & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
A. Donaldson & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

BUSINESS during the past week has been brisk, and in consequence of the arrival of several cargoes, stocks have become somewhat better assorted up, and orders are more readily filled.

Block Tin.—The quantity in market is almost nominal, and the greater part of what is on the way is sold to arrive.

Copper.—There is a fair demand for pig, but stocks are very light.

Cut Nails.—Manufacturers are busy making deliveries, but some sizes are still very scarce.

Horse Nails.—There is a better assortment in market, but as yet we have no change to make in quotations.

Iron.—Sales of Gartsherrie Pig have been made to a considerable extent at £23.50 net cash. Other brands are worth from £23 to £30, on the usual terms. By latest advices from England, we learn that Scotch Pig, which had sold as high as 80s., had declined to 78s. Bar for this week's delivery is firm at £3 to £3.10, but best specifications can be bought to arrive at £2.80. Sales of Boiler Plate have been made at £3.50, and we reduce our quotations accordingly. There are no Canada Plates in market, and prices are nearly nominal.

Iron Wire.—Nearly all sizes are scarce, but there will soon be a better assortment, as the amount on the way is considerable.

Powder.—Is in active demand, and firm at quotations; but there is much difficulty in making deliveries, it being nearly all stored over at St. Helen's Island.

Tin Plates.—Are firm, with light stocks here, and a large amount sold to arrive.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bullie, James, & Co.
Baillie, Braid & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Bick, Lewis S. & Co.
Caxton, T. James, & Co.
Donnell, John, & Co.
Eadie & Holmson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Hagston, James, & Co.
Lowe, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

Mac, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J. & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Shair, W., & H.
Mundertoll & Bienenstein.
Ogilvy & Co.
Preston, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Iwert & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas. & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George, & Co.

DURING the closing part of last week, trade was quiet to a degree, a complete lull having taken place, but since then we have to report a moderate amount of activity. Numbers of buyers have made their appearance, and more business has been done during the week than was anticipated. The total amount of business done during the month of April has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and, we think, larger than for the corresponding month of 1865. We are glad to learn that Western merchants still continue to remit freely, and to an amount without a precedent in the commercial history of these Provinces, and indicative of the satisfactory results of last year's trade.

Cotton.—Has been fluctuating somewhat in the Liverpool market, touching its lowest point, for this season, on the 19th ult., from which there has been a slight rally, with a better feeling and an upward tendency. Manufactured goods in Manchester had only partially participated in the decline in the raw material, owing to the very large amount of orders still unexecuted on the books of the manufacturers, and some classes of goods have actually advanced by reason of scarcity. It is nearly certain that lower prices must be expected so soon as present orders are run off, and no accumulation of stock can take place without a decline more nearly equal to that which has taken place in Cotton itself. The following quotations from a letter from a Manchester firm to an importing house here, show that similar views are entertained there with regard to prices.

"Prints, Nankeens, Regattas are very scarce and very little down in price, not at all in proportion to the fall in cotton; we have left off buying these goods for the past few days, believing they will be lower."
"Prints now sent are only 1d. lower; this is not in keeping with the fall in cotton. The scarcity of goods will keep the prices up for the present. We shall send you all the goods you order, but may wait a week or two, to see if they will come down much lower."

With regard to the raw material, the stock in Liverpool continues to increase, and was augmented in

the week ending the 19th April, over 150,000 bales, manufacturers taking less than 40,000 bales during same time. The amount at sea is also very large, amounting to about 550,000 bales.

Wool had declined about 1d. per lb., and was dull of sale. Woollen goods were also very inactive, and transactions to a very limited amount.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Wilson & Lamb.
Davie, Clark, & Layton.
Fitzpatrick, & Moore.
Fournier, Jules.
Gillepie, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hutchings H., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kilgus & Kinloch.
Leeming & Buchanan.
McIntland, E., Teale & Co.
Mathewson, J. A., & H.
Mitchell, Rennie & Co.
Nevin, William, & Co.

Noel, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lionais & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Roush, Haslam & Co.
Sanderford & Co.
Scheider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Turnace, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
West, Mrs.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.

THE past has been a week of great quietness, although some orders have come in and been filled for dispatch by the first boats. We hear of no transactions worthy of note in either teas or sugars, and the range of prices continues the same as previously reported.

Teas.—Of high-priced superior China greens there is a great scarcity, but medium Young Hysons and uncolored Japans are offered freely without finding purchasers. Low Twankays are also plentiful and neglected. Our latest advices from China to the 22nd February, report very little doing on account of the celebration of the Chinese New Year, which had almost exclusively occupied attention for a fortnight previous. The exports from all China to latest dates from January 1st, were:—

	1866	1865
	lbs.	lbs.
To Great Britain.....	9,200,000	6,803,000
To United States.....	4,680,000	5,760
	13,880,000	6,808,760

The imports of Tea at this Port for 1866, up to April 23th, were 935,939 lbs., against 601,616 lbs., for same time last year.

SUGAR.—There is a fair, steady demand for Cuba and Barbadoes, and sales in small lots at \$9 to \$9½ for fair to good, and of Porto Rico at \$9½ to \$9. Refiners, since our last, have reduced their quotations ½c. on all grades. The imports of Sugar at this port for the week ending April 23th, were large, amounting to 1,278,371 lbs., and from 1st January to 5,834,763 lbs., against 4,065,258 lbs., for corresponding period of 1865.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childe.
Douglass J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Smyth & F.
Smyth, M. H.
Shaw P. & Bros.

A FAIR amount of business has been done during the week that has elapsed since our last report, but it has not been equal to that of the week previous. Prices generally have remained unaltered, and stocks have not accumulated to any extent.

SPANISH SOLE.—There has been only a limited local demand, but some small sales have been made for the lower ports, for the most part of overweights.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is inactive, and slightly lower. The supply, however, is small, as well as the expected receipts, and we do not look for any further immediate decline.

HARNESS is steady at quotations, with a demand for only small lots, and but a small stock on hand.

WAXED UPPER.—Prices are firm in consequence of unusually light receipts, but there have been no sales to note of any extent.

GRAINED UPPER exhibits less activity, but for first class stock there is still ready sale at quoted figures.

BUFF AND FEBLED.—Shipments from Quebec since the opening of navigation have increased the stock; but Prime Buff continues scarce. Febbled, of ordinary qualities, is in better supply, with prices rather in favor of the buyer, but choice is unchanged.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—It is difficult to fill orders for these, the scarcity already noticed still continuing.

CALFskins.—There is very little doing, the demand being light and the supply small.

SPLITS.—There has been a good enquiry, and though the amount arriving has been larger than previously, all receipts have met ready sale at full prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—The stock of all kinds is reduced to a very low point, and there is but little doing.

HIDES.—Have shown rather more activity, and sales made have caused a considerable reduction in stocks.

MONEY MARKET.

THE tightness in Money noticed in our last has measurably abated, and our Banks are now discounting liberally for their customers. Sterling Exchange has still further advanced in New York, the closing quotations being 109½ to 109¾ for Bankers' 60-day Bills. This advance is owing to the scarcity of good Bills—those principally offered being drawn against shipments of cotton, and considered risky on account of the possibility of a still further heavy decline in that commodity. Sterling is quoted here 109¾ to 109¾.

GOLD.—Closed at 127½, after some slight fluctuation during the week. Latest quotations for Bank Drafts on New York are: buying 21½ to 21¾, and selling 21 to 21½; and for Greenbacks, buying 21½ to 22, and selling 21½ to 21¾, per cent. discount.

ST. V. SK.—Is abundant, and also in active demand, at unchanged rates.

Suspension of a Liverpool Bank.

On the 19th, considerable excitement prevailed in Liverpool, consequent on Barned's Banking Company (Limited) having suspended payment. Early in the morning, before the usual business hours, the following notice was posted on the door of the bank, in Lord Street:—

"The Directors regret to inform their customers that, owing to the recent withdrawal of their usual facilities in London, the bank has been compelled temporarily to suspend payment.

"Liverpool, April 19, 1866."

The rumor of the stoppage at once flew over the town, and all through the day a dense crowd surrounded the bank, which has done an immense business amongst small shopkeepers and tradesmen, as well as with the frequenters of 'Change. It is believed that the bank was not concerned in the great pig-iron speculations at all, and the suspension is said to be entirely due to the recent unprecedented disturbances in the discount market. Up to a late hour on the 18th the directors had reason to believe that negotiations, near fulfilment, with another establishment, would enable them to tide over the crisis; but a telegram, received after the usual hours of closing, from Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., their London agents, announcing that no further assistance must be hoped for from them, left the directors no alternative but to close the bank. At present the directors hope to be able to arrange an early settlement with the depositors, by either issuing notes or handing over the lucrative business to some other establishment, in the event of their being unable to procure assistance which may enable them to resume operations. It is also confidently anticipated that, owing to the high standing of the shareholders, who have as yet only paid up £10 of the £50 share, the directors will soon have a sufficient sum in hand to settle with the depositors, without the dilatory process of an official liquidation. In the meantime, the sudden suspension of the bank will undoubtedly cause considerable distress, as it was used as a bank of deposit by numbers of cattle-dealers and other persons of moderate means.

The bank was founded in 1809, and continued as a private bank, under the title of Messrs. I. Barned and Co., to do a large and profitable business until July, 1865, when it was organized on the basis of a Joint-stock company, under the Limited Liability Act. The purchase money for the business was fixed at £160,000, payable by instalments spread over two years. The Directors of the Company are Messrs. Charles Mozley (Chairman), J. A. Hencke, George Colhe, S. Price Edwards, John Enthoven, Francis Martin, F. B. Mozley, Lewis B. Mozley, and J. Robinson. The capital fixed in the prospectus was £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50 each, upon which £10 has been already called up, leaving the proprietors responsible for £40 per share. The list of shareholders is large, comprising about 600 names, not only of persons resident in Liverpool, but throughout the country. The Messrs. Mozley, the proprietors of the bank before its transfer to the limited company, are understood to have their resources mainly invested in its shares.

There is a rumour that the business of the bank will in a great degree be taken over by the Mercantile and Exchange Bank. The Alliance Bank, it is stated, have already secured several accounts.—*European Times*.

Emigration and the Labor Market in Ireland.

What with the flight of Fenians and the increase of legitimate emigration, which is now proceeding, chiefly from Dublin, Cork, Sligo, and Drogheda, at the rate of some eight hundred a week, the farmers are almost brought to a standstill from want of hands. The weather has suddenly taken up, but they are unable to avail themselves of it to push forward the spring work. In this dilemma meetings have been called in some parts of Munster, in order to settle on a rate of wages, and to make it known so widely, that such remuneration can be obtained as to induce men to come, perhaps from a distance, to engage themselves to those who offer it. In many parts of Cork the weekly wages for laborers at present—a circumstance quite unparalleled in Ireland—is 10s., with board; and in Kerry it is even more, 15s. being known to have been paid by some of the wealthier farmers. These temptations, however, strong as they are, seem to operate but little on the emigration of this year.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Rose,
Crawford, James,
Denholm, George,
Dongall, John & Co.,
Follisall & Williams,
Hill, W. G. & Co.,
Holmes, Thomas & Co.,
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laddow, Middleton & Co.,
Lang, M.,
Leaving & Buchanan,
Merritt, D. & Co.,
Swain, Wm. J. & Co.,
R. J. de L. Thomas W.,
Sauvageau & Co.,
Simpson, Jack & Co.,
Stewart, W. W.

THE activity in Flour last noted having sensibly subsided, and there being no special movement in other branches, we have to note a quiet week. Operations in Flour are now confined to single hundreds for immediate use. Pease and Oats begin to arrive pretty freely, and the more desirable samples are taken at full rates. Provisions have continued quiet, but steady, except Butter, which, being in better supply, declined considerably. Ashes have been somewhat more variable, the decline in Britain having unsettled the market somewhat. There are some arrivals from sea, the first Liverpool Packet and one of the Glasgow line, together with two clippers from Glasgow, are in port, and as the fleet augments, more actual movement in Produce may be looked for, although the deficiency and relatively high rates in the leading departments will cause the general volume of trade to be comparatively small during the spring and summer months.

FLOUR. The excitement in Flour has materially abated since the date of our last, and notwithstanding limited receipts, the unwillingness of buyers to operate has caused a comparative stagnation. Some concessions have been made by holders, which, instead of leading to business, has only served to increase the apprehension of a further decline, and induce greater caution on the part of buyers. The higher grades have continued without variation, but we have to note a decline of 15c. to 20c. on Supers, and grades below. Latest transactions in Superfines have been at \$6.70 to \$6.90, the latter being now asking price for the choicer brands, with only occasional buyers above \$6.75 for best. Brands from Western Wheat are less affected, but are no longer taken at late extreme prices. No. 2 and lower grades are only taken at a proportionate decline; but the views of buyers and sellers being considerably apart, there is little changing hands. **Bag Flour**, though the turn lower, has been less affected, owing to deficient supplies from abroad, and the inability of our local millers to procure Wheat at remunerative rates. The range is from \$3.50 to \$3.70, good samples being freely taken at outside rates. More liberal supplies would at once occasion a decline.

OATMEAL may be quoted in better demand at some advance on late rates.

WHEAT—There is little or none offered, and any sales effected have been on strictly private terms, quotations are therefore nominal.

PEASE continue in fair request at former prices, holders in some cases demanding an advance, which, however, is not acceded to thus far.

OATS continue quiet at unchanged prices, we hear of few sales of late.

BARLEY is mostly nominal, there being no transactions on the spot.

SEEDS.—*Timothy* is still scarce, and for clear, good samples high prices are secured. Inferior, of which the stock mainly consists, is irregular, and only taken from scarcity. *Clover* is now in full supply and recedes in price as the season advances; 8½c per lb. is now full rate for fair samples.

PORK.—More firmness is manifested, but the limited demand prevents any actual advance in prices; former quotations still rule for any changing hands.

CUT MEATS.—Are sparingly supplied, and command satisfactory prices. Rates are various, owing to the great diversity in the appearance and quality of the few parcels arriving. Upper Canada Hams range from 11 to 14c., and Shoulders in the same proportion.

LARD.—Is a slow sale at 13½ to 14c, as to quality.

TALLOW.—Is taken in small lots at 9½ to 10c; buyers only buying in for actual use.

BUTTER.—Receipts latterly have been in excess of the restricted demand, and prices have naturally declined, 2c, being now an extreme price for the better samples offered, while ordinary moves slowly at rates ranging down to 20c., with still receding tendency.

ASHES.—British advices have had a depressing influence, and some anxious holders pressing sales, \$5.55 was accepted for first *Pots* of 1865 brand, and \$5.60 for a round lot of re-inspected. Since these sales the market has partially recovered, and closes quiet at \$5.75 to \$5.80 for firsts, and \$5.40 to \$5.50 for inferiors, outside rates being for heavy tars. *Pearls* are sparingly offered and prices are well sustained, \$7 being the rate for first sorts, and \$7.25 to \$7.30 for seconds.

Ships Sailed for Montreal and Quebec.

For Montreal.		For Quebec.	
Ancestor,	Sunderland,	Allen,	Deal,
Anno Foster,	" "	Alexander Hall,	Aberdeen,
Ani and Mary,	April 11	Alice Wilson,	Pill,
Archa,	" 11	Anglo-Saxon,	Liverpool,
Belvedere,	April 18	Anni Mary,	" "
Cholmley,	" 14	Argo,	Deal,
Crimca,	" 18	Aurora,	Plymouth,
Lapriet,	" 18	Australia,	Belfast,
England,	" 17	Alea,	" "
Filio de l'Air,	" 20	Alexandrine,	Antwerp,
Hearts of Oak,	" 18	Allan,	Deal,
Lancaster,	" 18	Anno Mary,	Liverpool,
North Wind,	" 19	Ann Rankin,	Frero,
Queen Phantom,	" 9	Arthur,	Deal,
Princess Eilieda,	" 13	Aurora,	Plymouth,
Pelican,	" 11	Brilliant,	Dundee,
Sylban,	" 18	(and was anchored in	the Roads on the 8th, wind-
St. Andrew (SS),	" 18	Baltic,	The Texel,
Sovern,	" 19	Ben Nevis,	Liverpool,
Thermutis,	" 11	British Empire,	Dartmouth,
Ukko,	" 13	Bucephalus,	Genoa,
Walwich,	" 11	Canada West,	Aberdeen,
Waterloo,	" 10	Charger,	Liverpool,
Young England,	" 16	C. Harrison,	Cardiff,
		City of Manchester,	Liverpool,
		Columbine,	Newport,
		Coronella,	Liverpool,
		Countess of Durham,	Youghal,
		Creole,	Belfast,
		Canada,	Cork,
		Carleton,	Arrossan,
		Caroline,	Poole,
		Caroline,	Aberdeen,
		Centain,	Antwerp,
		Chevalier,	Liverpool,
		City of Quebec,	Sunderland,
		Concordia,	Cardthangena,
		Columbus,	Falmouth,
		Co della,	Genoa,
		Day Spring,	Liverpool,
		Diana,	Deal,
		Dumandlo,	Genoa,
		Dunbrody,	New Ross,
		Ella,	Malta,
		Ellen,	Sunderland,
		Emigrant,	Montrose,
		Emporer,	Deal,
		Empire,	Cardiff,
		Ercey,	Charante,
		Earl Grey,	Maryport,
		Edmund Kage,	Cardthangena,
		Ella,	Plymouth,
		Ellen,	Maryport,
		Euphemia,	Belfast,
		Evonia,	Southampton,
		Gilmore,	Greenock,
		Glenafra,	Teignmouth,
		Galatia,	Dublin,
		Gipsy Queen,	Hamburg,
		Goethe,	Aberdeen,
		Harmonia,	" "
		Hindustan,	Pill,
		Home,	Southampton,
		Honduras,	Aberdeen,
		Huano,	Hull,
		Huma,	Caerriarvon,
		Irene,	Liverpool,
		Immanuel,	Aberdeen,
		Jane Boyd,	Madeira,
		Jessie,	Greenock,
		John Bynan,	Sunderland,
		John Robinson,	Deal,
		Kilika,	Deal,
		Kildare,	Dublin,
		Kong Sverre,	" "
		Lady Clarke,	" "
		Lauel,	Aberdeen,
		London,	Alexandria,
		Lord Metcalfe,	Troon,
		Lily,	Barcelona,
		Marchmont,	Deal,
		Margaret Pollok,	" "
		Manchester,	Deal,
		Marchmont,	" "
		Margaret Ann,	Plymouth,
		Nelson,	Belfast,
		Neva,	Genoa,
		Nicaragua,	Newport,
		Nordby,	Helvot,
		Neckar,	Hamburg,
		Norma,	Deal,
		Nubia,	Harve,
		Ottawa,	Deal,

Ocean,	Hartlepool,	" 13
Olive,	Pill,	" 13
Pallas,	Bremerhaven,	" 6
Princess Royal,	Plymouth,	" 19
Queen of the West,	Greenock,	" 6
Quebec,	Arrossan,	" 18
Ronochan,	Deal,	" 9
Rosina,	" "	" 11
Royal Adelaide,	Fowey,	" 9
Reciprocity,	Troon,	" 18
Rhea Sylvia,	Swansea,	" 17
Rienzi,	Dublin,	" 18
Rockaway,	Liverpool,	" 19
St. Lawrence,	Aberdeen,	" 6
Soehrimmer,	Plymouth,	" 9
Sophie,	" "	" 8
Sunbeam,	Port Glasgow,	" 4
Satellite,	" "	" 4
Soblonsten,	Frero,	" 12
Star of Hope,	Hamburg,	" 13
Thomas Lee,	Whitlaven,	" 11
Tippoo Saib,	Liverpool,	" 11
T. & J.,	Troon,	" 11
Triton,	Palma,	March 27
Linto,	Genoa,	April 13
Try-again,	Cork,	" 14
Trye,	Barcelona,	" 14
Wandsworth,	Greenock,	" 14
Ward Chipman,	Limerick,	" 12
Westmorland,	Port Madoc,	" 7
Wolverine,	Deal,	" 9
Wolfe's Cove,	Bristol,	" 13

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

Ship Shandon, McConnel, Glasgow, March 26, (hulk & Beudet, general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal.	April 23.
Ship Gleniffer, Hamilton, Glasgow, March 31, Allan, Rao & Co., general cargo.	April 30.
Ship Columbine, Symmers, Lisbon, March 29, salt & c., W. Crawford & Son.	May 1.
S. S. Iibernian, Dutton, Liverpool, March 19, Allan, Rao & Co., general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal.	

Curiosities of Joint-Stock Enterprise.

Some curious statistics are supplied by the *Railway News* respecting the list of companies registered during the year 1865. We have among the list the Wootton Bassett, the Worcester, and some other Cattle Plague Associations, with varying amounts of capital, the Wolverton Market Company, with a capital of £150; the Wrexham Frent, £300; Waterford Dining Rooms, £500; Weston Omnibus, £350; the Uffculme Gas, £500; a Shot-Proof Armour Company, £300; Rochdale Cattle Transfer Company, £300; Ravenshorpe Omnibus, £300; Oddfellows' Hall, £225; the Norden Coach, £700; Loudonderry Cooking Depot, £1,000; Little Stretton Waterworks, £400; Kibworth Village Hall, £500; Edmonton and Tottenham United Club, £350; Consett Town Hall, £400; Deptford Joint-stock Bread and Flour, £400; Cotswold Club, £500; Bradford Secular Hall, £1,000. The variety of objects to which the joint-stock principle is sought to be applied is very considerable. Thus we have the Aerophon and General Pianoforte Manufacturing Company, £2,000; Alexandra Printing Ink, £12,000. Animal Charcoal, £100,000; Art and Decorative Photographic, £25,000; Artificial Leather, £30,000; Bacup Omnibus Convoynance and Livery Stables, £5,000; Bath Temperance Monetary, £5,000; Blackburn Photographic and Fine Arts, £1,500; Bolton Turkish Baths, £500; Bible Envelope, £9,000; Bonton Maunre, £3,000. We have bread patents, companies for printing, pottery, carpets, clothing, poultry producing, for newspapers and publishing, for brewing and gas-making, a co-operating coal company, another for a copper precipitating, a dairy company, a dollar recovery company, another for fish, game and poultry, an Ebenezer loan company. There are companies for a Finsbury Telegraph, for gold and ivory, grain and seed-dressing, household patents, impenetrable stone, an industrial newspaper, laundry, bleaching and dyeing, nickel silver, court taffores, Mattock hydrophobic, national poultry, nickel and cobalt, oysters, Paris ice, patent hair and bristles, airtight coffins, unpickable locks, patent food, cattle spice, music halls, Thames oil, uninflamable laundry, and Warren's blacking. The activity of promoters during the year is shown, in this list, to have resulted in the registration of more than a thousand companies, with an aggregate capital of something over five hundred millions.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending April 28, 1866—	
Passengers.....	346,916
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries.....	4,760
Freight and Live Stock.....	78,273
Total.....	\$129,969
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	128,645
Increase.....	\$1,324

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 27th April, 1866.

Passengers.....	\$29,867.43
Freight and Live Stock.....	39,368.04
Mails and Sundries.....	2,481.65
Total.....	\$71,717.09
Corresponding Week of last year.....	66,835.78
Increase.....	\$4,881.31

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.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 24th April, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year:-

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Bank of N.A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, etc.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MAY 3, 1866.

Main table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.
VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, May 2, 1866.	From the 1st January to May 2, 1866.	To date, ending May 2, 1866.
Wheat, bushels	2,840	67,393	13,482
Flour, barrels	16,368	103,941	141,331
Corn, bushels	219	219	219
Peas, "	2,780	8,500	3,226
Oats, "	2,520	72,143	274
Barley, "	2,431	19,414	13,110
Rice, "	210	1,520	187
Out and Corn Meal, bbls.	311	1,784	6,284
Ashes, bbls. in	122	7,789	10,334
Butter, kegs	51	1,629	1,011
Cheese, boxes	297	4,118	2,162
Flour, barrels	463	1,813	1,710
Tallow, "	51	341	274
Wholes & H. Wines, cks. & panels.	53	3,278	7,257

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Price per bushel				High Price	Low Price
	1865	1864	1863	1862		
Flour, Superior Extra, 48 lbs.	8.47	4.37	3.37	1.7	4.47	2.5
Extra	7.49	3.23	2.1	1.5	3.75	1.95
Fancy	6.11	2.11	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.60
Superfine	5.7	1.3	0.37	0.3	2.40	1.25
Flour	5.57	3.57	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.20
Bag Flour, 42 lbs.	4.6	1.82	1.57	1.1	1.82	1.22
Out and Corn Meal, 200 lbs.	1.6	1.25	1.0	0.75	1.32	0.75
Wheat, 1st Spring	2.4	1.71	1.7	0.79	2.79	1.79
2nd, per 66 lbs.	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4
Barley, 1st 50 lbs.	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6
2nd, 1st 50 lbs.	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5

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

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
Represent, in Canada, Messrs HENRY WILMS & 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 15-6m

MOST IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE PACKAGE TRADE SALE.
BY CATALOGUE,
OR
DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.

The Subscribers have been favored with instructions from Messrs. G. WINKSA CO. to sell, at Stores Nos. 338 and 330 St. Paul Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson, Claxton & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, the contents of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES OF ASSORTED DRY GOODS, suited for the Spring and Summer Trade, all of which are of a superior quality, and selected with a great deal of taste. The Goods are all fresh, being imported recently, a large portion now landing, and, as regards styles and patterns, cannot be surpassed. The whole to be disposed of by the PACKAGE, thus affording speculators a rare chance of purchasing Goods of first quality in Packages—an opportunity seldom offered in Montreal. See catalogue.

TERMS LIBERAL.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
HENNING & BARSALOU.

TEAS.
BY THE INDUS AND RESOLUTL,
Shanghai to New York, shortly expected.

The subscribers will receive by the above vessels their SPRING SHIPMENT of about
5000 HALF-CHESTS GREEN TEAS,
And on arrival here will offer them at Auction, due notice of which will be given.

Montreal, May 4, 1866. I. BUCHANAN & CO. 16-4

OILS.
Bbls. No. 1 LARD.
Do. W. B. WHALE.
Do. PALE SEAL.
Puns, Hhd., and Bbl. COD.
Bbls. ENGINE AND VA. CHINERY
20,000 lbs. WHALE OIL SOAP (in Bbls.) for Fullers' use.
For Sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.

BRITISH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$500,000.
10,000 SHARES OF FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

LOOKING to the necessity for greatly increased accommodation both for passengers and freight between the different Provinces of British North America, a Company is being organized under the title of the "British American Steamship Company" the object of which will be to afford all requisite facilities during the season of navigation for communicating between the Provinces, and for forwarding passengers and goods to points from which conveyance may be had to more distant places. The establishment of direct relations between these Provinces and the British West Indies and other colonial and foreign markets will thus be facilitated.

The main line of steamers will start at least once a week from Quebec to Pictou, and more frequently if required, touching at Gaspé, Miramichi and Point du Chene (Shediac). At the latter port in the boat will connect with the railroad to St. John the passage through to that city by steamboat and rail not exceeding an average of 65 hours. The voyage to Pictou will be accomplished in about the same time, and from this point a railroad is being built to Halifax which will bring that important city within 70 hours of Quebec. This will form the most direct and speedy route from Halifax to Canada, and from St. John it will be in many respects preferable to the route by way of Portland which has hitherto been exclusively used both for passengers and goods. The amount of the bonding charges at Portland furnishes a sufficient reason in itself for preferring the route by Point du Chene. There must be transhipment in both cases, but in the latter there is every accommodation, and the goods will be delivered at St. John without any intermediate agency.

Hitherto the Gulf route from Canada to the Maritime Provinces has been accessible only once a fortnight by a steamer of very small capacity, at high rates, and which having to visit a number of small ports out of the direct line, has necessarily required a long time to reach her destination. Under the new arrangements passengers for St. John or Halifax will be only two nights on the water in place of four or five as hitherto.

At Gaspé a commodious steamer will connect with the main line and take passengers and goods for the smaller ports around the Bay of Chaleur. Steamers will connect at Point du Chene and Pictou to and from Prince Edward Island; and arrangements are in progress for running a steamer from Pictou to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The steamers to be employed on the line will be stout vessels of great speed adapted for sea-going service, of large carrying capacity, and with every arrangement for the comfort as well as the safety of passengers.

For the class of summer tourists this line of steamers will open up a region unparalleled in its attractions. Hitherto the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been practically sealed to visitors for the sake of health or recreation, though the summer climate is the most refreshing change from the interior, and even from the adjoining shores of the Atlantic, with magnificent scenery presenting every variety of character. The capital of the Company will be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in shares of Fifty Dollars each. Not over 40 per cent. of the subscribed capital to be called in during the year 1866.

Applications, stating the number of shares desired, to be addressed to the Provisional Secretary or to any of the Agents of the Company.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Messrs James G. Ross, W. Withall, J. B. Kensud, Weston Hunt, Pierre Garneau, M. G. nolly, Mr. A. Joseph, Honble I. Thibaudeau, M. P. P. Thomas McGreevy, Thomas Fraser, Colonel Rhodes.
J. W. FINLAY, Secretary.

PROVISIONAL AGENTS FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES:
HALIFAX—B. Weir & Co.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—William Thomson.

REMOVAL.
CHAS. G. DAGG,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, INKS, STEEL PENS, TWINES, &c.,

Agent for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink. Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Blank Book Manufacturer, Book-Binder, &c., respectfully intimates that he has removed to more commodious and central premises, corner of St. Francois Xavier and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a better position than ever to execute all orders entrusted to him by his friends in both sections of the province, thanking them at the same time for past favours. In connection with the above notice, he has to announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous Stationery and Fancy Goods, including Writing Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Pencils, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs, Walking-sticks and Canes, Sealing Wax, Backgammon and Chess Boards, Colour Boxes, Rubber Bands, Mangle, Scotch Tartan Fancy Goods, Drawing and Writing Pencils, Toy and Song Books, Window Shades, Room Papers, School Slates, Mirrors, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Brushes, Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently selected by his buyer, Mr. Manson, from several of the leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses. These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous customers, and country merchants generally, visiting this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to give him a call, when good inducements will be offered to Cash Buyers.

Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended to. Please observe the address.
"NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOT,"
Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Francois Xavier Street, 9-ly
And 439 St. Paul Street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of LEEMING & BUCHANAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by THOMAS LEEMING, who continues the business in all its departments.

(Signed) THOS. LEEMING,
W. O. BUCHANAN.
Montreal, April 20th, 1866. 15-2

WITH reference to the above, Mr. THOMAS LEEMING will continue the business under the style of
THOS. LEEMING & CO.
Montreal, April 23, 1866. 15-2

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
WHIPPY LESLIE
MAGNET MALCOLMSON.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

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 bred HOGS.
THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
21-3 mos. 456 & 458 St. Paul street.

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

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.

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.
 Earns shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of Insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 W.M. 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, Mont-
 real. 12-1 mos.

L'EXTINCTEUR
PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
 FROM \$18 AND UPWARDS.

THIS invaluable invention of Messrs
CARRIER & VIGNON possesses the
 following advantages:—It is inexpensive, simple in
 construction, and may be used by the most inexpe-
 rienced person, perfectly harmless to life and property
 always ready for use—so portable that one man can
 use it without hindrance to active exertion—entirely
 self-acting and self-propelling, so that all the labor
 has to do is to direct the jet by means of the flexible
 tube—it possesses within itself the power of a Force-
 pump, and contains a chemical liquid (perpetually
 renewed) every drop of which has, as is described by
 the official report, a **MAGICAL EFFECT**. Less than
 one half the contents of the Extincteur suffices to
 extinguish a very large and fierce fire at an experi-
 ment tried, so that though **NO SUPPLY OF WATER**
 be immediately available, one of the greatest dan-
 gers to which individuals or communities are sub-
 ject, may now be **AVERTED** by the use of this grand
 and simple invention. The public are referred for
 results of numerous experiments to the pamphlet on
 this subject, which may be procured of the under-
 signed agents gratis.

The Subscriber has in his possession a large number
 of testimonials from reliable sources, all testifying to
 the efficacy of the Extincteur. In view of the possible
 continuance of a short supply of water, this little
 apparatus becomes a necessity to every householder,
 manufacturer, and commercial house.

For villages where no fire engine is kept, the Extin-
 ctur is indispensable.

To farmers and persons living in isolated places,
 the Extinctur is invaluable.

It will project the fluid to a height of forty feet. It
 is a machine with little care.

It is a fact well known that water will not extin-
 guish burning coal oil. The fluid projected from
 the Extinctur extinguishes burning petroleum with per-
 fect ease.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent
 for Canada by the Patentee is prepared to treat liber-
 ally with persons desirous of acting as Agents for the
 sale of this useful invention, as well as to supply all
 demands. Intending purchasers and the public
 generally are invited to call and obtain price lists
 and descriptive pamphlets.

From Mr. J. W. HOPKINS, D. A. ANSELL,
 No. 59 Sole Agent
 Great St. James Street. for the Canadas,
 UNION BUILDINGS,
 St. Francois Xavier St.
 MONTREAL.

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

D. A. ANSELL,
IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every descrip-
 tion, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale
 Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware,
 Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-
 cos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-
 ware, 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. Fran-
 cois Xavier Street - A Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-
 don, England, Bremen, Paris and Hamburg.
 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 ap-
 pointed the undersigned sole agent for the British
 North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders
 from those places except through him.
 11-3m DAVID A. ANSELL.

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

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, 263,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 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. 8-1y

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
 into the premises lately occupied by Thos.
 May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
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 Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
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 further particulars to be made to the Her. the Head
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MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
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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, 1895.

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 sistent with the sold interests of our consignors, and
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It 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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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 both in the Produce and General Trade of the country,
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 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
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 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded
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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-
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 times during the year.

Orders from the Lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
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 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
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 ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
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 tiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

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