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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

No. 20.

**ANGUS & LOGAN,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 238 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

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

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

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

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

**A. McK. COCHRANE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent  
for Woollen Manufacturers, 494, 496 and 498 St.  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

**SAUNDERSON & CO.,**  
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL  
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET,  
60-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-  
TERS 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. 8-6m

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.  
Charge the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
of the trade. 1-ly  
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
See next Page. 1-ly

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**JAMES POPHAM & CO.** (late Popham  
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer  
in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, expressly  
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces  
of British North America. Our travellers are now  
out and will wait on buyers with our *Spring Samples*  
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.

Orders received by post or personally, will receive  
our best attention.  
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,  
60-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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



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

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

**J. MEYER & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
**DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.**  
 408 Broadway, New York. 511 St. Paul st. Montreal.  
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.  
 10-ly.

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

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

**FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal. Advances made on consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same. 16-

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

**PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is now prepared to take orders, which will be filled carefully, and with despatch.  
 A. McFARLANE,  
 494 St. Paul Street. 1-ly

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

**McKEAND & LORIMER,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

**LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for Sale** in this Market, or on Shipments to their Correspondents in Britain. Special attention given to the purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise.  
 ANTHONY McKEAND. JAMES LORIMER.  
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

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

**SPRING TRADE, 1866.**  
**OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS** for the Spring will be well assorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers every advantage.

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

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

—ALSO—  
 Has on hand, several Second-hand **ENGINES AND BOILERS** Which will be sold low. 23-1f

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

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
 and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.  
 Wm. Kinloch. W. B. LINDSAY.  
 8-ly

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

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**  
**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
 40-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Rouppe, Tenge & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolomè Vergara, 1ort St. Mary's.  
 Hard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

**IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,**  
 TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, and vice-versa.

On opening of navigation, the following first class Steamers will form a line for the transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PARTISON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WHIPPY.....	" LESLIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOLMSON.

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

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

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL.  
**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,**  
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,  
*Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866, also at Montreal.*

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

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

**REFERENCES:**  
 ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.  
 E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.  
 Messrs JOSEPH MACRAE, Bro., Montreal.  
 Messrs Wm STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.  
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto  
 Messrs BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.  
 " Wm. Ross & Co., "  
 " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "  
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale.  
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.  
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Gram, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.  
 July 21, 1864.

**FOULDS & HODGSON**  
 IMPORTERS OF  

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirts,	Blondes,	Pine,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Red Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silesias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Furcees,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table knives,
Hosiery,	Hosery,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Perfums,	States

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

**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, Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

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

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

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

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,  
General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.  
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.  
5-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)  
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)  
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)  
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)  
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,  
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-  
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand  
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;  
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments  
\$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-  
acted on reasonable terms.

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

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

WEST BROTHERS,

## TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,  
Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

## WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.

Montreal, 30th April, 1863,

1-y

## THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.  
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-  
acted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without re-  
ference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the  
Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase  
and sale of Produce.

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

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up  
stairs. 10-ly

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

WE learn by a private telegram from New Glasgow,  
N. B., that the elections in that Province are, in  
the opinion of our correspondent, practically settled,  
fourteen Confederates and no Anti's being thus far  
elected. Everything is going on well for Confedera-  
tion, and result already beyond doubt.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

MR. Gladstone bids fair to secure the proud distinc-  
tion of being the most successful Chancellor of  
the Exchequer that Great Britain has yet produced.  
Since he received the seals of office, his success has  
been almost unprecedented. In a time of peace—when  
there is nothing to disturb the revenue—a quiet, easy-  
going Minister might, by merely doing nothing, make  
both ends meet. But this has not been Mr. Gladstone's  
course. There has scarcely been a year in which he has  
not reduced taxation, and yet, strange to say, his reve-  
nue always keeps increasing! This is the great secret of  
his success as a financier, and is quite as largely at-  
tributable to the free trade policy of the Mother Coun-  
try as to his unquestioned abilities.

By recent steamers, we learn that Mr. Gladstone had  
submitted his Budget to Parliament. The most notice-  
able feature of his proposals this year refers to the  
public debt. In the minds of many Englishmen, the  
debt of the nation has come to be regarded rather as a  
blessing than a curse. The Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer evidently does not hold this view. He has  
greatly astonished many of his countrymen by urging  
the dangers and disadvantages of heavy indebtedness,  
and by proposing that a moderate sum be set apart  
each year for its reduction. The amount of the debt  
immediately after the great Continental wars, was no  
less than £902,264,000—not £800,000,000 as popularly  
supposed. By 1830 it was reduced to £842,000,000, and  
on the 5th June, 1864, it had decreased about £41,500,-  
000 more, being then the net sum of £800,515,000.  
Then came on the Crimean War, which sent it up  
again, notwithstanding the high taxes imposed by  
Parliament, to £831,722,000 in three years. During  
the peace which the Empire has recently enjoyed, the  
debt has again declined, and on the 31st March last it  
had touched the lowest point—being then only £798,-  
909,000.

A very startling consideration placed before the  
House of Commons some weeks since by Mr. John  
Stuart Mill, regarding the coal fields of Great Brit-  
ain, was advanced by Gladstone as his main reason  
for urging a gradual decrease of indebtedness. This  
statement is, that between fifty and one hundred years  
hence, the working of the British coal mines will cease  
to be practicable! The Chancellor had obtained the

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Montreal, June 1, 1866.

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opinions of Sir William Armstrong, Sir John Her-  
schell, Dr. Percy and Roderick Murchison, and from  
their views he came to this conclusion:—"The est-  
imates of available coal in the United Kingdom  
"within 4,000 feet of the surface—and even at 4,000  
"feet, it could only be raised at a greater expense  
"than at present—were 83,000,000,000 tons. The con-  
"sumption in 1854 was 64,000,000 tons, and at the pre-  
"sent it is 83,000,000. But the important point is this,  
"that every year upon an average, the consumption  
"of coal increases 3.7 per cent. over the previous one;  
"but taking the increase at 3½ per cent., that is, abat-  
"ing something from the known rate of increase, it  
"would give in 100 years an annual consumption of  
"2,600,000,000 tons, and by 1970 the consumption would  
"have reached a greater amount than all the coal now  
"known to be available in Great Britain within four  
"feet of the surface." This is certainly an important  
question for Great Britain; but whilst admitting the  
correctness of the facts stated, we believe science will  
open up a way to overcome the dangers so much  
dreaded. Long before the coal fields give out, the  
world may find a substitute for coal. This opinion is  
held by men of science, and is quite likely to be real-  
ized. Possibly another motive power than steam may  
be discovered; or, at least, means may be contrived  
to lessen the expenses of deep mining, and of ventila-  
tion to keep down the temperature. When we re-  
member what science has achieved during the last  
fifty years, we cannot seriously contemplate the de-  
cline of England into insignificance from the cause in  
question. However, Mr. Gladstone is right in calling  
the national attention to the subject, and doubly right  
in building up the argument that, in view of its possi-  
ble occurrence, the Empire should, in its present day  
of prosperity, decrease the burdens which it will hand  
down to posterity. The amount which the Chancellor  
proposes to set apart each year, is very small, and the  
coal calamity—if it come at all—would come before  
little over £100,000,000 had been paid. After so grave  
an argument, the amount proposed seems to be incon-  
sistent. But we regard it only as the entering wedge,  
and after the House of Commons is once committed  
to a decrease of the public debt, we believe Mr. Glad-  
stone will make proposals more commensurate with  
the important object in view.

The reductions which this able Minister proposes to  
make in the taxation this year, are considerable. The  
tax on stage carriages is to be lowered from 1d. to ½d.  
per mile; the duties upon Foreign wines in bottle are  
also to be decreased, as considerable quantities of the  
light Continental wines are now used in Great Britain,  
and this reduction in cost will, in all probability,  
increase the annual consumption. The most important  
item, and one which intimately concerns Canada,  
is the abolition of the timber duties. This will be  
hailed as good news by our lumber dealers, and will,  
no doubt, also be very acceptable to ship builders and  
others in the Mother Country. The abolition of the  
tax on paper completes the list—the whole of which  
will take off about £500,000 sterling of taxation. Not-  
withstanding these reductions, we doubt not that Mr.  
Gladstone will have next year as large a revenue as  
usual, and that he will still be in a position to go on  
in the good work of decreasing the burdens of the  
people.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE

I call attention to the fields which exist in Canada for the employment of capital, enterprise and labour is both useful and interesting; and no better or more reliable means can be found for this purpose than in the geological survey of Sir W. E. Logan and in the descriptive catalogue of "economic minerals and crystalline rocks" of Canada, specimens of which were sent to the London International Exhibition for 1862.

GOLD.

The gold bearing region, especially of the Chaudière Valley, seems to present inducements of an unusual character to capitalists willing to undertake the gold mining business upon a systematic and extensive scale. In the Geological Survey we find with reference to native gold:—

"It has long been ascertained that the drift clay and gravel on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in Canada, from Lake Champlain to the Etchemin, and probably to the extremity of the Province, in Gaspé, is auriferous; the area being about 16,000 square miles. Gold has been washed from this gravel on the St. Francis in Melbourn, at Sherbrooke, in Westbury, Weedon and Dudswell, and on Lake St. Francis; as well as on the Chaudière and the Etchemin, and their tributaries, from the sources of these rivers nearly to their mouths. Various companies have made trials of this drift in several places, one of the most important having been on the Rivière des Plantes, in the seigniority of Vaudreuil (Beauce), but of this it is not easy to procure authentic details. In 1851, the Canada Gold Mining Company commenced a trial of the drift along the Rivière du Loup, near its junction with the Chaudière, in the seigniority of Aubert de l'Isle, which continued three years. The following are the results of the workings of this Company for the years 1851 and 1852:—

Area washed.	Gold col.	Value.	Wages.	Profit.
Sq. acre	dwt. grs.	\$	\$	\$
1851 . . .	2107 11	1826-48	1644 33	182 13
1852 . . .	2880 19	2496-69	1888-35	508 34
	4987-30	4323-15	3532 68	690-47

"The chief part of the gold was obtained in the bed of the river, but some of it on the bank, and the average thickness of the drift was about two feet. The average daily wages were sixty cents a man. The system adopted for dressing was that used in Cornwall for obtaining tin from alluvial deposits."

As far as this account goes it is correct, yet it is not a fair experiment. It is well known the mining business on the Chaudière has, on the one hand, been confined to pan washing and individual explorations by parties having no knowledge of the business, and on the other, to those who have bought lots for speculative purposes more than with the determination of making gold mining the reality of their business.

In the rapids of the Chaudière, Parish of St. Francis, a vein of two or three feet thick has been discovered, consisting principally of quartz containing native gold. In many other places on the Chaudière, gold has been found in grains and nuggets, and disseminated in crystalline bitter spar, mixed with talc copper, glance and specular iron. Native platinum has also been found among the drift gold of the Chaudière, and iridosmine, an alloy of iridium and osmium, which is very hard, and is used for pointing gold pens. A nugget of eighty dwts. of stream gold, with quartz, found in the Seigniority of Vaudreuil, was sent to the International Exhibition of 1862. In the specimen the proportion of gold was sixty-four per cent. It was obtained from the drift of the Rivière des Plantes, a tributary of the Chaudière. In the descriptive catalogue it is remarked with regard to this specimen, that many of the small masses of gold which have been obtained from the drift of the Chaudière Valley, being of a character somewhat similar, there cannot be much doubt that the drift gold of the region has been derived from quartz veins, situated probably somewhere not far distant. No quartz so rich in gold as the specimen, has, as yet, been met with in any place in Canada, but the precious metal has been observed in a quartz vein of between two and three feet thick, which cuts bluish-black slate, and crosses the Chaudière at the St. Francis Rapids, about half a mile from their foot, and about three-quarters of a mile above St. Francis (Beauce) Church.

IRON.

The most important and useful of all the metals is found in abundance in Canada. Deposits of bog iron ore, in greater or less abundance, says the Geological Survey, are spread out in patches on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and between it, and the foot of the Laurentide Hills, all the way from Ste. Anne des Plaines to Portneuf, a distance exceeding a hundred miles. In this area, the ore seems to be most concentrated in the neighbourhood of the St. Maurice and Bascan Rivers, and iron has been smelted in the neighborhood of Three Rivers. The ore with which the Radnor furnaces are supplied, is derived from the Seigniorities of Cap de la Madelaine and Champ'ain,

where it occurs close to the surface, in a multitude of patches distributed over the country, with a thickness of from three to twenty-four inches. It is brought to the furnaces, partly by the workmen of the Company, and partly by the various farmers on whose lands the ore occurs. The chief manufacture of the Company consists of cast-iron car wheels, the price of which at the forges is 2½ cents per lb. A rolling-mill has recently been erected at the establishment for the rolling of malleable iron of superior quality, such as scythe iron, the price of which is 3½ cents per lb., and nail-rod iron, the selling price being 5½ cents per lb. Limestone, as a flux for smelting the ore, is obtained from the Trenton group, at the works, and sandstone for furnace hearths at the Grés Rapids, on the St. Maurice, where it used formerly to be obtained by the St. Maurice Company. The ore is washed at the smelting works, to free it from soil, and it then contains between forty and fifty per cent. of iron. The quantity used annually is between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, producing about 2,000 tons of pig iron, and the number of workmen employed varies from 200 to 400; a great many hands being required at certain periods, to excavate and bring in the ore, and to prepare and transport the charcoal.

A bed of iron ore exists, extending over several lots, on the Côte St. Charles, in the Seigniority of Vaudreuil, at the confluence of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The bed is in many places from four to eight feet thick, and there lies beneath it, in some parts, a thin stratum of blue phosphate of iron. This bog iron ore contains about fifty per cent. of iron, but it has never been worked.

An unworked bed of red hematite or oligist ore, thirty feet thick, containing by analysis about eighty per cent. of iron exists in St. Valher, County of Bellechasse.

A bed of twelve feet thick, consisting of dolomite abounding in small crystals of magnetic oxide of iron, equalling about fifty per cent. of the mass is found on the Sutton, lot six, range nine, Geological Survey.

"The Marmora Iron Mine," says the Catalogue, "is a mine commonly known as the *Big Iron Ore Bed of Marmora*. It appears, however, not to be a single bed, but a succession of them (one measuring 100 feet in thickness), interstratified with thin bands of crystalline limestone and talcose slate, associated with diallage rock, serpentine, and epidotose. The total breadth of the mass is eight chains, and it is interstratified between gneiss and crystalline limestone, with a dip N. W. <math>25^{\circ}</math>—

"A bed of 200 feet thick in gneiss. It is situated on Mud Lake, a part of the Rideau Canal, and is the property of Messrs. G. Chaffey and Brothers, who mine the ore, and supply it at Kingston for 2½ dollars the ton, to vessels which carry it as back freight to Cleveland, on Lake Erie; whence it finds its way to the smelting furnaces at Pittsburg on the Ohio, in the State of Pennsylvania. About 4000 tons of the ore were thus exported in 1859.

"A bed of about ninety feet in thickness. It is surrounded by gneiss, and appears to present the form of a dome, through the summit of which there protrudes an underlying mass of crystalline limestone. Messrs. Forsyth & Company, smelters, of Pittsburg, commenced mining this ore in 1854, for the supply of their own furnaces at Pittsburg, exporting the ore by the way of Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to which it was conveyed by the Rideau Canal. Up to 1853 they had exported about 8000 tons of ore, but the opening of the Newborough mine, more favourably situated in regard to the shipping port, induced them to obtain their supply from the latter, and no ore is now exported from Hull. The ore contains between sixty and seventy per cent. of iron. In some parts of the bed it is mingled with a little graphite."

We had just got this far in this very interesting subject, which it is our purpose to continue in each number, embracing copper mines, marble, slate, grindstone and burrstone quarries, when the prospectus of the Canada Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company was handed us. The introductory remarks in the prospectus of this Company are as follow:—

"The existence of vast deposits of Iron Ore of the

very finest description, occurring in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, has been long recognized; public attention having been in various ways directed to the fact by the officers of the Geological Commission since its first appointment in 1813.

With one exception, no attempt has been made upon an adequate scale to render these deposits available by smelting the ores, and in the instance referred to, although the quality of the manufactured iron is unexceptionable, the distance from the mines to the furnaces, and thence to the port of shipment, together with other circumstances unnecessary to be here detailed, have hitherto greatly obstructed the development of this branch of industry at that particular locality.

"Some of the Canadian Iron Mines have also been worked to a considerable extent for the purpose of exporting the ores to Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they are highly prized for improving the quality of the native ores. The best practical evidence of the superior quality of the Canadian iron ore is thus afforded from the fact of its bearing the expense of a long lake voyage and land carriage, and still yielding a good profit to the miner. According to Sir William Logan, the total amount of ore thus shipped from Kingston up to 1860 was about 15,000 tons.

"At the present time, a combination of favourable circumstances leads to the belief that the business of mining and smelting the iron ores in the Province on an extensive scale, and by means of a strong and well-organized Joint Stock Company, will be a most prosperous and lucrative one. The general financial prosperity of the country—the impetus which political events have recently given to native industry—the steadily increasing price of imported iron in all its forms—the labor-saving improvements which have of late years been introduced into its manufacture by the progress of invention—all point to this as a highly promising field of enterprise in Canada. Nor is the want of coal in the Province an objection, as may at first sight appear; for the materials for making charcoal exist in abundance near the mines; and it is well known that iron smelted with charcoal, commands a much higher price than that manufactured with mineral fuel.

"It is an established fact, that in many of the States of the Union, an inferior description of ore has for many years been smelted with wood charcoal; and that in Norway, Sweden and Russia, the same kind of ores which Canada possesses in inexhaustible abundance, are manufactured with charcoal, and produce the finest iron in the world.

"In prosecution of the objects above stated, the present company has been established for the purpose of mining, smelting and manufacturing iron at the townships of Hull, near Ottawa in Canada East, and South Sherbrooke near Perth, in Canada West. As the basis of operations, certain lots of land situated in these townships have been secured. These locations, which are very favorably situated as regards supplies of fuel and facilities for transportation, have been proved by extensive explorations to contain unlimited supplies of the richest iron ore, lying immediately at the surface, and consequently capable of being worked in the most economical manner."

Many valuable beds of iron ore in Canada are found accessible to water navigation, and there is but one difficulty in the way of the iron mining business. The want of coal mines, in addition to iron, presents a great drawback to mining enterprise. It is the most formidable barrier to the progress which those in the business have to contend with. At present charcoal is used, and is rather an expensive material for smelting purposes. The chief value, and great prosperity of the iron mines of Scotland, is in their being situated adjoining coal fields. The native iron of Canada is of a superior quality, and the immense coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, immediately accessible to water navigation, will, in time, supply this greatest want to the iron mining interest.

The subject of mines, mining, slate, marble, burrstone, and flag quarries, will be continued in our next.

National Bank Notes.

In reference to the redemption of these notes, in case of failure of the bank, U. S. Treasurer Spinner has published a letter, stating that the Government is responsible for the full nominal value of every note issued by the Comptroller of Currency to a bank, and put into circulation. If the securities deposited with the Government by a bank are inadequate, the Government has the first lien upon its assets. If a bank fails utterly and has no assets beyond deposited securities, the treasurer of the United States becomes its cashier, and will redeem the circulation in some way. The Treasurer goes on to say that the United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of national banks. The only real difference between the two is, that while the latter are only a legal tender from and to the Government, the former are the legal tender from and to the parties, whether municipalities, corporations or individuals.

## THE BANK STATEMENTS FOR APRIL.

THE Auditor's Bank statement for April shows the following Totals:

Capital .....	\$29,332,576
Circulation .....	11,357,226
Deposits .....	28,775,993
Specie .....	6,157,246
Discounts .....	43,837,426

At this time, when money matters are so uneasy in Europe and, to some extent, in the United States also, it is well to take a thorough survey of the position of our Banks, comparing it with previous years. We will re-print the returns for April for the past six years, and examine them:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Discounts.
1861.....	\$25,835,578	\$12,131,321	\$17,753,531	\$4,599,769	\$47,146,644
1862.....	27,035,493	11,857,511	19,184,380	7,218,116	41,345,631
1863.....	27,733,873	8,999,001	20,039,911	6,391,927	47,393,883
1864.....	27,313,732	9,629,533	22,055,830	4,644,811	46,316,873
1865.....	29,210,529	8,135,823	23,697,133	6,115,726	44,113,033
1866.....	29,382,576	11,957,226	28,775,993	6,157,246	43,837,426

We submit that there is nothing abnormal in the figures for 1866. The discounts have been kept within bounds—the specie reserve is large—the deposits are half of them at interest, and could not, we presume, be so suddenly withdrawn as to embarrass the Banks—the circulation is less than double the specie. The English troubles ought not, then, to influence us here to any prejudicial extent, yet a panic in any one country cannot be viewed in any other without anxiety, and if there be a weak spot in the Banks phalanx which can be strengthened, either by direct government interference or by indirect yet equally valid means, the opportunity should not be lost while it is yet time. The parties interested will understand the special bearing of our remark.

The fluctuations in the prices of bank stocks have been very marked of late—so much so as to lead to the belief that we are beginning to have, here in Canada, our rings of bears and bulls. If a movement having in view the rigging of our market be discovered, it should be discountenanced as much as possible. We ought to allow as little gambling with stocks in brokers' offices, as we do with cards upon the streets. We see the stock of one bank has shot up ten or twelve per cent. within a few days. Nothing new has transpired to cause this rise. It was known, some months ago, that certain legal difficulties were to be equitably and amicably arranged, yet the stock did not then take an upward turn. We notice another case in which another stock has gone down as much, and just as suddenly. The rumor set afloat was that the Directors were selling out. We have made enquiries, and learn that neither just before, nor during the panic, was a single share transferred, and that the rumor is untrue.

To prevent such sudden fluctuations as these, and effectually discourage wire-pulling in stocks, the banks ought to publish statements of their notes past due separate from those actually under discount. This would give certain knowledge of their affairs. It is done by the Bank of France and many continental institutions, and we shall not cease to urge its being done here, until the Government or the banks bring about the change.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Provincial Parliament will assemble at Ottawa next week. Being the first session in the new Capital, and the opening of our magnificent new Parliament Buildings, the occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest. From all we can learn, the commercial policy of the country will engage much of the attention of the people's representatives. The change in our business relations with the United States has, no doubt, suggested, and, in some cases, necessitated, some alteration in our commercial laws. Much interest is being felt in business circles as to what proposals Mr. Galt will make to Parliament upon the subject. We think we are safe in saying, with regard to our American neighbours, that no retaliatory policy will be urged. It is the general belief in Canada, that the exclusive policy of Stevens and Morrill is seriously injurious to the Republic, and we believe our Parliament will prove its belief in such opinion: as b, not decreasing the liberality of our present

commercial arrangements. We commend this course as wise and prudent. It is best for Canada's material interests, and it is the course best calculated to disarm the hostility of the American opponents of Reciprocity, and show them the folly of their present conduct.

It is pretty generally believed that important measures bearing upon our trade with the West Indies will come up for consideration. There will be a report of the Trade Commissioners to consider, and doubtless most of their recommendations will be carried into effect. Among these recommendations is understood to be the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and the West Indies. This line will require a subsidy of \$400,000. Of this amount, it is expected British Guiana will pay one-fourth, the West Indies one-fourth, and British America one-half. A letter from Jamaica asserts that our Commissioners "offered, on behalf of the (our) Government, the admission of Jamaica produce into their (our) ports at a nominal rate of duty." This is important. Our principal imports from these Islands are sugar and molasses. Last year we imported \$163,557 worth of sugar from them. It is calculated that the average rate of duty on sugar at present is not less than 60 per cent *ad valorem*. There is certainly room for a reduction here, and if we add to the offers of the Commissioners in Jamaica, the further fact that inquiries into the sugar duties have recently been made in Montreal by order of the Finance Department, it is not difficult to conclude that some reduction in these duties is about to be proposed. In fact, we believe that the duty on all articles we receive or send to the West Indies, will be considerably reduced. We feel assured such changes in our respective tariffs will add to the prosperity of both countries, by largely increasing our annual trade.

Whatever changes may be made in our tariff will most likely be with a view to decrease the burden of taxation. The public feeling seems to be in favor of drawing nearer to a Free Trade basis, and when Parliament legislates aright, it carries out public opinion. On some articles received from the United States free of duty, it might be beneficial to impose a moderate rate, but we think these cases will be exceptional. Some intelligent business men think that our Government would do well to tax every thing American coming into Canada. We think that wisdom lies in not following the crusade of American Protectionists against international trade, and we feel confident, when Parliament meets next week, this will be found to be the general opinion of the people's representatives.

## THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE movement throughout the United States in favour of shortening the hours of labour from ten to eight hours per diem, although for the present unsuccessful, has, by no means, been crushed. Societies in favour of the change still continue to be formed, and the members as vigorously agitate in favour of their opinions as ever. But we hardly think the movement can eventuate in success. Up to the present time, the American people generally have given it little countenance. It has been brought before the New York and other Legislatures, but rejected by large majorities. Many leading men, too, have declined to give their influence in its favour. The fact is, the United States were never in a position more unsuitable for the adoption of such an important alteration—an alteration involving a decrease of twenty per cent. of all the labour of the working classes throughout the Union. The necessities of the Republic call for a largely increased production at the present time. This increased production can only be obtained by increased labour; to decrease the hours of labour, therefore, and, at the same time, continue to pay as high wages as before, would be travelling exactly in the opposite direction. Labour lies at the foundation of wealth, and the only hope of the United States to surmount its present difficulties without violent financial troubles, is by an increase, not a falling off, in the industry of its people.

The advocates of the eight-hour movement across the lines, seem to think that the loss of time would not affect the interest of employers or of the community at large. We fear this is far from sound political economy. If the wages were decreased according to the decrease in work, we dare say there would be little loss. But we take it for granted that no one will argue that a mechanic will do as much in eight as in ten hours, consequently the difference in the amount of work would just be the amount of loss to those interested. Taking into consideration the vast numbers of the

working classes in the United States, one year's loss from this source would be a large sum.

It cannot, we think, be contended that ten hours labour each day is excessive. Nor are the hours longer than in the majority of employments. In woolen factories, the hours are pretty generally eleven. This is too long, and such operatives might very properly ask for a decrease. But very few employments call for less than ten hours of the time of those engaged in them. The successful mercantile man, those engaged in professional pursuits, the heads of establishments, and many other classes labour more than ten hours. In fact, success generally depends on the amount of care and attention bestowed upon business, so that we may accept the principle as being a sound one—that the amount of pay should depend upon the quantity of labour. The position is very well illustrated by an anecdote recorded of an Indian preacher whom a friend was trying to dissuade from going to a certain station, by stating that they would give him very poor pay. "Poor pay," exclaimed the Indian, "poor pay!—poor preach, too!" For decreased labour there should be decreased pay.

We do not wish to be understood as saying, that, under no circumstances, would a less amount of daily labour than ten hours be advisable. If the United States were out of debt, lightly taxed, and wealth abundant, the movement would be less objectionable. In the course of time, when labour-saving machinery will have greatly increased, possibly the change may be safely brought about. But under the present circumstances of the Republic, we conceive the shortening of the working hours would be disastrous, and would still more increase that dislike of honest, manual labour among the American people which is already far too prevalent.

## New York Gold Market.

The return of U. S. bonds from Europe has caused the shipment of enormous sums of gold from New York, amounting, since the 15th of last month, to over \$20,000,000. To prevent, or at least to check, the advance in gold which the purchase and shipment of so large a quantity would naturally produce, nearly twenty-five millions were supplied to the market by the Sub-Treasury at 130½ to 130½, and still more would have been sold, but for a threat made by a strong clique of Wall Street operators to take themselves the entire balance which might be available in the Sub-Treasury. They did take twelve millions, and their apparent determination induced the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from the market, his withdrawal being immediately followed by an advance of about eleven per cent. The *U. S. Economist* defends the action of the Government in selling gold, and regrets only that Mr. McCulloch should at the eleventh hour have yielded to the intimidation of speculators. As there were still thirty-five millions at his disposal, that paper thinks he could have broken down the speculators, and kept the price of gold at a low figure. The opponents of his action, on the contrary, reason that the price of gold was kept down to the advantage of foreigners in realizing on their bonds, and that it would have been wiser to have permitted the natural advance, which would have resulted in the shipment of a large amount of produce. This reasoning takes for granted that while gold was advancing, produce would remain stationary, but the demand for all articles, the shipment of which showed a good margin of profit, would quickly have the effect of bringing about the old relationship of values, and it would no longer be profitable to export.

## Telegraphing.

The *Obol*, London, usually reliable in its statements, says that it is probable that measures will shortly be taken to place all the electric telegraph lines in Great Britain in the hands of the Post-office, with a view to the establishment of a low and uniform rate of charge for telegrams. We have no doubt the system would work well, and would, at least, be self-supporting, if not a source of revenue. We shall be glad to see a similar arrangement carried out in this country, although the cost of telegraphing at present is much lower here than it is in England. As we have before stated, in referring to this subject, we are of opinion that a reduction in the cost of sending messages would ultimately, as in the case of cheap postage, have the effect of greatly increasing the revenue arising therefrom.







MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting locations.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their appointed assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists individuals applying for discharge.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists debtors and their creditors.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 26th May, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year :-

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase 1866, Decrease 1866. Lists various goods and their import values.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of B. N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, Gore Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Richelieu Navigation Co., City Passenger R. Co., Government Debentures, Montreal Harbour Bonds, Montreal Corporation Bonds. Lists stock prices and closing prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MAY 31, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists various commodities like Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, Boots, Shoes, Boys' Ware, Men's Ware, Women's Ware, Youths' Ware, Produce, Drugs, Tobacco, Wines, Spirits, Liquors, Ale, Brandy, Gin, Porter, Rum, Whisky, Scotch, Irish, and various oils and paints.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Cameron & Ross. Crawford, James. Denholm, George. Douglass, John, & Co. Folsingby & Williamson. Hill, W. G., & Co. Hobson, Thomas, & Co. Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. Laing, M. Leeming & Buchanan. Morrison, D., & Co. Nivin, Wm., & Co. Raphael, Thomas W. Sauvageau & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Stewart, W. W.

THE business of the week has been on the same restricted scale as previously noted. Wheat and Flour have been at a comparative stand. Pease and Oats have been shipped to a considerable extent. Provisions have engaged little attention, and no reasonable concession in prices would induce operations beyond actual consumptive wants.

LOUR.—With fair arrivals, and a demand confined to the merest consumptive wants, most of what has come forward has necessarily gone into store. Holders are mostly disposed to maintain present prices, and only sell as buyers can be met with at full rates; but some uneasiness is shown on account of the protracted depression, and the liberal character of receipts. Supers. range from \$6.50 to \$7.75, the latter for the more desirable brands of Canada.

GRAIN.—Wheat—There has been very little offered, and quotations, as hitherto, have been mostly nominal. A few cars of U. C. Spring were latterly placed at \$1.50. These, however, are relatively high prices, as compared with Flour, and would scarcely be repeated. Pease have been offered beyond the wants of shippers, and in anticipation of the heavy shipments unfavorably affecting the home market, coupled with the measure of distrust created by the recent panic, buyers decline operating, except at some decline from previous rates, and sales have latterly been made at \$3 adboat, and ex cars at a reduction about covering the extra cost of handling, carting, &c.

PORK.—The demand has sensibly fallen off and with a slight increase in the arrivals there is an easier feeling in the market. Holders, however, for the most part, continue firm, feeling confident of a reaction in the market. Stocks are small and the advices from the West are watched with interest, as in the event of prices being maintained there an upward turn is likely shortly to take place in all the Eastern markets.

LARD.—The small receipts are taken on arrival at quotations.

TALLOW.—Is scarce and with a fair demand. Prices are firm. Arrivals from the West are small and scarcely sufficient for even the present moderate requirements of the trade.

BUTTER.—Receipts have been more liberal, holders throughout the country sending forward as fast as taken in, hoping to secure the high prices lately ruling, but which for several days past have been little more than nominal. A few small retail sales have been made within the range of quotations, but all wholesale and shipping buyers are holding off until prices subside to a point at which shipments can be made with a chance of profit, either to Britain or the lower ports.

ASHES.—Potash has been very dull during the week, being materially affected by the late failures in Britain, shippers losing confidence and refusing to buy except at a decline. Prices have settled down to the vicinity of \$5.60 for firsts and \$5.45 for inferiors, less usual deductions. Pearls remain unchanged.

Ships Sailed for Montreal and Quebec.

Table of ship departures for Montreal and Quebec with columns for destination, ship name, and date.

Table of ship arrivals for Montreal and Quebec with columns for origin, ship name, and date.

New Companies.

The last Canada Gazette contains applications for charters from the Canada Screw Company, for the manufacture of screw machinery, capital \$100,000, operations to be carried on in the town of Dundas; and from the British American Bank Note Company, capital \$125,000, operations to be carried on in the city of Ottawa.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices of various grain types (Flour, Wheat, Oats) over a period of several weeks.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table of traffic statistics for the Great Western Railway, including passengers, freight, and mail.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

Table of traffic statistics for the Grand Trunk Railway, including passengers, freight, and mail.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal, 1-17

TRADE SALE OF TEAS BY CATALOGUE.

FOR ACCOUNT OF MESSRS. DAVID TORRANCE & CO., WILL BE OFFERED, ON FRIDAY, FIFTEENTH JUNE,

ABOUT 5000 HALF-CHESTS GREEN TEAS, CONSISTING OF NYSON, YOUNG NYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, HYSON TWANKAY, TWANKAY, COLD JAPANS, NATURAL LEAF do.

Catalogues and Samples the day previous, and the following will be sold:—

SUNDRY SHIPMENTS OF MUSCOVADO SUGARS, RICE, VALENCIA RAISINS, CURRANTS, COFFEE, INDIGO, LIVERPOOL SOAP, &c., &c.

Of which particulars hereafter. Sale at NINE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE.

The Subscribers are instructed by MESSRS. ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO., to sell at their Warehouse, St. Peter Street, On THURSDAY, the 14th JUNE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEDITERRANEAN GOODS

AND ENGLISH GROCERIES,

INCLUDING The Balance of the Cargo of the "Deodar," FROM MARSEILLES,

TOGETHER WITH 2000 PACKAGES FRESH TEAS,

Particulars hereafter. Sale at NINE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

20-21

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO., ON MONDAY, JUNE 11.

FRESH ENGLISH AND FRENCH GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Now Landing from Vessels in Port.

—ALSO,—

Just arrived per brig "Eaglet," direct from Bordeaux:

- List of goods including Hhds of Triple Clarified Bordeaux, Cases of Salad Oil, Bales of Maccaroni, Bags of Fresh Walnuts, Cases of Sardines, Fine Liguors, Vermouth Bitters, Fruits in Syrup, Capsers in facons, Pale Brandy, and Bags of Velvet.

Sale at NINE o'clock. J. G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 2nd instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO. Montreal, 1st June.

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-17 6 Lemoine st., Montreal,

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,  
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,  
 Sole Agents in Canada for  
 J. Denis, Henry Mounio and Co., Brandies,  
 Wollé's Schiedum Schnapps.  
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**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**  
**THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW**  
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence  
 running on the opening of navigation, between PORT  
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient  
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on  
 the Welland Canal.

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up  
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,  
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted  
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and  
 will be under the command of that well-known and  
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.  
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of  
 a low rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 W. J. ROWMAN,  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,  
 London;  
 A. W. GUNN,  
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port  
 Stanley;  
 H. W. IRELAND,  
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mont-  
 real. 12-4 mos.

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

Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.  
 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Inspector of Agencies. RICHARD BULL.  
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Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-  
 out delay and liberally.  
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.  
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of  
 the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken  
 out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,310.  
 Agencies in every town in Canada.  
 W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James Street.

**BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

**DESIGN** to educate young men for busi-  
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Practical  
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 The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure  
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they  
 have opened a Branch of their College in the City of  
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical  
 Instruction which has met with such success in Toronto  
 will be given. This course of instruction combines  
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-  
 sary for the book-keeper and business man. The  
 branches taught consist of book-keeping by Double  
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 such as Milling, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale  
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 sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are  
 kept partly in sterling money), Railways, Steam-  
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial  
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,  
 Telegraphy, and Phonography.

To the young man just setting forth into the busi-  
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is  
 a sure means of rapid promotion.  
 To the man in business, or to the one about com-  
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 full, conducted on the same principles as our favour-  
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 one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of  
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 Students can enter at any time.  
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 At Toronto or Hamilton.

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 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and  
 37 Commissioners streets. 46-14

**D. A. ANSELL,**  
**IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR**  
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every descrip-  
 tion, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale  
 Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware,  
 Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-  
 cos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.  
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their  
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-  
 ware, from our own manufactories. The goods can  
 be shipped direct from the manufactories in Germany,  
 France, and England, to any part of the United States.  
 Office and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Fran-  
 cois Xavier Street; A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-  
 don, England, Bremen, Paris and Hamburg.  
 N.B.—No orders taken except from Wholesale  
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**OF 93 AND 95 CITY ROAD, AND**  
 Poland Street, London, England, having ap-  
 pointed the undersigned sole agent for the British  
 North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders  
 from these places except through him.  
 11-3m **DAVID A. ANSELL.**

**SIDEX & CRAWFORD,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.**  
 Nicholas Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

Sole Agents in Canada for—  
**FREDERIC MUSRATI'S CHEMICALS**  
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**THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED**  
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**J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,**  
**THE largest and cheapest French Book**  
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**AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND**  
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 St. Paul Street 206, 208,  
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**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS AND SUGAR**  
**REFINERS, Montreal.**  
 20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND**  
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 165 McGill street,  
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**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.** have removed  
 into the the premises lately occupied by Thos.  
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**WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
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**SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR**  
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.  
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 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
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**IMPORTER OF IRON**  
**AND GENERAL HARDWARE,**  
 No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicho-  
 las Streets, Montreal.  
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**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
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 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments  
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
 to my address here.  
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
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**CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,**  
 A STANDARD MANURE  
 For all field and garden crops. For sale by country  
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**LONDON, C. W.,**  
 Incorporated 1815.  
**THE EASTER TERM** of the above  
 School will commence on the 20th of January,  
 1865. Application for the admission of pupils and for  
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head  
 Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to  
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, Lo. don, C. W.  
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 10-22.

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,  
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 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.  
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**TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.**  
 The Subscribers, having received extensive  
 orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are pre-  
 pared to buy and pay the highest price for any quan-  
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