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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

No. 4.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 854 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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 87 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 8-ly
Dundee Grain Bags.

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

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

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 WOOLLEN, TAILOR TRIMMINGS &c.
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 83-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Linsed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 89 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Coran & Co., do.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
34 St. Sulpice Street,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
40-5m Montreal.

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
451 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
624, 626 & 628 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot,
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP which existed in this
City, under the name of "J. TIFFIN & SONS,"
expired this day by limitation of time. Either of the
partners of the late firm are authorized to manage
and settle the outstanding affairs:

J. TIFFIN, SENR.
J. TIFFIN, JR.
H. J. TIFFIN.

—AND—

The business will be continued and carried on by
Jos Tiffin, Jr., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS."
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,
POURK, 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 Brit. in.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
in the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
17 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL, 48 1/2y

G. 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.

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—

Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Torne 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.
See next Page. 1-ly

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. 6-ly

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 82-ly

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

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

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

JOSEPH PHELAN,
IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
625 & 627 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-
vention, &c., 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston,
C.W. 67-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ATNA 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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers.	DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
---	--

Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks, Donims, Silkies, Cobourge, Orleans, Et de Laines, White Muslins, Jeans, Molekims, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons,	Laces, Blondes, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Table Oil Cloths, Yarns, Batting, Silks, Velvets, Linen Threads, Playing Cards, Jewellery, Tea Trays, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Toys, Bag Pursees, Pencils,	Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chaplets, Crosses, Marbles, Slates.
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And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.

363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Hunt, Roope, Tonge & Co., Oporto.
Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,

408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.
New York. Montreal.

Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
10-ly.

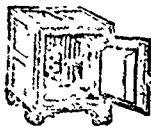
GAULT BROS. & CO.,

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 unsurpassed in the Province. They also operate largely in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Stoffes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 23-ly

KERSEHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK of

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

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well assorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers every advantage.

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,

52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.

Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAY, Bros., Montreal.

Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.

Hon. WM. McMASTER, Toronto.

Messrs. BRYCE, McMURDO & Co., Toronto.

" WM. ROSS & Co., "

" GEO. MICHE & Co., "

" D. MOLYNEES & 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.

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

Holding MACHINES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—

Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS

Which will be sold low. 23-ly

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER FELT.

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-ly.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 875 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

JORDON & BREWER,

Commission Merchants & General Agents,

Dealers in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street.

East side Market Square,

83-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines

Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

JAMES LORIMER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made - Goods for Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Correspondents in Britain. Special attention given to the purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.

Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 8m 19

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,

(Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,

422 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

SUGAR, HERRINGS, CODFISH, &c.

SUGAR—Choice Porto Rico Barbadoes and Cuba in hds.

HERRINGS—Extra Large Split, in barrels.

Do. Smoked in boxes.

CODFISH—Prime Large Table, in bundles and hds.

RUM—Cuba, in puns.

Figs, Almonds, &c., &c.,

For sale by JAMES MITCHELL, 1-ly

January 18, 1867.

THOMAS LEEING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment

of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING

COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 23-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.

CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*
11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
53 Little St. James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

L FRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
82 Little St. James Street.

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

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian
and Foreign Patents, &c.
49 Great St. James Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
73 Little St. James Street.

FURS—WHOLESALE.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOUTHWORTH & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
181 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
392 St. Paul Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
582 Craig Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BBRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
44 Little St. James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
81 St. Francois Xavier Street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
A. D. PARKER.
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
12 Place d'Armes.

LEATHER, ETC.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOUTHWORTH & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
181 Great St. James Street.

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
452 St. Paul Street.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

CHIRSTIE & BELLIS,
516 Craig Street.

WCHRISTIE,
16 St. Constant Street.

BREWERY.

MWILLIAMS, Jr.,
93, 95 and 97 College Street.

GROCERS.

JA. & H. MATHEWSON,
1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

OGLIVY & CO.,

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

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Bopzine,
Oils, &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

Ouvilliers's BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal 60-ly

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

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

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
18 Lemoine Street. 31 1-ly

ROBERT SEATH,

WHOLESALE 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

MONTREAL.

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lynn Tannery 46-1

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

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

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.
W. M. KINLOCH. **W. B. LINDRAY.**
8-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 163 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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extensive and commodious premises, have been
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regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the
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WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, FREDERICK W. COATE.
January 18th, 1867. 1-8m

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

THIS widely circulated and Popular Journal of the
Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-
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Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by en-
larging it to the size of the most costly Scientific
Journals of Great Britain, without, however, in-
creasing 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 Mechanists, 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
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MANAGER JOHN GLASS.

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cial community of Montreal, and Lower Canada gen-
erally, that they have OPENED AN OFFICE in this
City, as above-mentioned, under the management of
Mr. JOHN GLASS, and are now prepared to furnish to
Subscribers carefully prepared Reports of the Stand-
ing and Credit of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and
Traders in general of Eastern and Western Canada.
They have also ready for delivery to Subscribers their
Reference Book for Canada West, which they have
just published, carefully revised and corrected, and
neatly and substantially bound, for the use of Com-
mercial Travellers and others. Subscribers to the
Montreal Agency will receive two volumes yearly,
revised and corrected to the date of publication, as
well as a Weekly Sheet showing all important business
changes as they occur, such as Failures, Disolution of
Partnership, &c., &c.

Neither expense or pains will be saved to make
these Reports more complete and reliable than any
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November 29. 4-46

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FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley,
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 LONDON, CANADA WEST.

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
 Velvets; 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.
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 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytle, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
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SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,
 Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cus-
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William
 Darling & Co.
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KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns
 promptly made.
 ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
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 Sale in this or British Markets.
 ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the
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 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

CONFEDERATION.
 IN the London Canadian News, of the 17th ult.,
 there appears the following important statement
 with respect to the Confederation measure, which we
 believe the public may accept as quite authentic:—
 "We are pleased to announce on what we consider
 good authority, that there is now no doubt but that
 the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the scheme
 of Confederation, as unanimously agreed upon by the
 delegates, has been informally signified to those gentle-
 men. We understand that the resolutions of the
 delegates, with a few trifling exceptions in regard to
 details, will probably be confirmed by the Privy Coun-
 cil at their next meeting, and they will be made the
 basis of the legislative measures to be adopted in the
 Imperial Parliament. It is confidently expected that
 during the course of the coming week the whole matter
 will be put into such an advanced shape as will enable
 the bill now being prepared to be laid before Parlia-
 ment immediately after its opening.
 "We notice by our files of newspapers from the
 maritime provinces that complaints are making them-
 selves heard at the delay in the return of the several
 members of the Governments now over here as dele-
 gates; but our contemporaries must remember that
 the long absence of these gentlemen is mainly owing
 to their early departure from New Brunswick and
 Nova Scotia last autumn. But be that as it may, we
 are in a position to state that had it not been for their
 presence in the 'Great Metropolis' during the past
 few months, and their active efforts in placing before
 the British public the merits of the proposed union and
 meeting and answering the misrepresentations as they
 were from time to time made by the opponents of the
 scheme—confederation would not now be so high its
 consummation as it undoubtedly is.
 "The selection of the name for the confederated
 provinces is to be left to her Majesty the Queen; but
 we understand that the favourite one amongst the
 delegates during their conference was that of Canada
 or Canada."

The Quebec Board of Trade have adopted a resolu-
 tion that hereafter cargoes of coal arriving at that
 port shall be bought by weight, irrespective of bill of
 lading. By the former mode of purchase, heavy losses
 had frequently been sustained, cargoes sometimes
 having been short in weight as much as one hundred
 tons.

The London Economist of 10th January says that
 "Colonial Bonds have met with active inquiry and a
 ready sale. Grand Trunk of Canada have been firm,
 and Atlantic and Great Western bonds and debentures
 have rather improved."

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
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REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoin Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 83-ly

The Imperial Parliament was opened on Tuesday,
 the 6th inst. The Queen's speech made on the occa-
 sion will be found elsewhere. It refers to the Confed-
 eration of these Provinces, stating that a bill would be
 submitted to Parliament, "which, by the consolidation
 of Colonial interests and resources, will give strength
 to the sovereign Provinces as members of the same
 "empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the
 "same Sovereign."

Western Extension.
 An additional force has been placed on the road
 between St. John, N. B., and Bangor—the Eastern
 end of the proposed European and North American
 Railway; and a still larger number of men will shortly
 be employed in order to keep pace with the speed
 with which the American builders are pushing their
 part of the road through.

New Steamer on the St. Croix.
 The new fast New York steamer 'Belle Brown'
 has been purchased to run on the St. Croix river next
 season.

STATEMENT OF Revenue and Expenditure of the Pro-
 vince of Canada, for the month ended 31st January,
 1867.

	AMOUNT.
REVENUE:—Customs	\$226,990 75
Excise	204,821 53
Bill Stamp Duty	11,079 77
Post Office	64,315 79
Crown Lands	112,868 20
Miscellaneous	137,825 51
Total	\$767,901 55
EXPENDITURE	\$937,696 02

TRADE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.
 THE following table shows the character of the
 shipping, by which the Trade of the port of New
 York is carried on. The figures are from the monthly
 report of the Statistical branch of the United States
 Treasury Department.

Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1866.	In American vescls.	In Foreign vessels.
Exports of domestic produce	\$10,504,479	\$34,365,816
.. foreign merchandize	317,433	1,400,310
	\$10,821,917	\$35,767,122
Imports direct	\$13,413,377	\$63,353,167
.. indirect	644,321	19,975,953
	\$14,057,698	\$83,329,120

Thus only 23 per cent of the Export Trade and 14 1/2
 per cent of the Import Trade of New York for the
 said quarter, was carried on in American bottoms.
 The imports in American vessels must moreover have
 been mere raw materials, those in foreign vessels of
 the highest value, since the duties on the imports in
 American vessels were only \$7,252,507; while on im-
 ports in foreign vessels they were \$28,653,329.
 It will evidently be a long time yet before the
 United States rule the waters in a commercial sense,
 even on their own coasts.

UNION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

WE believe there is no longer reason to doubt that the Colonial Delegates in England have given the finishing touches to the Confederation scheme, that the Constitution as reported, has received the approval of the Imperial Government, and that the latter will submit the same as a ministerial measure during the approaching session.

This is an important advance of Confederation, and whatever difficulties or delays may hereafter arise, it is gratifying to know that the Colonies themselves will not be to blame. The only real danger now in the way, in our opinion, is the possibility of the defeat of Lord Derby's ministry before the bill to unite British America can become law. It is well known that the noble lord took office with a large majority of whigs and radicals against him, in the House of Commons, and it is by no means improbable that he will be confronted by a hostile majority before the session closes. Should an adverse vote be given, it is understood that a dissolution will take place, and if these circumstances unfortunately occurred before our bill had received its third reading, they might cause a postponement of Confederation for several months.

We incline to the more hopeful view however, and believe that before the 1st of April, the bill will have passed the House of Commons, that soon thereafter the Royal assent will be given, and that by the month of May or June, British America will be called upon to elect its first representatives to the federal and local legislatures.

The opposition of Mr. Howe, and his colleagues, does not seem to have effected much. The speech of Lord Carnarvon, at the dinner given to the delegates by the Canada club, strongly combated the positions of the anti-unionists, a fact which shows that very little impression had been made on the British government by their arguments. What changes, if any, have been made in the Quebec resolutions by the London conference, does not appear. There will undoubtedly be some alterations, but we think it will be found that they are of minor importance. Radical changes would necessitate the calling together of Parliament to sanction them—a result which the delegates would endeavour to avoid.

It is rumoured that most of the delegates will shortly return home. Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier only are to remain, to watch the passage of the bill through the House of Commons. That the measure will be closely criticised in passing through Parliament, particularly that part of it guaranteeing the cost of the Intercolonial railway, may be certainly expected; but as both the whig and conservative leaders are pledged to the principle of Confederation, no fears of the final result need be entertained.

OUR COMBING WOOLS.

IN the case of most articles of Canadian production, the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has not lowered prices. Lumber has risen. Our great staple—Wheat—was not much higher during the famine prices of the Crimean War, and the same remark is true of other articles. Our Combing Woolsare, however, an exception. The imposition of duties has injured both our neighbours and ourselves. We have the authority of the Congressional Revenue Commissioner, that the exclusion of our Combing Wools has thrown out of use capital and machinery engaged in worsted manufactures, to the extent of some eight millions of dollars! On the other hand, it has decreased prices somewhat in Canada, from the fact that the worsted manufacturers of the States are unable to pay us as good prices as formerly for our wools, and keep their establishments running.

About so plain a case as this, one would suppose there could be no difference of opinion. As both countries are injured by the duties imposed, so both would be benefitted by taking them off. But plain as the remedy is, the wool growers of Illinois, have just had a convention in which they clamoured for higher duties on foreign wool—in fact, they even went so far, as to pass a resolution that the United States should cease to import wool altogether! A move to increase the duties has already been made in Congress, and we should not be the least surprised if it became law. It is really impossible to conceive anything more injurious to the United States, or more absurd, than such legislation as this. Already, as is well known, the cost of raw material and production have become so enormous among our neighbours, that not only is

their foreign Trade destroyed, but even their home market is rapidly passing out of their hands. This is the deliberate opinion of Mr. David A. Wells, who has been investigating the subject for them, and yet in the face of all this, the cry resounds for more Protection, and Congress, with folly incomprehensible, seems bent on sacrificing the means for the gain of the few.

Surely the eyes of the American people will soon get opened on this question. The ultra Protectionists are now masters of the situation, and to use a vulgarism, are "running the machine into the ground." Tom wants protection, Dick wants protection, Harry wants protection—Everybody wants protection: surely the people must soon perceive that if all were protected, it would just amount to no protection at all as far as the traders are concerned, whilst it is utterly ruinous to the country as a whole. In the case of wools, for instance, their farmers cannot supply the long wools which their worsted manufacturers require. They have not the proper kinds of sheep in the country to do it, and therefore the more duties they put on Canadian wool, the more hopeless does the prospect become for the manufacturers which have closed, to start again; and if they could make a start, the higher prices would the American people have to pay for worsted goods. By making the raw material so dear, the Americans render it possible for British worsted goods to pay their tariff, heavy though it be, and undersell their own manufactures. And yet, *mirabile dictu*, they keep piling on duties on the raw material, and all in the name of protecting Home industry!

Even in the case of the Illinois farmers, it is doubtful, very doubtful, if more duties would benefit them. Those manufactures which have stopped in the Eastern States, used to take a large quantity of American wool to mix with Canadian, which was found to answer the purpose as well as all long wool. By shutting out our combing wools, Mr. Wells tells us the worsted manufactures have had to shut up shop, and hence a large demand for American wool—to mix with the Canadian—has been destroyed. The closing of these mills has, too, turned adrift a large number of persons who consumed farmers' produce, and were among the farmers' most profitable customers. Under these circumstances, and without looking at the increased prices the farmer would have to pay for his worsteds, we may safely conclude that the wool-growers of Illinois have asked Congress to do not only what would certainly be injurious to the people generally, but even to themselves.

The truth is, Congress and the American people as well, are utterly astray on the question of political economy. They are in a bad position financially, and the evils which afflict them are being aggravated by the most unwise and foolish legislation which any intelligent nation ever enacted. Under the belief that they are protecting and fostering American industry, Solons of Congress are really ruining both their foreign and internal trade. We have instanced wool as an example, but the same remarks will apply to almost every branch of trade. It is fortunate for us in Canada that, with the exception of wool and one or two minor articles, their suicidal commercial policy is injuring themselves alone.

THE VALUE OF LAND IN CANADA AND IN THE WESTERN STATES.

IT is nearly ten years since Mr. Laird, who was largely interested in the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad and Land Company, made a tour through Canada and the West, and published a series of letters, in which he exalted the prairies of Illinois at the expense of the forests of Canada. He was well answered at the time by Mr. Charles Lindsay, then, as now, editor of *The Leader*, and by the Rev. Mr. Hope, in the *Old Countryman*, while time and experience have alike tended to convince our farmers' sons that Illinois is not the paradise Mr. Laird would have it believed, and that Canada has sundry great advantages which Illinois has not. The subject is, however, still an interesting and important one, and as it has received elucidation in the recently published report of the American Bureau of Agriculture, we ask no apology for treating of it. If any think it out of place in the *Trade Review*, we answer that Agriculture is the basis of our Trade.

The Statistician to the American Bureau presents us with an interesting series of tables; the first of which

we call attention to giving the "average yield of farm products per acre for four years, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive." Leaving out the States which are not contiguous to or in about the same latitude as Canada, we have the following as the figures:—

	Corn bush.	Wt. at bush.	Oats bush.	Barley bush.	Potatoes bush.	Hay lbs.
Maine	31.5	12.8	27.2	22.5	136.8	18.8
New Hampshire	32.6	14.2	28.6	22.1	126.4	20.75
Vermont	37.6	15.1	33.0	25.2	138.6	21.50
New York	36.3	15.1	31.1	22.7	107.8	25.77
Pennsylvania	34.6	14.1	31.3	22.8	90.1	27.50
Ohio	32.9	12.2	24.9	23.3	82.7	27.33
Michigan	31.9	14.8	29.2	22.7	113.6	28.31
Illinois	32.6	12.8	27.5	25.4	92.1	31.00
Wisconsin	34.9	14.3	34.3	21.7	126.9	28.09
Iowa	36.0	13.7	33.8	24.8	107.8	35.50

Thus, among these ten States, Illinois stands as follows in the average yield per acre:—

Of Corn.....eighth. Of Barley.....first.
Of Wheat.....ninth. Of Potatoes.....second.
Of Oats.....eighth. Of Hay.....ninth.

Canada resembles Wisconsin more than any other of these States in climate, soil and forest growth. Wisconsin stands as under. In yield:

Of Corn.....third. Of Barley.....fourth.
Of Wheat.....fourth. Of Potatoes.....third.
Of Oats.....second. Of Hay.....fourth.

A much higher average, and, we think, conclusive as to the relative merits of prairie and forest lands when once in till.

Let us now examine the relative cash value of the products of these States. We find a table of "average cash value of farm products per acre" for the same four years. It is not calculated on a gold basis, but this does not affect the relative significance of the figures:—

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maine	41.52	25.48	17.89	23.04	69.79	13.19
New Hampshire	42.87	30.77	17.1	24.86	67.77	15.87
Vermont	48.0	29.03	20.80	28.30	59.72	12.28
New York	32.04	26.10	18.76	27.69	57.99	18.25
Pennsylvania	32.20	23.93	18.18	25.91	72.30	21.22
Ohio	20.20	16.25	12.63	2.57	64.83	16.59
Michigan	22.93	21.10	14.42	23.95	52.35	17.36
Illinois	14.47	14.36	11.41	21.14	6.13	16.95
Wisconsin	29.31	14.83	14.05	30.75	50.51	13.84
Iowa	19.59	12.85	11.42	18.82	54.91	14.14

What a lesson these figures silently but impressively read! While on the seaboard an acre of land will yield, in wheat, a return of from \$24 to \$31, in Illinois it yields but \$14.36, and in Iowa but \$12.85. Oats and Corn are also shown to yield only one-half as much money to the acre in the West as in the East. To complete the proof—if such be necessary—we give the following scale of value per bushel of the chief export crop, viz., wheat, in the various States, (U.S. currency.)

	Value bush.	Value bush.
Maine	\$2.21	Ohio.....\$1.59
New Hampshire	2.50	Michigan.....1.65
Vermont	2.18	Illinois.....1.09
New York	2.08	Wisconsin.....1.09
Pennsylvania	2.05	Iowa.....1.00

Wheat is worth within a few cents per bushel as much in Montreal as in New York. We are then correct in saying that it is worth *twice* as much in Canada as in Illinois or Iowa!

There is, it is true, one element left out of the previous statements, viz., the cost of preparing an acre for harvest in the various States. No doubt it is less on prairie than in woodland districts. But the margin is so wide—the values recede so rapidly as we go from East to West—that without taking into consideration the relative healthiness of Canada and of the fever-and-ague smitten West—their relative exemption from taxation—their relative civil freedom—it does not admit of doubt that farming *pays* far better here than it does out there. Our commercial readers in the country parts may perhaps do some good by introducing to the notice of their young country friends the calculations given above, due to an American statistic who is friendly to the West.

Commercial Court of Inquiry.

At a recent meeting of the Stratford Board of Trade a committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegation that some of the wheat buyers of the town constantly defrauded the farmers by using false weights, and that consequently they took their grain elsewhere, to the detriment of trade. Charges of this nature are said, we regret to learn, to be common in Upper Canada, and should be tested in every instance wherever possible, otherwise the locality which knowingly allows accusations of this description to be talked about and declines to meet them, will not only suffer in reputation, but also in pocket.

CANADA PRODUCE ABROAD.

WE have often heard it remarked by parties connected with our export trade, that somehow or other, Canadian produce has not been held in that repute abroad which it ought to have enjoyed—that, in many cases, to say that a certain shipment was Canadian, was to effectually kill off the sale at anything like a reasonable price. That there is considerable truth in this statement, experience has frequently proven, and the question has of late been often propounded: Why does this prejudice exist? Our wheat and flour cannot be excelled—our pork and butter should be as good as that of the United States, and yet they do not stand alike even in the British markets. A well-informed writer attempts to give the cause of this depreciation of our produce abroad, and contends that it has mainly arisen from the tricks of American shippers, who have made it a practice to dub as "Canadian" bad or inferior lots. His own words are as follows:—

"If a quantity of soft oily pork, reached Liverpool, "it was ticketed 'Canadian.' Queer lots of flour, "unsound in quality and deficient in weight, were "sure to be 'Canadian,' and our butter has been "quoted, for the same reason, 'from Canadian to "cart grease.' The same with petroleum and other "products, so that to have a lot of 'Canadian' on "hand, no matter of what kind of produce, was as "much as to advertise a discount in advance."

We fear there is too much truth in these remarks, and that Canada has frequently been tricked in this way to her serious injury. The fact is indisputable that prior to recent shipments of our flour to the Maritime Provinces, they had a very poor opinion of it. Brother Jonathan previously supplied them, and from the flour they had received from him, under the name of Canadian, it had obtained a very unenviable reputation. Our sly Cousins, very probably ate our splendid white wheat flour themselves, and gave our Blue-nose friends their inferior grades—the poorest of which being marked as if from us. However this may be, one thing is certain; since we began to ship direct to Halifax and St John, no little astonishment has been expressed at the excellence of Canadian flour, which is openly stated by many to be the best they have ever obtained. It is gratifying to know that this important staple has won for itself so good a reputation in the Provinces, for whatever changes may take place in the run of our trade hereafter, they can no longer be tricked into the belief that Canadian flour is second to any in the world.

Any prejudice which may exist against Canadian produce abroad, will we are sure, ultimately pass away as it has done among our eastern friends. We believe nearly all descriptions of our produce to be quite up to the American standard, and frequently above it, and when our shippers begin to carry on a direct trade with Europe, the brand "Canadian" will soon enhance, not decrease its value. We all know the story of the Quaker who gave the dog the bad name. If that has been done with Canadian produce, as this writer and many others suppose, it is conduct exceedingly reprehensible, and it becomes our duty to counteract it as speedily as possible. The best way to do this, is just to do what has been done in the Maritime Provinces—send our produce to foreign markets direct, and let them judge for themselves. Were this done, we have no fears of the result, or of the success of any future tricks which might be tried.

U. S. CONSULAR REPORTS.

(From La Guayra, Venezuela, November 1, 1866.)

Prices current of articles exported:

Cotton.....	\$30 the quintal.
Coffee, washed, 1st quality.....	\$16.75 to \$18.00 "
" regular.....	15.75 "
" unwashed fine.....	14.50 to \$16.25 "
Hides, oxen, salted.....	6.50 "
" sweet, folded.....	9.60 "
" do, washed.....	10.50 "
Beerskins.....	90 30 the pound
Brown sugar.....	4.50 to 6 25 the quintal

NOTE.—The above prices are in Venezuela currency. A hundred Venezuelan dollars = \$74 43 U. S. silver. Exchange on London = 6.60 to the £1 stig. a 90 days.

(From Demerara, Nov. 22, 1866.)

Business dull, market fully supplied with American provisions. Ordinary flour in heavy stock; sale slow. Bakers do. in demand, at high rates. Mackerel much reduced in stock, \$8 per bbl. Alewives, no good samples in market. W. P. Lumber stocks low, first good cargo will sell well. Pork in moderate supply, \$28 to \$30 for heavy mess. Staves and coopers' stuffs abundant and difficult to move. Freight low.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER AFRICA.]

OWING to the continued frost, the dullness of business usual at the commencement of the year has been of longer duration than usual, and in nearly all departments of trade there is a complete absence of speculation. Meantime the money market is very easy, and the rates current are considerably below the bank minimum 3 per cent. The collapse of so many joint stock enterprises during the last year has deterred people from this form of investment, and at present the funds and India stock are the most favoured by people with money to spare.

Although there have been so many losses by the bubble companies started during the Joint Stock mania, it would be very unfair to suppose that the principle has been really discredited. On the contrary abundant evidence is given that it has taken firm root, and that it will in the future, exercise a very considerable influence upon the progress of our commerce. It seems not unlikely also that some of the problems raised by the mutual conflicts of labour and capital, will find their solution in these limited companies, and that in the great manufacturing concerns, which are likely to be carried on under this system, the heads of departments, and the foremen and overlookers, will be interested in the prosperity of the works, by being themselves shareholders. Be this as it may, the success of many of these concerns is remarkable and I cannot do better than give you an abstract of the report and balance sheet of one of the largest mills which have been converted into Joint Stock Companies. I refer to the Joint Stock Flax Spinning Company, of Belfast, which has just issued its fifth half yearly report.

The company commenced 2 years ago, with a paid up capital of £100,000, being 10,000 shares with £10 paid on each. It has been able to accumulate a reserve fund of £100,000, independent of a sum of £7,000 reserved against depreciation of machinery. During this time the shareholders have had very good dividends, varying from 10 to 20 per cent. The directors are also able to announce that they have entered their stock of flax at cost price, and that it is now worth considerably more; a profit which will of course be realized in the next half year. Wonderfully good as are the results they have been attained not by any speculation, but by a legitimate business, and although it is not likely that the linen trade will continue to be so extraordinarily profitable as in the last few years, there is no doubt that companies such as this starting with an ample capital, have a perfectly safe field before them.

I mention the success of this company, not merely as proof of how beneficial limited companies may be, but as, it seems to illustrate the limitations within which Joint Stock enterprise may be conducted. The first of these limitations are that the undertaking should be large, small concerns are certain to be better managed by individuals than by a company, because in a small concern a man can look after the details himself, in a way which no employee, be he director, or chief clerk, or porter will. But in a large concern, the proprietor must trust a large portion of the management to others, and he is in fact very much in the position of a chairman of a company, who only interferes with the important matters, and with the choice of the people who are to carry out his orders.

The second quality requisite is that it shall be permanent. It would be almost hopeless to get shareholders to invest their money in an undertaking which will be exhausted in a few years, nor could employees be got to take that interest in the working which they would do if it were to be lasting. In such cases when very great profits may be made in a few years, it would seem that private enterprise must be resorted to.

The third requisite, connected in a measure with the second, is that that rate of profit should not be a very lavish one or at all events, should not be very lavish in proportion to the capital of the company. There should be a pretty fair average demand for the article produced, as in the case of mills, or for the service rendered, as in the transport of goods by railway. One reason for this is that shareholders require pretty regular dividends. Many of them are very much dependent upon them, and a stoppage for a year or two would be their ruin. They would be compelled to sell their shares, and to sell them at a very considerable sacrifice. Another reason is that almost all trades,

where there is not this average of profit, are speculative trades, and for such purposes Joint Stock Companies are quite unfit. A board of directors, meeting once or twice as such for an hour, are utterly unable to manage a business requiring great acuteness or sagacity or skill. To take a familiar illustration, scarcely any class of business is safer than the discounting of mercantile bills, if they are bona fide based on mercantile transactions, and scarcely any class of business could be more unsafe than discounting other classes of bills, whether those which were called "Contractors' bills" prior to the panic, or accommodation bills. Now it so happens that bankers, seeing a large number of the transactions of their customers, are able to form a very shrewd guess as to what bill which come before them are business bills and what are not. Accordingly banking is a business which for many generations has been carried on by Joint Stock Companies, and as a rule with very great success. But in the business of bill broking there is not the same opportunity of seeing men's transactions as in banking, and the varied information which the inspection of a banker's ledger affords is denied to the bill broker, who has to trust to his sagacity and skill. In so far therefore bill broking has been almost entirely in the hands of private persons, and it does not seem likely that this class of business will ever be generally taken up by Joint stock companies.

Such seem to be the chief limitations upon joint stock enterprise, and there seems to be in addition one practical matter, which has been brought forward by the recent panic. When the liability is limited, at least one-half of the nominal capital should be called up. It is useless to profess to limit the liability of a company and yet leave it so much of a margin that it is unlimited. There was no more fruitful source of danger during the recent panic than this.

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

	Amount	Increase	Decrease
Public Deposits.....	£ 4,467,600	£ 23,000	
Private Deposits	21,065,000		1,985,000
Government Securities	13,111,600		
Other Securities	20,000,000		1,701,000
Notes in Circulation.....	23,300,000		13,000
Bullion.....	19,281,000		168,000
Reserve	10,281,000		135,000

This return shows, as usual after the payment of the dividend, a large decrease both in private deposits and other securities. In other respects it is of a neutral character.

The following are the Bank of France Returns:—

	Increase	Decrease
The Treasury Balances.....		500,000
The Private Accounts		32,000,000
The Commercial Bills		14,000,000
The Notes	20,800,000	
The Cash.....		2,686,000

There is a slight falling off in the cash, but much less than for some weeks past. The amount on hand is still very large.

January 19, 1867.

H.

TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

WITH your permission I would like to make a few remarks on the trade which is expected this coming summer between British North America and the West Indies and South America.

I have not yet seen either in the columns of your Review, or in any other mercantile paper, such information as is so much required for the guidance of the merchants of these Provinces. I hope such may be elicited, as it is of great importance that millers, produce merchants, and shippers generally should be enabled to work out at least an approximate calculation in regard to any venture they may be disposed to make in the above trade.

1st. In regard to the Postal Service. There is not at present, so far as I can learn, a direct communication with the West Indies and Brazil. The regular route is via London and Southampton. Even the U. S. mail to St. Thomas is not made reliable. A bill of exchange at sight was lately drawn here on Demerara, and nearly three months elapsed ere advice of payment was received. Could not a regular service be organized via New York, and arrangements made with trading steamers from B. N. A. during the season?

Were the route via New Orleans in use, a letter might reach Havana in 5 or 6 days.

2nd. There are not at present any regular agents or agencies of Provincial Banks in those Islands, or Brazil, and without a connection of this kind bills of

exchange, drafts, and other remittance business, must be conducted at greatly increased expense, and in a roundabout way at best. The bank of British North America employs the Colonial bank as its agents but I am not aware that notice of this of a formal kind is given to the public. A thorough system and list of correspondents at say Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Demerara, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Havana and St. Thomas, with rates of commission, and on exchange &c. should be advertised by those banks which intend to enter on this business.

3rd. The example of Mr. Lawton, of Havana, your correspondent, ought to be followed by commission agents at West Indian ports. In his short and concise notices, one sees at a glance what produce sold by him will yield exclusive of charges. The duties being specified, a register of the following charges would be of importance, and I should think readily procurable: Fees on entry of ships at Custom House; surveyors fees; harbor master's fees; fees on clearance at Custom House; pilotage; wharfage; &c. Custom's duties on all kinds of goods; usual rates of commission charged by agents for selling domestic and foreign products; for guaranteeing sale; for purchasing goods; drawing foreign bills; &c., &c. Description of exports and imports. A mutual exchange of prices current might be made every mail. The matter of freights and insurance it might not be possible to manage before the trade set in.

A comparative statement of weights, measures and monies, is also wanted.

I have ventured the above remarks in hopes that through your *Review* some exertion may be made by those interested in the anticipated trade, to make known what is being done to open up the business. That our millers and produce merchants may be encouraged to send their wares to the markets; and that our flour, wheat, and other commodities, may make and keep a high position in the markets of the tropic. This can only be done by a careful foresight, and to aid this, all available sources of information should be drawn from.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,
Hamilton, Jan. 31, 1867.

J. S. L.

NEW SYSTEM OF FIRE INSURANCE.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THERE is no principle in the science of Political Economy so well established or so susceptible of direct and convincing proof, as that which sets forth the economy of a single large concern as compared with a number of lesser ones, in accomplishing a given amount of work of any kind. Thus one gas company can supply a whole city with light more economically (if they would) than two or more, especially if these several companies each attempted to furnish gas to every street, and had to lay pipes side by side.

So is it with Fire Insurance. The present system is as costly a one, primarily to insurance companies, secondarily to insurers, as can well be imagined. Here in Montreal, for instance, there are Fire Companies—chiefly foreign—to no end, all having heavy expenses entailed on them by the necessity of separate establishments, costly offices, highly paid managers and superintendents, numerous clerks for soliciting business, advertising, &c., &c. Then too, the profits on the business done, and which for the most part go to make up the dividends to a foreign proprietary, make a very serious item of loss to the community from whence those profits are derived. Any one can see that if the entire business of insuring against fire, say in this city, were undertaken and carried on by one establishment, without any competition, the reiterated expenses of numerous companies would be nearly done away with, and excepting the possible advantage to be taken by those holding a monopoly, the price of insurance would be correspondingly lessened to property owners.

Now, if for a public company, with the necessity of realizing profits, over and above its actual expenses, be substituted the corporation of the city, it will be seen, if the management be equally good, that the cost will be still further lessened to insurers. By-laws could be passed, levying a certain insurance tax—as the water tax is now levied—on all buildings according to valuation, which valuation would be the basis of settlement, in case of destruction by fire. Moveable property, of course, would have to be insured separately, and at the option of the owner. There would be very little difficulty in collecting the tax, as property would cease to be insured as soon as

there was any failure to pay, and besides the city would possess the right of bringing suit. The economy of this municipal system over the present wasteful one becomes immediately apparent; and this will become still more manifest when the fact is taken into consideration, that rates here are higher than they would otherwise be, in consequence of the greater risks of fire elsewhere, the companies having to charge more here to keep down rates elsewhere, and make a fair average over the country. This system would undoubtedly work admirably in all large cities, or even in towns and villages, and there is no reason why its benefits would not be found in its employment in parishes or municipalities. Whatever objections might be made to its adoption elsewhere, there does not appear to be a single good reason why Montreal should not be its own insurer, and save to its citizens the money wasted in supporting rival establishments, and the large sums annually remitted to English and American Companies, to help to swell their dividends, and enrich their coffers.

MONTREALER.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

To the Editor of the Trade Review.

THAT Free Trade opinions have been making considerable progress of late throughout British America, no one we think will venture to deny. This change in public sentiment has probably been brought about in a greater degree by the influence of accidental surrounding circumstances, rather than from any wider acquaintance with Free Trade principles in the abstract. There are a great many persons who profess to admire Free Trade and to believe in its justice, who would yet shrink from carrying its principles into practice, and as this hesitation generally arises from a hazy and imperfect comprehension of this important subject, we propose in this article to go back a little to first principles, and after pointing out and illustrating some of the leading doctrines of Free Trade, to consider their applicability to the circumstances of our own country. Now although a great number of abstract rules and theories bearing on the subject have been promulgated from time to time, yet if we examine them closely, we shall find that they all resolve themselves into two or three simple and easily understood propositions, first of which in order as in importance is the rule, that all duties of whatever kind, are ultimately paid by the consumer of the articles so subjected to duty. This is so self-evident a fact, that it scarcely requires argument to demonstrate its truth, but if a specific one were needed we have only to look to that afforded by the United States, since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the imposition of duties on the products of British America, which we should suppose would settle the matter beyond dispute. If a merchant imports goods from other countries and pays the duties imposed upon those goods, the amount of such duty is added to the price and must ultimately be paid by the consumer, and not only this, but in cases where the duties are high, the consumer must pay a sum in addition sufficient to compensate the importing merchant for his outlay in money, and the trouble and expense attending Custom House business; and this brings us to a consideration of the nature and operation of Customs duties in general. They may be divided into three classes—First: those which are imposed for revenue alone—secondly: those which while producing some revenue afford a partial and incidental protection—and thirdly: those imposed for purposes of protection alone. With the first of these we do not propose to deal at present, but will confine the remarks we wish to make to the other two classes. We will take the latter case first, viz., that of duties imposed for protective purposes only, and keeping in view the rule laid down, that "it is the consumer of an article who pays the duty," it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion, than that in the case of duties for protective purposes only, the consumer pays the whole amount of the difference between the price at which the article could be imported, if there were no duty, and that which he actually pays, or in other words he (the consumer) pays the whole amount of the duty imposed, and something more, without the revenue of the country deriving any benefit whatever and further that the increased price thus obtained from the consumer, goes in some shape or other into the pocket of the producer. It is absurd to argue that it is for the general benefit that this or that manufacture should be protected; for if we admit that the object of all

legislation should be the conferring of the greatest amount of good upon the largest number, that position cannot be maintained for a moment, unless it can be shown that the producers of an article are more numerous than the consumers, which is obviously impossible under any system of protection. There is an irresistible natural law which impels all men to endeavour to obtain the highest price for any thing they may have to sell, and also to endeavour to obtain whatever they may require to purchase with the least possible expenditure of money, and this being the case it follows that whenever by means of high protective duties the price of any article is raised above its natural value, this law is violated, and the many are made to pay for the benefit of the few. But we will take it for granted that the advocates of such a high protective system as has been alluded to, are few and far between, and pass on to the consideration of those duties which while producing some revenue, afford at the same time a partial amount of protection. And it is on this ground that the battle between Free Trade and Protection in British America will have to be fought. It may be freely conceded that in our present circumstances it would be exceedingly difficult if not wholly impracticable to frame a tariff which did not afford some amount of incidental protection, without resorting to such a thorough and radical change of the whole system of taxation, as our people are not yet, at all events, prepared for; but this does not in the least alter our position regarding the absolute injustice of all systems of protection. Here as in the former case, the same rule will apply, and just by so much as the articles protected displace those which could have been obtained cheaper or better elsewhere, by so much—will the public be fleeced for the benefit of a class. But the advocates of Protection urge that by its aid they are enabled to establish manufactures which otherwise could not be supported, and that money is thus saved to the country, which would otherwise be paid to the foreign producer. That this is an error a little consideration will suffice to show. The foreign producer would probably be paid in some one or other of our productions, which we produce better and cheaper than he can; and even if he should take gold in exchange, it does not in the least alter the case. The gold to pay him would have been procured in some other direction, by the sale of something which we had to spare, therefore we see that the money is not saved to the country, its course is only diverted from its natural channel into an artificial one; and indeed the whole tendency of all duties of a protective character, is to substitute an artificial system, for that which nature has so clearly pointed out. It is quite certain, that without the diversity of soil, climate, and productions, which characterizes the different regions of the earth, commerce, with all its long train of civilizing and humanizing influences, would be impossible, and we may safely conclude that any human regulations which interfere with its full and free developments, are, to say the least, not calculated to advance the general good. One of the worst results of entering on a system of protection is this, that it is next to impossible so to adjust it that one class does not share in its real or supposed advantages more than another, for instance, it is difficult to see why the boot and shoe manufacturer should have a protection of 20 per cent, while some other perhaps equally important interest has only 10 per cent; hence there is a perpetual struggle going on, not only between the protected classes and the great bulk of consumers, but also among the protected classes themselves. This has always been the case, and wherever a course of even partial protection has been entered on, the unvaried and never ceasing cry on the part of the protected class themselves has been for more, until the point has been reached at which revenue nearly ceases, or becomes seriously injured, when a re-action sets in. If we need specific examples of the truth of this position let us again turn to the United States at the present time and we shall find no lack of illustrations, wherewith to make it good, and to show that a course of even moderate and incidental protection once entered on, the tendency is constantly felt to advance farther and farther in the same direction. Reasons and instances might be multiplied almost indefinitely to show that protection of any and every kind is nothing more or less than legislation for the benefit of a class at the expense of the whole community, and that its constant tendency is to restrict and narrow the field of commercial enterprise and activity. One thing more: there is good reason to believe, that, notwithstanding all the evils which a

protective policy undoubtedly brings in its train, and the great loss inflicted on the general community by its adoption. It rarely happens that the objects sought by the Protectionists themselves are attained, or if attained are only preserved for a time. The reason of this is sufficiently obvious, there exists a very old saying that "competition is the life of trade," and it seems to be absolutely necessary, for the full development and the attainment of perfection in any branch of manufacture, that it should be subjected to the influences of free competition, without which improvement flags and enterprise is deadened. Besides this the inevitable result of protection is to enhance the cost of production, and thus lessen the area of consumption, and though all may apparently go well for a time, yet sooner or later the point must be reached when a wider market is required, and then it is found that the protected article cannot be produced at a price which will enable it to compete in the markets of the world. In conclusion, it may be remarked that every one of the arguments used by the Protectionists in support of their cause were used by the English Protectionists, and that every one of them has been disproved in the most marked and unanswerable manner, by the course of events.

The consideration of the applicability of Free Trade principles to the present circumstances of British America must be reserved for a future communication.

N. B.

Since the above was written, the writer has seen the letter of Mr. Whitney the secretary of the Association for promoting Canadian Industry, published in the *Trade Review* of Jan 11th. The arguments brought forward by this gentleman in the first part of his communication, are for the most part capital arguments in favour of Free Trade, and may be safely let alone, but in the latter part there appear one or two statements of so strange a character that they merit some notice. One of them runs thus:

Free Trade England is not ashamed to take from the hard earnings of our millers, a sum that would be to them a handsome income for each, for if a miller who makes his 25,000 barrels of flour per annum, sends his very perishable and bulky manufacture 3000 miles away to Liverpool market, he is called upon, after paying heavy expenses and running all risks to relinquish over £1000 of our money to the custom house. (It should a commission house ship 100,000 bushels of peas, the British government will demand before the grain can be sold in its dominions, the sum of £200 of the money earned by the sweat of our farmers' brows."

No earnest or consistent advocate of Free Trade would wish to be understood as defending the imposition of a duty of even a shilling a barrel on so great a necessary of life as flour, but surely Mr. Whitney must be fully aware that the duty in question is so nearly nominal, as not to interfere in any material way with the trade, and that it was retained more as a means of registering and obtaining proper statistical information, than as a measure of either protection or revenue, for either of which purposes it is too insignificant to be of value one way or the other. But Mr. Whitney would make it appear (at least by inference) that England does something very wicked in retaining this duty of a shilling a barrel, which according to Mr. Whitney comes out of the "hard earnings of our millers," and "the sweat of our farmers' brows," although it is precisely the same thing which he is trying to persuade Canadians it would be right and proper for them to do in a far greater degree. Suppose we reverse the case and say "Canada is not ashamed to take from the poor, ill paid, and ill fed makers of clothing in Eng. and 15 per cent. of their hard earnings, and so on through the whole tariff. This is so manifestly absurd that it carries with it its own refutation. Mr. Whitney forgets that it is the "consumer who pays the duty." Again, in answer to the question, do the manufactures of Canada cost her nothing?

Mr. Whitney says: "They cost the country the value of the material, and the price of labour expended on them, if the sum of these fall below the entire value of the imported article, the country gains the difference irrespective of what the selling price of the domestic manufacture may be."

But suppose we again carry the matter a little further, and find that the cost of the home manufactured article exceeds the total cost at which a similar article could be imported. By the same rule, would not the country lose the difference?

Boots and Leather in St. John, N. B.

We see it is stated in a Lower Province paper, that there are five tanneries, and four boot and shoe factories, in St. John, N. B., which were recently doing a very profitable business, and altogether furnished employment to about 600 persons. The tanneries annually consumed about 11,000 domestic hides, besides many sheep and calf skins, and a large quantity of imported hides, turning out material to the value of \$150,000; while the factories used upwards of 32,000 sides of sole leather, and a proportionably large amount of upper leather, kip and calf skins, the value of the manufactured stock turned out by them in a year amounting in value to \$250,000. A large portion of their stock is exported to Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, which were heretofore exclusively supplied by the Boston shippers, but they have since been forced to retire from competition.

Two Iron Manufactures of St. John, N. B.

St. John contains two saw factories, two edge tool factories, a tack factory, and four nail factories, some of which are on an extensive scale and capable of turning out 12,000 to 18,000 kegs a year. They all seem to be doing a very prosperous business, and although protected by a duty of 12½ per cent, claim that they can undersell the American manufacturer fully 25 per cent. Within the last few years some West India buyers have made their appearance in the market, and during the past six months took five or six thousand kegs. Shipments were also made to Portland after the late fire, and notwithstanding the high tariff, seem to have been sold at a profit. The edge tool factories between them employ about 40 hands, and have filled orders for Connecticut, Rockland in Maine, Liverpool, England, and Prince Edward Island. Before they went into operation all the axes and tools in the Province had to be imported, but in 1865 the value of the goods entered only amounted to \$745, and the two principle factories were selling goods to the amount of \$40,000 and \$45,000 annually.

The New Chinese Wall.

The St. Croix *Courier* says that the effect of the high U. S. tariff was curiously illustrated sometime ago in this wise: A farmer residing in Charlotte County arranged with a prominent firm in Calais for the purchase of a barrel of flour at \$18, which he agreed to pay in potatoes at fifty cents a bushel, delivered duty paid in Calais. On enquiring of the Custom House officials he found that the duty for potatoes was 25 cents a bushel in gold, which at the time was at 50 per cent premium, making the duty equal to 37½ cents in currency. The countryman finding that the payment of the duty would thus reduce the price of his potatoes to 12½ cents per bushel, and that it would take 144 bushels to pay for his barrel of flour, came to the conclusion that it would not be a paying transaction, and wisely abandoned the contract.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—The St. Andrews *Standard* is now employed in writing up the latter day glory of St. Andrews. We hope his prophetic visions will be realized, and more too. "But it is as a place of business that we would especially speak just now. Its harbour is open all the year round, which gives us a decided advantage over St. Stephen, Calais, and other places on the St. Croix. The N. B. & C. Railway brings it into communication with some of the richest parts of the Province, and when the Houlton Branch is completed, will throw open to us the trade of the Aroostook country. Sooner or later we must and will have railway communication with Canada, when the trade of the great West, seeking the nearest outlet to the ocean, will increase the importance of this port a thousand fold. Once confederated, and the Intercolonial built, either by central or southern route, St. Andrews will at once take her proper position as one of the principal seaports of the Confederacy, and second only to St. John."

HURRY UP GENTLEMEN.—There are numerous complaints about the delay in getting patents from the Crown Lands Department, in cases where there is no good reason for retaining them. Surely in a department where there are at least ten men to do one man's work, there should be no delay.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 6th.—The following is the speech made by the Queen at the re-opening of the Imperial Parliament to-day:

MY LORDS, In again recurring to your advice and assurance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe.

I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which, if met, as I trust it will be in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the Republics of Chilli and Peru still continues, the good offices of my government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French having failed to effect a reconciliation. If either by agreement between the parties themselves or by the mediation of any other friendly Power, peace should be restored the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained.

The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances; but joint efforts have been directed to bring about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects not inconsistent with the Sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern of the governorship of the Danubian Principalities, have been happily terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers, signatories of the treaty of 1856.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several legislatures, and the delegates, duly authorized, and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be so effected. In accordance with their wishes a bill will be submitted to you, which, by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign provinces, members of the same empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.

I have heard with sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on subjects in some part of India. Instructions were issued to my Government in that country, to make the utmost exertion to allay the distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

The persevering efforts, and unscrupulous associations of treasonable conspirators have during the last autumn excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers entrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy, and the hostility of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera and in the pest which has attacked our cattle, but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measures of precaution, and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventative.

Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a commission to enquire into the best means of permanently providing such a supply for the metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely populated districts of the Kingdom.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure, calculated to improve the state of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of disagreement between the employers of labour and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to enquire into and report upon the organization of trades unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this enquiry effective.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the

self-measuring machine."—(Dated Ottawa, 30th October, 1866.)

John Houlgrave, of the Town of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, "A new and useful spring bed bottom."—(Dated Ottawa, 30th October, 1866.)

Charles Clark Clute, of the town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, Telegraphist, "A New and useful apparatus for purifying and enriching common illuminating Gas."—(Dated Ottawa, 31st October, 1866.)

James William Davis, of the Town of Salt, in the County of Waterloo, Tin Smith, "A Mould Board called 'The Maple Lea.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 7th November, 1866.)

Thomas Davis, of the Village of Portmouth, in the County of Frontenac, Mariner, "A new and useful Friction Wedge Power."—(Dated Ottawa, 9th November, 1866.)

Joseph S. Walton, of the Town of Sherbrooke, Printer Assignee of Richard Smith, of the same place, Machinist "A new and useful machine called 'Smith's Egg Beater.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 12th November, 1866.)

Mathew T. Wyatt, of the City of Quebec, Machinist, "A new and useful cutting Machine."—(Dated Ottawa, 12th November, 1866.)

Mathew T. Wyatt, of the City of Quebec, Machinist "A new and useful combined Butting, Splitting, and Lath-making Saw Bench."—(Dated Ottawa, 13th November, 1866.)

Thomas Davidson, of the City of Montreal, Manufacturer, "An improved Bottom or Top of Sheet Metal Vessels."—(Dated Ottawa, 13th November, 1866.)

Samuel Hessel Warren, of the City of Montreal, Organ Manufacturer, "An Improved Miniature Organ."—(Dated Ottawa, 13th November, 1866.)

William Hamilton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Iron Founder, "A new and useful improvement in the Fastening of Nuts on Railways and other Bolts."—(Dated Ottawa, 13th November, 1866.)

Henry C. Pritchard, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, and Samuel Latham, of the same City, Gentleman, "A new and useful Shoe Trimmer."—(Dated Ottawa, 15th November, 1866.)

Archibald McDonald Foster, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Anti-incrustation, Mechanic Engineer, "A new and useful Anti-incrustation Powder for Boilers."—(Dated Ottawa, 15th November, 1866.)

Robert Patterson Jellet, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Barrister-at Law, "A new and useful Telescopic Jointed Gun."—(Dated Ottawa, 15th November, 1866.)

William Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, "An improved apparatus for Carbonating Illuminating Gases."—(Dated Ottawa, 19th November, 1866.)

John Price Oliver, of the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, Blacksmith, and William Mallott Drake, of the same Village, Cariner, "A new and useful Quilting Frame."—(Dated Ottawa, 21st November, 1866.)

James Johnston Hall, of the Town of St. Mary, in the County of Perth, Doctor of Medicine, "A new Illuminating Oil, to be known as 'Hall's Illuminating Oil.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 22nd November, 1866.)

John McBean, of the Village of Corunna, in the Township of Moore, in the County of Lambton, Gentleman, "A new and useful pavement called 'The Improved McBean Pavement.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 22nd November, 1866.)

James John on Hall, of the Town of St. Marys, in the County of Perth, Doctor of Medicine, "A new and useful Spirit Gas."—(Dated Ottawa, 22nd November, 1866.)

Robert Hopkins of the Township of East Williams, in the County of Middlesex, Insmith, "A Lamp, known as 'the Victoria Oil Lamp.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 23rd November, 1866.)

Joseph Clinton Henderson, of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, Iron Founder, "A new and useful Joint for the Rails of Railways called 'Henderson's Patent Rail Joint.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 24th November, 1866.)

Peter Henry Ferl of the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Machinist, "A new and useful vertical deep water fishing Machine, called 'Peter H. Ferl's vertical deep water Fishing Machine.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 24th November, 1866.)

William Lemon, of the Village of Lynden, in the County of Wentworth, Gunsmith, "A new and useful method of altering the Enfield Rifle, or any other muzzle-loading Rifle into a breech-loader, to be known as Lemon's Breech-loading Rifle."—(Dated Ottawa, 27th November, 1866.)

Frederick Oakley, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Carpenter, "A new and useful Egg and Cream Beater, called 'Oakley's Egg and Cream Beater.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 27th November, 1866.)

Thomas M. Otley, of the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, Yeoman, "A new and improved Feed Cutter."—(Dated Ottawa, 27th November, 1866.)

Thomas Coxon Collins, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Brass Founder, Assignee of Frederick Oakley, of the same place, Carpenter, "A new and improved Burglar alarm and Door-fastener combined."—(Dated Ottawa, 28th November, 1866.)

John Watson, of the Town of Guelph, in the County of Waterloo, Mill-Wright, "A certain new and useful improved Brick Machine, for making or pressing bricks of clay or other suitable materials."—(Dated Ottawa, 28th November, 1866.)

Henry Alexander Schomberg, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, "Certain new and useful improvements in a combined Mop and Scrubber, made by one Alma Clematus Bacon."—(Dated Ottawa, 1st December, 1866.)

Richard Smith, of the Town of Sherbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, Machinist, "A new and useful improvement in machines for the Manufacture of Paper, to be called 'Smith's steam regulator for Paper Machines.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 3rd December, 1866.)

William James Shee Holwell, of the City of Quebec, Provincial Land Surveyor, "A new and useful elastic Roller for spring for sliding windows in Railway cars, Houses, &c., with self adjusting and screw adjusting appliance for regulating pressure of Roller."—(Dated Ottawa, 4th December, 1866.)

Leonard Hoffman Cole, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Architect, "A new and useful combination of machinery to be hereafter known as 'Holle's Drying Machine.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 4th December, 1866.)

Edward Rowe, of the Village of Lyn, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, Gentleman, "A new and useful Pump Gearing."—(Dated Ottawa, 10th December, 1866.)

William Janieson, of the Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengary, Yeoman, "A new and useful Machine for lifting and removing Stones."—(Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.)

Simon Peter Graham, of the Village of Springford, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, "An Iron Buggy Body."—(Dated Ottawa, 11th December, 1866.)

Miss Mary Hercules Christie, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Spinster, "A new and useful Hinged Pan and Sifter combined, to be called and known as 'The Toronto Sifter.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 17th December, 1866.)

Robert Hunt, of the Village of Plattsburgh, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, "A new, useful and improved Reverse Twisting and Double Action Apparatus for Spinning Machines, called 'Hunt's Reverse Twist Spinning Gears.'"—(Dated Ottawa, 19th December, 1866.)

Hughbert James Utton, of the City of London, Builder, "A new and useful Solidified Oil or Lubricating Grease."—(Dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1866.)

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, January 31st, 1867.

WE have to note a general depression in Trade since our last review. The weather at the commencement of the week was unfavorable for business, and both imports and exports are unusually light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has advanced about 25 cts per barrel, holders are not disposed even to sell at \$9.25, for No. 1 Canada: the arrivals for this month are small, which in a great measure has caused prices to look up. The absence of regular communications with Portland will cause Breadstuffs to rule high. Had the steamer "Equator," been up to her work we should have had at least 10,000 barrels of Flour extra in the market, which would tend materially to check an advance. Corn meal firm, quotations remained unchanged. The receipts are 800 barrels Canada flour, via Boston per schooner "Margaret Anne."

FISH.—There has been no speculative enquiry for any description this week. Codfish unchanged, and we do not anticipate much demand for the next two weeks—as the West Indian markets are amply supplied, (by advices per steamer "Alpha," from St. Thomas, and Bermuda.) Mackerels unchanged, we look for some inquiry in No. 1, for United States markets. Salmon dull. Herring quiet, no enquiry the stock is decreasing, and we look for some activity very soon. Alewives in fair demand, the quantity on hand is not large. The receipts for the week are light, being only 200 qts. codfish, and 250 barrels mackerel. The exports 346 tierces, 2 drums, 271 boxes codfish, to West Indies; and 200 qts. in bulk to the United States; 82 tierces of scale fish to West Indies; Salmon, 21 brls; mackerel, 108 brls; and 8 half brls to West Indies; and 1,787 brls to United States; herring, 1,149 brls to West Indies; and 75 brls to United States; alewives, 60 brls to West Indies; and 30 brls cod oil, to St. John, N. B.

FRUIT.—Unchanged. PRODUCE.—We have no material change to note. Oats may be quoted a shade higher, holders are firm, and seek an advance as the stock decreases. Potatoes in fair request, a good article sells freely. Barley unchanged. Butter still continues dull with no enquiry. The receipts of produce for the week, are 53 tubs of butter.

PROVISIONS.—Pork and beef continue dull, with little enquiry—quotations nominal.

WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.—Molasses dull, no sales making. good Cienfuego 30 cts. per gallon in bond. Sugar not enquired for, very little changing hands, and to effect sales of consequence, holders would have to submit to a shade under present rates. Rum moves off slowly at quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Still continue dull, only two vessels have been chartered for West Indies, both on private terms.

MONEY MARKET.—There is no change to advise in money matters.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Jan. 26, 1867.

THE past week has been one of uninterrupted dullness in almost every department of business. The continued heavy snow storms have rendered travelling almost impracticable and contributed largely to this result. The mails from every part of the province are long over due, and some idea of the roads may be gathered from the fact, that the mail leaving Fredericton on Tuesday, did not reach St. John till Thursday night, although the distance is but a little over 60

miles. The depth of snow along the North shore is said to be from 5 to 6 feet, and the drifts are represented as being perfectly frightful. The Portland steamer duo here on Tuesday, did not arrive till Friday evening, having been detained by the bad weather, indeed the whole system of travelling is for the present thoroughly disorganised. The shipping arrivals of the week have been limited to three vessels and those in ballast. Every day's experience seems to point out more forcibly the necessity for the Confederation of the Colonies. The unsatisfactory state of our present Postal arrangements, caused for the most part by the divided responsibility which exists, is one of the grievances which it is to be hoped the consummation of that project will put an end to. Just now a fertile source of annoyance has arisen, owing to the defective arrangements for the transmission of the mails between the Bay Shore of Nova Scotia, and St. John. These mails are carried by a sailing vessel from Digby, and owing to bad weather and other causes, only one trip has been made during the past month. About a fortnight since, eight mails were received at once, and since then the "Digby Mail," has been non est. Notes lying in our banks have been dishonored, through the non-arrival of letters containing the necessary remittances, and altogether the whole thing is a disgraceful state of mismanagement and confusion. The distance from St. John to Digby is only about 45 miles, and all that is needed is the regular employment of a steamer, to perform the services satisfactorily. But the Postmaster General of New Brunswick, has no control over the despatch of mails from Nova Scotia, and the Postmaster General of Nova Scotia has no control over the despatching of mails from New Brunswick and so, the public interests suffer.

LUMBER.—There have been no departures for Great Britain, during the past week, and shipments have been almost entirely confined to the West India trade. Two vessels have cleared for Havana, two for Cardenas, two for Matanzas, and one for Porto Rico. laden for the most part with sugar shooks, and one for Boston, with boards. Both prices and freights are without any material change.

FLOUR.—There are no arrivals of flour reported this week, the demand however still continues very light, and the stock in consequence is but little reduced, hence, our market, has not shared in a proportionate degree with the advance in the Canadian and American markets, and prices have for some time past, ruled lower relatively, than at any other port on the seaboard. At the quotations we give to-day, the market is firm, with little disposition to push sales. Strong superfine, \$8.25 to \$8.50; superfine, \$7.75 to \$8.00; corn meal, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

In other branches of business there is very little doing, and nothing worthy of notice to report.

The ship "Queen of the Seas," from Poochoo, for New York, supposed to be lost on the Pratas Shoals. She had a cargo of upwards of 1,000,000lbs. of Tea. The "Queen of the Seas" was built at St. John, N. B., in 1854, and was 1,388 tons burden. The bark "Julia," from St. John to Liverpool, waterlogged, and abandoned at sea, on the 16th. Crew taken off by the bark "Fleetwing," and landed at Portland on the 23rd inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 6, 1867.

BUSINESS continues very quiet. No arrivals of flour since last report. Demand small, and stock still excessive. No advance has taken place, but the market is very firm. Strong Superfine \$8.25 to \$8.50; Superfine \$8 to \$8.25. Stock of Molasses large, and prices rule low: Cienfuegos 85c to 37c; Trinidad 30c to 32c. 200 hds new crop, ex "Emma G.," from Cardenas, offered at auction, were withdrawn, prices offered not covering costs of importation. Provisions unchanged.

Ships Loading for the B. N. A. Provinces.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onelda Cavilier, Pericles, Mount Royal, Ardmillan, Fyngball, Ardence. For St. John, N.B.: New Lampedo, Ezra, Peter Maxwell, Queen.

AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudiere, Planet. For Quebec: Allan. For St. John, N.B.: Eleanor, Scotia, Choice. For Halifax: Peerless, Forest King, Forest Queen, LaPlata. For P. E. Island: Lotus.

IN THE CLYDE.—For Montreal: Angelsea, Myrtle, Abeona, Glenifer, Pericles, Shandon. For St. John's, Nfld.: Panther (S.S.)

THE AMERICAN WINTER FISHERIES.

It is pretty generally known that very many of our fishermen find employment on board American vessels engaged in the Bank and Bay fisheries. These men are eagerly caught at by our shrewd neighbours...

TELEGRAPHIC.—The poles for the extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's wires to Madoc are now deposited at regular intervals...

A COUNTRY GRAIN SHIPPER CAUGHT "DOCTORING WHEAT."—The Chicago Republic in a recent number says.—To-day the Chief Inspector of Grain, Mr. Gurney, called the attention of the members of the Board of Trade to two samples of wheat...

THE COBOURG AND MARMORA RAILWAY.—It is we learn, currently reported in Belleville, that the project for the extension of the Cobourg Railway into Marmora has collapsed. It is said that Mr. Covert, of Cobourg, holds a mortgage on the rolling stock...

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Trains are now running on this road from Omaha to a point a few miles west of the forks of the Platte River. The road is now definitely located up the Lodge Pole Creek to the foot of the Black Hills...

CHILLED RAILWAY WHEELS.—The following is from "Charles Ryland and Sons' Weekly Report on the Iron Trade:"

"The practice with Major Palliser's shot against armour has shown what are the qualities of chilled cast iron, in this case, extending quite through the casting. It has been demonstrated that it is equal in hardness to hardened steel, and that it requires even greater force to break or deform it."

"It requires good iron for chilled wheels. That used in America for this branch of manufacture is mostly cold-blast charcoal iron, and it has to be selected and mixed with care, to obtain the proper qualities of strength and hardness of chill. The chill should be from 3/16 to 1/2 in deep, and should cover the whole tread and the wearing face of the flange..."

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Jan. 26 1867:

Table listing various commodities such as Lead, Tin, Sugar, Coffee, and other goods with their respective prices.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

IN the Kansas Journal of the 16th we find an interesting statement in reference to this road—the Kansas branch of the great road known as the Union Pacific road, E. D.—which was furnished by General Palmer, the treasurer of the company:

The date of the original commencement of the work was August, 1853. Forty miles were built during the next year. The following year nothing was done in consequence of the war. The work was commenced in earnest on the reorganization of the company. By July 1, 1855, and during the next year, there was completed 110 miles, including the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth.

The track is now laid to the 150th mile-post of the main line, being twenty miles beyond Fort Riley, and another twenty miles would have been finished before the close of this year had not the cold weather prevented the laying of the track. The road is graded to the 200th mile-post. In addition, the Leavenworth branch, thirty-one miles long, was completed in May, 1856.

A contract has been made by the company with Shoemaker, Miller & Co. for the completion of the road to the 350th mile post by January 1st, 1858. Much more road would have been in operation at this date but that the route was undetermined beyond Fort Riley until last July, when legislation was obtained authorizing the company to build up the Smoky Hill instead of the Republican fork. Until this was done, all the arrangements of the company for money and material had necessarily to be limited to the line east of Fort Riley.

The business of the road is already very encouraging, having been for the month of November \$77,869.63. It is expected to average \$100,000 per month during 1857, to perform which the company has provided for the following equipments: Twenty-five locomotives, 17 passenger cars, 6 mail and baggage cars, 232 flat cars, 46 stock cars. The Quartermaster's Department of the Government expect to ship \$20,000,000 pounds of stores over the road during the coming season.

The Madoc Mercury says in the last number.—Mining operations have commenced within the last few days on Mr. Martin's lot, adjoining Kellar's Bridge, about two miles north of the Richardson mine, and it is believed with very fair prospects of ultimate success. Considerable prospecting is also being done still further North, in the Township of Tudor, and we hear reports of good specimens of gold having been found in the neighbourhood of the Stony Settlement, east of the Jordan, and beyond that point as far as Wadsworth's Lake.—The Belleville Intelligencer says that blasts were being put into the rock, which overlaid the crevice or pocket in the Richardson mine, and after half a dozen had been put in it was found to be excessively rich, yielding \$12,500 to the ton, and the dirt yielding \$60,000 to the ton. The Company now having the matter in hand pro Benjamin Lombard, President of the 4th National Bank of Chicago and Mr. S. C. Hardin, of the firm of Cushman, Hardin & Co., of the same city.

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A large body of men are now engaged in the construction of this road (now a link in the Atlantic and Pacific), and the work is being pushed along with commendable vigor. In a few days it will be completed to the Masconde River, 1.5 miles from St. Louis. At this point a bridge 800 feet long is being built. The work of grading is also being pushed west of that river, 1,500 men being employed in that direction.

SALT.—Salt has been struck in Waterloo Village, where a company has been boring for oil for some time. The brine at present is of the strength of about 40 per cent.; but great expectations are held that in a short time they will tap the reservoir of brine. Beautiful white salt has been already obtained from the brine. The well is 800 feet deep. We trust the expectations indulged in by our friends may be fully realized.—Salt Reporter.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The Stratford Beacon says.—We learn on good authority that it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Railway immediately to remove to Toronto the stores department of the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch, hitherto stationed at Brantford. It may be that we will not have long to wait for the removal also of the workshop—to the Stratford junction, their natural geographical location

PRICES OF LAND IN ENGLAND.—At a recent sale of properties in Surrey, belonging to the estates of Overend, Gurney & Co. bankrupts, the place called Crommorgers, mansion and park, and about 162 acres, brought £50,600; Holmstead, 60 acres, with houses and stabling, 119,500; Court Lodge, 9 acres and a house, 45,000; certain farms, 148 acres.—Total, 329 acres, £205,600, equal to \$422,000, or nearly \$1,100 per acre. The model farm fetched upwards of 120,000, quantity of land not given. The Nutfield property brought nearly £150,000."

A Louisiana correspondent of the New Orleans Times states that all persons in the sugar region who were fortunate enough to have cane have done well for the amount in cultivation, and most persons engaged in cultivating cane can readily find capital to aid them in carrying on their places.

WHEAT FOR A BARREL OF FLOUR.—The question, how much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour? is often asked, and the answer is of a general character—"five bushels are allowed." At the annual Fair of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society, in 1856, a premium of \$3 was offered for the best barrel of flour made from winter wheat, and also the same from spring wheat. A firm entered one barrel of each, accompanied with the statement that sixteen bushels of winter wheat yielded three barrels and one hundred and three pounds of flour—at the rate of four bushels and fifteen pounds of wheat to the barrel. Of spring wheat fifty bushels yielded eleven barrels of flour, being four bushels and thirty-two pounds to the barrel. The wheat was a fair quality and no more.

DUTY table listing duties for various goods like Butter, Oil, and other commodities.

PRICES table listing prices for various commodities such as Sugar, Coffee, and other goods.

Table listing various types of flour and their corresponding prices.

EXCHANGE table listing exchange rates for London, Paris, New York, and other locations.

Main table of weekly prices for various commodities including Groceries, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Tens, Drugs, Oils, and Leathers, with columns for Name of Article, Current Rates, and multiple columns for different grades and locations like Montreal and St. John.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table listing assignees appointed, with columns for Name of Insolvent, Residence, and Name of Assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table listing applications for discharge, with columns for Name, Residence, and Date.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies,
 Wolfe's & J. J. Sedam Schnrapps.
 1-1y

CAMERON & ROSS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 448 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover, and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

Flour.—We have heard of no large sales during the week. The Market is steady, and holders feel a confidence that prices will not be lower for some time.

Butter.—The Market is very bare of the finer qualities, which would readily sell for 16c to 17c per pound in silver for local trade. We might state that owing to our being situated in the principal thoroughfare of the city for the provision trade, and having command of a large local business, we are always enabled to work off to good advantage any choice lots that arrive.

We have heard of sales being made of inferior and medium as low as 11c to 12c per pound. We, as yet, returned no sales as low as the above. We might refer to a custom which is very prevalent and very injurious to the trade—to none more so than country merchants themselves;—that is, of sending their butter to parties not engaged in the trade. It is not an unusual occurrence to have a representative from a Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware, and Boot and Shoe establishments trying to effect sales of, or asking what we would give for a lot of butter—all in one day! Now we can assure our friends in the country that none of our regular traders are likely to pay within one to two cents a pound of what they would otherwise pay if they were buying from those in the trade. It is always observed when the regular buyers cease going through the country, very often on account of the high prices asked—higher than any market they could send it to would warrant them in paying—that it is sent, as we already referred to into so many different hands, that the price cannot be maintained as it otherwise would, if it was kept within the limits of the trade. We would advise parties holding good parcels to send early to market.

DRESSED HOGS.—The arrivals are large, and, with a full market, prices have somewhat given way. \$5.40 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. are the nominal quotations for the past few days. Prices are likely to be still lower here. If a thaw should set in soon, which is very likely, prices will materially decline.

CLOVER SEED.—Is not likely to prove so short in supply as was once anticipated from the unfavourable season, there is as yet but little coming forward. Hence there is no established price fixed. 10c per lb. would be about the outside figure good quality would bring at present.

ARMS.—Per 100 lbs.—Pots are lower. Firsts sold at \$4.25 and \$6.15; \$5.40 to \$6.07 offered at the close. Seconds, nominal \$1.75 to \$1.81 nett. Thirds, \$3.95 to \$4.00 nett. Pearls \$7.10 to \$7.15.

Country orders receive immediate attention, and all obtainable goods forwarded with as little delay as possible. All sales and purchases have our personal attention. Charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility.

W. J. STEWART,
 315 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL,

Sole Agent for the following Manufactories:—

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.—Manufacturers of Patent Linen Threads, M. J. Fine Thread Shoe Thread, and Gilling Twine. Mills, Johnstone, near Glasgow.

Geo. & Wm. Waites.—Spinners, Twine Manufacturers, and Yarn Merchants, 8 Marsden Square, Manchester. Works, Clayton West, near Huddersfield, and Spring Vale Works, Penistone.

Wm. Housnell & Co.—Manufacturers of Twines, Edges, Nets, Seins, &c., &c. Laid by Machinery, secured by Royal Letters Patent. North Mills, Bridport, Dorsetshire.

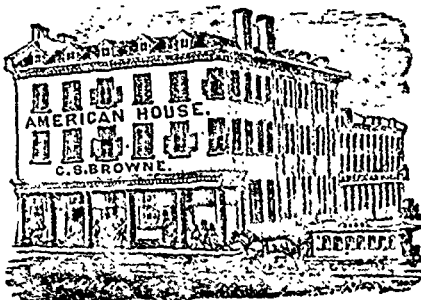
John & Thomas Jolley.—Manufacturers of Lancashire Files, Tools, &c., &c. Excelsior Works, Warrington.

Thomas Booth & Sons.—Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Machine Knives, &c. Gainsbro' Mills, near Rochester.

William Clarke & Sons.—Manufacturers of Needles, Fish Hooks, &c., &c. Mount Pleasant Mills, Bedfordshire.

Montreal, Jan., 1867.

53.



AMERICAN HOUSE,
 Corner of St Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
 MONTREAL.

C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

The above well known house having been enlarged by the addition of the large house heretofore known as the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and newly furnished in first class style, will be kept as a First Class House in every respect, except as regards price, which will be as moderate as possible.

JESSE THAYER,
 WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 640 ST. PAUL STREET,
 (opposite Albion Hotel)
 MONTREAL.

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams, Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Merchandise, promptly attended to.

Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c., respectively solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

Messrs. Greene & Sons, | Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co.
 " Starke, Smith & Co. | " Sumner, Gunn & Co.
 " Henry Joseph & Co. | " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

JOHN RHYNAS,
 COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
 MONTREAL.

Consignments of General Merchandise received and advances made. Orders for the products of Canada carefully executed.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
 PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Shippers and Ship Agents,
 MONTREAL, C. E.

DAVID E. MACLEAN. | BENJAMIN BAGAMAN.
 THOMAS O. CHISHOLM.

DUFRESNE & MCGARITY,
 Importers and Dealers in
 CHOICE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
 PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c.,
 228 Notre Dame Street,
 MONTREAL, C. E.

We call the attention of American travellers to our fine stock of Best Old Brandies,

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

FERRIER & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
 IRON, STEEL, &c.,
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 Builder of Marine and Stationary
 STEAM ENGINES,
 STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
 MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
 All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
 LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
 PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

THOMAS PECK & CO.,
 Manufacturers of
IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES,
 No. 391 St. Paul Street,
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 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 TORONTO,
 Manufacturers in Bond of
CHLOROFORM,
SULPHURIC ETHER,
 SPIRITS OF NITRE, and
 MEDICINAL TINCTURES,
 Proprietors of Beaver Drug Mills and Laboratory.
 Catalogues mailed on application.

WH. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY GOODS,
 1-1y No. 877 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

E. D. TUCKER & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Boat's West India Wharf
 HALIFAX, N.S.

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 Joseph Tiffin, Esq., }
 Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., }
 Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.
 Messrs. Harshey & Co., St. John, N.B.
 The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax. 3-6m

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 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
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AMES, MILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted
stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give
satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1893. 29-1y

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

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
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MONTREAL. 51-1y

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common
street. 8-1y

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
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SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
15 ST. JOHN STREET.
MONTREAL. 8-

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

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

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.
A LARGE supply always on hand received
direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.
CHAS. D. PROCTOR,
Montreal, Sept., 1893. 34-1y

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SUGAR REFINERS,
MONTREAL. 7-1y

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

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

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.
N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
32-1y

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LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
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Henry Starves, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Messrs Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
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Hon Wm McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
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Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

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

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS
6-1y

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

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds
of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 36 Victoria
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SMITH & COCHRANE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,
47-1y MONTREAL.

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CANADIAN BRANCH,
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MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shel-
field. Cutlers to Her Majesty. Ebbinghaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Coinces. 32-3mos

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
the proper disposition of all Consignments of
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
returns made at the earliest moment.
If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
will be given. 1-1y

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.
Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour,
Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
(Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE
SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
mantine.
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
49-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

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

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

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GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GROCERIES,
Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal, Ang., 1893. 6-1y

W. & E. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
168 McGill street.
Montreal. 5-1y

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

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