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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

No. 28.

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

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

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

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

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 877 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.  
1-ly

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

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

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
1-ly

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

**A. McK. COCHRANE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent  
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 495 and 498 St  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal 1-ly

**SAUNDERSON & CO.,**  
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL  
Groceries, Wholesale 24 Hospital Street,  
MONTREAL.  
1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
DRY GOODS,  
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.  
French and German Trimmings.  
STAPLES. Large Assortment in  
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,  
French Silks, Ribbons,  
Kid Gloves, Flowers,  
Plain and Printed Feathers,  
Do Laines, Straw Goods,  
And a complete Assortment of  
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.  
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in ad-  
ditional parts by 16th March.  
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed  
Coatings.  
1-ly

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

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

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

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 60 Commissioners st.  
(Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of.  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolongs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.  
Twankay.  
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Also 200 hhd's Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and  
250 hhd's } Prime Retailing Mole sses. 1-ly  
50 tierces }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
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. 6-1y

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

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

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

**SUGAR, MOLASSES AFRICAN KIPS.**

The SUBSCRIBERS are now landing ex Brigs "Thomas Young" and "Arthur" from Barbadoes direct, and "Marie" from Halifax.

Hhds  
Trecees } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.  
Barrels }

Punchious Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

To Arrive shortly, 9000 Prime AFRICAN KIPS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax.

For Sale by

MICHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 29, 1868.

27

**HENRY J. GEAR,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Duval's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal.  
4-ly

**LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,**

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,

Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**

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

**EVANS & EVANS,**

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

**HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.**

AGENTS FOR

**CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.**

7-ly 233 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**DI-SOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

**NOTICE.**—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 229 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,  
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
DAVID MAIR.

229 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 14th April, 1868.

17 tf

**NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair.

W. GALT HILL,  
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,  
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

229 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 1st May, 1868.

17 tf

**McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

23-ly

6 Lemoine st., Montreal

**JAMES & FOSTER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.

ALEXANDER JAMES.

JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 13, 1868.

6m-26

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

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

**GREENE & SONS.**

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

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

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Re-orte Hats, Cashemeritte Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c Samples sent by Express.

Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS,**

1-ly Montreal.

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & Co.,**

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal

**CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,**

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

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

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & Co.,**  
Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.**

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

**A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,**

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

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-ly

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**

228 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

**F. SHAW & BROS.**

14, LEMOINE STREET.

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

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**

**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**

1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

**THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,**

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

**JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,**

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

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

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**

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

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

**SMITH & COCHRANE,**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

**KERR & FINDLAY,**

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

**GEORGE DENHOLM,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.** Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise. Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

**WINN & HOLLAND,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

15-ly

21 RENAULT BUILDINGS, rounding Street

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

**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**

**OIL MERCHANTS,**  
 MONTREAL.

1-ly

**J. MEYER & CO.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS;**

408 Broadway, New York. 611 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.  
 10-ly.

**RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
 AND

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**

Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,

1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,

750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,

together with their other assortment of

TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,  
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

**O I L S.**

55 hhds Olive Oil  
 75 bbls do  
 50 do No. 1 Lard Oil  
 25 do No. 2 do  
 75 do Tallow Oil.

For sale by

**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
 Corn Exchange Buildings.  
 25-2m

July 5.

**PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**THE** Subscriber, having been appointed  
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is  
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-  
 fully, and with despatch.

**A. McK. COCHRANE,**  
 491 to 493 St. Paul Street.

31-ly

**W F. LEWIS & CO.**

**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
 St Peter st., Montreal 2-ly

**McKEAND & LORIMER,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

**LIBERAL** Advances made on GOODS for  
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their cor-  
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the  
 purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other  
 Merchandise.

**ANTHONY McKEAND,** **JAMES LORIMER.**  
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 8m 19

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**

**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
 AND

**CANADIAN TWEEDS.**

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

**SPRING TRADE, 1866.**

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

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

**E. E. GILBERT,**

**CANADA ENGINE WORKS,**

Is prepared to execute orders for  
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY  
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES  
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and  
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS  
 Hoisting MACHINES  
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—

Has on hand, several Second-hand

**ENGINES AND BOILERS**  
 Which will be sold low. 23-1f

**DUNDAS.**

**OSLER & BEGUE,**

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
 AT LAW,

*Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,*  
 DUNDAS, C. WY

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.

**B. B. OSLER, LL.B.** **T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**  
 19-ly

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**

**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Mer-  
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
 Montreal.

**Wm. KINLOCH.** **W. B. LINDEAY.**  
 8-ly

**JAMES LOCKHART,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,** No. 8 St. Sacra-  
 ment street, Montreal.

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**

**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
 46-ly 36 St. Francis Xavier st., Montreal

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-**  
**RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
 of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolomei Vergara, Fort St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

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| Orleans,         | Table Oil Cloths, | Colognes,      |
| M do laines,     | Yarns,            | Soaps,         |
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| Flannels,        | Linen Threads,    | Dolls,         |
| Blankets,        | Playing Cards,    | Mirrors,       |
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Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

**THE WAR IN EUROPE.**

THE battle of the 3rd instant, at Sadowa, led to a precipitate retreat of the Austrian forces from the field in all the confusion of a rout, and they continued to fall back on Vienna, where, it is expected, the decisive battle of the war will be fought. The Prussians, following up their victory, proceeded Southwards, and, at latest advice, were within a few days march of the Austrian Capital. The Prussians were equally successful in other directions, having gained another victory over the Federal forces at Aschaffenburg on the 14th, and were marching on Frankfurt in Venetia, the Italians, under Cialdini, were pressing forward, and had occupied Padua and Vicenza, on the line of rail to Vienna, cutting off the railway communication of the Austrians in Venetia, with the exception of those in Venice

**PROTECTION FOR CANADA**

It is not just now the protection of high duties, but the protection of well armed soldiery that Canada needs. Nothing is so conducive to peace, amongst nations as with individuals, as a proper respect for the strength of a possible antagonist. Weakness is a standing invitation to be threatened and bullied, whereas he who is strong to resist or to punish an aggressor is usually left unmolested. It is generally believed in Europe that the determination shown by Count Bismarck, the Prussian Minister, to force an unwilling war on Austria, was mainly owing to his belief in the superiority of the rifle with which the Prussian soldiers were armed over the muzzle-loading weapons of the troops to be opposed to them. The results of the battles that have already taken place, prove that the effects of this superiority of weapons was not over-estimated. Had the Austrian forces been equally well armed, it is more than probable the questions which led to war would have been peaceably settled, and an enormous amount of carnage been saved. And thus it may be in our own case. If our volunteers, who have shown themselves so willing to risk their lives in defence of their country, were provided with the most efficient arms to be obtained at a not too extravagant expense, and the militia system carried out so as to fit the whole people to bear arms in case of necessity,

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

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

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

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

Montreal, June 1, 1866. 3)

ruffianly marauders or more powerful enemies would alike hesitate before crossing our borders with hostile intent. Government has asked, and will doubtless obtain, from Parliament a grant of \$1,500,000 for militia purposes. With this sum at their command, they should be able to place the Province in a state of defence that will reduce the chances of invasion almost to nothing. A first step should be to provide breech-loading rifles, either single or repeating, as a thoroughly practical test by the most competent men in the Province might prove to be most effective, and the second should be the establishment of one or more schools of musketry, at which the volunteers might learn how to use the rifle to the best advantage. The best drilled soldiery, no matter how steady they may be on parade or in the field in front of the foe, are as useless as pins in a bowling alley—set up only to be knocked down—unless they can fire with a certain degree of precision. For the larger portion of their infantry, precision at ranges exceeding 400 or 500 yards is perhaps unnecessary, but for rifle battalions acting as skirmishers, a much greater skill becomes a valuable, and even necessary. Ability to load with ease and rapidity is a great object to be attained in the selection of a rifle for military purposes, and a number of very excellent weapons are now manufactured, which combine this quality with efficiency in other respects. If the furnishing of our volunteers with these intricate too heavy an outlay, it will be found quite feasible at a comparatively trifling expense to change the present Enfield Rifle into a breech-loader, fully equal, if not superior, to the Prussian needle-gun; and we trust that our Government, which has not been backward in acknowledging the importance of placing the country in as complete a state of defence as possible, will see the necessity that exists for doing as we have pointed out at the very earliest moment, not knowing at how short notice they may be again obliged to call out troops to resist actual invasion of the Province.

**The Atlantic Cable.**

We have intelligence from the *Great Eastern* up to the 15th inst., to which time every thing was reported as progressing favourably. She had then run 53 miles, and paid out 283 miles of the cable. We have no account of the rate of speed at which she is run, so it is difficult to form an opinion as to what time, taking the success of the enterprise for granted, we may expect to hear of her arrival on this side the Atlantic. The mail steamers are all making unusually quick passages with favourable weather, so we hope the *Great Eastern* will meet with no difficulties in the shape of storms and heavy seas, which would interfere considerably with the paying out of the cable, and increase the risks of breakage.

## THE WAR AND HIGH PRICES.

AMONG the many evils which follow in the train of war to those countries engaged in it, not the least trying is high prices. When a large portion of the population are engaged in doing that to their fellow-men, which, it has been naively remarked, nature itself would soon do for them if time were given, production falls. Besides the number of workmen lost to the industry of the land, business of all kinds becomes unsettled, the means of producing wealth are neglected, and high prices for almost everything, but particularly for agricultural products, generally prevail. Reasoning from premises such as these, the opinion is becoming prevalent throughout Canada that the great war which is now commencing to spread desolation throughout so large a portion of Europe, and whose end it is impossible to foretell, must necessitate high prices for produce throughout this Continent during the approaching fall. The effect produced by the Crimean War was certainly of this character. Very shortly after that struggle began, prices rose rapidly, and touched higher points than our Canadian farmers had ever realized before, except in a few rare instances. However injurious to Britain, France and Russia, who were engaged in the war, this state of things greatly enriched both the United States and Canada. Our farmers received mammoth prices for their wheat, many of them became rich; men of business made money, some of them amassed fortunes; and the whole population soon appeared to get the idea that we were all on the high road to wealth. Of the speculation and inflation which resulted, amidst which fortunes upon paper became as thick as blackberries in the month of July; of the extensive purchases of land by farmers, and the lot speculations in cities and towns; and of the final collapse in 1857, we need not speak, as they do not bear upon the point at which we are driving. The fact is undeniable, that the Crimean War raised the prices of American produce extraordinarily high. Now, are people justified in reasoning that the present European War, if continued for some time to come, will have the same effect? Not necessarily so, we answer, if confined to the present combatants. We could imagine circumstances under which no advance on present rates would ensue. But we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that, in this as in many other cases, the popular instinct is right, and that with a large portion of Europe torn and excited by contending armies, the supply of food for man and beast must soon become short, and naturally result in keeping the value of the products of our lands up to a high figure. The effect up to the present time on foreign markets, has not been very marked. The news of the Prussian attack, it is true, caused an upward movement in the price of breadstuffs; this was the immediate effect of the beginning of hostilities. Since that time, however, the upward movement has been checked. This has arisen mainly from the favourable condition of the growing crops throughout Great Britain. Reports from the leading agricultural districts give hopes of an abundant harvest, and thus have neutralised to some extent the effect of hostilities. Other circumstances have also had a tendency in this direction. Principal among these is the neutrality of France and Russia, of the continuation of which, until recently, little doubt was entertained. Since the export of wheat and flour from the United States has declined so much, the imports into Great Britain from Russia and France have greatly increased, and the hope that they may keep out of the German struggle must thus far have had an important effect on prices. It is well known, however, that Russia is rather favourable to the side of Austria, and that France cannot allow any portion of Italian soil won on the fields of Magenta and Solferino to be wrested from her. The progress of the strife may, consequently, yet embroil these two great powers in the war, and if such a result should ultimately take place, the markets of the world must become unusually high. But whether Napoleon and Alexander draw the sword or not, we cannot avoid the belief that for some time to come agricultural produce must continue in good demand and command good prices. This view is corroborated by several English correspondents. One of them writing to New York says:—

"Should either France or Russia enter into it, it is certain that prices here would rapidly advance, and in case the war becomes general on the Continent, it is probable that we may see the price of bread at a very high point in this country. While, on the other hand, if the war is confined to its present limits,

"even in that case it is certain wheat will command a remunerative price; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that its culture in the Western States of America has been so extensively augmented that we shall be liberally supplied with produce from your side. The circumstances may occur which have happened in former years, that France, should her harvest be late, will find that she has shipped too largely, and be compelled to come to our markets for the purchase of produce. At present there are no indications of such an event; but should it happen, the upward movement in prices must be rapid."

Under any circumstances, it seems hardly possible that the prices of produce can avoid advancing. Germany has heretofore sent considerable exports to Great Britain. Now, she will not only have none to send, but will even be compelled before long to import from France and Russia—thus decreasing the supply of the Mother Country. The Danubian Principalities and the ports on the Mediterranean, generally supply part of the food used in the more densely populated parts of Europe; but with nearly 1,000,000 men in arms, Austria will most likely be in the market for all they can produce. These circumstances must all combine to decrease the European supplies from which England has drawn so largely during the past few years, and cause her to look to America this fall for a greater supply than usual. The result must be, we think, as we have stated it, and that although temporarily checked, the upward tendency in foreign markets must soon be resumed.

Another circumstance, and this one appertains to this side of the Atlantic, must also have its effect. And that is—that the wheat crop, both of the United States and Canada, will not, this year, be at all above the average. So far as our crop is concerned, we can now speak with some certainty. The winter wheat is now almost ripe, and although the fears at one time expressed that in consequence of winter-killing, it would be almost a total failure, are incorrect, still the yield will not be equal to that of last year. Reports from some sections of the States are similar, and if the Americans consume as much themselves as they did last year, the supply for Europe cannot be very great. With an increased demand abroad, and only an average crop in America, the probability decidedly is that prices will be very high. An extraordinarily abundant harvest in Britain might prevent this result, but otherwise we think that it may be considered all but inevitable.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that any great advance on present prices is certain. Wheat and Flour are at present quite high, and the demand continues good. The rates paid at present are quite above the average, and so it could not be expected that any large increase could take place on the good prices now paid. But we mean that, taking the average amounts obtained by our farmers, we believe prices will range high this fall. Should our expectations be realised, the effect must be beneficial to Canada, particularly after the great progress we made last year. An increase in value, particularly of real estate, is almost certain to take place, and we should not wonder if the old speculative spirit of 1854-5 set in again. Our people remember the lesson of 1857 too well, however, to be carried away very much by over-speculation. Should this year prove to Canada as good as the last, we may, therefore, look for general prosperity among all classes, without the drawbacks of commercial inflation and the baleful consequences flowing therefrom.

## MONOPOLY AND IMPUDENCE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hudson Bay Company took place in London, on the 5th of July, and the proceedings were of more than usual interest to this country. Sir Edmund Head, Governor of the Company, occupied the chair, and the report for the year ending the 31st of May was laid upon the table. From this document it appears that the quantity of furs sold during the twelve months was much larger than the average during the last ten years, and enabled the Directors to declare a dividend of 14s per share, in addition to 8s per share distributed last January, making in all the rate of 5½ per cent. upon the Company's stock. After the adoption of the report, a Mr. Dodds brought up the question of colonizing the territory of the Company, and moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the Directors upon the subject. The idea of Mr. Dodds and his friends was, that their Company should undertake a liberal and systematic scheme of land settlement. "Any person acquainted with this continent will laugh at the idea of a grasping monopoly like the

Hudson Bay Company undertaking the colonization of this great territory; but its absurdity was not sufficient to prevent Mr. Watkins, M.P., (well known here) from expressing his approval of the views of Mr. Dodds, and indulging in an amount of impudence and impertinence towards Canada as unexpected as it was uncalled for. He said it would be a disastrous thing for the British Crown to hand this territory over to Canada, sneeringly observing that this country "had avowedly the greatest difficulty sometimes to sustain and defend itself." No doubt Mr. Watkins thinks the Hudson Bay Company would be a much stronger protector than Canada, but that is a point upon which there may be two opinions, as there may also be regarding the unselfishness of Mr. Watkins in enunciating such views. This fine country will always remain a mere haunt for wild beasts so long as the Hudson Bay Company possesses it. The British Government have recognized this view in offering to cede it to Canada, and not even the impertinence of the very unselfish Mr. Watkins will prevent it from ultimately being opened up for settlement under the auspices of this country. In closing the discussion, the chairman said the Directors would not object to the resolution in favor of colonization being sent to the shareholders for an expression of their opinion upon it; but it was quite clear from the tone of Sir Edmund's remarks, that they by no means concurred in the view taken. In fact, he gave the meeting very clearly to understand that the pretensions set up that they had a right to colonize and sell the lands of the territory were based on a very doubtful foundation. He alluded to this point in the following rather facetious manner:—

"The opinions of Sir Richard Bethell, late Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Keating, as to the extent of the powers of the Company, did not go the extent by any means of Mr. Dodds's proposition. It was one thing to say they had power to make grants of land, but it was another thing to do that practically on the spot. (Hear, hear.) The Company had sold land on Red River at 7s 6d an acre, but they never got paid for it—(laughter)—and why? Because there was no court but that which derived its power from the Company, and it was impossible to make Englishmen believe that a man could be plaintiff and judge at the same time. (Hear, hear.) The Company might certainly possess all these large and extensive powers that had been spoken of, but, speaking for himself, he should prefer not to be the person called upon to exercise them. (Laughter)"

As neither Mr. Dodds nor Mr. Watkins replied to these remarks of the chairman, it may be taken for granted that his views could not be successfully disputed. No fear needs be entertained in Canada of the Hudson Bay Company undertaking to open up the country for settlement. The idea of a Fur Company, which has in the past hunted settlers out of the country like wild beasts, suddenly transmogrifying itself into a grand Colonization Company, is worthy of the brain of a man who, having been treated so kindly in Canada as Mr. Watkins has, makes so unjust and impudent an attack upon her. The Hudson Bay Company possesses no right to sell off the lands of the North-West territory, and he may be sure that the statesmen of Great Britain know too well the character of all monopolies, to place any such power in its hands. That country, or at least the portions of it fit for settlement, have been offered to Canada, subject only to such claims for compensation as the Fur Company can substantiate, and there can be little doubt that, as soon as Confederation is disposed of, the offer will be accepted. Its annexation to Canada is earnestly desired by the settlers already there, and will most speedily render the country a popular field of immigration.

## EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE "magnificent inconvenience," as the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have been called, has certainly cost Canada a pretty round sum. By figures submitted to the Legislative Council, the Government paid out, up to the 15th of June last, the immense sum of \$2,377,734.32! And the end is not yet. It is estimated that it will take \$709,477 more to complete the works. The annual cost of heating, lighting, &c., is almost appalling. The estimated amount is no less than \$53,400 a year, of which \$19,500 is for fire-wood! At \$3 per cord, that sum would buy about 6,500 cords! If this estimate of the annual outlay falls as far short of the mark as the estimated cost of the building has fallen behind the actual outlay, we fear we will be in the position of the man who drew the elephant at a lottery. Considering the circumstances of Canada, these buildings are a monument of extravagance. And, after all, we are told they are only a "magnificent inconvenience."

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.  
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[Per "AFRICA."]

THE trade of the past week has been favorably affected by the hopes of a speedy settlement of the Continental war, and the only drag now experienced is the heavy discount rate—10 per cent. It is expected that the payment of the July dividends, which commenced on Monday the 9th inst., will be speedily followed by a lower discount rate. It is, however, not at all likely that the rate will go down to the very low point at which it stood shortly after the former panics of 1847 and 1857. In each of these years there was a great destruction of mercantile credit, and a very heavy fall in the prices of nearly all commodities. The panic of 1866 was mainly a financial one; and although the trade of the country has suffered, it has not been paralyzed. On the contrary, so far as can now be judged, the exports and imports for the year will be the largest on record, and a great and expanding trade cannot be done without the use of much capital, and a consequent high rate of interest.

There is another consequence of the present panic being mainly a financial one, which is exerting a very decided influence upon the immediate future of the Money Market. The Bankers throughout England have strengthened their reserves of specie or Bank of England notes (which are a legal tender) very much. There can be no doubt that, for a number of years past, owing chiefly to the operation of the over-legislation under which our monetary system suffers, the Banks have kept inadequate reserves, and have managed their business in the hope that if any serious panic happened the Government would interfere and relax the rule by which the Bank of England must hold gold against all notes in circulation above £15,000,000, and that the Bank thus strengthened would assist them. This feeling has been very materially changed, and the Banks have learned that they must rely more upon themselves, and keep an adequate cash reserve in good times, that they may be prepared for seasons of difficulty. At present, the extra reserves kept by the Banks amount to many millions, and although this excessive amount will not be retained, it seems certain that the Banks will permanently and largely augment their stocks of specie and Bank of England notes. The effect of this increase in their reserves will be to lock up so much specie or capital, and for a time this lock up will tend to keep the rate for discount high. Of course the ultimate effect of such a lock up in so rich a country will be really nothing; and should it tend to steady the Money Market, and to prevent panics, it would be really one of the most profitable forms of investment. To illustrate the peculiarities of the present panic, I give a statement showing the chief items in the weekly returns of the Bank of England before the panic, when it was at its height, and seven weeks afterwards. I give also the corresponding figures in 1857 and 1847, the amounts being in thousands of pounds:—

| Date.       | 1866.        |                 | Bullion. | Reserve Notes. | Minimum rate of Discount. |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------------------------|
|             | Circulation. | Other Deposits. |          |                |                           |
|             | M £          | M £             | M £      | M £            |                           |
| May 2....   | 22,873       | 13,588          | 13,509   | 4,839          | 7                         |
| " 16....    | 26,121       | 18,621          | 12,324   | 731            | 10                        |
| July 4....  | 25,812       | 19,940          | 14,877   | 3,336          | 10                        |
| 1857.       |              |                 |          |                |                           |
| Oct. 31.... | 21,184       | 11,490          | 8,732    | 2,258          | 8                         |
| Nov. 14.... | 21,636       | 12,935          | 7,171    | 958            | 10                        |
| Jan. 2....  | 20,142       | 15,073          | 11,455   | 6,065          | 8                         |
| 1847.       |              |                 |          |                |                           |
| Oct. 9....  | 19,503       | 7,714           | 8,409    | 3,322          | 5½                        |
| " 23....    | 2,265        | 8,581           | 8,313    | 1,547          | 8                         |
| Dec. 11.... | 19,182       | 8,437           | 11,426   | 6,449          | 6                         |

The returns from the Bank of England for the week are not favorable. The figures are as follows:—  
The public deposits have decreased.....£1,165,000  
The other deposits have decreased..... 900,000  
The Government securities have decreased..... 570,000  
The other securities have decreased..... 134,000  
The circulation having increased..... 983,000  
And the bullion having decreased..... 165,000  
There has been a decrease in reserve of..... 1,153,000

The return from the Bank of France is, on the other hand, favorable, and the total specie held by the Bank now exceeds £26,000,000:

| France.   |            |
|---|------------|
| The Treasury balance has decreased.....               | 51,600,000 |
| The current accounts have increased.....              | 34,500,000 |
| The commercial bills and advances have increased..... | 36,200,000 |
| The notes have increased.....                         | 58,600,000 |
| The cash has increased.....                           | 18,666,000 |

The new tariff proposed in the House of Representatives of the United States has only reached this country, and it will probably produce no great effect upon

trade further than stimulating the export of our goods. It is scarcely possible that so absurd a measure can pass into law. It seems to possess every feature which a tariff should not possess.

The cotton trade during the week has been brisk, and prices have been well supported. In Liverpool, the sales for the week have amounted to 87,800 bales, of which the trade has taken 64,900. The estimated stock is now 956,000 bales, against 368,000 last year. Prices have advanced considerably. In Manchester, demand has been good, and the market is in favor of sellers.

The grain trade has been dull, in consequence of the prospects of peace, and prices have receded upon the week.

The Stock and Share Markets have been well supported, and the first approach to ease in the Money Market will be attended by a general revival in prices. A favorable effect has been produced by the reopening of the Consolidated Bank.

July 7, 1866.

[Per "SCOTIA."]

As the chief interest in business still centres upon the returns of the Bank of England, and the effect which the heavy rate of discount has upon business, I need make no apology for returning to the subject; and I will commence by comparing the returns for this year, when the discount rate is 10 per cent, with those for last year, when it was 3 per cent:

|                           | July 11, 1866. | July 12, 1865. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                           | M £            | M £            |
| Public deposits.....      | 2,727          | 4,590          |
| Other deposits.....       | 21,472         | 16,229         |
| Government securities.... | 10,278         | 10,399         |
| Other securities.....     | 29,040         | 21,611         |
| Circulation.....          | 25,193         | 22,383         |
| Specie.....               | 13,998         | 15,534         |
| Reserve.....              | 3,801          | 7,791          |

The most important items in these returns are the great increase in the "other deposits" (that is, the deposits of bankers and other customers with the Bank of England) and the increase in the "circulation." These increases are, as I explained last week, the consequence of the recent panic, and indicate the anxiety of the Bank's customers to have either bank notes, which are a legal tender, or a deposit with the Bank which can at once be turned into bank notes. It will be seen that the amount of specie or bullion on hand is not very far short of an average amount, and would certainly be sufficient to justify the Bank, were the other portions of their affairs in a normal state, in at once lowering the rate.

The fluctuations in the past two weeks in the returns of the Bank, a period during which the quarterly salaries of Government officials and the larger portion of the July dividends have been paid, are of value as illustrating the present tendencies of the Money Market. I accordingly give a table contrasting the fluctuations in the Bank of England returns between 27th June, 1866, and 11th July, 1866, with the fluctuations between 28th June, 1865, and 12th July, 1865:

|                       | Between 27 June & 11 July, 1866. |       | Between 28 June & 12 July, 1865. |       |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
|                       | Inc.                             | Dec.  | Inc.                             | Dec.  |
|                       | M £                              | M £   | M £                              | M £   |
| Public deposits.....  | 5,238                            | ..... | 5,398                            | ..... |
| Other deposits.....   | 622                              | ..... | 2,505                            | ..... |
| Gov. securities.....  | 1,070                            | ..... | 81                               | ..... |
| Other securities..... | 1,844                            | ..... | 875                              | ..... |
| Circulation.....      | 369                              | ..... | 1,267                            | ..... |
| Specie.....           | 1,049                            | ..... | 874                              | ..... |
| Reserve.....          | 1,418                            | ..... | 2,141                            | ..... |

It will be seen that these payments have this year been made, so to speak, with less money than last, or rather that had it not been for these payments, the returns would this year have been positively favorable. When it is considered that during the last week alone the exports of specie have exceeded the imports by about £800,000, it will be seen that the internal demand for money is gradually subsiding, and that at no very distant date a return of the Money Market to its ordinary state may be expected.

I pointed out last week that one of the causes which was likely to keep the money market from any great reduction in rate, say to 3 per cent., as was the case after former panics, was the activity of trade, and increased the very large increase in the imports and exports of the country up to May of this year. A further confirmation of the extent of our business, up to a still more recent period, is to be found in the high figure at which the circulation of the banks still keeps. Unfortunately, indeed, owing to the Act of 1844, the returns of the English country bankers are no guide, whilst those of the banks in the South of Ireland have been affected by the foolish Fenian craze; but taking

the circulation of the Scottish Banks, and of the Banks in the North of Ireland, the results are as follows:

|                      | Circulation. |
|----------------------|--------------|
|                      | M.           |
| 23rd June, 1866..... | £5,689       |
| 26th May, 1866.....  | 5,917        |
| 24th June, 1865..... | 5,755        |
| 27th May, 1865.....  | 5,830        |

It will be seen that upon the whole the circulation is keeping well up this year. I need not stop to show the value of this test of the trade of the country, and that, just as a brisk and active trade requires a large circulation of money, so a dull trade is conducted with a comparatively small amount.

The failure has been announced to-day of the Birmingham Banking Company. It has been in existence for 36 years, and was one of the largest and most important banks in the iron district. The year before last the capital was increased, and when this operation was completed, it was stated that "the number of shareholders on the register was 643; the paid-up capital of the Bank £268,940, and the reserve fund £187,880." It was also mentioned in this report that a large lock-up of capital "at Dudley, caused by the failure of Mr. Blackwell, is done away with." At the 36th annual meeting, held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on the 22nd July, 1866, the following statement of affairs was submitted:

|  |         |   |    |
|--|---------|---|----|
| Balance of undivided profits brought forward.....                                    | £10,661 | 2 | 10 |
| Net profits for 1865.....  | 54,122  | 6 | 4  |
|  | 64,783  | 9 | 2  |
| Less dividend and bonus paid in September last, and bonus payable in March next..... | 54,662  | 0 | 0  |
| Balance to be brought forward.....   | £10,121 | 9 | 2  |

The report stated that the profits in 1865 were not so large as in 1864, when they had been £67,154 7s. 5d. It then went on to say that a bank had been opened at Coventry, the Directors having effected the purchase, on very "advantageous terms, of the old established business of Messrs Little and Woodcock, of that city." The following are the Directors for 1866, viz:—William Barrows, Sampson Lloyd Foster, Ralph Heaton, Joseph Taylor Horton, Samuel Wilfred Lucas, John Brearley Payn, Thomas Pemberton, John Poncia, Henry Van Wart, James Watson, Frederick Isaac Welch, W. M. Warden.

The following is from the telegrams announcing the failure:

The subjoined letter from the General Manager to the shareholders of the Birmingham Banking Company contains the only particulars which can be given at this moment:

"Gentlemen,—By order of the Board of Directors, it becomes my painful duty to inform you that, owing to past gross mismanagement, recently discovered, they have sustained heavy losses, and a large amount of capital has been locked up in securities that for a time cannot be raised. Under these circumstances, your Directors have been compelled to close the Bank. While expressing deep sympathy with the creditors, it is not necessary for me to say anything more than that their claims are perfectly safe; but to you I am authorized to say, that in all probability it will prove that, although the whole of the reserve fund is lost, a portion of the paid-up capital will remain if the estate is realized with care and economy.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, THOS. F. SHAW, Manager."

The amount of the deposits is about £1,800,000. Probably the total liabilities are over £2,000,000. This failure will add to the gloom which now prevails in the Birmingham trade.

The Cotton market this week has been active. The sales in Liverpool have amounted to 98,000 bales, of which the trade has taken 65,000. The stock is now 923,000 bales, against 361,000 at the corresponding period of last year. There has been a considerable business transacted in Manchester. Rates towards the close of the week, especially of shirtings, are, however, scarcely so firm.

The uncertainty as to the prospects of an immediate peace in Europe and the fineness of the weather have combined to render the Corn Market very quiet. Transactions have been on a limited scale, although at yesterday's markets (Friday, the 13th instant) a rather better feeling prevailed.

The Stock and Share Markets show but little change since this day week. At one time, owing to the hopes of peace, the funds advanced to 8½, but they close at 8¼. Bank shares, which had advanced considerably in consequence of the favorable report of the Union Bank of London, are again quiet. In railways there is but little change. The market is heavy.

July 14, 1866.

H.

RATHER LATE.

THE report of the Chief Emigration Agent of Canada for 1-67, has only recently come to hand. This is rather late for a report of last season's operations to appear, and it is to be hoped that a little more despatch will be shown in future. There is a good deal of public money now being spent through our Emigration Department, and the public have a right to demand that the business shall be promptly attended to. From the report, we learn that the arrivals of immigrants at Quebec was slightly larger last year than in the previous one. The exact number was 21,335, being 2,203 more than arrived in 1864. Of these 1,500 were cabin passengers, and 19,795 steerage. By far the greater portion came out in steamers, of which 4 were engaged in their conveyance. The number of sailing vessels which brought over passengers was 58, but they only carried a small number compared with the steamships—the high fare and short passage being deemed preferable to the cheap fare and long passage. The steamers averaged about 13 days, and the sailing ships 30, during the season, in making the passage. A large increase took place in the emigration from the British Islands last year; the increase was no less than 41,855 souls. A large portion of the emigrants were Irish, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and adjoining countries, contributed 21,669 less than usual. Among all the emigrants from the Mother Country, only seven died in crossing the Atlantic, the season having been an unusually healthy one. Of those coming to Canada, a large percentage passed through by the Grand Trunk to the Western States, attracted thither by the expectation of getting cheap lands. Canada, however, retained a fair share, many of whom found employment in this neighborhood and throughout the Western Peninsula. The Emigration Agents report that there was a demand for a much larger number of men and women than remained, and it seems a pity that so many able-bodied emigrants should annually pass through to the States, which are certainly not now so attractive to the poor man as Canada is. Surely our Emigration Department ought now, when living and taxation are so enormously high across the lines, to secure for this Province a large share of the tide of emigration than we have ever enjoyed before. The contrast with the United States was certainly never so favorable for us as at the present time. If we cannot, therefore, attract more of the masses of Europe to our shores now, when will we be able to do it?

PETROLEUM.

THE Canadian market for this important article, either in its crude or refined state, is not extensive enough to maintain its price at a point satisfactory to producers, and, at the same time, the home market is, to a certain extent, closed against it; previous shipments not having found favor there, owing to the imperfect deodorization of the oil shipped. In order to overcome this difficulty and open up a market in England, it is now proposed in London, C.W., to establish a joint-stock company for the purpose of manufacturing, by a new process, an entirely deodorized oil, and air-tight cemented barrels in which to ship it. This is a move in the right direction, and is much better calculated to produce the desired results of increased profits to the producers of oil than the protection they asked for, (which however, has been granted to them,) and we hope the enterprise will be as successful as its objects are important. With the increased consumption of petroleum, both for manufacturing, lubricating and illuminating purposes, caused by the discoveries constantly being made of its usefulness in now and unthought of directions the foreign market, if the superior quality of Canadian oil can once be established, will always furnish an outlet for all the surplus produce of our wealth; and thus a leading industrial interest of great direct and indirect importance, will be placed on a sound and permanent basis.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr B Rosamond, of Almonte:—  
Referring to the article of Woollen Machinery I have no hesitation in saying that the request of the Oshawa meeting is a very absurd one. The absurdity consists in supposing that Mr Glen is not able to compete with the United States manufacturers without a protection of 15 per cent. The only thing in the way of woollen machinery he has yet tried is the 'Crompton loom. The price which the United States manufacturers of this machine ask is \$500, U. S. currency.

Mr. Glen, of Oshawa, asks for a similar loan \$250, and guarantees it equal, in every respect, to that made in the United States. But, better still, in the town of Perth, the firm of Morris & Miller are now making and selling Crompton looms, and first rate ones too, at \$190. Two were delivered here at that price yesterday. Compare these prices with \$500, even in United States currency, and the Oshawa doctors, &c., who figured at the Oshawa meeting, will understand that Mr. Glen does not require any protection. Mr. Glen is a shrewd, practical man, who knows a thing or two, and will, of course, make no objection to this agitation in his favor, but he knows as well as any one that the manufacturer who cannot compete now with the United States manufacturers without protection, will never be able to do it, and had better give it up. But, granting for a moment that the Canadian manufacturers of woollen machinery cannot compete without this 15 per cent duty, would it not be a great injustice to oblige manufacturers of woollen goods to pay this duty on all their machinery, that two or three concerns should be able to make looms and cards, the only things yet attempted in the country. It seems to me our true policy is in place of adopting that of the United States to make our country one in which everything can be produced at the least possible cost. This is the true protectionist policy, and the only one by which our manufacturers can hope to obtain a permanent footing. The policy now in favor at Washington is no doubt a capital one at the present time for the manufacturers, but their huge profits are obtained at the expense of the consumers, and in the end it will work its own cure. To this policy is to be attributed the increased cost of living, as shown by the fact that a man can live as well and save as much money on \$500 here as he can on \$1000 there. The effect of this policy has been to increase the cost of production to the maximum, let ours be to reduce it to the minimum, and the only competition Canadian manufacturers will have to fear will be what they find at home."

SHIP-LABORERS' STRIKE IN QUEBEC.

LAST week the Ship-laborers of Quebec struck for higher wages, and to obtain some changes in the mode of payment which would secure them against losses. A meeting of Merchants was held on Monday afternoon to take the matter into consideration, and the following resolutions carried:—

"That the action of the Ship-Laborers' Society in causing a strike amongst the laborers on board of ships is not only illegal but unreasonable, inasmuch as they have prevented those ships and stevedores from working who were paying the wages demanded. Moreover, such acts on the part of the Society are quite contrary to the Act of Incorporation of the said Society, which expressly states that it was incorporated for the purpose of assisting the families of members reduced to distress by the illness or death of such members, and for no other purposes whatsoever."

"That it is desirable to take such steps as the law will allow to prevent the ships loading being interfered with in their work, and that the municipal authorities be called upon to furnish sufficient force to insure protection to stevedores and laborers willing and desirous to work."

"That as long as the men belonging to the Society refuse to work, the captains of ships be recommended to proceed with the loading of their ships with their own crews, and the assistance of such stevedores and laborers as are willing to work."

"That this meeting will have much pleasure in recommending all owners and agents of vessels to instruct the shipmasters to see that the laborers on board the ships are duly paid."

The following statement from the Ship-Laborers' Society was read at the meeting:

"To J. G. Ross, Esq., chairman of the meeting of merchants to be held on the twenty-third day of July instant.

"The petition of the Quebec Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society.

"Represents—

"That the strike or refusal to work by the laborers of this port is not intended to interfere with or in any way impede or obstruct the work of the port."

"That the object of the 'strike' is simply to secure to the ship laborers their just rights, and to prevent them from being placed and subjected to losses by certain stevedores and shipmasters—as in the case of the ship 'Norwood,' which sailed from here a few days ago, owing to her laborers eight hundred dollars."

"That by reason of the unwillingness of those stevedores and shipmasters to ensure the laborers their just rights, large sums of money are annually lost to the laborers, and the latter have no recourse."

"That the Ship Laborers' Society are willing to return to work and do all that is right to carry on the business of the port, provided the merchants will agree to sustain them and prevent anything like exactions from being practised on them."

"That the Ship Laborers' Society would respectfully suggest that for the future shipmasters and others having laborers to pay would pay the moneys or see

the same paid to the laborers instead of paying all to one man, as is now practised; and if this plan were adopted, the work of the port would go on harmoniously, shipmasters saved from long and vexatious law-suits, and the laborers receive their just dues.

"That the rate of wages established by this Society, viz., the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day for seamen and holden, and one dollar and sixty cents per day for other laborers, is not too high, considering the short period of work during the summer season."

"Wherefore your petitioners represent that this meeting ought to adopt such rules and recommend such proceedings as would ensure the working of the port; and at the same time recommend that ships should be held responsible for contracts for loading, and that the captains should pay or see the laborers paid."

"JAMES PAUL,  
Secy. S. L. Ben. Soc'y."

"Quebec, July 23, 1866."

A meeting of shipmasters was held the same evening, at which it was resolved.

That we, the masters of ships at present loading in Quebec, do not consider ourselves justified in throwing ourselves into the breach now existing between the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society and the merchants of Quebec.

And we furthermore resolve that we are willing to pay the present rate of wages, to wit: 12s. 6d. for holden and swingers, and 8s. for winchmen.

And it is furthermore resolved that we do not feel justified in sacrificing the interest of merchants at a distance, for the sole benefit of a few denizens of Quebec, although we may condemn the measures the ship laborers have taken in suspending labor for those ships that have dealt justly by them.

And we furthermore hope that all masters in the minority will comply with the majority, and pay the same rate of wages, and also join with us in giving the Ship Laborers' Society the preference.

And we, the undersigned, furthermore agree to hold ourselves responsible for the payment of all labor performed on board our respective ships.

And we also recommend the payment of all wages weekly.

These resolutions proved satisfactory to the strikers, and the terms were accepted as follows:

We, the delegation of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society, on behalf of the members of the above Society, return our sincere thanks to the chairman and gentlemen of a committee of the meeting of shipmasters, which was held at the Imperial Hotel last evening, and furthermore state that we have accepted the terms they have proposed, they being satisfactory to our views and we hereby promise faithfully to return to our work in the morning.

"JAMES PAUL,  
Secy. S. L. Ben. Soc'y."

Quebec, July 23, 1866.

On Tuesday, the laborers accordingly returned to work, terminating a strike which had threatened to damage very seriously the shipping interest of Quebec.

THE DARIFF.

THE following resolutions were proposed in Committee of the House:—

1. That it is expedient to provide, that the Governor in Council may, in his discretion, authorize any drugs, varnishes, tinctures, perfumes, extracts, cordials and goods of like kind which he may, from time to time, see fit to designate, and in the production of which spirits or other articles subject to duties of customs or excise are used, to be manufactured in bond by persons licensed to that effect, and under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and that such articles when so manufactured shall, if taken out of Bond for consumption within the Province, be subject to duties of excise equal to the duties of customs to which they would be subject, if imported into this Province from the United Kingdom, and entered for consumption;—and that for every such license or renewal thereof, there shall be paid a duty of \$5; such license to be renewable yearly on the thirtieth day of June.

2. That it is expedient to provide that in determining the value of goods imported into Canada from Foreign Countries except in cases otherwise provided for upon which duties imposed are to be assessed, the actual value of such goods on ship board at the last place of shipment to Canada, shall be deemed the dutiable value. And that such value shall be ascertained by adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production or manufacture, the costs of transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by Land or Water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to Canada, or to the frontier of Canada if the importation is by land, the value of the sack, bag, box, cask or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than 2 per cent., brokerage and all export duties, together with all costs and charges paid or incurred for placing the said goods on ship board, and all other charges specified by law.

The last resolution, in its mode of determining the dutiable value of imported goods, is considered by the trade here as vexatious to an extent quite out of proportion to the increase of revenue obtained thereby, and it is to be hoped that the Finance Minister will give due weight to any representations that may be made to him on this point.



THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Ballie, James, & Co. Baukhage, Beak & Co. Benjamin, Wm., & Co. Black, Lewis S. & Co. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Dougal, John, & Co. Foulds & Hodgson. Gilmour, J. Y., & Co. Greenhalghs, S., Son & Co. Hingston, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co. McIntyre, Denoon & Co. Meyer, J., & Co. Moss, S. H., & J. Muir, W., & R. Munderloh & Steencken. Oglivy & Co. Prevost, Amable, & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Stephen, William, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co.

WE have nothing new to note in this branch of trade, the inactivity of previous weeks still continuing; nor need we look for any decided improvement in it for a month or six weeks to come. It would be premature to speculate on prices of either cotton or woollen goods for the fall trade, but at present it does not appear probable that manufactured goods will be purchased at figures any lower than they now are. By our latest advices, under the expectation of a Continental war of only short duration, cotton in Liverpool was more active at advanced rates for nearly all kinds of Eastern, and with a good demand for Sea Island and ordinary American. In the Manchester market, manufactured goods were somewhat unsettled by the conflicting reports from the seat of war, but prices, on the whole, were in favor of sellers. Whenever the rate of interest shall be reduced by the Bank of England, we may look for an advance, and if, at the same time, the war should be brought to a close, that advance will, without doubt, be of a very decided character. Nevertheless, as neither of these may occur for some time to come, manufacturers may be unable to maintain textile fabrics, even at their present prices.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George. Buchanan, I., & Co. Charlbois, A., & Co. Crathorn & Caverhill. Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Evans, J. H. Evans & Evans. Fraser, F. Gilbert, E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H. Kershaw & Edwards. Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker. Robertson, Jas. Bound, John & Sons. Simms, F. H. Winn & Holland

THERE has been rather more activity noticeable in the business of the past week, with a fair demand for all classes of goods, both shelf and heavy. Prices of manufactured goods, including Scotch and refined bar, are hardly so firm, though still held at our quotations.

FIG IRON—Has been in fair demand, and we hear of sales of several hundred tons of Summerlee, ex ship, at \$24 on usual terms, and for cash, for Chicago account, at a somewhat lower figure.

BAR IRON.—A moderate demand exists, but sales have been principally in limited quantities. We have as yet no reduction to make in our quotations.

TIN PLATES.—Some holders have reduced their prices 25c. per box, while others still look for previous prices.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co. Seymour, C. E. Seymour, M. H. Shaw F. & Bros.

WE have to report more activity in the leather market during the past week, with a good demand for most descriptions of stock, and an inability on the part of holders to fully supply the wants of the trade.

SPANISH SOLE.—Prime stock, for which a better enquiry exists, is in light supply. Low grade continues to be shipped to Britain to a moderate extent.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Prime is scarce, and held at a slight advance, and for medium and heavy there is a better demand than previously.

HARNESS.—The supply of desirable quality is very small, and prices are firm.

WAXED UPPER.—There continues to be a good enquiry, especially for light weights, while the supply is poor, and we advance our quotations for both light and heavy.

GRAINED UPPER.—Is also scarce, with a good demand, and prices are firm.

BUFF AND PERBLED.—The stocks of best makes have been very much reduced, but inferior can be purchased at lowest quotations.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—It is difficult to fill orders, even at outside figures.

CALF SKINS.—There is ready sale for desirable stock at our quotations, while the arrivals are only to a moderate amount.

SPLITS—Are in small supply, and prices are firmer, in consequence of the advance in Upper Leather.

SHEEP SKINS.—Both Colored Linings and Russetts are in demand, and meet ready sales at fair prices.

HIDES.—Both City Slaughter and Green Salted have advanced, selling up to 7½c. to 7½c. for the former, and 8½c. to 8½c. for the latter, the advance in the United States having also affected this market.

WOOL.—Sales of Fleece Wool have been at from 32c. to 35c., and for pulled lambs' at about 27½c. The inquiry has somewhat improved.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Fitzpatrick & Moore. Fournier, Jules Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Gear, Henry J. Hutchins, B., & Co. Jeffrey, Brothers & Co. Kingan & Kinloch. Leeming & Buchanan. Maitland, E., Tylee & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kincaid & Co. Nivins, William, & Co. Noad, James S., & Co.

Phelan, Joseph Reuter, Lionais & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Robertson & Beattie. Robertson, David Routh, Highland & Co. Sanderson & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Snelair, Jack & Co. Snelair, Jos., & Sons. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. Urquhart, Alex., & Co. West, Bros. Winn & Holland. Withers, Joy & Co. Winks, George & Co.

Winning, Hill & Ware.]

THERE is no material change to report in the Grocery trade during the past week. There has, however, been a little more activity noticeable, and, country orders came in rather more freely than previously. We are unaware of any transactions other than in comparatively limited quantities, and prices in the main are unchanged. The greatest improvement in demand is visible in Teas, and sellers are firm in their prices. In Sugars there is very little doing and prices are rather unsettled at present.

MONEY MARKET.

MORE ease is beginning to be felt in monetary circles, and there is little difficulty now in obtaining loans on good securities. There is very little good business paper offering outside of the banks, and is readily taken at fair rates. Sterling Exchange has declined slightly, and may now be quoted at 108½ to 109 for Bank 60-day Bills, and 108 to 108½ for private.

GOLD—Has averaged since last week 150, closing yesterday at 149½ to 149.

SILVER—Continues in good supply, with a nearly equal demand, buying at 4½ and selling at 4½ per cent. discount.

LOSS OF H. M. S. "AMAZON." COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE Western Morning News gives the following particulars respecting a recent most calamitous collision in the English Channel:—"The steam sloop of war "Amazon" left Spithead on Monday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, having been appointed to the North American station. She was commissioned at Devonport in April last, by Commander James E. Hunter, an active officer of high standing in the service, and left Plymouth Sound on the 4th of June, for a cruise in the North Sea. She had on board a crew of 130 of all ranks, and about 20 supernumeraries. The "Amazon" was a four-gun screw sloop, of 1,081 tons and 300-horse power, was contract built and constructed of wood, having been designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy. The ship on Thursday morning, about 1 o'clock, was on her voyage down Channel; it was the watch of one of the Lieutenants; the night was clear, and the weather fine, with a light breeze. The "Amazon" had her regulation lights brightly burning, and at the hour named a steamer was reported about two points on the starboard bow. She proved to be the screw steamer "Osprey," 450 tons register, Captain Bertridge, belonging to the Cork Steam Navigation Company. As they reached each other, the "Amazon" put her helm hard a starboard and exhibited the green light, but the "Osprey" put her helm hard a port and exhibited the red light. The result of these measures was that, as the "Amazon" fell off, the "Osprey" came across the "Amazon's" fore-foot, and the "Amazon" ran into the "Osprey" on her port-quarter, striking her at about one-third of her length from her stern. The "Osprey" was fearfully crushed below her water-line by the prow of the "Amazon." On board the "Osprey" the greatest confusion ensued on the collision; the majority of the crew clambered in over the bowsprit of the "Amazon," which protruded over her deck. It was instantly found that the "Osprey" was settling down by her stern, for,

although she was built in three compartments, she was struck at the stokehole, at which point the two after compartments joined, and the partition being crushed in, the compartments were of no service. The captain's three children—girls aged 15 and 12 and a boy aged 10—were swallowed up in the vortex caused by the sinking steamer, in which also were engulfed the whole of the saloon passengers. Less exciting, but almost equally serious incidents, were meanwhile occurring on board the "Amazon." In the shock of the collision the prow of that ship became twisted and wrenched round, and thus a large hole was made in that vessel, through which water was found to be pouring in great volumes. The ships pumps were instantly set to work, and great exertions were made to keep the vessel afloat; but the water gained on the crew, and the engineer soon came on deck and reported to the captain that the fires were extinguished, and the engine-room half full of water. Captain Hunter received the news with that remarkable coolness which seemed to characterize all hands, but it was seen from that moment that the "Amazon" would go down. Still, no exertions were relaxed, and the five boats of the vessel were got out with as much order as if for a holiday trip. Each boat was laden to the water's edge, some of the men lying flat in the bottom, and had any sea been running or a breeze sprung up all must have perished. The boats left the "Amazon" at 3:30 a.m., the ship being then settling down in the sea, although, as a fog shortly afterwards set in, she was not actually seen to founder. They were then about 18 miles off land, and somewhere off Dartmouth. No provisions, water, or property of any kind was taken on board, and the seamen of the "Osprey" were only partly clothed, and the captain's wife had on only her night-dress, over which a blanket had been thrown. In the early morning the boats fell in with three fishing smacks, which were boarded and which rendered a double service, in relieving the boats of some part of their too great load, and in piloting them into harbour. Thus aided, the shipwrecked men reached Torquay shortly after 4 on Wednesday afternoon.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 14th July:—

Table with multiple columns listing various goods (e.g., Lead, Butter, Cheese, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, etc.) and their corresponding prices in dollars and cents. Includes sub-sections for DUTIES and PATENTS.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days..... 1/4 to 00 per cent premium Paris ..... 6 to 6½ per cent premium New York ..... 26 to 25½ per cent discount Payable in gold 4 to 4½ p. c. premium 3 days ..... 11 to 11½ p. c. premium

**MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.**  
OR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1861.

| NAME AND RESIDENCE.            | TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF          | DATE.   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Adison, Christie, Hespeler     | V F Findlay, Hamilton            | Aug 1   |
| A. B. A. Fox, Prince Albert    | J. H. Hadden, Whittby            | " 7     |
| Clark, John, Brantford         | G. Y. Laidlaw & Clark, Brantford | " 14    |
| Dale, James, Toronto, C. W.    | J. Baxter, Toronto               | " 21    |
| Dave, David P., Bathwell       | Court House, Bathwell            | July 30 |
| Davis, Fred W., Nantwaok       | J. R. Martin, Cayuga             | Aug 13  |
| Keap, Wm. Edwin, Peterborough  | T. M. Fairbairn, Peterborough    | July 30 |
| Lagrange, O. G., Lagrange      | C. S. Brown, Montreal            | Aug 6   |
| M. Farlane, Henry, Bathwell    | Court House, Bathwell            | July 30 |
| Selker, John                   | "                                | " 30    |
| Vauxart, G. R., St. Catharines | A. Mairs, Maryland               | Aug 8   |

**ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.**

| NAME OF INSOLVENT.        | RESIDENCE.  | NAME OF ASSIGNEE. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Barber, Wm. H.            | London      | Thos. Churcher.   |
| Crookright, Smith         | Brantford   | A. W. Smith       |
| Hitchinson, Isaac         | Toronto     | W. F. Mason.      |
| Hans, Simon               | Napawan     | W. S. Robinson    |
| Hekkiey, John             | Binguacouay | F. Barwick        |
| Kerr, John                | Belonia     | S. Pollock        |
| Little, W. William        | Amherst     | Jas. M. Wilson    |
| M. Donald, Alex. M.       | Brockville  | J. C. Wood        |
| McKlendon, Angus          | Whitby      | Jos. Holden       |
| Morris, Joel W. & William | Lindsay     | S. W. Wood        |
| O'Neil, Thos.             | Bowmanville | T. McLean         |
| Sutton, Thos. C.          | "           | "                 |

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.**

| NAME.                  | RESIDENCE.   | WHERE TO BE HELD.              | DATE.   |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Beopett, James W.      | Sarnia       | Court House, to Lambton        | Sept 25 |
| Buchanan, John         | Ingersoll    | " " " " " "                    | " 25    |
| Daly, Abastom          | "            | " " " " " "                    | " 25    |
| Derby, Ellis Luther    | "            | " " " " " "                    | " 24    |
| Fellowes, Wm. Risley   | Chatham      | " " " " " "                    | " 24    |
| Gibbard, John          | Hamilton Twp | Court House, to C. Co. N. York | " 17    |
| Lynde & Port           | Whitby       | Court House, to Ontario        | " 22    |
| Matthew, Stephen       | Montreal     | Superior Court, Montreal       | " 28    |
| Redner, Thomas         | Bellefleur   | Court House, to Hastings       | " 21    |
| Samson, John C.        | Oranva       | " " " " " "                    | " 25    |
| Waddell, Robt. Russell | Hamilton     | " " " " " "                    | " 25    |
| Webster, R. B. & Thos  | Brantford    | " " " " " "                    | " 25    |
| Winnans, Edw. Sheldon  | Hamilton Twp | Court House, to C. Co. N. York | " 17    |

**WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.**

| DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE. | PLAINTIFF'S NAME. | DATE.  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Oakley, T. C. Chatham           | Wm. S. Lovejoy    | July 5 |
| Stephenson, William             | "                 | "      |
| James Wilson                    | "                 | "      |
| Phillip Hendrie                 | Chatham           | "      |
| Phillip Erbes, and              | Wm. McKough       | " 6    |
| James Park                      | "                 | "      |

**STOCK MARKET.**

|                                 | Closing prices. | Last Week's Prices. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Bank of Montreal                | 114             | 114                 |
| Ontario Bank                    | 101             | 101                 |
| Bank of N. A.                   | 99              | 99                  |
| City Bank                       | 99              | 99                  |
| Commercial Bank                 | 99              | 99                  |
| Bank of Upper Canada            | 75              | 75                  |
| Bank of the People              | 102             | 102                 |
| Holmes Bank                     | 112             | 112                 |
| Bank of Toronto                 | 103             | 103                 |
| Buque Jacques Carlier           | 191             | 191                 |
| Merchants Bank                  | 102             | 102                 |
| Union Bank                      | 95              | 95                  |
| Core Bank                       | 95              | 95                  |
| Eastern Townships Bank          | 99              | 99                  |
| Montreal Telegraph Co.          | 122             | 122                 |
| Richellon Navigation Co.        | 74              | 74                  |
| City Passenger R. R. Co.        | 74              | 74                  |
| Government Debentures, 5 p. c.  | 84              | 84                  |
| Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c. | 96              | 96                  |
| Montreal Corporation Bonds      | 83              | 83                  |

**WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 26, 1866.**

| NAME OF ARTICLE.      | CURRENT RATES. | NAME OF ARTICLE.        | CURRENT RATES.       | NAME OF ARTICLE.    | CURRENT RATES. |              |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>GROCERIES.</b>     |                |                         | <b>Wine.</b>         |                     |                |              |
| Coffee                | 2 00 to 2 25   | M. & C. Champagne       | 15 00 to 16 00       | Vanish per gal.     |                |              |
| Laquari, per lb       | 0 20 to 0 21   | H. Mon. Champagne       | 14 00 to 15 00       | Cook's Body (Turp)  | 2 75 to 4 50   |              |
| Rib                   | 0 14 to 0 21   | Burgundy Port, gal      | 0 90 to 1 25         | Furniture           | 1 75 to 2 00   |              |
| Java                  | 0 23 to 0 26   | Port Wine               | 1 50 to 4 00         | " (Resin)           | 1 25 to 1 50   |              |
| <b>Fish.</b>          |                |                         | <b>HARDWARE.</b>     |                     |                |              |
| Herrings, Labrador    | 3 00 to 4 00   | Black Tin, per lb       | 0 25 to 0 26         | Candle              | 0 00 to 0 13   |              |
| Primes                | 3 50 to 4 50   | Copper-Ply, "           | 0 13 to 0 24         | Yellow Woads        | 0 17 to 0 00   |              |
| Whitfish              | 2 00 to 4 00   | Sheet                   | 0 24 to 0 25         | Wax Wicks           | 0 20 to 0 00   |              |
| Mackerel, No. 3       | 2 00 to 3 00   | <b>Cut Nails.</b>       |                      |                     | Adams' tins    | 0 27 to 0 00 |
| Salmon                | 21 00 to 22 00 | Assorted, 1 Shingle     | 0 09 to 0 10         | Soap.               |                |              |
| Fruit                 | 5 50 to 6 50   | per 12 lbs              | 0 09 to 0 10         | Montreal Common     | 0 02 to 0 03   |              |
| Raisins, Layers       | 2 10 to 2 15   | Silice above ditto      | 0 09 to 0 10         | Steam Engine Pale   | 0 01 to 0 01   |              |
| M. R.                 | 1 50 to 2 00   | Luth. and 5 lb          | 0 00 to 0 49         | Montreal Liverpool  | 0 01 to 0 05   |              |
| Valencia, lb          | 0 07 to 0 08   | <b>Galvanized Iron.</b> |                      |                     | English        | 0 01 to 0 05 |
| Currents, per lb      | 0 05 to 0 07   | Assorted sizes          | 0 08 to 0 09         | Handl               | 0 07 to 0 07   |              |
| <b>Meals.</b>         |                |                         | <b>Horae Nails.</b>  |                     |                |              |
| Clared, per gal       | 0 40 to 0 42   | Guests of Griffin's     | 0 21 to 0 00         | Compound Fringe     | 0 00 to 0 07   |              |
| Muscovado             | 0 45 to 0 50   | No. 8                   | 0 20 to 0 22         | Pale Yellow         | 0 04 to 0 08   |              |
| <b>Rice.</b>          |                |                         | <b>Iron.</b>         |                     |                |              |
| African, per 100 lb   | 1 50 to 1 70   | W. or P. No. 10         | 0 19 to 0 20         | Honey B. Earth      | 0 13 to 0 00   |              |
| <b>Salt.</b>          |                |                         | <b>Wool.</b>         |                     |                |              |
| Liverpool Coarse      | 0 70 to 0 75   | No. 11                  | 0 18 to 0 19         | Lily                | 0 04 to 0 09   |              |
| Stowed                | 0 95 to 1 00   | No. 12                  | 0 15 to 0 19         | <b>BOOTS, SHOES</b> |                |              |
| <b>Spices.</b>        |                |                         | <b>Boys' Ware.</b>   |                     |                |              |
| Cassa                 | 0 35 to 0 40   | Thick Boots No. 1       | 0 00 to 1 50         | <b>Men's Ware.</b>  |                |              |
| Cloves                | 0 10 to 0 11   | Thin Boots No. 1        | 2 25 to 2 50         | Thick Boots No. 1   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Mustard               | 0 12 to 0 15   | French calf             | 3 25 to 3 75         | Thin Boots No. 2    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Pepper, Black         | 0 23 to 0 25   | French calf             | 3 25 to 3 75         | Thin Boots No. 3    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Mustard               | 0 13 to 0 15   | Thin Boots No. 4        | 3 25 to 3 75         | Thin Boots No. 5    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| <b>Stagnas.</b>       |                |                         | <b>Women's Ware.</b> |                     |                |              |
| Porto Rico, per gal   | 4 25 to 5 00   | Women's Batts           | 1 05 to 1 50         | Thin Boots No. 6    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Cuba                  | 8 25 to 8 75   | Half Balmors            | 1 30 to 1 60         | Thin Boots No. 7    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Canada Sugar Refinery | 0 04 to 0 06   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 8    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Yellow B. Ind         | 0 04 to 0 06   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 9    | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| Crushed X             | 0 09 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 10   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 11   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 12   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 13   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 14   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 15   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 16   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 17   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 18   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 19   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 20   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 21   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 22   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 23   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 24   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 25   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 26   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 27   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 28   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 29   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 30   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 31   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 32   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 33   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 34   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 35   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 36   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 37   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 38   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 39   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 40   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 41   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 42   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 43   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 44   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 45   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 46   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 47   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 48   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 49   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 50   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 51   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 52   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 53   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 54   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 55   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 56   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 57   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 58   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 59   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 60   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 61   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 62   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 63   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 64   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 65   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 66   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 67   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 68   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 69   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 70   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 71   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 72   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 73   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 74   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 75   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 76   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 77   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 78   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 79   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 80   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 81   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 82   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 83   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 84   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 85   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 86   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff Congress           | 1 25 to 1 40         | Thin Boots No. 87   | 0 03 to 0 25   |              |
| "                     | 0 11 to 0 00   | Buff                    |                      |                     |                |              |



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**SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.**

This oil is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to Railroad uses, for Axles, Engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Olive oil is used

**50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL**

(For Wool)

For Sale by  
**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
 Corn Exchange Buildings  
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**THE STANDARD**

**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.  
 Manager for Canada W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Inspector of Agents—RICHARD BULL.

INCOME 1865. 666,195 Sterling.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865 £3,651,683

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.  
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.  
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policy by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,310.  
 Agents in every town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James Street.

**BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

**DESIGN** to educate young men for business, and prepare them for the duties of Practical Accountants.

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

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The actual Business Department is furnished with a Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favourite banking houses, where the Students make their deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Discount, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts, &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Establishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise, Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A thorough knowledge of this branch has become absolutely necessary to almost all classes of business men and accountants. This Department is under the charge of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a Practical Accountant.

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

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

**MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,**  
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
 IMPORTER,  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,**  
 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
 And Sole Agent in Canada for  
 Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
 " Charles Cowan & Co. do.  
 " G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,  
 Mr H More, Avizo, Marno,  
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,  
 420 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-3m

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

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

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

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

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.** have removed  
 into the the premises lately occupied by Thos.  
 May & Co., 450 St. Paul street. 5-ly

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

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

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

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
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**JOHN HENRY EVANS,**  
**IMPORTER OF IRON**  
**AND GENERAL HARDWARE,**  
 No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER,** 24 St. Sacramento st., Montreal.  
 Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.  
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention.  
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**CUVILLIER & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,**  
 AND  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Advances made on Consignments.  
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacramento street,  
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**JOHN REDPATH & SON,**  
**SUGAR REFINERS,**  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
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**PRODUCE DEALER,**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,  
 and Produce generally.  
 Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
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**DEALERS** in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines  
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.  
 2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

**THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**  
 LONDON, C. W.,  
 Incorporated 1845.  
**THE EASTER TERM** of the above  
 School will commence on the 20th of January,  
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for  
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head  
 Masters to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to  
 Major Evans Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.  
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 60-22.

**JOHN H. R. HOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS AND SUGAR**  
**REFINERS,** Montreal.  
 20th March 1865. 10-ly.

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND**  
**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 166 McGill street,  
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**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,  
**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.  
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**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND**  
**FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**OGILVY & CO.,**  
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**FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
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**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c.,** 476 St. Paul and  
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**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  
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**R. MARTIN.** **J. W. FERGUSON.**  
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**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

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
**HARDWARE AND COMMISSION**  
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham  
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 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CANADA GLASS COMPANY.**  
 (LIMITED.)  
 SODA WATER BOTTLES.  
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.  
 VARNISH BOTTLES.  
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,  
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 PRIVATE (lettered) MOULDS made to order.  
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and  
 carefully executed.

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 Secretary. 31-ly  
 496 St. Paul Street.

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**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
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 MONTREAL. 51-ly

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 street. 8-ly

**MacEWEN & MACHAR,**  
**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
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**EWEN MACEWEN.** **JOHN MAULE MACHAR.**  
 32-ly

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS** of every descrip-  
 tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,  
 50-ly No. 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 261 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,  
 FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,  
 70, 71, 72, and 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 Breadstuffs and  
 Provisions.  
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of  
 Lading. 2-ly

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**HENRY B. GETTINGS & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.  
 Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-  
 ing Salt and Coals.

**JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,**  
 (Established 1821.)

**SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,**  
 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 Masou's Patent Sperm.  
 49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

**R. S. HOWELL,**  
 Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and  
 Shipping Agent,  
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

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

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 PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-  
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 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring  
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 field, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,  
 Prussia, Brass Cornices. 19-3mos

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

**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

**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-ly

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

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

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

Orders from the Lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,  
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-  
 tention.

Special attention given to the shipment and for-  
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient  
 routes.

All charges as low as is consistent with a view to  
 responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends  
 for the share of their business entrusted to us, and  
 trusting that the same attention to their interests  
 which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future  
 merit a still larger share of their patronage.

N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those  
 contained in the Review which is partly supplied by  
 ourselves and other houses in the trade.

**RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.**  
 1-ly **CAMERON & ROSS.**

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS** and  
**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA**  
**BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.**

Having large experience in buying for the Canadian  
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,  
 and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any  
 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to  
 their care will receive special attention. Goods expedi-  
 tiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

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

**JAMES M. LAWTON,**  
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 NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.  
 HAVANA, CUBA.

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

The Trade Review, printed and published for the  
 Proprietors every Friday, by M. LONGMOORS & Co.,  
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