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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1866.

No. 50.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 264 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

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

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

**WITHERS, JOY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE,  
SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
52-ly 21 & 23 St. John Street.

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 37 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 2-ly  
Dundee Grain Bags.

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

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

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
DRY GOODS,  
481 SAINT PAUL STREET.  
French and German Trimmings.  
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed Do-  
Prints, Laines,  
French Merjnoes, Millinery,  
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,  
Dress Goods, Fingering do.  
Comprising a complete Assortment of  
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.  
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all  
Departments by 26th August  
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed  
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,  
&c. 1-ly

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
521, 525 & 523 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall  
tr. 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 immediate  
and most careful attention. 1-ly

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oologs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.  
Twankay.  
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-  
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:  
449 hhds }  
110 tierces } Choico Retailing Molasses.  
277 bbis }

AND IN STORE:  
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba  
Sugars. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,  
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,  
1-ly 113, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

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

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

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

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. BUCHANAN.  
 Liberal advances made on Consignments.  
 July 26 23-3m

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

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
**CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,**  
 No. 63 St. Peter Street.  
 Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-ly

**MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,**  
**HAVE** in Store and for Sale at low rates  
 SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hhd's, tierces, and barrels.  
 MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in puns.  
 RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.  
 BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."  
 KIRS—Primo African.  
 AND TO ARRIVE  
 Brls. } Prime Canso Herrings, of the celebrated  
 H&B's } McCutcheon brand.  
 Qtls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.  
 Oct. 18, 1866. 1-ly

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

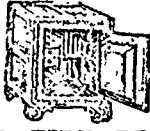
**LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,**  
*(Late with W. & R. Muir,)*  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,  
 Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

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

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE**  
**MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**  
 AGENTS FOR THE  
**PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
 7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

**JAMES & FOSTER,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
**NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
 Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.  
 ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.  
 July 13, 1866. 6m-26

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

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1838.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.  
**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-**  
 porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 185 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

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

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

**WINN & HOLLAND,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 15-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, bounding Street

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

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**  
*(Late Gilmore, White & Co.,)*  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS**  
 WHOLESALE,  
 NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 62-ly

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.  
 Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-ly

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 2-ly  
**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**  
 253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Street,  
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JORDON & BREWER,**  
Wholesale and Retailers in  
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,  
General Agents and Commission Merchants,  
174 PRINCESS STREET,  
Five Doors West of Bagot Street,  
89-1y KINGSTON, C. W.

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND  
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,  
LIVERPOOL. 42 1y.

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

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

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

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
And Sole Agent in Canada for  
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
" Charles Cowan & Co., do.  
" G. H. Munro & Co., Reims,  
" Mr. H. Moro, Avrre, Marne,  
" Mr. J. Savoye, do.  
34 ST. SULVIGE STREET.  
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)  
40 3m Montreal.

**A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.**  
**THE MORNING JOURNAL,**  
ST. JOHN, N.B.  
A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL  
NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.  
Terms of Subscription, — \$2.50 per Annum, in advance,  
Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Busi-  
ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.  
The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the  
same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.  
WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,  
Editor and Proprietor.

**THE "MORNING NEWS,"**  
A First-Class  
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL  
NEWSPAPER,  
Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John,  
New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the  
following cash terms:—  
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50  
Weekly Edition, " ..... 1.00  
The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence,  
foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader  
an invaluable source of information.  
The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in  
New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to  
Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an  
excellent medium of advertising, by means of which,  
to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be  
regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the  
Maritime Provinces, may be secured.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
WILLIS & DAVIS,  
Proprietors.  
24-6m.

**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.,**  
1-1y 377 St. Paul Street.

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

**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. 28-1y

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

**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, Roopé, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

**THOS. FULLER & CO.,**  
AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,  
403 Commissioners Street — 482 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal.  
Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.  
57-6m

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

**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:  
10-1y.

**GAULT BROS. & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND  
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'  
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,  
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT  
STREET,  
MONTREAL,  
Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now  
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of  
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-  
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in  
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have  
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,  
Satinets, Flannels; Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all  
which they offer at lowest prices. 32-1y

**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,  
also at Montreal.

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

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

**REFERENCES:**  
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.  
E. H. BOTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres Upper Canada  
Bank.  
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKEY, Bros., Montreal.  
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.  
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.  
Messrs. BRYON, MONTGOMERY & Co., Toronto.  
" WM. ROSS & Co., "  
" GEO. MOHR & Co., "  
" D. MOIR & 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,  
Silkies, Shawls, Brushes,  
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
M de Laines, Yarns, Scape,  
White Muslins, Batings, Stationery,  
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,  
Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.  
And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
for a General Country Store of any house in the  
Province.  
263 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
HAVE FOR SALE—  
BOILER TUBES, Roman Cement,  
Oil Well Tubes, Water Lime,  
Gas Tubes, Portland Cement,  
Paints and Putty, Paving Tiles,  
Fire Bricks, Garden Vases,  
Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.  
Flue Covers. 12-1y  
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS.

**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,  
Batchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.  
507 St. Paul Street.  
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 23-1y

## MONTREAL.

## EXCHANGE BROKERS.

**C**HAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange*,  
11 Place d'Armes.

**N**ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,  
*Exchange*, 331 Notre Dame Street.

## ADVOCATES.

**S**TRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,  
55 Little St. James Street

**W**H. KERR,  
8 St. Sacrament Street.

**L**AFRAMBOISE & ROUIDOUX,  
32 Little St. James Street.

**L**H. DAVIDSON,  
41 Little St. James Street

## CIVIL ENGINEERS.

**C**HAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian  
and Foreign Patents, &c.  
48 Great St. James Street.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

**T**M. CLARK & CO.,  
5 St. Sacrament Street.

**D**ONALD McLEAN,  
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets

**P**HILLIPS & CO.,  
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

## ENGRAVER.

**T**HOS. IRELAND,  
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
72 Little St. James Street.

## FURS WHOLESALE.

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

## HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

**B**ENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
392 St. Paul Street.

## PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

**R**JELLYMAN & CO.,  
582 Craig Street.

## INSURANCE OFFICES.

**B**RITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,  
JOSEPH JONES,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**C**ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,  
G. B. MUIR, Manager,  
10 Place d'Armes.

**C**OLONIAL LIFE,  
See Standard.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,  
101 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,  
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**S**COTTISH PROVINCIAL,  
A. D. PARKER,  
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

**S**TANDARD LIFE,  
W. M. HANSAY,  
47 Great St. James Street.

## MONTREAL.

## ACCOUNTANT.

**J**OHN PLIMSOLL,  
12 Place d'Armes.

## LEATHER, ETC.

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

## NOTARY.

**W**A. PHILLIPS,  
41 St. John Street.

## SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

**G**ORDON KINGAN,  
462 St. Paul Street.

## SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

**C**HRISTIE & BELLIS,  
516 Craig Street.

**W**CHRISTIE,  
16 St. Constant Street.

## BREWER.

**M**WILLIAMS, Jr.,  
92, 95 and 97 College Street.

## LEWIS, KAY &amp; CO.,

**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

## OGILVY &amp; CO.,

**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
2-ly 291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.

## R. C. JAMIESON &amp; CO.,

**M**ANUFACTURERS of every descrip-  
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,  
50-ly No. 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

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

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

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

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIERS' BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50.1v

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
18 Lemoinc Street. 31.1-ly

## ROBERT SEATH.

**W**HOLESALE CLOTHIER AND  
IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trim-  
mings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street,  
Montreal. 31-ly

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

## WM. BENJAMIN &amp; CO.,

**W**HOLESALE IMPORTERS  
OF DRY GOODS,  
1-ly No. 377 St. Paul street, Montreal.

## MONTREAL.

## PRINTING HOUSE.

## MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE &amp; CO.,

**S**INCE their removal into their new and much more  
extensive and commodious premises, have been  
enabled to make great additions to their printing ma-  
chinery and stock of type.

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

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

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

They will give particular attention to the printing of

## LEGAL,

## MUNICIPAL,

## and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the

## COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the  
slips being numbered to correspond with  
the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and

PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered.

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered  
letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

## QUEBEC.

HENRY B. GETTINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-  
ing Salt and Coals.

## PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-ft

## ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

**J**OHN BOLTON,  
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.  
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

## HALIFAX, N. S.

## COMMISSION MERCHANT.

**G**EORGE J. PAYNE,  
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,  
References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co

**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—30 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, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—**H. MUNRO, Montreal.**  
Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S. 6-ly**

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

**NEW GOODS.**

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**

**HAVE** just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from our Mr. Lonsdale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Winceys; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Belts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.

All orders will have careful and prompt attention.  
1-ly 69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

**B. Anderson, Esq.,** chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
**Alex. Simpson, Esq.,** Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)  
**Henry Starnes, Esq.,** (Manager Ontario Bank)  
**Henry Chapman, Esq.,** (mer.) **R. S. Tyloe, Esq.,** (mer.)  
**E. H. King, Esq.,** (General manager Bk of Montreal.)  
Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$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 TOBACCOES,**

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,  
Montreal.

14-ly

**LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.**

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

**EDWARD RAWLINGS,**  
Manager for Canada.

1-ly

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.  
Montreal, 30th April, 1866. 1-ly

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,**  
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns promptly made.

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

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

**FRED ROWLAND,**

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

**HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,**

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

29 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL. 49-ly

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

**BANK RETURNS.**

THE bank returns for November appear in the last number of the *Canada Gazette*, and compare as follows with the previous month:—

	November.	October.
Capital . . . . .	\$86,466,666	\$86,466,666
Paid up . . . . .	28,373,035	28,223,633
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	10,851,103	10,64,837
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	1,153,660	947,664
Deposits not bearing interest . . . . .	13,633,264	12,866,489
Deposits bearing interest . . . . .	12,016,961	11,473,964

TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .	\$37,654,980	\$36,241,956
Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes . . . . .	\$ 8,005,105	\$ 5,938,201

Landed or other property of Bank . . . . .	1,496,306	1,603,022
Government Securities . . . . .	5,254,231	5,373,341
Notes or Bills of other Banks . . . . .	1,900,010	1,701,505
Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	5,637,473	5,839,822
Notes and Bills discounted . . . . .	43,689,673	44,448,333
Other debts . . . . .	2,418,958	2,485,929

TOTAL ASSETS . . . . . \$68,471,753 \$68,849,556

**Customs Revenue.**

The revenue collected at the port of Montreal during the week ending on the 27th Dec, for the three past years compares as follows: 1864, \$11,717; 1865, \$58,376; 1866, \$4,345. The Customs revenue for this year will show an increase over the receipts for last year of at least a million and a quarter.

**New Railway Connections.**

The newly chartered Coos Railroad Company contemplates the immediate construction of a line from Littleton via Lancaster to the Grand Trunk at Northumberland, in the State of Maine. The European and Northern American Railway has been put under contract from Bangor to Winn, in the same State, and the work of construction will commence immediately.

**Failure in the British Oil Trade.**

The suspension is announced of Messrs, George Shaud & Co., of Stirling, Scotland, in the petroleum trade, with liabilities estimated at about £100,000. The assets are stated to amount to £150,000.

**Branch Railway to Stratford.**

A number of delegates were recently directed by the Stratford Board of Trade to visit the different townships in the county, with the view of bringing before the notice of the rate-payers the subject of the proposed branch of the Great Western to that town.

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

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND CARTRIDGES,

At under cost, to close consignments.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**S A W S ,**

MOCCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS.

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

**Decimal Weights and Measures.**

We are glad to see that "the cental" system of weight and measures is gradually meeting with the approval of nearly all the Boards of Trade on the continent. The period is therefore rapidly approaching when a majority of the Boards represented at the Detroit convention will have concurred in the new system, and transactions and quotations for all kinds of grain and seed will then be in centals instead of bushels. All merchants and traders will hail the change with pleasure, but unless it is made the subject of a legislative enactment, there is reason to believe that it will not work so well and agreeably as it otherwise would.

**Bank of British North America.**

The half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was held in London on Tuesday, the 4th instant; the directors declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 3s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

**Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.**

At a recent meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada in London, it was announced that the available balance amounted to 12,224l. out of which the directors proposed to declare a dividend of 7 per cent.

**Carrying Gold "On a Margin."**

An important law case has lately been in progress in Baltimore, involving in its decision the custom and usages of brokers, relative to buying and carrying gold on a margin for their customers. The defendant, a broker named Carson, was instructed and agreed to purchase \$10,000 in American gold coin, and agreed to carry the same on a margin, which was from time to time demanded, until the failure to put up additional margin, when the gold was sold at a loss of over \$9,000 to the plaintiff. The suit was brought to secure this amount.

The Court ruled the law to be that the gold when purchased, must be taken into possession, unless otherwise agreed and understood; that the gold, when bought, was the property of the customer and not of the broker, and that his obligation was to keep on hand the identical gold, or its equivalent, free from his other gold contracts, but that "usage" might be permitted to qualify these obligations, if it were uniform and well established, and that if the jury found the usage. It would be a good defence for Mr. Carson. The jury found a verdict for \$9,433 10 for plaintiff.

**Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands.**

Gen. McCook of the Federal army is taking the preliminary steps for the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, and has the cordial support of the merchants of San Francisco and Honolulu. For some time past the American people have been remarkably civil to the people of the Islands, and evidently believe that their territory would make a very good station for the development of the China and Eastern trade which is about to spring up as soon as the Pacific Railway is completed.



BETROOT SUGAR.

The manufacture of sugar from beetroot has taken its place as one of the leading industries of Continental Europe. For many years, though it was a well-ascertained fact that certain varieties of the beet family, notably the white Silesian beet, contained a large proportion of saccharine matter, from the want of knowledge and experience, it was found impossible to produce a marketable sugar at a cost that would permit of competition with American cane sugar. Many trials, more or less unfortunate in their results were made, until, by degrees, by the invention of proper machinery and the knowledge gradually acquired from the various experiments entered into, the initial difficulties were overcome, and now many of the countries of Europe are large manufacturers.

The following are the statistical returns of the quantities produced in the countries mentioned for the year 1885:—

Holland.....	lbs.	10,000,000
Sweden.....	"	30,000,000
Belgium.....	"	35,000,000
Prussia.....	"	100,000,000
Austria.....	"	130,000,000
Germany.....	"	370,000,000
France.....	"	610,000,000

France, it will be seen, takes the lead. She not only supplies her own markets, but exports largely to England, where the beetroot comes directly into competition with the American and Colonial cane sugar. The imports into Great Britain last year were about 160,000,000 pounds, and they have been much larger during the present year. The erection of new factories is constantly going on, in many places, the peasants themselves clubbing together furnishing the funds necessary, the labour and the raw material which they raise on their farms, on a principle, more extensively applied, but similar to that on which so many cheese factories have been started here in Canada. When these sugar factories have been established by capitalists, a handsome return has always been received for the money invested, and in years when the crop of beets is abundant, the profits have mounted to fifty and even sixty per cent. on the paid-up capital. The beetroot sugar, when it leaves the factory, is a refined sugar, white as any loaf, though not quite so heavy as the ordinary sugar. No finer sugar is now in use in the interior of Germany and Austria, and we suppose before years have elapsed, not a pound of cane sugar will be consumed on the Continent.

It seems to us that the time has fully come when a beginning at least should be made in the introduction of this important industry into Canada, an industry which will not only be of great advantage directly in supplying an article of food, which, in the ideas of our people, has become one of prime necessity at a cost below what they now pay, but also in stimulating the raising of a crop to which both the soil and climate of many portions of the British Provinces are admirably adapted. The productiveness of the beet crop is well known, and of the sugar beet is even greater than of the ordinary red beet, as it grows to a very large size. The cost of tillage and harvesting is much less than attends the culture of any of the cereals, and the price which the sugar manufacturer could afford to pay would amply remunerate the farmer for raising them.

The imports of sugar into Canada for the year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to nearly thirty-eight millions of pounds, but a small proportion of which was exported. And as the population increases in number and wealth, so will the consumption of sugar increase, making its cost a matter of very serious moment. Under consideration, the home market will be very greatly enlarged, and will, for many years, afford purchasers for all the beet sugar that can possibly be made here.

We propose now to demonstrate the feasibility of carrying on the manufacture of beet sugar profitably in this country from information we have received directly from an extensive German manufacturer, whose figures may be considered perfectly reliable. And if we can induce a few of our capitalists to investigate the subject for their own satisfaction, and to erect even a single factory, we believe we shall have done them no less than the country at large, a very great service.

In answer to questions propounded, the German manufacturer states that the building is usually from five to eight hundred feet square, made of stone, brick, or wood, as may be most convenient. The machinery, including live steam engines of various sizes, would cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000, some of which would have to be imported from France or Germany. Water

power could be used to furnish motive power, but as steam is requisite for some of the processes, it would probably be more economical to use it altogether. The estimated cost of fuel in Germany is given by one informant at about 6½ c per 100 lbs. of beets, but as coal imported from England is the fuel used, the cost here would probably be much less. The capacity of the factories varies of course, but in one of average size, the quantity consumed per day of twenty-four hours is 1,000,000 lbs. The raw sugar yielded is on the average 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. of beets. The cost of raising and harvesting is set down at \$50 per acre, and the yield in average seasons at about 18 tons to the acre. If 4 per ton were paid to the farmer it would leave him the handsome profit of \$22 per acre. The crushing of the beets is carried on from October till February or March, at which time they begin to lose a portion of their saccharine matter; the operation of refining can be pursued during the summer months. For a factory of the capacity above named, it would be necessary to employ about twenty skilled, and one hundred unskilled laborers, the latter we presume, needed only during the winter months.

Let us now make a calculation of the cost of carrying on the factory, which is to be capable of converting into sugar 1500 cwt of raw beets per diem for 160 days, and for which a capital of \$150,000 would be abundantly sufficient.

225,000 cwt. of beets at 20 c.....	\$45,000
Fuel—an over estimate.....	13,000
Wages, 20 skilled men per annum, \$400.....	8,000
" 100 unskilled men for 160 days at \$1.....	16,000
Manager's salary.....	2,000
Office and incidental expenses.....	7,000
To cover wear and tear of machinery and other unestimated expenses.....	10,000
	\$100,000

225,000 cwt. gives 9 per cent. of raw sugar.....	20250 cwt.
Loss in refining, say 25 per cent.....	6085½ cwt.

15185½ at \$8, \$121,500  
Profit..... \$21,500

In this calculation we make no allowance for the value of the molasses and refuse left after the manufacture of the raw sugar, nor of the syrups yielded by the refining process. Our informant tells us that every 100 lbs. of beets yield on the average 2½ lbs. of molasses, worth about 75 cents per 100 lbs. The refuse makes a very nutritious food for cattle, worth in Germany \$8 per 100 lbs., but here may be set down at 50c. The syrup obtained may be estimated at 10 per cent. in weight of the raw sugar, the loss allowed in refining being 25 per cent., 25,125 lbs. at \$1 25 per 100 lbs.

The calculation will then stand thus:—	
Profit as above.....	\$21,500
Add 2,500 cwt. molasses, at 75c.....	1,875
10,000 cwt. refuse, at 50c.....	5,000
2,500 cwt. syrup, at \$1 25.....	3,125

We do not think we have at all underestimated the expenses, nor have we over estimated the value of the product, as we have set it down at \$8 per cwt., whereas refinery prices are \$10 for a lower grade of sugar.

Were there no cane sugar to be imported into Canada, over a score of these factories could be supported, giving employment directly to 2000 laborers for at least half the year and to a large number indirectly in the cultivation of the 20,000 acres required to furnish the raw material. This for Canada alone, and as it is now. To what extent this industry might be developed in the future, it would be difficult to place a limit, but that is a consideration which need not occupy attention at present, as we are not sanguine enough to imagine that timid capitalists will be induced to invest their money to any great amount until the experience of a few of the more enterprising ones shall have furnished demonstration in fact of what we have endeavored to do by figures, that money so invested will yield large returns and at less risk than almost any other investment that could be named.

Sugar Refinery in Nova Scotia.

It appears that a mammoth sugar refinery is about to be established at Woodside, Dartmouth, N.S., which the Lower Province papers say will be one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world. The erection of the building will be commenced between this and spring, and when it is completed the product of the factory will, it is said, be able "to compete with those of other countries in the emporiums of the world."

BANKING IN CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.

We are assured on very high authority that for persons to measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves with themselves, is not wise. Universal experience confirms this, and points out the desirableness of observing and noting what other persons do. If improvement is desired, and stagnation is to be avoided, that Canada has many points of excellence, none who know it would for a moment dream of disputing, and not the least of her good points is that she possesses a banking system, or rather a number of banking institutions, of remarkable excellence and stability. The returns of these banks, however, are not in some respects what might be expected, considering the age and importance of the colony, and on comparing them with the statements of institutions in other British dependencies, we must confess that in many important particulars they fall very considerably behind.

These statements, let us observe, are not merely interesting from a technical point of view. It is not bankers only who are interested in observing banking returns; since these returns and statements afford remarkably correct indications of the condition of mercantile and financial business in the localities in which their operations are carried on.

We have before us the reports of banking companies in two or three British Colonies, and shall refer to them here for the purpose of comparing them with our own. The three first are in Australia, two of them in New South Wales, and one in Victoria.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney has a Capital (if expressed in our currency) of \$2,000,000, and a Reserve of \$500,000, the last being considerably larger than that of any of our banks in proportion to its capital. It declares this year the respectable dividend of 15 per cent., and gives a bonus of one per cent. in addition. An examination of its statement reveals the secret of this prosperous state of affairs in the fact that the deposits amount to more than four times the capital, and the discounts to five times the amount. We need not point out what a striking contrast this presents to our own banks, some of which have a deposit line of even double the capital, and the majority of whose discounts are less even than that. We may gather from this that there is a large accumulation of realized wealth in the community of New South Wales, and an active condition of business in Sydney, its capital.

The City Bank, Sydney is a smaller institution, and has only been in business some two and a half years. It has a capital of \$1,000,000, deposits \$1,500,000, and discounts \$2,000,000. The result of its half-year's work was that after declaring an 8 per cent dividend, an addition of 5 per cent was made to the Rest, and it seems in a fair way of attaining a position of prosperity.

Passing to the rich and prosperous Colony of Victoria, the great seat of the gold mining operations of Australia, we find the principal bank there—or at all events the principal local bank—in a well established position after an existence of thirteen years. It seems to have spread its operations over every nook and corner of the land, for it reports no less than 28 branches and 15 sub branches, a development of banking which must be looked upon as wonderful, considering the size and population of the Colony. Its capital is \$2,500,000, its Rest \$500,000, its deposits \$3,000,000, its circulation \$3,500,000, and its discounts \$1,000,000. It declares a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, which seems to be considered lower than what might have been expected, and a mark of a very cautious policy. The Directors in their report refer to the state of the money market as a justification for fixing the dividend at so low a rate; this state of matters being of course the reflex influence of the severe crisis in England last summer. The moment the news reached Australia the banks shut down, a tight money market was the order of the day, and in answer to the earnest appeals of their customers for discount, managers could only fall back on the well accustomed formula—"wait for the next mail." It is noticeable that all the banks above referred to hold their meetings half-yearly, and the older ones seem to have spared no expense in erecting banking premises—this item in the Bank of Victoria standing once at no less a sum than \$876,000, of which \$240,000 was subsequently written off. Australia is well known to be a fine field for banking, principally in consequence of the large amount of imports and exports in proportion to the population, which, of course, gives rise to bank-

ing business. The usury laws, we believe, are not far from those, so that money can find its own level without those round-about modes of making it do so which do credit to the astuteness of our bankers, and are at the same time a standing witness to the absurdity of the attempt to make water run up hill.

The last institution we shall name at present is in one of the newest of the Colonies, if the free ports of China, secured to Britain by treaty, can be called such. The Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, is, of course, as its name suggests, a recently organized bank; but its field of operations must be a very promising one to enable results to be realized such as are shown in the report presented on 30th June last. On a capital of \$25,000,000, profits to the amount of \$245,000 are reported for the half-year, after deducting all interest paid and due. This sum amounts to nearly 20 per cent. per annum, and the Directors showed their appreciation of the true principles of banking by placing by far the larger part of it to the credit of Reserve and Profits realized. The deposits and circulation of this bank amount to \$3,800,000, and its loans to \$4,700,000; but its exchange business is doubtless the most lucrative branch of its operations. Its extent is shown in the accounts presented (a precedent which banking institutions here might follow) by the entry on one side of \$4,700,000 for exchange remittances, and on the other of \$4,400,000 for exchange acceptances.

It is to be noted that all these banks make provision before dividing profits, for rebate of interest on bills discounted and not yet due. Only one Canadian bank has as yet done this, but it is high time the practice were generally adopted, for the profits and reserve when this is not done are stated at a larger amount than they really are.

#### STATISTICS OF CANADA.

WE occasionally hear a good deal about "reform," but we think there is great room for it in regard to Canadian statistics. Neither in Great Britain nor in this country are the statistics thereof, particularly those referring to agricultural products—taken as fully as they should be. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the mother country in getting farmers to fill out returns correctly, fears being entertained that in some way this would lead to an increase of the taxes they would have to pay. At present in Canada our agricultural returns are by no means what they should be, and the person who devises a better system will be entitled to the public thanks. Among other points bearing upon our agricultural progress which should be brought out in our statistics are the following: the new lands brought into cultivation annually, the quantity in crop each year, the relative productiveness of new and old lands, and the increase in numbers of those engaged in tilling the soil. Besides these, there are other points which would be both interesting and instructive, not only to the statistician, but to other clients, farmers and business men generally. There are many who neither read statistics, nor consider them of importance. This is a great mistake. Statistics are the mile-stones which tell of national progress or declension, and no country can afford to undervalue them. All intelligent men are agreed on this: the only point in question is, how can they be made most full and accurate. We think Canada has something yet to learn in this respect, and after Confederation—if not before—we hope to see a more thorough and correct system adopted. We are sure such a "reform" will confer a lasting benefit on business men generally, and serve to set forth more truly the progress in agriculture and otherwise, which Canada is making.

#### Important Legal Decision.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that it is illegal for a Municipality or State to tax Federal Securities, and the Banks of New York city, therefore, recover \$2,100,000 from the City and County; the Insurance Companies \$300,000.

#### The United States Tariff.

The representatives of the Pennsylvania iron masters and the Western wool growers are said to be greatly displeased with the new Tariff bill submitted to the United States Senate Finance Committee by the Treasury, and we may therefore take it for granted that Secretary McCulloch and the influence of Government will be exerted in favor of cheapening wool and iron in the interests of the Eastern manufacturers.

#### HURON AND ONTARIO CANAL.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given in Toronto last week, to a delegation from the Board of Trade of Chicago and Oswego, who had come to Canada with reference to the project of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. The Board of Trade of Milwaukee was also to have been represented, but the invitation to that body had miscarried through some mistake. Speeches were made by Hon. W. Bross, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, and Lieut.-Governor of Illinois, by Senator Ames of Oswego, and others, to show the necessity of having increased water communication between the grain districts of the great West and the ocean; to prove that the best way to obtain this was by connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario; that though it was said it would be impossible to accomplish this on account of the natural difficulties in the way, engineering science would be able to overcome these difficulties; that Montreal and Quebec stood in their own light by refusing to aid in the construction of a work which would make them the great commercial emporiums of the country, and rivals even of New York; that the immense amount of grain seeking an outlet from the granaries of the West would, in the tolls paid by shipping, make the project amply remunerative; that, although United States interests would receive the largest share of the benefits therefrom arising, Canada would also be a great gainer; and that Toronto could afford to make a free gift of \$2,000,000, without interest, so greatly would she prosper by reason of the enterprise.

The feature of the evening, so far as the Canal is concerned, was the speech of Lieut.-Governor Bross, of Illinois. This gentleman heartily advocated the construction of this great work, contending that it was the only way by which the Western States could ever get thorough and satisfactory relief in the matter of transportation. He drew a glowing picture of the progress of the country lying between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, showing the extraordinary advancement of States, the rapid extension of railways, and the enormous annual increase in production. The yearly shipment of cereals from Chicago alone, during the past five years, has averaged no less than 50,543,100 bushels. At certain seasons this and other classes of freights completely choke up every channel of transportation, entailing immense loss on shippers. According to Mr. Bross, the Huron and Ontario Canal—in conjunction with the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals—if sufficiently large to float through vessels of one thousand tons burthen, would afford complete relief to the West, and prove as beneficial to Canada as to them.

Among the advantages which the Lieut.-Governor of Illinois claimed for this Canal were the following: It would decrease the distance between Chicago and other cities on Lake Michigan and New York by 330 miles. It would only take about 40 miles of canal to connect the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, and a vessel from Chicago could reach Toronto as quickly as Detroit. Five or six days would be saved in transporting grain to Oswego, whilst the saving to the grain from avoiding so long a journey in the warm waters of the Erie Canal would be equal to 5 per cent. Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec would all be benefited by its construction—the former of which, according to the speaker, would become one of the greatest manufacturing cities on the continent. Mr. Bross attributed to Montreal the desire to construct the Ottawa Canal, and thus try and take Western produce to a point on the St. Lawrence where New York could not compete for it. This was condemned as shortsighted and unfair, for it was right that New York should get supplies *via* Oswego, whilst there was no doubt that the St. Lawrence—the second great artery of the continent—would attract the greater portion of Western produce down through its waters to the ocean.

Whether this visit of American gentlemen will help on this undertaking or not, remains to be seen. It has certainly done much to render it more popular in Upper Canada. For many years it was looked upon there as impracticable; but, notwithstanding certain objections to the action of the present Directory, confidence is gaining ground in the public mind of that section that some day the canal will be constructed. We have never doubted that either it or the Ottawa Canal would be demanded by the West through course of time, as otherwise production would there be stayed; for the present means of transportation would soon be utterly inadequate to

convey their annual products to market. The time may come when both will be needed, if the statement of Lieut.-Governor Bross be correct that the West doubles its yield of cereals every five or six years. In the meantime, it would be difficult to raise money to construct either. The depletion of Western cities contributing substantial aid to construct the Canal, and I doubt they would render assistance; but we fear the Canadian Legislature would be loth to do much at present, and it is doubtful if English capitalists would risk much without a Government guarantee. However, there can be no question of the importance of either of these works to Canada, and none would rejoice more than we would to see them in a fair way of being successfully undertaken.

#### "What might have been a Pillar of Gold."

The Australian gold column recently mentioned in the *Trade Review* is about to be imitated in Nova Scotia, the Paris Exhibition Commissioners of which Province have given directions for the construction of a gilt pyramid 13 feet square at the base, by 6 feet 1 inch in height to represent the quantity of gold taken from the Nova Scotia mines during the present year.

#### THE WINTER MONTHS.

WINTER has now fairly set in, and there will soon be good sleighing in all parts of the country. We may fairly expect some improvement in business when this takes place. For some time past, trade has been rather quiet. This has arisen from two causes—first the great bulk of the produce in the well settled sections of the Province was brought out to market very soon after harvest, the farmers being apprehensive of a fall in prices; and secondly, because the roads have been unusually bad for several weeks past. Both of these causes—as well as some others less important and more remote—have tended to take from the business of the country that activity and animation which was manifest last season at this time.

When the roads have become thoroughly "macadamized" with snow, and the merry bells resound on every side, an improvement must take place. There must be considerable produce yet in the country. During the fall months, the roads are such in the new Townships that but a small portion of the crop can be brought into market. Sleighing is indispensable to the farmers of those districts, and they will lose no time in making good use of it. They must have a large quantity of Spring wheat for sale yet. This continues to command good prices. It is difficult to rightly understand why the price of our great staple has kept up so high this season. Reports from Chicago and other points, got up for speculative purposes, have no doubt had their influence on our Canadian market, which has been higher for Spring and Fall wheat than foreign markets warranted. The price, however, still keeps up, and those farmers who have not yet sold, will most probably secure quite as good prices as those who disposed of theirs earlier. The Barley crop has, we think, been pretty well cleaned out; but there must be a large quantity of oats, peas, and other farm stuff, ready to be offered as soon as the roads become favourable for conveying it to market. One of the business features of the winter months is the pork trade. This is just commencing all over the country; prior to a moderate extent having already been made. The hog "crop"—as some call it—promises to be large this winter. The estimated increase in the United States, is 500,000 animals, and we feel assured that Canada will also show an advance. The raising of swine has paid well of late years among us, prices ranging unusually high, and the natural effect of these circumstances, is increased production. Appearances indicate that prices will not reach a very high figure this season.

The present winter will not, we think, equal the last in business activity. The activity will not, at least, be as apparent. The contrast between last winter and that of 1871 was such as to make the revival of trade appear even greater than it really was. We do not doubt that the present winter months will be profitable ones to the country. If we are not to have such evidences of life as the excellent harvest of 1865, and the termination of Reciprocal trade, induced last year at this period, the public necessities are not of such a character as so urgently to require it. The money made last year squared off an immense amount of indebtedness and placed business in a much easier and better condition than it had been for several seasons previous. Many who made considerable money in 1865, however, had very little to spend, for the very good reason that



they had accumulated debts to pay. There is doubtless much indebtedness still existing, but it is nothing compared to what existed previously, and consequently thousands of farmers and others will have more to spend this winter than they had last. In a word—we expect that during the next three months the Province will do a good, substantial, quiet business, the beneficial effects of which will be felt by the community generally.

During the Christmas and New Year's holidays, the retail trade throughout the country is invariably active. To use a common phrase, "considerable money is going then." After the festive season, will come the payment of January accounts, which will enable retailers to square off the balances due by them to importers. Payments have come in pretty freely during the fall to the wholesale men who have not much reason to complain. The retail traders have of late been more careful in their credits—offering extra inducements to cash buyers—and the result is that those who have conducted their business in this manner, owe less to importers, and are better able to pay what they do owe. There is still room for improvement, however, in this respect. Hundreds still cling to the old, risky credit system, with all the disadvantages which it entails. At the beginning of the year, will be a good time to turn over "a new leaf," and we hope all who have not done so already on the credit question, will endeavour to make a commencement then.

The winter promises to pass over very quietly. As we have indicated, this will in all likelihood be the case with business, and we believe will also be the same in other respects. The Fenians have decided to let us alone till the spring, when (as they say) the "crops will be ripe." Our political leaders are in England settling Contentration the Governor General is gone, and the horizon generally appears peaceful and quiet. This state of matters is by no means opposed to the prosperity of the Province, or the happiness of the people, and therefore we can look forward to the future with hope and trust.

#### Labor in the U. S. States.

Scarcely a day elapses but large numbers of men are discharged from employment in the Northern States, and factories closed. The last instance of this is the close of the Collieries Mills, which recently employed from 2,000 to 25,000 hands, and furnished a livelihood to about 1,000 souls. The capital invested in them exceeds \$2,000,000, and unless a better demand soon sets in for woolen and cotton goods, will have to remain unemployed for a good many months. The proprietors can well afford to submit to the incidental loss, owing to the enormous profits they made during the last four years, but in the meantime it will be death on the men, whose skilled labor will be removed from the field, and in many instances forced to seek employment in this country.

#### Emigration Statistics

The emigration returns of the number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec during the season of 1853, show that 154 cabin and 27,84 steerage passengers arrived during that period, the increase compared with the previous season being 4 cabin and 7,289 steerage passengers respectively. Almost exactly half of the number this year came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and the remainder from England, Ireland and Scotland, in about equal proportions.

#### New Brunswick Hay for Cuba.

A number of St. John merchants are about to dispatch a vessel with a cargo of pressed hay to Havana. It is liable there to a duty of 14c. per 100 lbs., and is almost exclusively imported from the United States.

#### The Wreckers going to Work.

A Halifax paper learns that the submarine divers who generally operate on that part of the American coast, are mapping out their work for the winter. One party proceeds to St. Paul's, Gulf of St. Lawrence, to recover iron, etc., from a Yarmouth ship, wrecked in that vicinity, a second will shortly leave for Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of trying their fortune in that quarter, a third intend, it is said, to spend the winter on Sable Island, while the fourth, Capt. Sheridan's propose waiting to see what will turn up in the vicinity of Halifax.

## PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

(From a Correspondent.)

MR. F. A. Whitney, Secretary Association for the promotion of Canadian Industry, in writing in favour of a moderate degree of protection for home manufactures, assumes a good deal when he says "the facts are all on our side," free trade doctrines being cavalierly thrust aside as mere theories, for which no proof can be brought forward.

First, to examine the statements made with reference to the experience of the United States and Canada. Mr. Whitney says of the United States: "It is, moreover now well known that her very approach to free trade was attended with disaster to her internal progress." This implies, if it means anything, that the cause of this disaster was the approach to free trade. Now, this was not the case, any more than the fact of ten years having elapsed between the years 1837, 1847, and 1857, was the cause of the English commercial panics in those years; though the necessity of such decennial returns of disaster is taught by some people.

There were many other causes at work to produce the effect it suits Mr. Whitney's purpose to attribute to the approach of free trade; and the instruction to be drawn from the experience of Canada, he gives in an equally ingenious manner. He says "Her course up to 1850 was marked by unsuccessful struggles to fill those wants which, since then, have gradually been supplied to a greater and greater extent within herself." He leaves his readers to infer what any one conversant with Canadian commerce and Canadian manufactures knows is not true, that the ability of the people of this country to pay for their importations has grown out of the protection afforded to the manufacturing industry. Year after year, though some few manufactures have flourished, the volume of imports has been growing larger and larger, until, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, it reached the sum of nearly fifty millions of dollars. Year after year, too, have the productions of the country been exported in increasing quantity, keeping step as nearly as possible with the growth of the import trade. Would Mr. Whitney like to risk his reputation on the statement that the manufactured articles produced in Canada cost Canada nothing—that they even cost Canada less than if they had been imported from abroad? Or would he like to father the assertion that it was not, to a great extent, from partial free trade with the United States that Canada first received the great impulse which has resulted in the wonderful progress she has made of late years? And yet he has implied all this in the extract above quoted?

Mr. Whitney, after disposing of Canada and the United States, turns to the old established Governments of Europe. His arguments call to mind what occurred in a Court House in Central Illinois some years ago. A young lawyer, an acquaintance of the writer, was engaged in a suit, and in the course of his pleading produced his law books, and, having received from nature a fine voice, and, from education, full command over it, he proceeded to read a number of extracts in mellifluous tones, and expressively modulated accents. When he had finished, and had taken his seat, the opposing counsel, a rough-looking dry old party, got up quietly and addressed the Court as follows.—"May it please your Honor, the readin' we have just been listenin' to was very purty readin', and the young man read it remarkable well. It was very purty readin', very purty, indeed! But unfortunately, Your Honor, it had nothing whatever to do with the case." And no more it had. The young lawyer not only lost his cause, but never heard the end of his "purty readin'" as long as he remained in that part of the country. So, Mr. Whitney's writin' is very purty writin', but proves nothing. No one denies that the policy of most European countries is still protective, and that England, until she grew wiser, followed the same course. But that is hardly a reason why Canada should put on duties to force the manufacture, for the benefit of the manufacturers, of articles which can be imported more cheaply from countries possessing greater facilities for their production. Mr. Whitney gives no proof whatever that these countries which refused to open their markets for British goods were wise in so doing, no facts to establish that they have not been heavy losers by reason of their illiberal policy.

Let us see, now, what instruction can be drawn from England's policy in her repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws in 1846 and 1849. Canada, no doubt, is somewhat differently circumstanced, but not so much

so as it is the habit of protectionists to assume. They say, "a country to be great must be able to supply all its own wants from within itself;" and the protectionists of England fought hard against the repeal of the Corn Laws, using precisely the same argument which those of Canada of the present day use against the lowering of the tariff on manufactures. It is well for a people to be independent in the matter of manufactures, surely it is still more necessary that they should not have to be dependent on foreign sources for food, without which they cannot exist. Every plea that Associations for the promotion of Industry can bring forward to prove the necessity for the introduction, no matter what the cost to the consumer, of manufactures into a country, would have applied with equal force to the necessity of fostering the agricultural interests of England. Up to a certain point, England was in a position to compete in the production of bread-stuff for her people. When the more fertile lands were insufficient to yield the required amount, she either had to open her markets to the alien farmer, or by virtually prohibiting the importation of wheat from abroad, forced the cultivation of lands of less fertility, the produce from which was raised at an increased cost to the farmer. For a long term of years, the latter policy was followed, and the million consumers of food had to pay almost starvation prices for their daily bread in order that the agricultural interest might be prosperous. Later, however, the truth dawned on the minds of some of England's leading men, that the true wisdom would consist in giving to the manufacturing interests food and raw material at the lowest price possible, and allow the agricultural interest to flourish or not, according to its true importance in the country. The free trade doctrines gradually gained ground, until their triumph in 1846, in the repeal of the Corn Laws, and again in 1849, when the Navigation Laws were also repealed and the British carrying trade thrown open to the world.

What, then, has been the effect on agriculture in England, and what the effect on the general prosperity? Instead of a falling off in production, it will be found that the quantity of home grown corn, omitting exceptional seasons of bad harvests, has increased year by year, foreign competition having the effect of compelling the English farmer to use every means of increasing the yield from each acre of his land. The effect of free trade on the general prosperity is too well known to need more than the mere statement that English commerce and English wealth have increased during the last twenty years in a ratio out of all proportion with their previous advances.

Turning from England to some of England's colonies, let us inquire in how far the repeal in 1846 of the differential duties on foreign and colonial grown sugar were injurious to the colonial sugar planters. At the time of the repeal of the prohibitive duties on foreign sugar, great were the outcries, and dire the prophecies of ruin that was to fall on the unfortunate colonists. How were these forebodings verified? The annual consumption of sugar in England for the thirty-five years prior to 1846 was nearly stationary. In 1810, it was 193,000 tons, less than that during the following twenty years, rising in 1831 to 2,600,000 tons. In 1852, the quantity consumed was 382,000 tons! Part of this enormous increase was of course derived from Brazil and Cuba, but the colonies also participated in the benefits. The average total consumption of colonial sugar during the three years previous to the repeal of the duties was 2,900,000 tons, and during the first three years of free trade 261,000 tons. The consumption in 1842 was 216,000 tons, in 1851 it was 309,000, an increase far greater than had been experienced during thirty-five years of protection.

Now in Canada, though circumstances are reversed, and agriculture is the leading and manufacturing the subordinate interest, there is no good reason why the same causes, which in England and the Sugar Islands, have produced such wonderful results, and which would without doubt, have produced them at a much earlier period, had they been allowed to come into operation, should not be followed by like effects in Canada. Let those interests which are paramount, which are the real source of wealth to the country, be permitted to flourish unimpeded by any burdens unjustly placed upon them. Let them bear their fair share of the taxes necessary to provide revenue, and not one cent more. Let manufactures take care of themselves, and grow up strong and healthy—if they can stand the climate—and not sickly plants that wither and perish outside of the pot-house in which they have been raised.

With increased consumption consequent on the

natural growth of the country and a lowering of the tariff, there will still be no difficulty in obtaining a revenue adequate to the necessities of government. It is rather absurd for a protectionist to stand forward as the advocate of raising a revenue through the Custom House when his whole aim is to cut off that revenue by preventing importation. Take the single item of boots and shoes. Suppose the five or six million pairs annually consumed were imported under a ten per cent. tariff, instead of excluded as at present, the revenue would not suffer very greatly. One per cent on the total amount would yield more revenue than the government receive from the present duty. England's immense receipts from customs, to which Mr. Whitney points so triumphantly, she owes mainly to her late policy of lowering the tariff whenever she could venture to do so not to the policy advocated by the opponents of free trade. It is not necessary, in order to carry out the doctrine of free trade to a very great extent, to raise a revenue by direct taxation; and the consideration of the most equitable and most easily borne system of taxation is for the most part foreign to the present discussion.

**The Most Maritime Country in the World.**

One of our Nova Scotia exchanges states that ship-building has not produced very favorable results this year, and that, nevertheless, the shipping interest of the Province have not been seriously injured, inasmuch as Nova Scotia owns and sails nearly all the craft she builds. It then goes on to say, and we have good reason to believe with truth:—

"Hence, ships sailing from ports of registry in this Province are to be found seeking freights in all parts of the world, and their sails may be said to whiten every sea. These adventurous keels are in nearly every case owned by a number of proprietors, and as no person can by any possibility reside more than twenty-five miles from tide water in this Province, it is nothing more than natural that all classes are interested in shipping. As a people, we are either maritime farmers or agricultural saloons—men, women and children, indiscriminately, own shares in ships or are otherwise interested in shipping, and hence Nova Scotia occupies the proud position of being the most maritime country in the world, in proportion to population. This distinction applies to the manning of Provincial vessels as well, for to a very considerable extent they are both officered and manned by native born seamen."

**A New Diplomatic Department.**

The London Economist argues that the Diplomatist will hereafter be principally useful as a commercial agent, and shows that as soon as the smoke had disappeared from the recent battle-fields in Italy and Germany, his services were brought into requisition to negotiate the basis of a series of commercial treaties between the late contending powers. Its article concludes with the following important piece of information:—

"Of late years we have observed with pleasure indications that the attention of our diplomatists has been more systematically directed to the commercial questions which are so intimately connected with the well-being of British interests. The commercial reports of British diplomatic and Consular agents, to which we have from time to time called the attention of our readers, afford gratifying proof of the zeal and ability which have been devoted to a subject of considerable national importance, and we are glad to learn that since the seals of the Foreign Office were entrusted to Lord Stanley he has given his attention to the subject with a view to place the matter on a footing of permanent efficiency. Within the walls of the Foreign Office, a special department has been created and placed under the charge of Mr. Charles Spring Rice, as Superintendent, which will be charged with the correspondence relating to commercial matters; and we cannot but hope that the interests of the country at large will derive benefit from an arrangement which should put an end to that uncertain or divided responsibility which has been a source of complaint on the part of our commercial bodies, to such an extent, indeed, as to have led to the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the subject."

**The Confederate War Debt.**

A recent London paper says:—There was a demand yesterday for Confederate Bonds, and the price was firm, at 6 to 6½. It is stated that Mr. John Horatio Lloyd, the barrister, has given an opinion in favour of the claims of the bondholders, and that he is now preparing a memorial to the United States Government on the subject.

**New Lighthouse.**

Official notice has been published by the Provincial Board of Works that the Lighthouse now in course of construction at Iron Bound Island, entrance to Mahone Bay, S. E. coast of Nova Scotia, would be lighted on or about the 24th of the present month.

**BRITISH MONEY MATTERS.**

(From the London Economist, Dec. 1)

THE Bank return of this week is one of the most remarkable ever published. The bullion and the reverse in the banking departments are both very large, but what is very curious, though the latter—the reverse—is now £10,880,000, an amount almost unexampled, yet its proportion to the banking liabilities is not remarkably great. These liabilities are:—

Public deposits	£ 6, 5, 157
Private	18, 252, 795
Seven day and other bills	5, 6, 159

Total £24, 531, 411  
So that after all the proportion of the banking reverse to the liabilities does not much exceed two-fifths—a proportion often attained, though the absolute magnitude of the reverse is so rare. The obvious reason is that the reserve in the banking department is so very much greater than usual. The comparative view of the banking accounts, which we give regularly in our City article, is as follows:—

PRIVATE DEPOSITS AT CORRESPONDING DATE WITH THE PRESENT.	
1865	£12, 475, 621
1864	13, 272, 014
1863	12, 511, 615
1862	11, 012, 432
1861	9, 233, 817

showing that these deposits are nearly 50 per cent greater than they were this time last year, and nearly 100 per cent greater than they were ten years ago.

The greatest augmentation has been since the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. The private deposits then were £13, 615, 688, and they are now in round numbers four million and three-quarters more. The bank of England has therefore clearly gained business by the panic and probably many accounts removed from other banks, because they had failed, or because they were distrusted, have been taken thither. At the moment also the Bank deposits are swelled by a momentary cause. The Master of the Rolls made some severe remarks on the conduct of the liquidators of failed estates, who lent money belonging to those estates. He described it as a dangerous, reprehensible, if not illegal practice, and so very many liquidators have stopped lending. And there is no subject just now needing more watchfulness than these liquidations. Vast sums of money are placed in the hands of agents, who have no permanent interest in them, who are under no check—we may say often under absolutely no supervision, who do not gain by the permanent good management of the estate who do not lose by its substantial ill-management who have the strongest interest in making all they can for the moment, and at any cost. Many liquidators are of the highest respectability, in the best position in the world, and of the necessary of honour; but in every trade there are inferior persons who want its character for the sake, and we commit some sin which brings it into disrepute. We fear that as we have already had almost every variety of fraud in firms still in business, the next fraud which astonishes the world will be some sort of malversation in the winding up of failed firms. The general caution given by the Master of the Rolls cannot be too highly praised. But the particular form of that caution is liable, as we believe, to great exception. The liquidators are to be trusted as they are trusted, they are to be trusted to lend money. They are "winding up" various sorts of business, but winding-up means monetary "carrying on," carrying on till contracts and transactions now incomplete and incomplete are accomplished, and attain their results. We could name liquidators who are carrying on contracts in every part of the world, and who do not pay a sixpence to any creditor till they are completed. It is absurd to say that agents who can be trusted like this cannot also be trusted to lend surplus moneys. Either the liquidators are unskilful to carry on the business they do, or they are unskilful to lend the money which they hold.

For the moment, however, the power of the bank over the money market is augmented. It has nearly five millions of deposits more to play with than it had in May last, and its strength as compared with the strength of the outward market is in consequence augmented. The most convincing proof, therefore, of the slackness of the discount market is that the "private securities"—the discount business of the Bank—have declined. They were just before Overend failed £20, 844, 000; they now are £19, 186, 000.

Upon the whole, the slackness of trade, and still more the timorous state of public feeling which prevails abroad as well as here will, we believe, bring about another reduction in the rate of discount. Our commerce is still, of course, immense. There is a great deal of trade which may fairly be called inevitable; it is concerned with the supply of constant human want—felt by those who are invariably ready to pay for them. The per centage of such business affected by a financial panic is trifling. The immensely greater part of the "eating and drinking," so to say, of the country goes on as it did before Overend failed, and as it would have gone on if they had not failed. But there is a second sort of business—the optional sort—the business of enterprise which is profoundly affected by such a panic, and is in truth well nigh brought to a stand. This sort of business is concerned with the probable and fairly anticipated wants of man, but still the somewhat uncertain wants, and it is called speculative when people wish to give a bad impression of it. Yet it is most necessary. The augmenting happiness of mankind is secured by the increasing and multifarious improvement of the productive and interchanging arts, and if those arts become stagnant unprogressive, human enjoyments will become so too. But "the striking out new things" is commonly done with borrowed capital, for inventors and improvers are usually poor. And, just now, capital is very timid; it will try nothing new, and attempt nothing out of the way; it will trust no new man.

Consequently, money is a drug in the market; it becomes much cheaper, and will be cheaper still. It cannot recur to its normal rate till the hoarded wealth of the country again begins to trust in improving skill and its originating enterprise.

**Canada Mining Lands.**

The Owen Sound Times speaks approvingly of the recent article in the Tr de Revue respecting the land sale management of the Crown Lands Department, and then says:—

"It has come to our knowledge that there are speculators looking after these mineral lands, not for the purpose of developing them themselves, but to prey upon those who are anxious to do so; and instances have been given us where after persons of the latter class have settled upon locations, these speculators have had their names put down for claims immediately in front, and extorted a handsome sum for them, the miners having to purchase in order to obtain egress and ingress to and from the lake to the mines; members of Parliament even being said to be engaged in this notorious business, for which their position gave them peculiar facilities. The sooner these greedy cormorants are rooted out, and a new system adopted, by which they will not be allowed thus to stand in the way of developing our resources, by swindling those who wish to do so, the better for the country."

We cordially re-echo our contemporaries' wish and earnestly hope that the Crown Land Department will yet see fit to alter its present liberal policy and strike at the root of the evil by only ceding lands to bona fide settlers, free of all expense.

**DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.**—The first-class iron steamship "Annette," was lost last spring in the Traverse, on her way from Halifax to Montreal. The place where she struck, though the most difficult part of the St. Lawrence navigation is well lighted and the channel well known, and, as there must have been gross carelessness somewhere, an investigation into this case has very properly taken place. The report of this investigation shows:—1st That pilot had never sailed, nor even sailed in a steamship. 2nd. That he kept up a speed of seven knots at the most dangerous part of the river on a dark night, when he should have slowed to three and a half knots. 3rd. That he (the pilot) swears the leadman deceived him by calling out seven fathoms of water when it struck. However this may be, there should have been two leadmen employed instead of one. 4th. The effect upon the lead of the vessel passing through the water is not sufficiently understood by pilots. 5th. The regulations to prevent collision were not adhered to, and it was in avoiding a vessel ahead that the "Annette" was steered upon St. Roch's Point.

—The Montreal Mining Company have purchased a track of sixty-four thousand acres on the North shore of Lake Superior.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.**

FOR NOVEMBER 1866.

NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS.	Passenger and Mail.		Freight.	Total.
	Passenger.	Mail.		
Great Western Railway	131,552	14,910	1,772,620	3,182,238
Grand Trunk Railway	218,438	27,400	3,417,818	3,911,456
London and Port Stanley Railway	1,157	112	2,714	3,449
Windsor and Essex Railway	10,521	1,992	13,659	13,659
Northwestern Railway	10,438	2,922	31,581	40,051
Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beverton Railway	1,872	121	10,472	12,222
Colborne and Peterborough Railway	1,872	121	6,151	8,155
Prescott and Ottawa Railway	4,918	522	1,932	6,660
Carleton and Grenville Railway	522	522	5,170	6,170
Stamford, Shefford, and Chambly Railway	522	522	5,170	6,170
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway	522	522	5,170	6,170
Total	370,530	41,036	590,701	933,378
				1,033,077

\* No Returns.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FRANCE

(From the London Economist)

CUSTOMS returns just issued show that in the ten months of this year compared with last, the commerce of France... that is, her imports for consumption and her exports of her own productions, was extremely prosperous...

Table with 3 columns: First ten months of 1895, Imports for consumption, Exports of French productions. Rows include Grain and flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

It will be seen that the augmentation year by year is remarkable, and that for the present year it is much greater compared with last than for any other epoch.

Subjoined is a detail of some of the principal imports -

Table with 3 columns: First ten months of 1895, First ten months of 1894, First ten months of 1893. Rows include Grain and flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

In the above table the increase in cotton yarn and tissues will attract special attention.

The principal exports of French productions were as follows -

Table with 3 columns: First ten months of 1895, First ten months of 1894, First ten months of 1893. Rows include Silk tissues, Woollen tissues, Cotton tissues, etc.

All other exports were of less than 25,000,000 francs in value in the ten months of 1895.

The following were the imports and exports of the precious metals, which are not included in the preceding totals:-

Table with 3 columns: First ten months of 1895, First ten months of 1894, First ten months of 1893. Rows include Gold in bars, Gold coin, Silver bullion, etc.

It thus appears that in the first ten months of the present year the imports exceeded the exports by 45,843,241 francs...

land figured for 23,920,310 francs of bullion, 29,692,644 francs of coin, Spain contributed 34,716,820 francs of coin and the United States 1,670,460 francs...

Oats for Great Britain.

A Lower Province paper states that large quantities of Oats are being exported to Great Britain from France, 1 barrel 1 and this fall and 4 bags, 1 barque, and 1 schooner or two only from Summersville with cargoes for that destination.

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA - The quarterly return from the Department of Mines in Nova Scotia shows the number of gold mines being worked, the number of men engaged in mining, the quantity of quartz crushed, with the average per ton, and the total yield of gold, etc., in the various gold districts for the months of July, August, and September, of this year.

During the month of July 68 mines were in operation - employing 744 men, with a total yield of gold of 2475oz 30wt 3gr. The August return shows a total of 77 mines in operation, employing 718, and yielding 2173oz 7dwt of gold.

Micro Coal Discoveries.

The Halifax Citizen says - We are informed that Mr Kirby has discovered the Albion Mines north seam of coal on the east side of the East River, in the rear of the town of New Glasgow, and less than half a mile from the Provincial railway.

The Eastern Chronicle says that Messrs. Logan & Maxwell have leased the Coal Brook Mine from Mr Kirby, and are making preparations to take coal out of the new slope at the Brook, back of New Glasgow.

BESSEMER'S STEEL - LAKE SUPERIOR IRON - Various experiments made to determine the tenacity of Bessemer steel, have shown that while wrought iron will bear from 4,000 to 60,000 pounds per square inch, and the best common steel 93,000 to 124,900 pounds, Bessemer steel will resist a pressure about twice that of wrought iron and nearly as much as the best cast steel.

Table with 2 columns: No. and weight. Rows include No. 1 broke at 117,183 lbs. per square inch, No. 2 do 119,243 lbs. do do, No. 3 do 101,233 lbs. do do, No. 4 do 121,311 lbs. do do.

Iron man says that the softest Bessemer steel is at least as strong as the best Swedish chisn iron, and its strength increases with the per centage of carbon to one per cent, when it is equal to about double the strength of the best chisn iron.

In making Bessemer steel, two qualities are observable, which distinguish it from wrought iron, first, it is completely clear of slag, and second, it may be welded at a much lower temperature.

Table with 2 columns: Item and strength per pound. Rows include Lad's bar, Conn. iron 68.00, Swedish, best 68.124, E. wash, cable 69.165, etc.

BRITISH GRAIN AVERAGES - The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (Imperial measure) as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap 87, in the week ended Dec 1, 1895.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity Sold, Average Price. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats.

The following is a comparative statement for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1862 to 1865, of the quantities of British corn sold in the towns from which returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap 87, and of the average prices as ascertained under the Act 15th and 16th Victoria, cap. 14, so far as relates to 1862, 1863, 1864 -

Table with 3 columns: Corresponding week in 1862, 1863, 1864. Rows include Wheat, Barley.

LONDON TIMBER STOCKS - The annexed statement, showing the stocks of timber in London, is from Messrs Churchill and Son's circular -

STOCK OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c., at the PRINCE DUCKS on Dec 1.

Table with 3 columns: 1895, 1865, 1864. Rows include Foreign deals, Battens and boards, Fir Timber, etc.

Eastern Ewing & Co's Timber Report says the market has assumed a firmer tone, consequent upon the now ascertained fact that the supply of Quebec White Pine will be considerably less than in the preceding year, or even an average of the four previous years to this.

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES - A gentleman belonging to an extensive West India firm, is here this week and has, we are informed, entered into large contracts with several of our leading merchants.

Sheep and Wool in the U. S.

A Western paper states that careful estimates, based on the census returns, make the present number of sheep 3,000,000, and the wool product 55,000,000 pounds - an increase of 7,623,725 sheep in the five years last past, against an increase of 748,655 the previous ten years, and of 24,735,487 pounds of wool the last five years, against 7,747,354 pounds the previous ten years.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY - GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Marmorata Iron stands the test, and is pronounced the closest grained iron in the world! We offer our sincerest congratulations to the active men in the movement to re-suscitate our Railway, and to our readers generally, both in town and country.

Whilst exulting in our own good luck, we may be permitted to rejoice in the good fortune of our neighbours. Mr. Covert, it is reported, has sold out for a handsome sum to responsible parties, and has thus, in the very nick of time, got rid of the elephant.

The Pictou Railway.

The Pictou Standard says that the inspectors of masonry and most of the sectional engineers engaged during the past summer on the Pictou Railway have been officially informed, that in consequence of the works under their charge being completed, their services may now be dispensed with.

Consumption of Herrings.

A correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle states that 23,441 bbls of Herrings were received at that port in 1895, and 21,603 in 1894, an increase this year of 10,632 also that a house in the Montreal Trade sold upward of 23,000 bbls. this season.

ENJOYED HIS FOOD—Mr D. Davis, of this village killed a pig the other day that "porked" at an almost 2 1/2 weeks.

HOW MUCH CORN IN SEVENTY POUNDS OF EARS.—It is customary for Western farmers to sell their corn in the ear, and they give seventy pounds for a bushel.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

REVIEW OF the Havana Market of the 14th instant says—

SUGAR.—(Contd.)—There is some demand for yel- lows of ordinary trains for which reason we believe that the first arrivals of the new crop will obtain high prices.

In sales on the spot we note the following 323 boxes No 9 at 7 1/4 rs. arroba; 4 1/2 boxes No. 8 1/2 at 7 1/4 rs. arroba.

We hear of the following contracts made for the new crop, viz 2000 boxes first to be received, of ordinary train at 7 1/4 rs a for No 12 as a basis, and ranging from No 10 upwards, and another of the first 2000 boxes of the "Sta Lugarda" plantation, Derosne train on the basis of 7 1/4 rs arroba for No. 12 dry, with the condition of being all delivered before the 15th of March.

MUSCOVADOES.—Nothing has been done here for want of stock, and we must omit quotations altogether, until some sale of the new crop has established the rates for the different grades.

WAREHOUSE RETURNS OF SUGAR—

Table with columns: In Store, Received, Delivered, In Havana, At Matanzas. Rows for Dec 1866 and Total.

Stock in both ports, 13 Dec. 32,339 61. MOLASSES.—No sales have been made here during the week; and we have heard of no transactions at the outports.

COFFEE.—This article has been rather scarce lately, but a few lots are now coming in, which although of small importance are sufficient for the immediate wants of our market.

RUM.—The demand at present is rather limited, although prices are well sustained at \$33 per pipe in chestnut casks, \$1 in oak do, and \$70 for refined.

The Chicago Provision Market.

Milward's report says that the aspect of affairs in the Provision trade is of the most lowering character, and that sales of Mess Pork were made early in the week at \$17 for country, and \$17 50 for city packed, at which it rallied, closing dull at \$18.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

Dec. 20th, 1866.

The business of the week has been of a quiet character, and the activity which has so far characterised the fall trade, is fast subsiding. The demand for discounts has slackened, and money is considerably easier.

The occasional sallings of the American press, at the loss of business experienced by their people through the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, afford considerable amusement, not unmixed with satisfaction to our business men, and the feeling is universal that no new treaty should be conceded, which has not for its basis a REAL reciprocity.

experience of a short twelve months has proved to a greater extent even than could have been anticipated, that the balance of advantages secured by that treaty were largely in favor of the Americans themselves.

It must be very little change to report in this department, if we except the increased activity observable in the forwarding of West Indian cargoes. The clearances for the week comprise four vessels with deals for Great Britain, four for Havana with boards and shooks, four for Cardenas, and one for Matanzas with shooks, and the remainder for ports in United States.

FLOUR.—The arrivals of flour since our last report have been very considerable, and quite in excess of the wants of the trade, which is now pretty well restricted to city and local demand.

Return of flour inspected at the port of St. John, for the week ending Dec. 14:—

Table with columns: Wheat flour, Previous week, Increase. Values in lbs and \$.

This has been the largest importation of any week during the season, and since the above return was made up, the steamer "New England" has brought 1400 bbls., and four schooners from Portland have also arrived.

Provisions.—Still continue dull and depressed and transactions are on a very limited scale. The country market is abundantly supplied with every description of produce, very much of which has in former years found a market in the United States.

Mess Pork, \$21 to \$22. Prime Mess, \$21 to 20 50. Prime, \$19 to \$19 50. Mess Beef, \$12 to \$16. Prime, \$8 to \$12. Butter, choice, 17c. to 18c; for inferior qualities there is no demand. Lard 13c to 15c.

Comparative statement of Revenue collected at the Port of St. Andrews, for month of November.

Table with columns: 1865, 1866. Rows for Revenue and Increase in Nov 1866.

Included in the above return is the significant item of \$13, received for fishing licences from the Americans Brigantine "Zebulon," of and from Windsor for New York with plaster, reported a total wreck at Lit' River, crew saved.

Brigantine "Carrie", hence for Havana, reported totally lost at Mount Desert.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., Dec 26, 1866

Heavy rain here; it has broken up the roads, and business generally is very quiet. Flour continues arriving in large quantities, the market is overstocked. Sales are quite small and prices have a downward tendency.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, December 14, 1866.

We have no change of moment to note since our last report. Business has been very dull, and the stringency in the money market still continues, but we hope our monetary affairs will undergo a favorable change with the new year.

BREADSTUFFS.—The receipts for the week are small. Flour dull, with a downward tendency, buyers not disposed to operate at present quotations. We see no prospect of an advance, especially as the fall trade is about over, and the local demand will not be active.

FISH.—This week's imports are large and the demand for all descriptions inactive. Dry Cod has slightly declined, but hard cured will still command present rates.

The Exports for the same period are:—Codfish, 2,467 casks, 1,859 drums, and 1,129 boxes; Seal, 631

casks, 502 drums, and 70 boxes. Herring, 2,128 barrels. Alewives, 237 do; Mackerel, 1,632 do, Salmon, 163 do. Trout, 16 do. Smoked Herring, 2 1/2 boxes.

POTATOES.—We have very large arrivals to note this week. Potatoes have declined and are very dull. Sales hard to be effected at any price. Several cargoes have been sold at auction during the week, and realised prices varying from 15c. to 25c. per bushel by the cargo, according to quality; the quantity afloat being so large that holders will in all probability have to lose in order to realise.

Exports have been 123 hhd's, 3 barrels sugar, 40 puns 6 tierces molasses, 40 puns rum. Fruit.—The arrivals have been pretty large this week, viz. the cargo of "Rainbow" from Valaga, consisting of 13 62 boxes halves and quarters raisins, 9 1/2 drums figs, 5 1/2 bds and hfr grapes, and a quantity of nuts, lemons &c. The whole was disposed of at auction, and realised the following prices:—

Table with columns: Raisins, Figs, Jordan Almonds, Grapes. Rows for various items and prices.

Provisions dull, with little enquiry, holders not disposed to sell Mess pork without an advance on \$21. We look for a decline as stock is increasing. Beef dull, and quotations merely nominal.

Receipts are, Pork 10 1/2 barrels; Beef 121 barrels; all from our own outports, and small lots from P.E.I. Futures.—There is nothing doing in shipping.

Large Arrivals at Halifax.

A recent Halifax paper says nearly one hundred vessels have arrived at this port within the last three days, from P. E. Island, Cape Breton, and various outports, fully laden with produce, coal, fish, &c. This large accession to the shipping already lying here imparts an animated appearance to our harbor.

MONEY MARKET.

THE holidays have interfered with business in stocks and exchange, but prices on the whole have been well maintained. Sterling exchange on London is firm at 1 1/4 for 60 days sight drafts and banker's bills, and 8 1/2 for best private. Bank Exchange on New York, is at 23 1/2 to 23 1/2 discount, and Greenbacks at 23 1/2 to 24 discount.

Gold opened at 131 1/2 in New York this morning, and during the day experienced the following fluctuations—131 1/2, 131 1/2, 132 1/2, 133 1/2, 132 1/2, closing at 132 1/2. It stood at 131 1/2 at the close last Thursday, and has consequently fallen 2 1/2 per cent.—the average price of the week being 132 1/2.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table with columns: Retail, Wholesale. Lists names of various firms.

THE recent bad condition of the country roads has interfered with business to some extent, and this in conjunction with the dullness usual to the season, have intensified the inactivity now prevalent. A change for the better is looked for after the holidays,





WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

DEC. 27, 1866.

HALIFAX

ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, FISH, MEATS, SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUORS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for ALUM, HARDWARE, IRON, LEAD, CORDAGE, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, and GLASS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for SOAP AND CANDLES, SHOES, FURS, and various types of wool and yarn.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for LEATHER, BUTTER, FLOUR, and various types of oil and fat.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNER. Lists names like Andrew Henry, Foucher, Bernard, etc.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Bonaparte & Frier, DeWitt, etc.





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

**"BUFFALO ROBES."**

**CIRCULAR, 1866.**

**HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.**

**T**HE undersigned have received their supply of **FRESH ROBES**, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:—

- No. 1 Usual Assortment ..... \$8.50
  - No. 2 Assorted..... 6.50
  - Good Fall and Summer..... 5.50
- Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
 Montreal.

**JOSEPH BAWDEN,**

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)

**A**TTOURNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 47-1y

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
 TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.

**T**HIS widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, however, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.

The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.

The Scientific American has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of this country and Europe.

Another feature peculiar to the Scientific American is the official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

Whoever reads the Scientific American is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.

The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American, form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties, which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

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At a Council held in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1866.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

**W**HEREAS it has been represented to the Governor General in Council that much inconvenience has been, and is experienced by certain of the inhabitants of this Province residing in the vicinity of the Canadian Frontier line, by reason of their being deprived of the privilege heretofore enjoyed by them of having their grain produce ground at Mills situate on the American side of the Frontier, and re-importing the same into Canada free of Customs duty, in cases where the closer proximity of such Mills to the residences of such inhabitants, or their greater capacity, made it expedient to resort to them—

Whereupon, and on the recommendation of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of the seventeenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that any flour or meal or other produce of any wheat or grain grown in and taken out of this Province into the United States to be ground, and brought back into this Province within one week after such wheat or grain has been so taken out to be ground, shall be, and the same is hereby exempted from the payment of Customs duties; provided always that such grain be first duly reported outwards at the nearest Custom House before exportation for the special purpose herein referred to, and that the identity of the flour or meal, the produce thereof, be sworn to on its importation into this Province.

**W. A. HIMS WORTH,**

49-3 Asst. C. E. C.

Circular No. 202. No. 35.  
**FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,**  
*Ottawa, 6th December, 1866.*

**Sir,**  
 The time fixed, by Order in Council for the free admission of fire arms, having expired on the 30th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the prohibition, created by the Imperial Act, against the importation of fire arms, &c., from a foreign country, revives, and you are therefore to govern yourself, from the above mentioned date, by the instructions conveyed to you in my Circular of the 12th January last. Arms and munitions of war imported otherwise than from Great Britain or the British possessions, are to be detained and reported to this Department, to be dealt with as you may be further instructed.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

**R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.**

The Collector of Customs. 49-3

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Montreal, Ang., 1866. 5-1y

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