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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

No. 6

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 324 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MURDERLOH C. STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 226 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 37 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly
Dungeo Grain Bags.

GEORGE GILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,
4-ly MONTREAL.

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

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER of MEAS, 36 St. Peter
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
GLASS WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,
1-ly 22 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 3-ly

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
Charles Coran & Co., do.
G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. Moro, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
24 St. SULPICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
Montreal.

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

—AND—

The business will be continued and carried on by
JOS. TIFFIN, Jr., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 1-ly

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

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

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

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
17 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,
LIVERPOOL. 42-ly

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Finplates, Ingot Copper,
Coko Finplates, Ingot Tin,
Terno Finplates, Cake Speller,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Im-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE.
148 & 160 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-ly

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

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

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

JOSEPH PHELAN,
IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
635 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
(Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.,)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-
vention, &c. 19 Anchor Building, Kingston
City. 47-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extra-
ordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly
profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual
payments to one half the sum usually charged by
other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime
Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and
General Agents. Office, No. 83 St. Francois Xavier
Street, Montreal. 28-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.
W. H. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDBAY.
8-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES.
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
228 & 200 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets
MONTREAL. 1-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
16-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS:
478 St. Paul, and 350 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL.
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

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

J. MEYER & CO.,

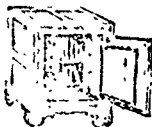
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
418 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.
New York. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
10-ly.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
41 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
STREET,
MONTREAL.

Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etouffes,
Batists, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
which they offer at lowest prices. 33-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1833.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL
STOCK of

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

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly **GREENE & SONS,**
Montreal.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well 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.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

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

REFERENCES:

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

Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros. Montreal.

Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.

Hon. WM. McMASTER, Toronto.

Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRIEN & Co., Toronto.

" Wm. ROSS & Co., "

" Geo. MICHIE & Co., "

" D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
Grain, Pork, Aches, and general Produce.
July 21, 1864.

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
Is prepared to execute orders for

Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY

Portable and Stationary ENGINES

BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and

Heavy Furnace FORGING

Hoisting MACHINES

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO,—

Has on hand, several Second-hand

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Which will be sold low. 23-ly

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT.
THOMAS BRANWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE,
NO. 875 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 62-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

JORDON & BREWER

Commission Merchants & General Agents,
Dealers in
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
Nos. 23 & 21 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street,
East side Marl et Square,
38-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines,
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

JAMES LORIMER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.
LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
Sale in this Market, or on shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 10

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,

(Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)
CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,
422 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SUGAR, HERRINGS, CODFISH, &c.

SUGAR—Choice Porto Rico Barbadoes and Cuba in
blnds.
HERRINGS—Extra Large Split, in barrels.
Do. Smoked in boxes.
CODFISH—Prime Large Table, in bundles and blnds.
RYE—Cuba, in puns.
Figs, Almonds, &c., &c.
For sale by
January 18, 1867. JAMES MITCHELL. 1-ly

THOMAS LEEKING & CO.,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

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

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

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

MONTREAL.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.

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

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

ADVOCATES.

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

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
32 Little St. James Street.

JH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

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

ENGRAVER.

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

FURS-WHOLESALE.

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

Hardware Merchants-Wholesale.

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

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
41 Little St. James Street.

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

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
12 Place d'Armes.

LEATHER, ETC.

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

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
462 St. Paul Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
582 Craig Street.

GROCERS.

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

OGILVY & CO.,

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

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oil, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 50-ly

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

COVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-ly

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTER 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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
18 LeMoine Street. 31-ly

ROBERT SEATH,

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and Coleridge streets, Montreal. 8-ly

G. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-1

MONTREAL.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
**PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISS-
SION MERCHANTS,**
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE-
Boiler Tubes, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Palata and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Line, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c. Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGON

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

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE

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

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
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IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
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 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCOES, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
 And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
 Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
 Cognac; F. S. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c. 1-ly

FRED ROWLAND,
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 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley,
 Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard,
 Cheese, Butter.
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.
NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
HAVE just received 84 packages by the
 "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases
 from our Mr Lonsdale, contents of which are in part
 as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low
 priced Groys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain
 Winseys; Halmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons;
 Velvets; New Bolls and Buckles. Also, New Fancy
 Goods of various descriptions.
 All orders will have careful and prompt attention.
 1-ly 50 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
 Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyloe, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
 \$5,000,000; Life Department Reservo \$7,250,000; Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
 \$300,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
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Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,
 Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cas-
 tern House, premises so long occupied by William
 Keating & Co.
 Montreal, 30th April, 1866. 1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns
 promptly made.
ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
 thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for
 Sale in this or British Markets.
ORDRS—Personal and careful at ention given to the
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 29 St. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

The bill for the Confederation of the Colonies has
 been advanced to a second reading in the House of
 Lords, and, if we are rightly informed, will be enacted
 and receive Her Majesty's sanction in a month at
 most.

We publish elsewhere the railway traffic returns for
 January, 1867. It is less complete than usual, five
 railways having failed to send in their statements
 Two of the roads, the Carillon and Grenville and the
 St. Lawrence and Industry, are closed for the present
 season. On all the six railways embraced in the re-
 turn, there has been an increase for January, 1867,
 over January, 1866, the most considerable being on
 the Great Western, of \$26,883, while the greatest per
 centage of increase is in the case of the Welland,
 amounting to nearly 150 per cent.

According to the official statement, the following
 was the amount of legal tender notes in circulation
 on the 5th inst., with the specie held against them:—

	Notes.	Specie.
At Montreal.....	\$2,315,659	\$ 511,000
At Toronto.....	830,041	248,333
Total.....	\$3,205,700	\$ 759,333

Debentures held by Receiver Gen....\$ 600,000
 From this statement it will be seen that the specie held
 for the redemption of the Provincial currency is more
 than 23} per cent. of the notes in circulation, or 3} per
 cent more than the act requires.

Messrs. George W. Osborne, Francis M. Holmes
 Robert Crawford and Chas. Purveance, of Montreal,
 and Robt. W. Hardinge, of Portage du Fort, give
 notice of application of a charter for a company to be
 styled "The Canada Leather Company," for the pur-
 pose of manufacturing and tanning leather. The
 operations of the company are to be carried on in the
 Island of Montreal, the capital to be \$50,000, in 5,000
 shares of \$10 each, of which the whole amount is
 already subscribed.

The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* states that if the
 tariff should pass, that an active trade will immedi-
 ately spring up in foreign wools; "that combing wools
 are not in such active demand as in other years they
 have been at this season;" and that 6,000 lbs. Canada
 combing sold last week at 70c.

THE STRATFORD WHEAT FRAUD.
THE Committee of the Stratford Board of Trade to
 whom the recent fraudulent charges against some
 of the grain buyers of the town were referred have
 submitted the following report:—
 "The Committee of the Board of Trade, to whom
 was referred the subject of instituting enquiries into

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse 335 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely **HAND MADE**, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

certain rumours circulated in this country, imputing
 dishonesty to buyers on the Stratford market in the
 weighing of produce, beg to report that they have in-
 vestigated as thoroughly as possible several cases of
 alleged light weights and have found that although
 many of the charges are apparently without foundation,
 there are others which they recommend to be sub-
 mitted to the County Crown Attorney, with a view to
 the prosecution of the parties aimed at, should he con-
 sider there are sufficient grounds to justify the pro-
 ceedings.
 The Committee, from their enquiries, are more than
 ever convinced of the necessity of adopting prompt
 measures to vindicate the character of the market.
 Whether rightly or wrongly they find the suspicious
 of unfair dealing both wide-spread and general and
 such as cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect in in-
 juring the reputation of our men of business and the
 trade of the town. To restore the confidence of the
 farming community, they advise that a request be for-
 forwarded to the Town Council for the immediate estab-
 lishment of public weigh-scales in the market, and that
 a sworn weigher be appointed, so that those who bring
 produce for sale may, if they so desire it, have authori-
 tative certificates of the quantities disposed of and
 thus relieve their minds of the apprehensions some of
 them may otherwise be disposed to entertain of being
 unfairly dealt with by the buyers.
 All of which is respectfully submitted.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.
 A very gratifying advance—fairly attributable to the
 progress of the confederation scheme—has re-
 cently taken place in Canadian Government and rail-
 way securities, the advance in the former amounting
 in two months to from 4 to 9 per cent. The following
 are the latest quotations on the London Stock Ex-
 change, (February 1st):—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
 Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877... 99 to 100
 Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 97 to 99 x d
 Do 6 per cent. March and Sept 100 to 102
 Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July 83 to 85
 Do 6 per cent. inscribed stock..... 82 to 84
 New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 95 to 97
 Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875 99 to 98

RAILWAYS.
 Atlantic and St. Lawrence..... 57 to 59
 Buffalo and Lake Huron 43 to 44
 Do preference 61 to 61
 Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c. 71 to 74
 Grand Trunk of Canada..... 21 to 22
 Do equit. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c. 85 to 89
 Do 1st preference bonds 65 to 67
 Do do deferred..... 60 to 60
 Do 2nd preference bonds..... 55 to 57
 Do do deferred..... 60 to 60
 Do 3rd preference stock 33 to 42
 Do do deferred..... 60 to 60
 Do 4th preference stock..... 25 to 26
 Do do deferred..... 60 to 60
 Great Western of Canada. 14 to 14
 Do new..... 14 to 14
 Do 6 without option, 1873..... 93 to 96
 Do 51 do 1877-78 83 to 85
 North. R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds. 82 to 85

BANKS.
 British North America..... 46 to 48
 Mercantile and Exchange..... 2 to 7 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 British American Land 20 to 25
 Canada Company..... 69 to 72
 Canadian Loan and Investment... 2 to 1 ds.
 Hudson's Bay..... 16 to 16 1/2
 Trust and Loan Company, U. C..... 3 to 3 ds
 Atlantic Telegraph..... 23 to 28
 Do do per cents..... 63 to 63

CHANGES IN THE EXCISE FORCE.

WE under and that some very important changes are being introduced into the Excise department of Upper and Lower Canada. These are of such a nature as to amount to a remodelling of the whole Excise system. The changes were recommended we understand, some time ago by the Provincial Inspector of Excise, Mr Brunel, and were doubtless suggested by the facts brought to light in the Matfield Distillery case, which served to excite fears that our revenue system was not so complete as it ought to be. The new system will be far more cumbersome and costly than that which it is to displace, but it is believed by the Government that it will go far to render impossible frauds upon the revenue, and be the means of increasing the Provincial income arising from this source.

The changes proposed and about to be adopted, so far as we can learn, are as follow.—The Province is to be divided into five inspection districts, three in Upper and two in Lower Canada. These are to be presided over by five District Inspectors, whose salaries are to range from \$1200 to \$600 per annum. The five districts are to be subdivided into divisions, of which there will be 18 in Upper and 15 in Lower Canada. Each of these divisions is to have a collector and Deputy collector the salaries of both being divided according to classes, of collectors, there are to be five classes who will be paid as follows. 1st class \$1000, 2nd, \$1200, 3rd, \$800, 4th, \$500, and 5th, \$400. Of Deputy collectors, there are only to be three classes—the 1st receiving \$850, 2nd, \$400, and 3rd, \$300. Below the Collectors and Deputies of divisions, there are to be Excisemen the number for each division being regulated by the amount of excise business required to be done. The number allotted to Upper Canada is 37, and to this section of the Province, 8. The pay of the Excisemen is also arranged on "a sliding scale," the 1st class receiving \$700, 2nd, \$600, and the 3rd, \$500. The whole number of inspectors, collectors, and excisemen required to carry out the new arrangements is as follows.—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
District Inspectors	3	2
Collectors	15	15
Deputy Collectors	24	23
Excisemen	37	8
Total	82	48

The above is certainly a very large staff of officials, and if more numbers would render evasions of the revenue laws impossible, ought assuredly to do it. The immediate inspection of distilleries, breweries and tobacco factories will be the work of the Excisemen, and we understand that in the case of distilleries they will be required to visit them once every twenty-four hours. The Collectors and Deputies are to have charge of the divisions, and their chief duty will be to see that the Excisemen carry out their instructions and make correct returns, then the Collectors are to be under the supervision of the district inspectors, and the chief of the department, Mr. Brunel will have the general management of the whole. With an inspection so constant and thorough as this machinery is expected to produce, it is believed that evasions of the revenue laws will be rendered exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

The principal objections which strike us against these new excise arrangements are their costliness and cumbersomeness. The machinery lies open to the charge of being complicated, and a person is almost tempted to ask what so many officials will find to do. The expense for salaries, &c., must be vastly greater than the Province has ere been called upon to pay before, and with every increase in the number of distilleries, breweries, and tobacco factories, the number of officials and the amount of expenditure must increase. If the system works well, however, the objection of expense may be overlooked, for the Matfield case as we have mentioned before, proved that the old system urgently needed improvement.

There is another feature of the system, which is open to criticism. We refer to the fact that the more direct dealings with distillers and others paying excise, will be in the hands of a larger number of persons with smaller salaries than at present. One of the principal dangers of fraud arises from collusion between the inspecting officer and the manufacturer. Now, under the new arrangements, the salary of excisemen is such, that first-class men will not accept the position. As it is intended that these shall be shifted about from one place to another, the excisemen are likely not to be men of much responsibility, and whether it is the best way to decrease frauds to bring so many of these officials—with salaries barely large enough to sustain

them—in contact with the manufacturer, may fairly be questioned. Whilst not doubting that the large majority of excisemen will, like the great majority of the manufacturers, prove to be honest and upright, we think it possible that a smaller number of officials, better paid, would more efficiently perform the duty required of them.

We throw out these remarks in a friendly spirit, and trust that Mr. Brunel will find the new system turn out as successful as he doubtless anticipates it will. We believe a reform was urgently needed in the excise department. If this end could have been accomplished without increasing the number of officials and expense so much, it would have been a desirable thing. Whether it could or not, we are not exactly in a position to decide. Neither do we wish to be considered as expressing condemnation of the new arrangements as a whole. They are, we think, rather cumbersome and costly—but they may work well. This can only be decided by experience, and should the new system result in securing more revenue to the Government and in the prevention of frauds none will rejoice more heartily than we will.

THE WORKING OF A BANKRUPTCY ACT.

THERE can be no question that one of the results of the new Bankruptcy Act has been that persons are more easily induced to come to a stand and put themselves into insolvency than formerly. We heard of a remarkable instance of this kind which happened a few weeks ago. A person who had been in partnership with another for some years back, and had done as was believed, a successful business, dissolved the partnership, with the intention of carrying on a portion of the old business on his own account. On the dissolution a fair surplus accrued to each, and the new arrangement went into operation to the entire satisfaction of the creditors of the old firm.

To the astonishment of everybody, about a month after this, an announcement was made by an official assignee that the effects of this person had been placed in his hands for distribution under the Insolvency Act, and calling upon creditors in the usual way for claims. On a meeting being called, and indignant remonstrances made, the only explanation that could be offered was that he considered he had been left with the worst share of the assets of the old firm, and that they were in such a shape that he could not get more out of them for the purpose of carrying on his business. He had, he said, gone on for a week or two at a stand that the prospect of success, even though he had a considerable nominal surplus, were very slight, and concluded without involving himself further, to bring the whole thing to a stand, and wind up under the provisions of the Insolvency Act. Now had it not been for the facility with which a settlement of his affairs could be arrived at through the provisions of the Insolvent Act, there can be little doubt that in this case the struggle to keep on would have been protracted and in all probability it would have been successful. Friends would have been appealed to, endorsers would have been obtained, and the necessary funds for carrying on business raised. Scores of men, now in the easiest circumstances, have gone through this experience in past years, and owe it to their energy and perseverance, (and perhaps not a little to the absence of examples of legal failures around them) that they are now independent.

It were much to be desired that the same feeling about insolvency prevailed here as does in Great Britain. There bankruptcy or insolvency is a disgrace, felt as such not only by the trader, but by his children and his relations. Every possible effort is made to avert such a calamity, and when a trader is struggling manfully he will rarely be forced to succumb. Here there is a fatal facility in failing. It is no disgrace, it injures a man's credit only in a trifling degree, and as to his character, unless there has been something notoriously disgraceful about the breakdown, he comes out before the world with as good a reputation as ever. Even when men have been known to make money by failing, although the act is nothing less than deliberate robbery, and ought to be punished as fraud by imprisonment in the penitentiary, so lenient is public opinion in such matters that it soon blows over. By and by the course is clear, the best construction is put on doubtful circumstances, credit is given again by some good natured merchant, and the way is opened for a repetition of the fraud at no distant day.

The remarks we have just made as to the working of the Insolvent Act are confirmed by an observation of a wholesale merchant not long ago, when referring to

the promptness or otherwise with which his debtor remitted in settlement. We cannot now, said he, threaten to sue and bring pressure to bear upon our customers as we formerly could. They very speedily begin to talk about the Insolvent Act if we do this kind of things. This is doubtless true. The act was clamoured for on behalf of hundreds of broken down traders, mostly in Upper Canada, and numbers of them have availed themselves of its provisions. We doubt however, if their freedom has done them much good, for there are men who never can and never will succeed under any circumstances. It has, however, undoubtedly enabled numbers to obtain a clearance from their debts, who would under other circumstances have been compelled either to pay them, or to offer a fair compromise.

THE REASON WHY.

A LEADING American shipbuilder named Webb gives the following to the New York papers as the cause of the decline in American ship building—1 Increase in the cost of labor—75 per cent; 2 Increase in the cost of material—50 to 60 per cent; 3 High tariff on imports; 4 American boys will not be apprenticed to trades, preferring to be counter-jumpers, or something else that will enable them to live without bona-fide work.—Exchange.

The picture which Mr. Webb draws is not very flattering. That it is a faithful picture however, will be recognized by all acquainted with American affairs, at the present time. Not only ship-building, but almost every branch of their foreign and home trade is in an unhealthy state—and why? Mr. Webb's first three reasons are the best answers which can be given. In consequence of the burden of taxes, aggravated greatly as it is by absurd so-called protective legislation, many branches of American industry are unable to hold their ground in the race of competition. Under the pretence of protecting trade, Congress have put on duties which have run up the cost of production to fabulous prices. Take the case of ship-building, for instance. Even two or three years ago, the shipyards of New York and Boston turned out a good number of vessels. Since that time, however, the Pennsylvanians have clamored for "more protection" on iron, and the price has gone up to nearly double what it could be brought from England for. Then Canada must be "starved" into Annexation, and a heavy duty is placed on Canadian Lumber—a duty, by the way, which has come wholly out of their own pockets. This has increased the price of lumber very considerably. Iron and lumber are the principal raw materials which the ship-builder uses—and with these increased in price 50 to 60 per cent, as Mr. Webb states, is it any wonder that their ship-building trade has been almost entirely used up?

When we add to the cost of material, the increased prices which the shipbuilder has to pay for wages, and to every article his business or his family requires, it is not at all remarkable that the docks of New York and Boston have been deserted during the past season. Those in want of ships or any other article, will not buy it from the United States, when other countries can sell to them much cheaper, and as Congress blindly insists in piling duties on the raw material which shipbuilders and other manufacturers require, the ruin of many branches of their trade must inevitably ensue.

Mr. Webb is rather hard upon the youth of the United States in his last reason. He ought to be in a good position to know, and he tells the world that "American boys will not be apprenticed to trades" preferring to be counter-jumpers, or something else "that will enable them to live without bona-fide work." This charge is not now advanced for the first time, and we fear it is rather too true, that the young scions of Brother Jonathan are rather loth to engage in occupations requiring manual labour. This is a dangerous symptom in any country, and we regret that it is not entirely confined to the neighbouring Republic. Some of the same symptoms are being manifested in Canada, but we trust and believe not to the same extent as across the line. If Mr. Webb could only suggest a remedy, he would become one of his country's benefactors.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.—At this meeting, held on the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. Joseph, W. J. Withall, Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, J. Wilson, G. Irvine, L. Bourgot, L. Parant, and J. Begin. At a subsequent meeting, held yesterday, Mr. A. Joseph was elected President, and Mr. Withall, Vice-President.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[FRU MORAVIAN.]

BUSINESS still continues active, and the cheapness of money is to be ascribed partly to the want of employment for capital in trade, and partly to the disinclination of people to go into any new schemes. It is almost useless to attempt to bring out any new project, as the public, from believing that everything was good, are now disposed to believe that everything is bad. The cotton market is very quiet, and both in Liverpool and Manchester business is confined within very narrow limits. The return of the Bank of England shows a reduction of £300,000 in the stock of bullion, whilst in the Bank of France there is an increase of nearly £500,000.

It is reported that at a comparatively early period Messrs Baring Bros. will bring out the prospectus of the Intercolonial Railway, to connect the Grand Trunk Railway with Halifax. It is understood that about £4,000,000 will be required, and that this amount will be raised by debentures guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The rate of interest will be about 4 per cent., and, no doubt, with the guarantee, these securities will readily move off. As there are thus no financial difficulties in the way, it does not seem likely that with the good feeling and good sense which has been shown on all sides by the delegates from the North American Provinces, there will be any formidable political difficulties, and we may expect that the matter will, in some shape, be brought before Parliament soon after its meeting in February.

A Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company is being formed. For some time the stock of this Company has been subject to very great fluctuations, owing to the circulation of various adverse rumours. The formation of this Committee on which the shareholders and all classes of the creditors will be represented, will, no doubt, elicit the truth as regards these, and, it is to be hoped, will confirm the reiterated statements of the Directors that the concern is thoroughly sound.

A great deal of attention has been excited in this country by the recent panic, and the disgraceful disclosures then made, as to what are the duties of auditors. It was found, for example, that in many cases the paid auditors of the Companies which failed, had, in some cases, scarcely ever attempted to look into the accounts, and had done little more than see that the balances of the "general ledger" agreed with the items in the balance sheet. In other cases, a very considerable amount of time was expended in checking the "cash-book"; but the disposition of the sums so checked, and as in the North British Railway, the "journal" entries were never examined, so that the shareholders were as completely deceived as if there had been no audit. Indeed, such an audit is worse than useless, as it deceives all parties by making it appear that such has been done, when, in reality, it has been left undone.

It would, of course, be impossible to go into any details as to what system should be pursued in auditing the accounts of companies. These will vary indefinitely, according to circumstances, but it would seem that there are two plain rules. The first is that the auditor should state clearly what he has done. The second, that he should state what he has not done. A report of this kind presented to the shareholders would bring specifically before them their position, and would call attention to the weak spots (if any) in the management. It might, for example, be very undesirable, and even very wrong, for the auditors of a bank to examine into the solvency of parties whose bills were under discount, but they should distinctly state that they had not done so, and leave it to the directors to express their opinion upon this point. In all cases the distinct provinces of the auditors, and the directors, and the officers, the manager, and, in railways, the engineer, should be marked out, and the shareholders should get from each not, of course, a statement of details, but such a statement as will fix distinctly the responsibility in case of any false representations.

Another point is, who should be auditors? and here, probably, the best rule is that they should be entirely unconnected with the company. They should have no personal interest in its prosperity. If, for example, they are large shareholders, they become, or are very apt to become, a kind of small committee of the Board, acting with it and sharing all its views. It seems better in every way that they should be entirely inde-

pendent. In Canada you have lately had an instance of the error of giving the auditor an interest in the result of his audit. In the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, when the Cashier was called in to examine its affairs, he had really an immense interest in persuading himself into the belief that all was right, and he did so persuade himself. If, instead of having a salary of \$10,000 a year, guaranteed for five years, he had simply been asked to examine the books and been paid so much for his trouble, the result would probably have been very different. And whether it would have been different in this particular case, it is certain that in 99 cases out of every 100 it would have been different.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week when compared with those for last, present the following results:—

The public deposits have increased	£ 832,000
The private deposits have decreased	1,427,000
The Government securities are enhanced
The other securities have decreased	558,000
The notes in circulation having decreased	331,000
And the bullion having decreased	308,000
There has been a decrease in reserve of	8,000

It will be observed that there is a considerable decrease in the bullion, consequent upon the demand for the Continent. The other changes in the return, although considerable, nearly balance each other.

The Bank of France returns present the following results:—

	francs.
The Treasury balance has decreased	1,300,000
The current accounts have increased	4,760,000
The bills discounted have decreased	11,000,000
The notes in circulation have increased	300,000
The cash in hand has increased	12,400,000
January 26, 1877.	ii.

BANKING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THE urgent necessity existing in New Brunswick for increased banking facilities, is a subject of constant remark and complaint throughout the province. There is probably no one circumstance that has contributed so much to keep the country behind hand, and to prevent the proper development of its resources as this to which we have alluded. The action of the usury laws restricts the rate of interest to 6 per cent., but of course there are innumerable ways in which these laws are evaded both by the banks and by private individuals. It is not so much however, the rate of interest prevailing, which is the source of trouble, as the absolute want of the necessary currency to carry on the varied industrial interests of the country, which in spite of the difficulties surrounding them are struggling into existence. The banks restrict their operations for the most part to those engaged in the lumber business, and some few others who can offer collateral advantages in the way of exchange, and thus it happens, that the domestic trade and manufactures of the province are almost entirely without the advantages which a properly regulated and developed banking system would undoubtedly confer.

It certainly appears strange, that while the province has been increasing in population and revenue, and its rich natural resources are daily becoming more apparent, the banking capital should within the last fifteen years have actually decreased in amount, yet such is the fact. In 1851 the capital of the various chartered banks, (exclusive of the Bank of British North America,) was about 1,500,000 dollars, while in 1866, the amount of capital (still excluding the Bank of British North America) was only 1,400,000 dollars, notwithstanding that the need for the country for banking facilities must during this time have vastly increased. These chartered companies have been for all these years, the sole fountains of currency, and they have made use of the privileges accorded them by a too credulous people to subserve their own private interests, and although it might have been supposed that it was not too much to expect that in return for these privileges, some regard should have been had to the public interests, yet the very reverse has been the case. In the true spirit of monopoly they have failed to discover the fact, that their own truest and best interests were identified with the growth and advancement of the country generally: on the contrary, the banks seem to have supposed that their own interests were best served by strangling competition, and rendering money scarce and dear as possible. The larger banks of St. John have always been the determined opponents of every fresh undertaking that promised even in a remote degree to interfere with their own monopoly; they have been throughout the bitter enemies of confederation, and it is only a short time since that

they managed on some mere technical quibble, to defeat the establishment in the Province of a branch of one of the English banks.

In Canada we find that during the past year, new banking capital to the amount of 1,617,000 dollars has been paid up, three new banks have gone into operation, and nineteen new branches have been opened, that the number of offices of chartered banks in Canada is one hundred and sixteen, and that their total capital exceeds 28,000,000 dollars, while their total assets are estimated at over 70,000,000 dollars. Thus the increase in the banking capital of Canada in a single year, exceeds the total amount employed in New Brunswick, and while nineteen new branches have been opened in Canada during the year, the whole number of offices open throughout the province is but seven. Further comment is needless, the facts speak for themselves. We need not wonder that people look anxiously for confederation as a means of removing the difficulties which now stand in the way of the employment of Canadian capital among them, and thus help to secure to an industrious and enterprising population, some of the advantages which a pernicious and grinding monopoly has hitherto been the means of withholding.

N. D.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

IN a former communication an illustration of some of the leading principles of Free Trade was attempted; in this paper it is proposed to discuss and endeavour to prove satisfactorily the adaptability of those principles to the present state and circumstances of British America. In the consideration of this subject it must be borne in mind that the nominal and natural condition of every country would be that of perfect Free Trade, and that it is only in so far as legislative restrictions and enactments have grown up to interfere with and render nugatory this natural state that any discussion or argument is rendered necessary. In advocating Free Trade therefore, we are not advocating new and untried theories, but only a return to natural laws. That the true interests of Trade and Commerce, and the consequent well being of the human race would have been best consulted, by allowing the free interchange of the various productions of the earth, and that it would have been a great blessing if no such institution as a Custom House had ever existed, is a position of the truth of which there can be no reasonable doubt. Custom duties are the great means by which extravagance on the part of Governments is upheld and perpetuated, and every professional politician knows full well, that by their aid he can obtain enormous sums, which he would never be able to get, if the people were obliged to contribute directly out of their pockets. But, bad as all Custom duties may be, Protective duties are still worse, and it is with them that we propose to deal. Now, however, special laws may have fostered particular interests into unnatural activity, we think that it admits of proof, that the general permanent prosperity of any country depends mainly on three conditions, and these being present in moderate force, no real obstacle exists to such country entering on a course of free competition with the rest of the world. These conditions are first: Natural resources and productions; secondly: Geographical position and natural facilities for the prosecution of commerce with other nations; and thirdly: The natural bent and genius of the people.

Any country possessing these conditions is endowed with the elements of prosperity, irrespective of all protective laws, which at best can only benefit particular interests at the expense of the whole community. Does then British America possess these requirements and in what degree? With regard to the first. Its boundless forests, its inexhaustible fisheries, its fertile soil, producing in vast abundance, all the life sustaining varieties of human food, its vast and little explored stores of coal, iron, petroleum, copper, and gold, tell their own story, and proclaim that in natural resources and productions, British America may rank among the most favored of the nations of the earth. And with regard to the second condition it is less highly favoured. Traversed almost throughout its entire length, by the mighty system of lake, river, and canal navigation, culminating in the gulf of St. Lawrence, with two of the best ports on the Atlantic coast, (St. John and Halifax,) open to the sea the entire year round, and which the completion of the Intercolonial road, will soon bring into com-

munication with the remotest districts; within a fortnight's sail of England, with its vast market for our surplus products, who will say that this condition is not more than complied with? And as for the third, the records of the race from which the bulk of the population has sprung might be a sufficient answer; but let us look at actual results. In Western Canada we find a large and energetic agricultural population, producing over and above their own wants, a large and yearly increasing supply of food, while in Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces the energy and success with which the manufacture of Lumber, and the building of ships has been prosecuted, testify to the habits and industry of the people. Nowhere shall we find more enterprising merchants, more skilful artisans, better seamen, or a more energetic industrious or orderly population than is to be found in British America. With all these advantages and many more, and with all the conditions named, abundantly fulfilled, what have we to fear from Free Trade? Have we not rather everything to gain? But some advocates of protection may say: What, would you adopt a system of Free Trade, and so consign all our rising manufactures to ruin? Nothing at all of the kind; on the contrary, we believe it would tend to establish all those manufactures for which nature and circumstances have fitted us, on a firmer and more enduring basis. Before proceeding any further with this branch of our subject, we would remark that our lumber trade, agriculture, ship building, mining and fisheries, constituting the bulk of our exchangeable products, are all carried on under a perfect system of Free Trade, and in their growth and manufacture, so to speak, employ by far the largest part of our population. According to Mr. Whitney, the value of exports, the products of the mine, the forest, the sea, and of agriculture, for the year 1866, was for Canada alone \$44,588,570. If to this we add the productions of the Maritime Provinces, the total will not be less than \$70,000,000. Now this must exceed by many times told, the whole value of other manufactures, and must it not strike every one as being absurd and unjust to require these great productive interests we have spoken of (comprising among them probably five-sixths of our population) to pay an enhanced price for almost everything they require to purchase, in order that certain manufactures may be carried on, which it is supposed, could not otherwise be rendered profitable. But to return from this digression. The first effect of a Free Trade Tariff would be to diminish the cost of production, by cheapening the raw material; its next would be to lead to the introduction of improved methods of manufacture under the stimulus of competition, and the cheapening of price consequent on this, would widen the area, and increase the amount of consumption. We do not mean to say, or seek to affirm that all the interests which have been forced into existence by protection would come out unscathed, but that a very large number of them would, is we think beyond doubt. There is quite a large number of manufactures now protected, the raw material for which we possess in great abundance. Among these may be classed the manufactures of wood. By far the greater part of the lumber of British America is exported in only a partially manufactured state, and this will probably be the case for years to come; but there exists in Great Britain, in the Australian Colonies, the West Indies and South America, an immense outlet for the profitable sale of the cheaper kinds of furniture, and the numerous articles of wooden ware, which enter into the daily use of those vast populations, and which no country in the world possesses better or even equal facilities for supplying. Manufactures of leather and wool, for which we possess abundant facilities, might also be included in this category. As regards manufactures of which iron or metal forms the principal part, indications are not wanting that we can more than stand alone even in this class of manufactures. Already in St. John, N. B., a sewing machine manufactory is in successful operation, turning out at the present time from three to four hundred machines per month, and employing about 70 hands. Now where do these machines find a market? Of 1,890 machines sold in 1866 1,000 were sent to Great Britain, 400 to Germany, 250 to South America, while in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, only 240 were sold altogether. Now this manufacture cannot possibly derive any benefit from protection; on the contrary it cannot be anything but a positive injury to it, and plenty of proofs might be adduced to show that this is not at all an isolated case. The finer and more expensive kinds of cutlery and hardware, we should

probably import under any circumstances, but there is no reason for supposing that even under a system of perfect Free Trade, we should not continue to manufacture on the whole as much as ever, while in some articles our power of commanding more extended markets by the cheapening of the cost of production, would lead to a very large increase. The truth is that whatever real or fancied advantages protection may seem to possess up to a certain point, at that point (which is where production begins to exceed domestic consumption,) it becomes a positive injury to the protected classes themselves. Buckle says: "Legislators, in every attempt they have made to protect some particular interests, and uphold some particular principles, have not only failed, but have brought about results diametrically opposite to those which they proposed." And the testimony of Mr. Commissioner Wells of the United States Revenue Department is equally outspoken and emphatic. Mr. Wells says: "The renewing of high or prohibitory rates of duty on the pork, beef, lumber, wool, and vegetables of the British Provinces, consequent on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty have injured and not benefited the American agriculturist." This is pretty conclusive evidence. What was the Reciprocity Treaty? A very partial and imperfect measure of Free Trade; yet still we find that partial and imperfect as it undoubtedly was, its very opponents are forced to admit the benefit which it was the means of conferring. And if further proof is required, that protection does not necessarily benefit the protected class, though always injurious to the general community, and that its removal does not necessarily ruin the interests from which it is withdrawn, we have only to turn to the experience furnished by the repeal of the Corn Laws in England. That measure was only carried after a long course of agitation and political excitement almost amounting to revolution; and the most disastrous results were predicted by the Protectionists, from the adoption of Free Trade principles. It was said that the land would be thrown out of cultivation, and the farmers ruined; that rents would be lowered, that it was utterly impossible for the highly taxed English producer to compete with the lightly taxed foreigner, and in fact it was asserted and believed by a large class, that the utter and complete ruin of English agriculture would be the inevitable result. But after twenty years experience it is found that all these fears and predictions were groundless, and (without entering into particulars) exactly opposite results have been produced, while the benefits to the nation have been enormous, and so complete has been the change wrought in public opinion that an advocate of protection in any shape, is now in England one of the rarest of individuals. It may be said, all this has little or nothing to do with the fitness of Free Trade for British America; but we contend that it has a great deal to do with it, and that no country can afford to ignore the knowledge gained by actual experience, and to set at naught the lessons of the past. However, to recapitulate, it has been shewn that, as the "consumer pays the duty," protection can mean nothing else than taxing the many for the benefit of the few; that protection, however successful it may appear to have been up to a certain point, yet always fails there, and always results in injury even to the protected classes themselves; and that in virtue of her great natural resources, her geographical position, and the natural genius of her people, British America is eminently qualified to hold her own in free competition with the rest of the world. There are, however, some other reasons which seem to point out the present time as being peculiarly favorable for entering on a Free Trade course. One great competitor (the United States) has voluntarily withdrawn from the field, and left open to us a path to commercial and even manufacturing greatness, which it will be our own fault should it not be rendered available. Another reason is, that by adopting a Free Trade policy, our country would gradually, but surely, become a depot for the distribution of goods to the adjoining and other countries. The approaching Union of British America also offers a peculiarly favorable opportunity for determining on the commercial policy necessary for the welfare of the whole. The conviction is growing and gaining strength that our true policy is a Free Trade one, and that Protection to such a country as ours is a baneful thing, which, if persevered in, will be found to be fraught with mischief, setting class against class, and ultimately inflicting irreparable injury on the whole community.

Let us, then, when we make our new start as one people, take care that at all events we do not retro-

grade. If Customs' duties must be retained, let them be strictly for Revenue purposes, and let even them be fixed as low as possible, remembering that it is not always high duties that produce large results. All Mr. Gladstone's splendid reputation as a financier rests on his having been able to discern and follow up the simple maxim of political economy,—that, by lowering duties on articles of general consumption, the revenue does not necessarily suffer, because exactly as the cost to the consumer is reduced, so does the range of consumption increase. Let us first of all commence by abolishing all duties on raw material necessary to manufactures of any and every kind. That will be the first great step, and will at once enable us to make an alteration in those protective duties which press most heavily on the consumer, and ultimately to abolish them altogether.

N. B.

It is of course impossible in a newspaper article to cover anything like all the ground which this important subject suggests, but the writer trusts that what has been advanced may promote its discussion, and help to elucidate the truth.

LETTERS FROM A PROTECTIONIST.

[No. 8.]

[To the Editor of the Trade Review.]

A NATION or country which exports its surplus in the shape of raw produce, is continually being impoverished. An agricultural country is neither more nor less than a farm on a greatly enlarged scale; and, it is a fact beyond dispute, that a farmer who continues, year after year, to sell his hay, oats, corn, potatoes, &c., instead of feeding and having them consumed on the premises and thus cause a portion to be returned to the soil, his farm deteriorates, his crops diminish year after year until his land and premises become almost, or quite worthless. Large quantities of land in Virginia, the cultivation of which brought no return to the soil, have thus become impoverished, although naturally among the most fertile in the Union, and formerly of great value, are now almost worthless. In New England we find naturally a thin, rocky, sterile soil, originally almost valueless, and furnishing to the husbandman a meagre return for his labor, but these lands have steadily increased in value and productiveness, until, now, the cash value of their products to the acre is equal to, if not more than of any other lands in the Union. The houses and other buildings necessary to the successful and profitable cultivation of their lands, are spacious, comfortable, tidy, and many of them, really elegant structures. A small, scant, rickety structure, with the stove-pipe piercing the roof, is seldom seen. Why this thrift and prosperity, from the sandy shores of Capo Cod westward, and from Long Island Sound to Canada line? The answer is simple the solution easy,—the plough and the scythe have been at work by the side of the loom and the anvil. The farmer has sold his beef, wool, butter, beets, cabbages, turnips, apples, strawberries, &c., &c., in the manufacturing villages near at hand, (and not in a market thousands of miles away,) and received in return the woollen and cotton goods, farming implements, and other manufactured articles needed for family use, almost directly from the makers.

The manufacture has prospered also, for the exchange has been made with the intervention of but few, if any, middle men, traders, ships, insurance, interest, and the thousand things that intervene to consume a large share of the value of both products when they can keep the two parties thousands of miles asunder. The great saving thus effected is, at least, an hundred fold more than what (if anything) may have been paid in the way of protection to stimulate and encourage the growth of the manufacturing industry; and that was by no means a loss to the country, as it paid a large share of the expenses of the general government previous to the war.

Two hundred years ago the Turkish Empire was one of the important countries of Europe and Asia; its trade with Western Europe was of great consequence; the Turkish merchants were among the wealthiest that visited France and Germany; its climate and soil are favourable to, and produced large quantities of cereals, cotton, oil, wool, silk, tobacco, fruits, &c., &c.; its manufactures, produced mostly in a domestic manner, of silk, cotton, carpets, fine worsted goods, &c., were extensive, and the export of them large. In an unfortunate moment a treaty was made by Turkey with France and England, by which the first-named country was not to charge on the manufactured goods of the two latter more than three

per cent., the ships also that brought the goods were not subject to any port charges. This, probably, was the nearest approach to free trade by an important Kingdom or State the world has ever seen, and, according to the theory and assertions of our free traders, a career of unexampled prosperity should have immediately followed, but what has actually been the result, it is my purpose to endeavour to show. Your correspondent is assured as that free trade would stimulate agricultural productions, and greatly increase their export. Did it do so in the case of Turkey?—a country much more favourable to the production of grain than Canada, besides producing largely of cotton, silk, raw silk and tobacco. As would readily be supposed, the domestic and comparatively rude manufactures of the country could not compete with goods made by the skilled workmen and machinery of France and England, although the poor women and children struggled hard to eke out a precarious subsistence by following their accustomed employments, when they earned only about 4 cents a day and the men 6 (Uryuhart, 1832). At the commencement of the present century there were at Scutari 200 looms, and in 1821 only 40, and of 2,000 weaving establishments at Tourouvo, in 1812, only 200 remained in 1830. Since then the manufacture has, it is believed, entirely disappeared (Carey). Thus we see what the effect of free trade was upon the manufactures and laboring class of Turkey.

"While manufactures existed, and while commerce (internal trade) flourished, and it did so because—the market for its products being near at hand—it was subject to little taxation consequent upon the necessity for effecting changes of place. Roads and bridges could then be kept in order, but as manufactures declined, and as it became more and more necessary to carry the bulky products of the earth to the distant market, the need of roads increased, but the power to maintain them declined."—Carey.

"The increased expense of transport" says a recent writer, "enabled a few capitalists to monopolise the whole trade in all articles of export," and, as a consequence, "the ruin of the landed proprietors and agriculturalists soon commenced," i. e., as soon as they had to seek a distant market, "families were impoverished, and villages disappeared,—in many extensive districts the whole rural population abandoned the cultivation of their native soil to emigrate to the nearest commercial cities."—Blackwood's Magazine, Dec., 1854.

"As usual in purely agricultural countries, the whole body of cultivators is hopelessly in debt, and the money lender fleeces all. . . . Weakness and poverty among the agricultural classes is found in all communities in which agriculture has not been permitted to strengthen itself by means of that natural alliance between the plough and the loom, the hammer and the harrow, so much admired by Adam Smith."—Carey.

The suspension of nearly all manufactures, and the exportation of its products in a raw and crude state, have impoverished the lands to such an extent that large and extensive tracts formerly valuable, have become almost worthless. Mr. MacFarlane, in an account of his visit to that country, (published in London in 1850,) says that lands in the neighbourhood of Smyrna could be purchased for six cents an acre, and that in the valley once known as the fair land, close in the vicinity of Constantinople, a property twelve miles in circumference had, just before his visit, been sold for less than five thousand dollars.

In addition, and as would inevitably be the case Turkey, as a nation, has steadily declined, and from being one of the important powers of the old world, it has become the "sick man" of Europe, and the time probably is not far distant when, as a nation, it will disappear from the map of Europe and Asia.

As the adoption of free trade was the most perfect, and the exports of its produce in a raw and crude state the most complete, so has been the destruction of native industry, agricultural as well as mechanical, the most sweeping the world has ever seen.

That these results are not owing to the arbitrary form of Government or religion of the country, is quite evident from the fact that during the period referred to, extensive reforms of a liberal nature have been effected, oppressive exactions (particularly in the manner of collecting the revenue) been removed, and much greater freedom and toleration in religion of the country allowed. J. C. B. Stanbridge, C. E., Feb. 18th, 1867.

LUMBER TRADE OF CENTRAL CANADA—The Perth Courier says:—Immense quantities of sawn lumber have been unloaded in town during the past week, to be forwarded by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to United States and other markets.

THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER NESTORIAN.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM COMPANY'S FLEET.

(From the Liverpool Courier, January 30th, 1867.)

THE magnificent new screw steamer Nestorian, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Messrs. Allan, Brothers & Co.), will this week commence running as one of their weekly mail steamers from this port. She will start with the Canadian and Limited, takes mails on Thursday, under the command of Captain J. E. Dutton, for Portland. Like all the other steamers belonging to the company, the Nestorian is a large, powerful, and splendidly fitted up craft. She was built at Whiteinch, Glasgow, by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., being the third constructed for the company by those eminent builders. The dimensions of the Nestorian are as follow: In length, by surveyor's measurement, she is 117 feet, her width is 38 feet, and she is 25 feet 6 in. deep in the hull to the spar deck, and 32 feet 8 in. to the promenade deck. Her gross measurement is 2,240 tons, and her passenger and cargo carrying space is registered at 1,572 tons. The Nestorian has been constructed on remarkably fine lines under special survey and is very strongly built. She is divided into seven water-tight compartments by 6 strong iron bulk heads reaching from the keel to the spar deck, and all the materials of which she is composed are of the very best quality. The engines are of 40 horse power nominal, but capable of working at five times that amount. They are inverted, direct acting, and their general arrangement is on a principle patented by Mr. John Frederick Spencer of Newcastle, and like the ship, they were constructed under the special supervision of Mr. Wallace, the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's managing engineer, by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co. The cylinders are 60 inches in diameter and the piston has a stroke of 45 inches. The fine lines of the ship and the great power of her propeller, which is a four-bladed screw, trifling as the latest patent of 25 feet pitch were well tested on her trial trip, when her engines made 53 revolutions per minute, and the vessel was propelled at the rate of 13½ knots, or 16½ statute miles per hour. In her run from the Clyde to Liverpool the Nestorian encountered very heavy weather and behaved so well as to give indications of being a very steady and easy as well as a fast sailer. She is fitted with a patent rudder and rudder steering apparatus worked by a double or single wheel, as circumstances may require, and the steamers are fully protected from the weather; and to provide against any casualty which may unexpectedly arise, the rudder is also fitted to be worked by the ordinary tiller chain. Like the other steamers belonging to this company, the Nestorian has steam winches for working the cargo operations of the ship and is provided with a steam-worried capstan for raising and lowering the anchors, which are suspended from a davit or davits instead of the old-fashioned cat-heads. She is also provided with an ample supply of life and other boats. In short, nothing has been omitted which could suggest itself for securing speed and safety to the ship and freight; and, as is the case with all the other ships belonging to the company, the Nestorian has been coated with Mr. McAlister's patent metallic paint, to secure the cleanness of her bottom and ensure the maintenance of her speed.

While such care and attention have been bestowed on securing the working and sailing qualities of the vessel at least an equal amount of consideration has been directed to ensure the comfort and convenience of passengers, the accommodation of all classes of whom is respectively of the highest character. The principal or dining saloon is a spacious apartment, 60 ft. long by 36 ft. wide and 7 ft. 2 in. high in ceiling. It is very fully lighted and ventilated, and is a cheerful as well as a sumptuous lounge and *salle a manger*, capable of accommodating eighty persons at dinner. From its great width this charming saloon has ample space for two rows of tables with perfect access to the stewards all round, so that there is no necessity for stretching across the tables, the guests being served from each side. The sleeping berths for first-class passengers are eighty in number and they are situated in comfortably arranged state rooms on the deck below the saloon. These state rooms are capacious, light, well ventilated and fully supplied with everything which can conduce to comfort. Like the saloon, they are kept at a comfortable temperature by means of steam heating arrangements, and in all respects luxuriously snug cabins.

Before quitting the subject of the cabin accommodation it would be unparadonable to omit some further allusion to the beauty and elegance of the saloon. As has been already stated it is of large dimensions, and well lighted and ventilated. It must be further remarked, however that it is very homely—indeed gorgeously—fitted up. It is richly and tastefully decorated in panels and mouldings of beautiful and highly polished mahogany, with massive gold cornices and corbels. The ceiling is a warmly toned white, with gold mountings, and the general upholstery is crimson and gold, the *couvert d'art* produced being at once satisfactory and charming, this general effect being much enhanced by the judicious disposition of a large mirror. Nor should the elegant furnishings of plate, crystal, and porcelain with which the steward's pantry is replete and the well-stored larder and cellar of the ship be forgotten in a consideration of the comforts provided for all on board the Nestorian, as well as the other vessels belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

In the steamer now under consideration the state accommodation is also of a very superior order. The space for stowage passengers is situated on two decks and is amply sufficient for 60 adults, and this large amount of space is admirably lighted and fully supplied with means of regulated ventilation. She is to be fitted—although not on her first trip—with Wood's patent hammock cots for adult stowage passengers, which have already been tried in several of the company's steamers, and found to afford great advantages as to cleanliness, ventilation, and mess accommodation. This invention, which promises to give great satisfaction and to add much to the comfort of passengers is due to the ingenuity of Mr. Arthur Woods superintendent of the victualling department. The Nestorian is likewise constructed to serve as a transport, and in case she was so employed she can be fitted to accom-

modate 1,150 privates and non-commissioned officers, besides sixty officers.

While advertin' to so interesting a subject as the placing of a new steamer of so high a class as the Nestorian on the route between this port and Canada it is gratifying to be made aware of the trade between Great Britain and her North American provinces is steadily on the increase, and that a great accession to it may naturally be expected when the confederation of those provinces has been effected, a consummation fully expected in the course of the present year. It is also further anticipated that a great additional amount of passenger traffic will arise in the course of the present year in consequence of the International exhibition in Paris. To provide as far as possible for the expected increase of trade the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company are having built for them another magnificent steamer, similar, in every respect to the Nestorian. She is to be named the An-tian, and is being constructed by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., of Glasgow, and is expected to be placed on the Liverpool and Quebec line in May. The company will then have on their British and North American line 11 first-class steamships, 10 of which will ply between Liverpool of British North America and 3 between the same settlements and the Clyde.

In conclusion, it is not unimportant to state that the North American, being on this company, is at present on her first voyage since she received a new boiler and was most thoroughly overhauled. In point of fact she may now be considered as almost an entirely new steamer. The work of fitting and overhauling was entirely done by the company's workmen at their own establishment, under the supervision of Mr. Wallace their active and intelligent chief engineering manager, and the North American may safely be said to be all that a first class Trans-Atlantic steamer ought to be. It is worth receiving the overhaul she made 144 runs (72 voyages) across the Atlantic.

In reference to the company and its splendid fleet of steamships the following appears in the Year Book and Almanac of British North America for 1867—"The average length of passage made by the steamers—an enumeration of them has been previously given—compares favourably with any other line in existence, being nearly as follows—Mail line westwards, in summer, 10 to 11 days. In winter 12 to 13 days. eastward, in summer, 10 days, in winter 12 days. The capital of the company in steamships, tenders, lighters, workshops, and other plant may be estimated at about £1,000,000, or £3,000,000. The individuals forming the company are also the owners of twenty-five sailing ships, of an aggregate of 90,000 tons (of these a large built of iron, and the remainder of wood, and they trade to all parts of the world. The company keep constantly in their employ at £3,000 men, thus being the means of support for about 15,000 persons, constantly engaged in building, coaling vessels and repairing them." As an interesting corollary to the preceding statistics connected with the company and its numerous staff of employees it may be worth while to state that there is on this side of the Atlantic in Liverpool a Mutual Benefit Society, consisting of the officers, engineers, stewards, and permanent staff employed by the company in the mail-line only of this society Mr. William Wallace, engineering superintendent is president; Mr. George Allan, manager, and agent for the company in Liverpool, is treasurer, and Mr. Arthur Woods, superintendent of the victualling department, is secretary. The society has now been in existence four years, and is in a flourishing condition. It has a fund amounting to upwards of £1,000, invested in dock bonds, realising a general rate of 4½ per cent., and there is a sum of £52 in the hands of the treasurer. During the four years of its existence this admirably managed institution has paid £1,209 12s. 2d. in sick all want, and funeral money thus holding out a strong and valuable incentive to frugality and fore-sight on the part of the men employed by the company.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN DELEGATES.—Last evening the delegates met by special invitation his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, who was entertained at Portsmouth by the Mayor of that town at a magnificent banquet. In consequence of the distance and the lateness of the hour at which the party broke up we must defer our report of the interesting proceedings until our next number. The delegates are receiving in all quarters the greatest possible attention—a rarely a day passing without their being made the recipients of some special courtesy—and not only in the great metropolis but in all parts of the country. We observe that the Hon. John A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. J. Henry, and the Hon. Charles Fisher, as the Attorney-General of Upper and Lower Canada, Nevada, and New Brunswick, were invited last Wednesday evening by the Treasurer and Master of the Berch of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple to meet the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. They are also to be, on an early occasion, guests of the Law Society, Chancery Lane. The whole of the delegates were present at the Lord Mayor's ball on the 21st inst., the dinner in their honor having been unavoidably postponed for a brief period.—Canadian News.

SPURIOUS NOVA SCOTIA NOTES AFLOAT.—Halifax papers caution the public to be on the look-out for spurious Provincial Notes. Numbers both of the old and new issue are said to be in circulation. They are dishonored at the Receiver-General's office, on account of their mutilation.

COULDN'T PASS.—A suspicious looking letter from Europe, addressed to a person with a Jewish name, fell into the hands of the Surveyor of New York yesterday, who sent for the party for whom it was intended, and obliged him to open it in his presence. On breaking the seal, a small piece of cork was discovered, in the centre of which were dialed out of the value of \$3,000. They were confiscated.

A MINING CAMPAIGN.—The Peterboro Review says:—On all sides we hear of vigorous preparations for active prospective and mining operations in our back country during the approaching summer.

The fact that gold has certainly been found in Madoc, in paying quantities, and its existence proved in several townships both east and west of that place, in greater or less abundance give color and probability to the expectation that in our back country the auriferous metal may be found with equal success if only the proper explorations are made in order to discover it.

COBOURG AND MARNORA RAILWAY.—The Peterboro Examiner learns on undoubted authority that Mr. Thomas Dumble, Jr., (brother of J. H. Dumble Esq.) has obtained the contract for the construction of the Belmont section of this new line of communication by land and water.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP.—A writer in the St Louis Democrat makes some observations on the coming wheat crop of St. Louis county, which, as the weather has been similar, will probably apply throughout the West.

CONTRACTS FOR FURNISHING NAVAL SUPPLIES.—A despatch from Washington says.—The contracts for furnishing navy supplies to be delivered at New York and Boston, the bids for which were opened on Tuesday, have been announced as follows:—Baldwin, Potuine & Co., of Boston, 1,000 barrels of beef at \$22.97 per barrel.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CHINA.—Letters from Havana make further reference to the commercial panic reported some time since. From these we learn that there is scarcely any probability of monetary affairs righting themselves without first passing through a severe convulsion.

A GOOD CROP.—Many farmers are said to be planting the Chinese sugar-cane in Texas this year. One gentleman living a few miles from San Antonio planted half an acre with it last year, and made thirty gallons of molasses, which he sold at a dollar a gallon, and four hundred gallons of vinegar, from which he realized fifty cents a gallon.

MARBLEIZED SLATE.—The Richmond Guardian says in its last issue.—We have had shown to us a piece of slate from the top rock of the Prince Albert State quarry, which surpassed even our highest expectations.

THE BRITISH TEA TRADE.—The Tea Trade is thus described in the last London circular of Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Henry Thompson:—

"There has been rather more doing in the tea market during the past week, and the late advance has been fully maintained, and has become more general. Importers have continued firm in their demands, and the dealers have been buyers to supply immediate wants, but there has not yet been any active demand from the country.

Mackerel.—There has been a slight enquiry for No. 1 for shipment to the United States, and prices are firm. No. 3 Largo has also been in fair request for exportation to West Indies.

West Indies.—Codfish, 900 tons 1,085 drums 498 boxes 135 hl-bxs; Seal, 185 tons 40 drums; Herring, 1,467 bbls. 3 hl-bbls; Mackerel 560 do 8 do; Salmon, 16 do 1 do. Allowives, 93 do; Smoked Herring, 303 boxes, Oil, 10 cks.

Oil.—Cod continues quiet at 68 to 60c. Kerosene in fair demand at 30 to 35c per gall. The imports for the week are 610 cks Kerosene from New York.

FLOUR.—Dull; quotations unchanged. 75 boxes 95 hl-boxes 88 quarters. Raisins have been exported to West Indies during the week.

PRODUCE.—We have no change to note during the week. Potatoes are in better request at 38 to 40c. per bushel for a good, sound, article.

OATS.—Remain about the same, but sell readily at quotations.

BUTTER.—Continues dull with limited demand, and quotations may be considered nominal. The imports for the week are 1,000 bushels Oats 174 pkgs. Canada Butter, and the exports, 160 pkgs. Canada Butter, and 60 bbls. Oats to West Indies.

PORK AND BEEF.—Remain unchanged. Mess Pork is firm, and may be quoted a shade in advance of present rates. The stock in the market is light. Prime and Primo Mess not much enquired for. The imports for the week are 75 bbls. pork, 8 do beef, and 200 pkgs. lard from the United States, and 93 pkgs. Lard from Canada.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—There is a general dullness in all descriptions. Molasses may be quoted a shade lower. Two small lots Cienfuegos (old stock) sold by public sale at 33 to 34c per gall., duty paid. There are two or three cargoes of new crop offering at present, the holders asking 28c per gall in bond for the cargo. One cargo was sold yesterday at private terms. Sugar has slightly declined. Rum is about 2c. per gall. lower. We do not look for any activity in West India Produce for some time. The following are the im. ort. for the week.—Molasses, 163 puns 23 tres. 4 bbls from Cienfuegos; Rum, 103 puns from Demerara; Sugar, 33 lbs. from Demerara.

LUMBER.—335,000 feet have been exported to West Indies this week.

In our last we furnished a table shewing the comparative value of exports for the month of January, 1866 and 1867 to West Indies and United States, and now present the table showing the quantities imported from those countries during the same period:—

Table with 5 columns: Articles, U. States, Canada, Total, Total. Rows include Flour, Meal, Corn, Beans, Oil, etc.

And imports of West India Produce for same months 1866 and 1867:—

Table with 5 columns: Articles, 1866, 1867, 1866, 1867. Rows include Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, February 9th, 1867.

WE have still to note a general quietness in business. No activity has yet taken place. The imports and exports are in advance of last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has slightly declined, and No. 1 Canada may be quoted at \$9.25 per bbl. There is quite enough in the market at present to supply immediate wants, and large quantities may be expected shortly, both from Boston and Portland.

CORN MEAL.—Continues in fair demand at \$4.50 to \$4.70 per bbl for "Brandywine." The imports for the week have been:—Ex "Equator," from Portland, 4,400 bbls Canada Flour; ex "Hope," from Portland, 1,200 bbls. Canada Flour; ex "Ocean Traveller," from Boston, 550 bbls. Canada Flour; making a total of 6,150 bbls.; and ex "Star" and "Ada," from New York, 79 bbls. Extra State Flour and 10 do. Meal.

FISH.—Operations in all descriptions have been limited. Cod remains unchanged. No sales of any consequence to note. Hard cured is still enquired for, and the stock is getting reduced. Our fishermen, from the experience they have had for the last four years, ought to see the necessity of paying more attention to the curing of fish. A good hard lard article will always command ready sale at a remunerative price. Soft cured dull, with no enquiry; but we look for more activity as the Lenten season approaches.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. Feb. 9, 1867.

THE past week has not been productive of any noticeable change in the business of the city. Almost every branch of trade remains unusually dull, and transactions generally are restricted within very narrow limits. The state of the weather has doubtless something to do with the prevailing dullness, but under any circumstances, we do not now look for much improvement until the spring trade opens.

duration, and at the time we write it is raining heavily, and blowing hard from the southward.

LUMBER.—The clearances of wood laden vessels for the week comprise two for Liverpool, and one for Warrentpoint with dials, three for Havana with shooks, and one for Barbadoes with boards. There is no change to report in either prices or freights, except that there is just now a little firmer tendency in West Indian charters, but with freights at Portland at 15c. for shooks to north side of Cuba, while the rate here is 22c. to 23c., we do not think that any advance is probable.

FLOUR.—The past week has been about the dulllest of the season in this department. Sales have been entirely confined to city consumers, and the large accumulated stock has consequently been but little reduced. There have been no arrivals since our last report, and as the margin between Canadian prices and those prevailing here still continues so small as to leave no profit to the importers, we look for a cessation of imports until some further change takes place in the condition of the market.

Quotations are unaltered, but holders are firm, and not disposed to submit to any reduction.

Strong Superfine \$2.25 to \$3.50.
Superfine \$3.00 to \$3.25.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—Provisions are very dull, the demand is small, and prices remain unaltered. Molasses is dull, with a declining tendency in prices, the stock on hand being very large, and the same may be said of sugar. The first cargo of new crop molasses was offered at auction and withdrawn, the prices offered being insufficient to pay costs of importation.

Brig *Clara Hickman*, Pearson, from Baltimore for Queenstown—before reported per Cable as having been lost at sea, had a cargo of 94,800 gallons of Petroleum. She registered 348 tons, and was built in 1855 at Yarmouth, N. S., whence she hailed.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Toucey* seized the schooner *Panther*, (of and from this port,) for Stockton, Me., for violation of the revenue law, Jan. 16. She was taken to Castine, and her cargo, consisting of knees, iron, spikes, etc., was discharged, and it was found that but a small part of the cargo was on the manifest.

The steamer *Equator*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday from Portland, had as freight a new locomotive and tender belonging to the Nova Scotia Railway department, but the locomotive broke from its fastenings on Wednesday, and went overboard, carrying with it a portion of the house on deck, and a part of the rail and bulwarks of the steamer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 20, 1867.

BUSINESS continues dull. Flour market firm without change in prices. Demand small. No arrivals since last report. Strong Superfine, \$3 60 to \$3 70. Provisions unchanged.

NEW MANUFACTURING BRANCH.—Among the new devices of the day are paper pantalotte for ladies. The *Lewiston Journal* says that a company has been organized at Mechauc Falls, called the Furlong Paper Pantalotte Company, to manufacture borders to ladies' drawers and children's pantalottes—an ornamental appendage to be buttoned to the garment, which may be readily replaced when soiled.

TELEGRAPHY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A submarine electric telegraph has just been inaugurated between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The two great commercial centres of La Plata are thus more closely united than they have ever yet been. The first telegram sent published a decree of the Government granting a general amnesty in political matters.

THE FANCY TRADE.

In noticing the Fancy Trade for the year 1866, we perceive one or two general features in it which may not be unworthy of remark. In speaking of the Fancy Trade, we refer solely to that class of business which is distinct from provisions, groceries, hardware and dry goods, and embracing principally jewellery, watches and clocks, tobacconists' and druggists' sundries, electro-plated, cabinet and china ware, leather goods and toys. It is only within the last few years that this especial branch has attained sufficient importance to warrant a notice of it being taken. The wants of an increasing population in our midst, and of a prosperous labouring community extending to every section of Canada, has, of course, had its corresponding effect in developing a line of trade, that has for its main object the supply of article, which while they often serve merely for show or to meet a luxurious taste, are still of undoubted utility, and contribute to personal as well as social comfort.

On the whole, those directly and legitimately in that line have had no cause for complaint; the same prosperity which has attended our other and more staple branches of commerce, has, in a great measure, marked its progress. The trade has every reason to congratulate themselves on such a result, for not only are their imports generally in excess of the demand, but new firms have lately sprung up, who, while not professing the fancy trade as their speciality, seem rather to make it subservient to the more staple line of hardware or groceries. It is not for us to offer any comment on this system—this intermixing of businesses usually distinct from each other; at the same time we cannot but indulge in the hope that at no very distant date, the line of demarcation between them which is so clearly marked in the mother country will be as freely acknowledged and conceded in Canada.

The imports of fancy goods generally in 1866 show a marked increase of about twenty-five per cent. over those of 1865. Under this head we class clocks, watches, jewellery, playing cards, bagatelle boards, &c., gold, silver, and E. P. ware, toys and the unspecified term "Fancy Goods." The total amount in value of these articles entered at Montreal in 1865 was \$230,903, against \$164,418 entered in 1863. The item of small wares, which is not here included, shows \$413,600 in 1865, against \$310,069 in 1866; but small wares cannot properly be considered fancy goods, as many non-descript articles in dry goods, such as buttons, tapes, shoe laces, &c., &c., come under the name of small wares. We thus perceive the trade is steadily increasing, keeping pace with our other and more important branches of commerce. It has not yet, however, in any one instance, attained to the dignity of manufacturing, and with the exception of a few samples in horn combs, said to be of Canadian make, the trade is altogether dependent on foreign markets for its supplies. A few years ago certain lines in American made fancy goods—better understood as "Yankee notions"—were regularly imported, but now the high rates of labour and taxation in that country have put almost an entire stop to that business, having made such importations unremunerative. The American clock, in most of its common varieties, is perhaps the only article which still commands a sale here, though at an advance of fully 100 per cent. over old prices. The term of credit in the Fancy Trade in accordance with the limited nature of the business, has been

usually three and four months, but during the last year there has been a growing tendency to extend these periods. We cannot but deprecate this tendency which is simply the result of excessive importations and the eager desire to force sales. Long credits have always more or less been the bane of our staple branches of commerce. The little or no value which is put upon time, favours the after unpleasantness of granting renewals, eventually ending with other evils. Short credits which go hand in hand with moderate risks, should be maintained as much as possible. Such a system, though seemingly at the time, not so profitable as long credits and large accounts must tell favourably in the end, and also serves to preserve the equipoise of the retailer who never should be at the mercy of the importer.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been only a limited demand for sterling Exchange during the week, the closing quotations being 109½ to 109¾ for Bank 60 day drafts on London. An advance from last week's rates has taken place in the New York market, yesterday's quotation being 109 for prime banker's 60 day bills. Gold sight drafts on New York are selling at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

Gold in New York is higher, closing at 133½. Silver is abundant, buying at 4½ and selling at 4 per cent. discount.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Charlebois, A. & Co.
Cuthbert & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & P. F. & Co.
Egan & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.

Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
McDonald, Watson & Co.
Mullholland, A. Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

The business of the past week has been of an ordinary character, with a fair demand for certain goods which are now in quite poor supply, and to which we have already referred in previous reports.

PIE IRON.—Not much doing. Sales in lots of five and ten tons of No. 1 Gartsherrie at \$31, and of two ten-ton lots of Nos. 1 and 3 Summerlee at \$29 and \$28.

BAR IRON.—Several sizes of flats as well as of round, have become very scarce, and are much needed. Prices, however, though very firm, have not been advanced.

BOILER PLATES.—Are also scarce and firm at quotations.

CANADA PLATES.—Not much doing, with sales of small lots of Pontypool at \$1.60.

TIN PLATES.—Are moving off in small lots at quotations.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Anderson, John & Co.
Baldwin, C. H. & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tylee.
Chapman H. & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Davis, Charles & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules.
Frank, J. C. & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B. & Co.
Jeffery, B. & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.

Loerning, Thomas & Co.
Lewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, James.
Pheasant, Joseph.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Siddals, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos. & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Truher, Alex., & Co.
West, Ross & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Winn & Ware.

The business of the past week has not been to a large amount, orders from the west coming in but slowly. Some packages of teas and sugars have changed hands, but as a public sale of some 4,000 packages of teas is advertised, for the 6th March, buyers are holding off until then, and the market is very quiet.

SUGARS.—The stock in first hands is very light, and prices are well maintained, with an upward tendency. Sales in small lots of Porto Rico at 6c. in bond, and of white 320 hlds. Cuba and Barbadoes at 7½c. to 7½c. duty paid. Refinery sugars without change.

MOLASSES.—No business has been passing worthy of notice. The market is firm at 40c. for Trinidad.

TEAS.—Sales for the week foot up about 1,200 to 1,500 half-chests, two thirds of which consisted of uncolored and colored Japans, at 50c. to 52½c.; the balance, medium young Hyson, at 48c. to 60c., and Japan Imperials at 60c. Jobbers have for the most part ceased to operate, and await the public sale in the beginning of next month.

RICE.—The stock is light, and holders are firm at \$3.80 to \$4 for Anacan.

FISH.—Are very dull. At a public sale held yesterday, for account of Mr. James Mitchell, first lots only

CAPITAL.	PAID UP.	SHARES.	NAME.	Dividend per annum.	Interest per cent.
\$1,000,000	all	200	Bank of New Brunswick,	8 per cent.	20%
\$1,000,000	all	400	Bank of N. America,	7 per cent.	10%
\$200,000	all	100	Commercial Bank,	6 per cent.	10%
\$200,000	all	50	Westminster Bank,	6 per cent.	10%
\$200,000	all	50	Peoples' Bank, Fredericton,	6 per cent.	10%
\$200,000	all	101	St. Stephens' Bank,	6 per cent.	10%
\$10,000	\$23,250	40	SANDRY STORES.		
20,000	150,000	90	St. John Manufacturing Co.,	8 per cent.	10%
\$20,000		40	St. John Gas Company,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Provincial Docks,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	St. John Water Department,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Hospital Dock,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Hospital Dock,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Suspension Bridge Company,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Under Iron Works,	8 per cent.	10%
		40	Victoria Skating Rink,	8 per cent.	10%

RESERVED & CO., Stock Brokers, &c., 2nd February, 1867.
SAINT JOHN STOCK LIST.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 days	10 a 10½ premium.
Do. at sight	11 " "
N. Y. and Boston, eight, (gold)	24 " "
Do. do. do. (c. f.)	24 discount.
Montreal, eight	1 premium.
Halifax, do	2 discount.
Halifax notes taken at	10 " "
Canada notes taken at	11 " "
Provincial debentures can now be sold 2 per cent. cheaper than at the Treasurer offers them for,	

were sold—prices being entirely unsatisfactory—and balance withdrawn.

SALT.—Course advanced and held firm at 90c., and a further advance probable, as the stock is nearly all held by one firm. Sound in fair supply at 82½c to 85c.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Battle, James, Co.
Bathurst, Bank & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis, & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Ewart, Shaver & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gault, Hines & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Higginson, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

Max, Thomas, & Co.
McCall, J. A., & Co.
McIntyre, D. A., & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moore, S. H., & J.
Moist, W., & R.
Munro, J. & Steenke.
Ogilby & Co.
Preston, Amable, & Co.
Roberts, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winka, George & Co.

Now features have presented themselves in this department of business during the last week. Some few country orders are coming in, and some goods are being received, but there is no actvity to notice in any branch of this trade.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has fluctuated somewhat during the month, but closes steadier, the latest quotation for middling being 14d. Advices by mail are to the 2nd inst. In the *Economist* of that date, the Manchester markets are reported as follows:—

"During the three days following our last report, a large business was done in yarns and goods for India and China, and as these purchasers imparted a firmer tone to the market, buying for other quarters took place on an increased scale; but the advance demanded on Tuesday last caused a pause in buying, and since then our market has relapsed into the dull state reported in our last. Stocks do not now press on the market as before; hence producers are firmer in their quotations, believing that this dullness will be soon followed by more activity. Short time is still on the increase, especially for coarse yarns and goods made from these, which are the most difficult things to sell. Producers still complain of prices not paying; consequently, many continued to consign largely, preferring that risk to selling in this market at a positive loss."

From Rochdale, the report is that "there is a slight improvement in the flannel trade. Among them were a few on Canadian account; but they purchased sparingly, as did also the home trade buyers. Plain and fancy goods, also printers, were in about equal request, an 'late prices were fully maintained. There is no change in the Yorkshire goods trade. There is a moderate business doing in wool, and last week's rates are maintained."

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs, | Seymour, M. H.
Seymour, C. E. | Shaw F. & Bro.

DURING the past week, there has been no particular activity to notice, though business to a fair extent has been transacted. Receipts of curried stock have been more liberal, but prices do not appear likely to give way at present.

SPANISH SOLE.—Is inactive, and to effect large sales, prices below quotations would have to be accepted, as it is now known that the transactions reported last week were below current rates. Nominally, prices are unchanged.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is less active, while receipts show a slight improvement. Sales, however, have been made at highest figures.

HARNESS.—The scarcity previously noted still continues, without demand, however, sufficient to absorb any very large quantity.

WAXED UPPER.—Has had a moderate inquiry, though not from the class of heavy buyers and prices, though firm, cannot be quoted as any higher. Any marked advance would be checked by importations from the United States, which would then become profitable.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Receipts have somewhat improved, but sales of prime are still in excess thereof.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The stock is light and would be inadequate to meet any greatly increased demand.

CALF-SKINS.—Are rather neglected and generally unchanged.

SPLITS.—The receipts continue to be mostly of heavy stock, while the demand is chiefly for light and medium, which are scarce.

SHEEP-SKINS.—Meet with less ready sale, the stock having been considerably augmented.

HIDES.—A portion of the lots noticed in last report as being on the way from Chicago, have been received but the supply is still insufficient for the demand.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Crawford, James,
Holmes, Thomas, & Co.
Ricketts, J. Livingston & Co
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Leeming, Thomas & Co
Mitchell, Robt.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Stickle, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.
Beymour, C. E.

FLOUR.—We have to note a continuance of heavy receipts, without any improvement in demand, and stocks continue to increase. Transactions have been mainly restricted to superfines, the inquiries being mostly for the better samples adapted for sponging purposes, and the supply of really good baking flour, being proportionately very small exceptional rates are given for the stray lots, found in all respects suitable. The stock both of the higher and lower grades is small, and the few sales made are mostly broken lots, rates being irregular according to circumstances, quality, &c. *Bag Flour*—Has been liberally supplied, and the local trade being unusually small, sales have only been practicable at some decline from former rates. Sales to some extent have latterly been made at \$3.35 to \$3.40, the relatively low prices causing bags to be taken to some extent instead of barrels.

WHEAT.—Arrivals as hitherto are mostly on millers account, and quoted rates may be considered nominal in the absence of any but casual transactions.

WHEAT.—Receipts are confined to occasional car loads. The little offered meets with prompt sale at 82c. to 83c. per 60lbs.

OATS.—Very little is being offered on the spot, but considerable transactions are reported at various points along the lines of railway, to be forwarded direct to Portland, for export to Britain, rates being regulated by distance, &c. Ruling prices on the spot are 32c. to 33c., the latter for the choicer parcels.

POUR.—Remains unaltered. Mess is selling by retail at \$17.60 to \$18. Other kinds are mostly nominal, holders preferring to wait the opening of navigation to accepting present offering rates. *Hogs*—Arrivals during the week have been considerable, but with a steady consumptive demand, prices have been maintained, and a large proportion of the previous accumulations have been disposed of, the demand having been freely met by holders, who at this advanced stage of the season have not been willing to incur the risk, expense and delay of packing their stocks when fair prices are being offered. A few have been sent this winter by way of experiment to the Lower Provinces, should the result be such as to warrant it, considerable shipments may be made another season, and thus find outlets, rendering us by degrees entirely independent of our neighbours in the South.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, &c.—Will not be likely to be required till after Lent is past, when the low prices likely to rule will probably induce a large consumptive demand.

LARD.—The demand has been fully supplied by the packers, who have been selling their rough Lard at very reduced prices, hence the market for rendered has been quite inanimate, and prices are purely nominal at about 9c.

BUTTER.—A few sales have been made at 10c. to 11c., but there is little enquiry, and with British advices of sales at 4½c. to 6c. per cwt., there seems but small chance of any improvement in the demand, unless the low price tempt a few Lower Port buyers into the market towards Spring.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls have declined in value. Stocks, in spite of the small receipts, are increasing, and are in advance of the present probable consumption, which appears gradually to be decreasing, both in Britain and the United States.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. | Linton & Cooper,
Hunt, Duffy & Johnson | Lopham, James & Co.
Smith & Cochrane.

BUSINESS is only moderately active, although country orders are beginning to come in more freely than heretofore. Travellers report country stocks as unusually heavy, and anticipate a lighter spring business than was done twelve months ago. Manufacturers, however, are busy in making up stock and mean to be prepared for any demand that may arise. Prices are unaltered and firm at our quotations, the raw material of leather having, if anything, an upward tendency.

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

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onida, Cavalier, Pericles, Mount Royal, Ardmillan, Forgan hall, Ardenou. For Halifax: Alice Roy, Liverpool. For St. John, N. B.: Now Lampond, Ezra, Peter Maxwell, Queen, A. L. Palmer. For St. Johns, Nfld.: Britannia. For Georgetown, P. E. I.: Fannie Gordon.
AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudiero, Planet. For Quebec: Allan, Sunbeam. For Halifax: LaPlata, Forest King, Forest Queer. For St. John, N. B.: Eleanor Scotia, Choice. For St. Johns, Nfld.: Bil low Crest. For P. E. Island: Abeona, Lotus.
IN THE CLYDE.—For Montreal: Anglesca, Myrtle, Abeona, Gleniffer, Pericles, Clydesdale, Polly, Shannon, Queen of the Clyde. For Halifax: Roseacath.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
(Including the Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.)
RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Feb. 16, 1867:—

Passengers.....	\$28,962
Express, Freight, Mails and Sundries.....	5,250
Freight and Live Stock.....	76,633
Total.....	\$109,955
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	100,648
Increase.....	\$9,307

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal,	125½	125½
Ontario Bank,	102½	102½
Bank of N. A.,	104½	104½
City Bank,	102	101½
Commercial Bank,	75½	75½
Banque du Peuple,	Books closed	107
Molson Bank,	112½	112
Bank of Toronto,	111½	110½
Banque Jacques Cartier,	103½	103½
Merchants Bank,	100½	100½
Union Bank,	100½	100½
Gore Bank,	97½	97½
Eastern Townships Bank,	97½	97½
Mechanics Bank,	95	94½
Royal Canadian Bank,	95	94½
Montreal Telegraph Co.,	131	131
Richelleu Navigation Co.,	103	Books closed
Eastern Townships R. R. Co.,	24½	24
City Passengers,	80½	81½
Government Debentures, P. C.,	101½	101½
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.,	61	61
Montreal Corporation Bonds,	89½	89½

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on										Average for week.	Current Price.
	Friday Feb. 15	Satur. 16	Monday 18	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 20	Thursday 21	Friday 22	Saturday 23	Sunday 24	Monday 25		
Flour, Superior Extra,	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Do, Extra,	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
Do, Fancy,	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
Do, Superfine,	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
Do, No. 2,	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
Do, Fine,	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½
Bag Flour, 117 lbs.,	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Oatmeal, 60 lbs.,	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Wheat, U. C. Spring,	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Do, per 60 lbs.,	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Barley, per 50 lbs.,	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
Do, per 25 lbs.,	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27

IMPORTS.
The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 16th Feb., 1867, with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

ARTICLES.	1866.	1867.	Increase 1867.	Decrease 1867.
Sugars,	8	54,755	53,286	3
Teas,	775	19,783	19,008	
Molasses,	1,279			1,279
Wines,	181,723	17,901		163,822
Whisky,	155,481	9,123		146,358
Cottons,	23,209	1,291		21,918
Silks, &c.,	10,319	9,000		1,319
Hardware,	171,416	90,309		81,107
Other articles,				
Total Imports,	246,207	208,052	38,155	38,155

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.
VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.	From the 1st January to Feb. 20, 1867.	To correspond to period 1866.
Wheat, bushels.....	5,610	40,014	51,435
Flour, barrels.....	111,02	26,021	26,521
Corn, bushels.....			
Peas,	1,934	22,940	1,330
Beans,	1,200	7,250	2,500
Barley,	3,000	7,114	6,670
Rye,	350	3,201	4,000
Corn Meal, bbls.....			75
Asbes, barrels.....	268	2,738	1,821
Distillers, Regs.....	517	2,262	1,650
Cheese, boxes.....			1,000
Pork, barrels.....	223	475	2,500
Lard,	630	907	670
Tallow,	178	663	311
High Wine & Whisky	97	611	1,700

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

FEB. 16, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Spices, Sugars, Tens, Tobaccos, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for A/c, Porter, Hardware, Anvils, Cut Nails, Galvanized Iron, Horse Nails, Iron, Lead, Powder, Pressed Spikes, Tin Plates, Cordage, Drugs, Blue Vitriol, Camphor, Carb. Ammon., Chemicals, Gum Arabic, Liquorice, Sulfuric Acid, Oil, Soap, Soda, Wax, Oils, Paints, and Brandy.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Men's Ware, Women's Ware, Youths Ware, Produce, Ashes, Pearls, Butter, Cheese, Conrse Grains, Flour, Superfine Extra, Fine, Middlings, Polard, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Hams, Beef, Tallow, Leather, Furs, and various animal products.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Coffee, Leather, Produce, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Beef, Sugar, Fish, and various animal products.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, Feb. 21.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, and Dairy Produce.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
 Solo Agents for Canada for
 J. Dent, Henry Mouru and Co., Brandies,
 Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps.
 1-1y

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

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

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

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

Dressed Hogs.—The arrivals are large, and, with a full Market, prices have somewhat given way. \$5.30 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. are the nominal quotations for the past few days. Prices are likely to be still lower here. If a thaw should set in soon, which is very likely, prices will materially decline.

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

Peas.—Per 100 lbs.—Pots are lower. Firsts sold at \$6.25 and \$6.15; \$6.00 to \$6.07 offered at the close. Seconds, nominal \$1.75 to \$1.80 nett. Thirds, \$1.95 to \$1.90 nett. Peas \$7.10 to \$7.15.

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

W. J. STEWART,
 315 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL,
 Solo Agent for the following Manufactories:—

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.—Manufacturers of Patent Linen Thread, Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, and Gilling Twine. Mills, Johnstone, near Glasgow.
Geo. & Wm. Waites.—Spinners, Twine Manufacturers, and Yarn Merchants, 8 Marsden Square, Manchester. Works, Clayton West, near Huddersfield, and Spring Vale Works, Penistone.

WM HOUNSELL & Co.—Manufacturers of Twines, Lanes, Nets, Seams, &c., &c. Laid by Machinery, secured by Royal Letters Patent. North Mills, Bridport, Dorsetshire.

JOHN & THOMAS JOLLEY.—Manufacturers of Lancashire Files, Tools, &c., &c. Excelsior Works, Warrington.

THOMAS BOOTH & Sons.—Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Machine Knives, &c. Gainsbro' Mills, near Rotherham.

WILLIAM CLARKE & Sons.—Manufacturers of Needles, Fish Hooks, &c., &c. Mount Pleasant Mills, Geddithe.

Montreal, Jan., 1867.

62.



AMERICAN HOUSE,
 Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

References kindly permitted:
HENRY STANNIS, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.
 Messrs. Greene & Sons, Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co.
 " Starke, Smith & Co. " Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
 " Henry Joseph & Co. " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

DAVID E. MACLEAN. | **BENJAMIN HAGAMAN.**
 THOMAS O. CHISHOLM.

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

REFERENCES:
 Messrs. R. Simms & Co., }
 Joseph Tiffin, Esq., } Montreal.
 Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co. }
 Messrs. Cudlip & Snider, St. John, N.B.
 Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. John, N.F.
 The Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax. 2-6m

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

FERRIER & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers in
HEAVY AND SUELF HARDWARE,
 IRON, STEEL, &c.,
 21 and 26 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,
 GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
 Builder of Marine and Stationary
 STEAM ENGINES,
 STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
 MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
 All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,
 LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
 PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

THOMAS PECK & CO.,
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IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES,
 No 691 St. Paul Street,
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LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 Toronto,
 Manufacturers in Bond of
CHLOROFORM,
SULPHURIC ETHER,
SPIRITS OF NITRE, and
MEDICINAL TINCTURES,
 Proprietors of Beaver Drug Mills and Laboratory.
 Catalogues mailed on application.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY GOODS,
 1-1y No. 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 425 & 423 ST. PAUL STREET,
 corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
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WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu-
 facturers, Agents, Auctioneers and Commission
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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
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Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1868 2-ly

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

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
489 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51-ly

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

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AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Advances made on consignments.
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CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
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(Late with W & R. Muir.)
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For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
and Produce generally.
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CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our
own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce
an article of superior quality at the least possible cost,
which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest
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LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
References:
Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holtby, Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
" Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
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Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheer-
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Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase
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CANADIAN TWEEDS
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Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention. 1-ly

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
F. CROSS Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
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THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
486 & 489, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
A **TTEND** 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

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SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE
SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Palo 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,
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J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY.
Head Office,—217 Broadway, New York.
MONTREAL BRANCH OFFICE,—In MOLSONS BANK
CHAMBERS, corner of Great St. James Street,
and St. Peter Streets.
MANAGER JOHN GLASS.

The undersigned beg to announce to the Commer-
cial community of Montreal, and Lower Canada gene-
rally, that they have OPENED AN OFFICE in this
City, as above-mentioned, under the management of
Mr. JOHN GLASS, and are now prepared to furnish to
Subscribers carefully prepared Reports of the Stand-
ing and Credit of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and
Traders in general of Eastern and Western Canada.
They have also ready for delivery to Subscribers their
Reference Book for Canada West, which they have
just published, carefully revised and corrected, and
neatly and substantially bound, for the use of Commer-
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Montreal Agency will receive two volumes yearly,
revised and corrected to the date of publication, as
well as a Weekly Sheet, showing all important business
changes as they occur, such as Failures, Dissolution of
Partnership, &c., &c.
Neither expense or pains will be saved to make
these Reports more complete and reliable than any
heretofore furnished to the Commercial community,
whose inspection and comparison is respectfully and
confidently invited.
For terms and conditions, apply at the office.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
November 29. 4-46

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal, Aug., 1868. 5-ly

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IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
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ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
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SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
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Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
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