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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

No. 41.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
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, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE 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.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed De-
Prints, Laines,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Dress Goods, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,
&c. 1-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 526 & 528 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

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. Oolonge.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
449 hhd's }
110 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }

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

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
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 Grey Nun streets.

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

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

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)

OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAVID NORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR ST LOUIS FLOURS,
 Nos. 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GROVERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
HAVE in Store and for Sale at low rates

SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hhd's, tierces,
 and barrels

MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in puns.

RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.

BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."

KIRS—Prime African.

AND TO ARRIVE

Brels } Prime Canso Herrings of the celebrated
 H-Brl. } McCutcheon brand.

Qtls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 18, 1866.

HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
 Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's
 Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 2-ly

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

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

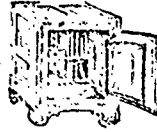
AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 23-ly

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

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
 ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.
 July 13, 1866. Cm-26

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank
 Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securi-
 ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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, ST. NS, &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 HATS, which are
 becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
 to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 48 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal. 47-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 18 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

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

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

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 16-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Bonding Street

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 28-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most 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. 85 St. Francois Xavier
 Street, Montreal. 28-ly

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

SIDNEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
 Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 255 & 260 St. Paul and 52 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.
 14, LEMOINE STREET.
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
 known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our
 own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce
 an article of superior quality at the least possible cost,
 which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest
 market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 2-ly

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

THOMAS LEEING & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

JORDON & BREWER,
 Wholesale and Retailers in
 GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,
 General Agents and Commission Merchants,
 174 PRINCESS STREET,
 Five Doors West of Bagot Street,
 33-1y KINGSTON, C. W.

W. CHRISTIE,
 SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER.
 Office: 516 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier
 Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie
 & Bells, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
 STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
 TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.
 HAND 49 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
 STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
 very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
 Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
 passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
 all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
 now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,
 Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
 which they offer at lowest prices. 33-1y

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

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
 DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 48 Broadway. 511 St. Paul st.
 New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-1y

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

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

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

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

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
 CANADIAN W E E D S.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
 IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
 CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-1y

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 -ALSO,-
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-1y

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

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

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
 RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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....." PATTERSON.
 AMERICA....." MOORE.
 WHITBY....." LESLIE.
 MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
 chants 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 mo.

H. W. IRELAND,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLAND 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 mo.

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
 AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
 403 Commissioners Street - 452 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal.
 Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
 37-6m

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 329 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, 19th February, 1866. 1-1y

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

REFERENCES:
 ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
 E. H. 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. Molnes & Co., Hamilton.

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

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

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
 Province.
 268 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE-
 BOILER TUBES, OIL WELL TUBES, GAS TUBES,
 PAINT and PUTTY, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY,
 FLUE COVERS.
 DRAIN PIPES, ROMAN CEMENT, WATER LIME,
 PORTLAND CEMENT, PAVING TILES,
 GARDEN VASES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., &c.
 *
 Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-1y

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. 8-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 507 St. Paul Street.
 Agent for Lyu Tannery, 18-1y

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 1 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,000,000. 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-eminence advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular. *Superior* 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.
6-ly

FALL CIRCULAR,

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their

STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27th AUGUST.

CAVENDISH'S BUILDINGS,

69 St. Peter St.,

1-ly

Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. 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. Fyfe, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,500,000. Reserve surplus fund,
\$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,500,000. Un-
divided Profit \$1,900,000. Total Funds in hand
\$15,200,000.

Revenue of the Company.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,000,000. Interest on Investments
\$500,000. Total Income, 1866, \$4,700,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
acted on reasonable terms.

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

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G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOES,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Sig.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

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SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 41, St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co

Montreal, 30th April, 1867.

1-ly

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.
GENTLEMEN.—The altered state of reciprocal trade with the United States will probably cause you to direct more of your attention than heretofore to this market, as an outlet for your Produce.

Without desiring to intrude upon any established arrangements you may have with correspondents here, yet inasmuch as you may be seeking new correspondents, we beg to bring our name before you, and to express our willingness to undertake the sale of any description of Produce which you may be desirous of sending to this market.

Having been in the business as Brokers and Commission Merchants, since 1845, we can offer every advantage as well as every guarantee which experience gives. References can be furnished if required; and we shall be happy to correspond with parties disposed to favor us with their consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, and articles of Produce, and Provisions generally.

We can offer advantages for the sale of Produce through our friends in Britain.

We are, respectfully yours,

TAYLOR BROS.,
18 St. Sacrament Street.

N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities. T. B.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6-8 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns promptly made.

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

BANK RETURNS.

The following are the bank returns (omitting the Bank of Upper Canada) for the month ending September, 1866—

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation	\$ 9,904,310
Balances due to other Banks	1,058,093
Deposits not bearing interest	12,225,860
Deposits bearing interest	11,516,897

ASSETS.	
Coin and Bullion	5,324,785
Landed or other property of Bank	1,493,600
Government Securities	7,478,742
Notes or bills of other Banks	1,419,750
Balances due from other Banks	3,485,812
Notes and Bills discounted	43,531,456
Other debts	247,616

During September, the circulation of the banks, as above, had increased \$615,631. Owing to the fact that the bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the amount of \$800,000, ceased to circulate, and were merely held as securities, a void was left which has thus been partially filled from the other banks. When the returns were made, no legal tender notes had as yet been issued. We do not know whether in future statements, the banks will be required to make returns separately of the amount of specie and "legal tenders" they hold, but to be of value the returns should make such distinction. For this there are two reasons, in order to show the average amounts of Government currency absorbed by the banks, and to show the actual amount of *bona fide* circulation in the country, the information on both points being of considerable importance.

As compared with August, deposits have declined \$774,785, about \$500,000 being of those bearing interest. Specie shows an increase of about \$30,000, while Government securities have increased \$1,125,000, the Bank of Montreal holding that amount additional.

Discounts have increased slightly, about \$197,000, a very moderate expansion of credit at this season of the year. It is true, however, that the moving of grain to market has been much later than usual, and the usual increase in discounts and circulation may be only commencing. The September statement is altogether very satisfactory, and while the condition of our Canadian banks continues as sound as it now is, all such attempts as have lately been made in Upper Canada to cause runs on two or three of the most solvent of the banks are sure to fail, and although, if these efforts should at any time result in closing the doors of a bank, the loss by interruption of business would be serious, still depositors and noteholders would be perfectly secure, and, in most instances, a sufficient surplus be left for the shareholders.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO. IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axes, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SAWS,

MORSE'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

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

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

Railway Traffic Returns.

We give this week the railway returns for the month of September, which were omitted by mistake in our last issue.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

We are informed that, as soon as the Bank of Upper Canada stopped payment, Mr Thomas Galt, as agent for Messrs Glyn, Mills & Co., registered a mortgage in every county of Upper Canada against the lands of the Bank. To arrange with these gentlemen in reference to this mortgage, and the affairs of the Bank, generally, is the reason of Mr. Casalis' and Mr. Street's going to England. Mr. Casalis is said to be sanguine that there will be a dividend of at least 25 cents in the \$1 on the stock, after paying off all liabilities. We shall soon see.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to the report of the Directors of the Railway, published elsewhere, the business for the six months ending the 31st July last has been very large and profitable. The gross receipts were £343,162 during the period stated, whilst the ordinary working expenses, including maintenance of way, taxes and insurance, were £150,463, leaving a balance of £192,755. Deducting interest, loss on American currency, renewal of rails, bridges, &c., from this balance, there was left a net profit on the half-year's operations of £77,668. The receipts and ordinary expenditure for the first six months of each year since 1861 were as follows:—

Half-year.	Receipts.	Outlay.
July, 1862	£246,223	£129,051
July, 1863	233,097	136,270
July, 1864	314,938	140,188
July, 1865	284,565	132,480
July, 1866	343,162	150,466

During the five half-years noted above, the amounts received from freight and live stock were greater than for passengers, with the exception of the last, during which the passenger traffic was unusually large. Of the £343,162 of gross earnings, £172,531 were obtained from passengers, mails, and sundries, and £169,576 from freights. The Directors of the Great Western declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, after paying which £2,648 would remain over to be carried to the credit of the current half-year. Taken as a whole, the Director's statement is satisfactory.

Imports of Brandy.

The shipments of brandy from Charente to Canada in the twelve months ending 30th June, 1866, consisted of 6 tierces, 1,230 barrels 1919 quarter-casks, 896 octaves, and 22,874 cases, being an increase of 5 tierces, 382 barrels, 492 quarter-casks, 313 octaves, and 14,373 cases over the preceding year.

RUNS ON BANKS.

WE learn from the journals of Western Canada that in certain sections of that Province, particularly in the neighborhood of Toronto, there has been a good deal of uneasiness manifested since the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada as to the stability of the other chartered banks. That this failure should produce a feeling of alarm cannot be wondered at; indeed, one of the most remarkable things connected with the breaking down of so old and prominent an institution as this, is that the disturbance to the ordinary course of affairs has been so slight. Still, as we have observed, there has been a sort of restlessness in certain quarters as to the banks now doing business, and, as it is eminently undesirable that confidence should be shaken without cause, we think it well to point out the striking contrast which has existed for some time back between the Bank of Upper Canada and any other institution of the same kind in the country.

The failure of the Bank of Upper Canada was occasioned, as most persons know, not by the ordinary losses and reverses to which all institutions are subject, but by a long course of mismanagement, which has been utterly unlike anything that has occurred in Canada either before or since. The most astonishing folly, extravagance, and carelessness characterized its management year after year. It was robbed and defrauded by many of its own servants; others of its officers were allowed to go deeply into its debt; its system of inspection for many years was nothing but childish; there were divided counsels at headquarters, so that the Cashier would do what the Board had ordered not to be done; in short, every rule of sound banking was violated every possible form of folly was perpetrated, and the only wonder is, not that the bank has now had to suspend payment, but that the suspension did not take place many years ago. Immense advances were made to the needy aristocracy of the West, speculators in land and lots had every facility afforded by the Bank to carry on their schemes, the needy hangers-on of the Government and the great army of jobbers, place-hunters, speculators, contractors, and sub-contractors, all were accommodated with funds, on no security at all or on the security of one another. Not content with all this the officials of the Bank entered into doubtful arrangements with the Government, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Zimmerman Bank, &c., which locked up immense amounts of available funds and prepared the way for those embarrassments which ensued after the storm of 1857 had burst with its desolating effects over the country.

These things went on for years, and the result was such a prodigious mass of bad debts, and such an accumulation of real estate of all kinds in the hands of the Bank (large portions of it being unproductive), as made it impossible for the institution to satisfy the claims made upon it. The account of the Government was removed to another bank, and it was found necessary that the Bank of Upper Canada should be granted, so far as the Government was concerned, an extension of time to pay its debt. Under that arrangement for an extension the Bank has been working for several years back. It has, in fact, been precisely in the same position as an embarrassed trader who has prevailed on his creditors to give him time. So far as the general public was concerned the Bank went on as before, and, of course, it redeemed its issues, and met the other banks in settlement from day to day, as if nothing had happened. The ugly fact however, remained that the Bank's largest creditors could not be paid, and well-informed persons for years back have had the gravest doubts whether it would ever be possible for it to retrieve its position.

Let these facts be clearly borne in mind when a comparison is made between the Bank of Upper Canada and any other bank in the country. Let any person who doubts the stability of the other banks look round and see where there is another which has been guilty of such astonishing follies as this. Where is there another bank which has been repeatedly swindled by its servants, which has lent immense sums of money to its own Cashier, which has been mixed up with every possible kind of illegitimate business, which has had an army of place-hunters and greedy jobbers, and land speculators, and broken-down aristocrats, all preying upon its vitals for years together? Other banks have had their losses, and have made their mistakes, and have suffered reverses, but none of them have run a career bearing the slightest resemblance to that of the Bank of Upper Canada.

And the striking excellence of the Canadian banking system is displayed in the fact that in spite of all their mismanagement of the Bank of Upper Canada, its bills are still held to be good for 70 to 75 cents on the dollar. Now if a course of unparalleled folly has brought about only such a slight loss as this no sensible man need have the shadow of an apprehension of any bank now doing business. There is not one of them but has large assets of a *bona fide* character over and above all its liabilities. There is no bank now in existence which lives merely by favor of the Government; no bank which has any large amount of its capital locked up in lands and mills, and such like; no bank which is not conducted by respectable and responsible men. The fever of land speculation, which half ruined Canada West, has passed away, and that part of the Province is now rapidly recovering a position of wealth and importance, which has a solid and durable basis. The banks, generally, have had a severe ordeal to pass through since 1857, but they are all the better and stronger for it. The fate of the Upper Canada Bank will, itself, be an invaluable lesson of caution to the rest, and they will all be the more likely to stand for the very reason that it has fallen. This shipwreck will warn all other mariners where the dangerous rocks and reefs lie, and we may depend upon it, Canada is not likely to witness any repetition of the course which has brought the oldest institution in Upper Canada to the ground.

Our readers in the mercantile circles of Canada West, could not do a better service to the community at a time like this, than to point out these simple and obvious considerations. The credit of the banks is the real foundation for a large portion of our mercantile business, and thankful every Canadian should be that this country is distinguished, even yet, above nearly every other in the world, for the stability and soundness of its monied institutions. If, therefore, anything like a run takes place in any neighbourhood, it can only be looked on as mischievous and dangerous, and every man who wishes well to him-self and his district, will do all that in him lies to stop it.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CONFEDERATION.

THE public men of all the Colonies have hitherto been chiefly occupied in discussing the varied advantages which will result from Confederation—the construction of railways to connect the Provinces, the abolition of frontier Custom Houses, the consequent extension of our too limited markets; the establishment of a uniform currency and banking system. It is now, we think, high time they began to look the Difficulties of Confederation in the face.

It is not to be expected that a great change like that which now seems certain, can be accomplished without difficulties. They may be chiefly concerning matters of detail, but details are not trifling matters, and the well-wishers of Confederation must be anxious that when it is brought about there may be as few sources of vexation as possible, lest people should remember that after all, "whatever is best administered is best," and forgetting the advantages of their new state, should sigh for the comparative ease and obscurity of the old.

We shall leave to political journals the discussion of the difficulties attendant upon the adoption of a similar franchise, a uniform system of naturalization, of criminal law, for there are difficulties enough connected with trade to occupy our most serious attention.

We have now five different tariffs. Each is presumably framed in accordance with the wants of a particular section of the territory soon to be one country. To devise one which shall suit the requirements of the whole Union is no light matter. Fortunately the main outlines of this tariff are fixed for us by circumstances. With a Province like Nova Scotia on our sea-board, where, on the average, every man, woman and child, owns a ton of shipping, and where the coast is like a comb, so indented is it with creeks and harbors—with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which, in a minor degree, possess the same characteristics—a high protective tariff is out of the question.

Even if the political influence of the members from these parts, all desirous to extend rather than restrict transactions with other people, were not enough to ensure the triumph of free trade in principle, the smuggler would soon again administer the antidote to false political economy. Even now it is questionable whether the 75 cents per gallon duty upon rum in Nova Scotia, is paid on half the rum consumed within the Province, and whether the 35 cent duty of New Brunswick, or the 28 cent duty of Prince Edward

Island, is not better for all purposes? Although there will be little difficulty in assimilating the tariffs on silks, cottons, &c., now that we have reduced our duties, many other articles will have to be considered. Thus with teas, we have rates varying as under:

Canada—15 per cent. ad valorem, and 7c. per lb.; say, total, 16c. per lb.

New Brunswick—Green teas, 8c.; black, 4c. per lb.

Nova Scotia—Green teas, 11c.; black, 6c. per lb.

Newfoundland—Green teas, 10c.; black, 8c. per lb.

P. E. Island—4d., Island currency; say 5c. per lb.

Shall the new tariff continue the high Canada rate? Shall it make the distinction according to the color of tea, now usual in the Maritime Provinces? Shall it be ad valorem, specific or mixed?

Not only are the tariffs different, but the Customs laws vary as widely. In Canada we must export from a bonded warehouse if we wish to escape duties. In Nova Scotia, the exporter of articles to the value of \$125 in any one invoice, receives a drawback of the duties paid on entering them for consumption. In New Brunswick, we believe, a drawback is allowed on the export of any one article worth \$100. Which principle best meets the wants of traders and the requirements of the revenue?

Then there is the currency, which is a question of extreme delicacy as well as difficulty. For instance, in Nova Scotia, the dollar is one-fifth of the pound sterling, with us the pound is only \$4.86, so that a dollar of Nova Scotia money is only 97½ cents of our money. Shall we adopt the Canadian or the Nova Scotia standard for the Union? And whichever we take, how shall we deal with mortgages and all other existing money contracts?

Then comes the system of public accounting, which must be uniform, and in which, even in Canada, there is room for improvement. The very shape of the trade and navigation returns requires careful thought. Our Canadian form has answered pretty well as long as our trade was confined to England, the United States, and the Sister Colonies; but now that we are going to have a general account of the trade of all these Colonies with the world at large, it will never do. We must know with just what countries we do business; must cease to group under such a head as Germany transactions with Trieste on the Adriatic Hamburg on the German Ocean, and Memel on the Baltic. Again, we should re-classify our imports and exports somewhat, in accordance with the requirements of modern social science. And all this is not to be done in a day!

We know that there are theoretical difficulties in the way of even considering these matters in advance, and the laziness natural to men in office inclines them to leave for a Confederate Ministry the pains and responsibilities of Confederate measures, so that they say—"Existing laws will remain in force until changed, and changes, if not made at the first session, will be in the second." But this will not satisfy business men. Existing laws cannot continue. How will it do, for example, to allow distilling to proceed in Canada as at present, while it goes on in Prince Edward Island at 8 cents per gallon of any strength, and is altogether prohibited in Nova Scotia? And unless careful preparation be made long beforehand, we shall have crude, ill-digested measures hastily jammed through Parliament, and the trade will not only suffer from annoyances, but will experience checks (as it has done from some particulars of the present tariff, meritorious though it be as a whole) from which it will not recover for years. There are able men in the service of all the Provincial Governments, to whom the duty of preparing reports on the various subjects above alluded to, could safely be entrusted, and some steps in this direction should be taken at once.

LAKE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

THE increasing commerce of the cities grouped around the great lakes, is fast rendering the improvement of the St. Clair Flats an absolute necessity. The Boards of Trade of the cities more immediately interested are agitating the question, and Congress is to be asked for such a grant as will make a permanent improvement of the channel. At present it is neither wide enough, deep enough, nor straight enough. It requires skilful piloting on the part of those in charge of the larger classes of vessels, to pass through safely. This ought not to be where such a large and ever-expanding commerce exists, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long until this much-needed improvement is commenced.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture has just been issued at Washington, and presents some valuable and interesting information with regard to the crops of the country. It gives the condition of the crops of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, on the 1st of last August, and states that the average yield of these States at that date would exceed that of 1865 by about one-tenth. It states that the rains and frosts since that time have considerably damaged the grain in these States, and that the amount of sound grain, in the opinion of the Commissioners, will not much exceed 80 p. c. of last year's yield. The hay crop is excessively large, and has been saved in fine order. The Commissioner estimates the crop of Indian corn at over 1,000,000,000 bushels, which is by far the largest ever raised. An increase of stock hogs over 1865 is reported in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, and New Jersey, and an average in Illinois and the New England States. Potatoes and root crops are reported in unusually large supply and good condition. The entire cotton crop of the Southern States, by adding together the amount estimated for each State, makes 1,35,485 bales. With regard to the quantity of farm stock in the Southern States, the Commissioner says he has taken great and special pains to acquire reliable information, and he gives a list of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs in each Southern State, which, being added together and compared with the census returns of 1860, is as follows for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.—Horses, 1,183,483; mules, 573,076; cattle, 6,959,403; sheep, 4,009,736; hogs, 8,822,249. Against, in 1860.—Horses, 1,743,697; mules, 822,047; cattle, 10,597,404; sheep, 4,999,777; hogs, 15,562,897. These returns show a decrease within the six years of 33 per cent. in horses, 30 per cent. in mules, 35 per cent. in cattle, 20 per cent. in sheep, and 44 per cent. in hogs.

Estimating the horses at \$100 each, the loss would be \$56,000,000. The loss on mules is estimated at 12,000,000. The loss on cattle at \$25 per head would be 91,600,000. The loss on sheep and hogs is estimated at 70,000,000.

Making.....\$229,000,000

Thus it appears, by this estimate, that one of the results to the South from the late war is a loss in farm animals to the extent of the above amount, as compared with the estimated wealth of those States in the class of animals named in 1860. This loss in animals necessarily restricts the productive ability of the South, and it must be many years before the influx of capital will renew an agricultural and planting prosperity equal to that which existed before the war, even under the most favorable circumstances politically, and in regard to negro labor under the new system. These statistics, gotten up in the most reliable manner by the Government, possess great interest. They present a gloomy picture. The effects have influenced all branches of trade and commerce the past five years, and must continue to be felt in the degree for some years to come.

The returns of the Northern States have not yet been furnished, but we have from time to time had estimates which show that they, too, have suffered, but not so severely as the South, by the late war. These circumstances, together with the superabundance of currency, will account for the extremely high prices at which provisions and bread-stuffs have ruled the past three years on this continent, and the necessity which existed in the States to obtain supplies from Canada. As the recuperative energy of the States progresses, the demand on us will, of course, be lessened, and it is therefore the province of wisdom to provide, in time, other outlets and other markets for the products of this Province. No effort of our Government should be relaxed. Above all, the establishment of an adequate and permanent postal system with the West India Islands should be completed. Private enterprise cannot do this. It is the business of the Government, and the sooner it is done, regardless of present cost, the better for the permanent interests and prosperity of Canada.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER CHINA.]

During the past week trade has been rather more active. The money market is easy, and, as the rates

current are rather less than the Bank of England minimum, the other securities held by that establishment show a decrease of nearly £800,000. In other respects the return is not so favourable, and the bullion has decreased £400,000. The Bank of France return is unfavourable, and the bullion has experienced a further decline consequent upon the payments caused by the deficient harvest. It still, however, continues at a very high figure. The funds are, in general, firmer this week, and to-day especially a better feeling exists after the intense gloom of the past few weeks. The cotton market, which at one period of the week was rather quiet, closes very firm, and the sales for the week amount to nearly 100,000 bales. In the grain markets there has not been much change. The feeling toward the close of the week is more hopeful, and prices are firmer. It is mentioned that this week, for the first time for many months, there has been a sale of a floating cargo for France.

The chief commercial event of the past week has been the disclosures relative to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. This railway in addition to its main line to Dover, has for some years past been actively engaged in "Metropolitan extensions," one of the most costly operations which any company can undertake. It would really seem from the reports that this railway had undertaken these enterprises without capital, and by an ingenious system of issuing Loyds' bonds to the contractors for work done, of issuing shares also for work done, and then of issuing to the public debentures based upon this fictitious issue of shares, for the law only allows the granting of debentures to the extent of one-third of the capital, it managed at an enormous sacrifice to raise money for its various schemes. Every safeguard which the law had created for the security of the debenture holders, who are the creditors of the company, and of the shareholders themselves, has been systematically disregarded, and the result of the whole affair is, that whilst the amount nominally expended by the Company is some £17,000,000, it has only received value to the extent of some £10,000,000. It will of course come under the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, but, doubtless, an Act of Parliament will be required to finally adjust its affairs. It is to be regretted that Sir Morton Peto, who was the contractor to the Company, has been largely mixed up with the most disreputable of its proceedings, and although he may be able to clear up the imputations under which he lies, it is certain that it was through his means that much of the mischief has been done.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of October gives the following results:—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rest.....	£3,175,977	.....	935,427
Public deposits.....	6,266,199	96,748	.....
Other deposits.....	17,454,673	244,988	.....
Government Securities.....	12,419,043	200,000	.....
Other Securities.....	22,149,550	.....	791,763
Notes in circulation.....	23,973,165	.....	92,415
Bullion.....	16,467,696	.....	411,631
Reserve.....	7,494,341	.....	49,166

The return of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	1,000,000	.....
The Current Accounts.....	.....	8,800,000
The Advances.....	200,000	.....
The Commercial Bills.....	3,750,000	.....
The Cash.....	.....	22,300,000
The Notes.....	.....	8,500,000

The sales of cotton this week in Liverpool amount to 95,500 bales, of which the trade has taken 49,490 bales. The stock is now 693,000 bales, against 200,000 last year. To-day's market is very firm, and prices are advancing. The Manchester market is much less excited, and very slowly follows the lead of Liverpool. The demand for cotton manufactures is not brisk, and the famine in India will doubtless check trade with one of our chief customers.

The Corn Markets in the beginning of the week were lifeless, and operations were very much restricted to the supply of immediate wants. Yesterday, however, there was decidedly more doing in both Liverpool and London in Wheat and Flour. Indian corn was also in demand, and in Liverpool an advance of 6d was established.

There has been more activity in the various Stock Markets. The funds have been well supported, and railway stocks are rather better, now that the worst is known as to the London, Chatham, and Dover. American 5 20 bonds have been in request, and show an advance of nearly 1½ per cent.

October 13, 1866.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

EVIDENCES are not wanting to show that there will be a large increase in the trade between Canada and the Maritime Provinces this season. Previous to last year, our commercial intercourse was limited, and although more activity was then manifested, still the returns were not very large. According to statistics of 1864, our exports to Nova Scotia were to the value of \$403,956, and our imports \$339,587; from New Brunswick we bought articles valued at \$6,944, and sold them \$245,029 worth, and we exported to Newfoundland to the extent of \$298,849, and took in return articles valued at \$58,713. Compared with the business which the Maritime Provinces have heretofore carried on with the neighbouring Republic, our trade with them has been a mere drop in the bucket. It is gratifying to know, however, that the state of affairs is about to undergo a change. Scarcely a week passes now, but we are visited in Canada by some of the more enterprising of our Eastern friends, whilst many Canadians have visited them, either on errands of business or of pleasure. In all cases which have come to our knowledge, the visitors from either section of our proposed Confederacy have been received with the greatest kindness and hospitality. No cordial, indeed, has been the manner in which such travellers have been welcomed, that next year we expect to see a constant stream of visitors going and coming. This is an auspicious opening of intercourse between Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Canadians, and surrounds the future with hope. Not a few business undertakings have sprung out of these visits. Some valuable orders have been given to Canadians by business men from the East, and already several cargoes of flour, grain, &c., have been sent to the Maritime Provinces with satisfactory results. We understand that a considerable expansion of our trade with the Provinces is now going on. There is certainly abundant room for it. Not to go further than a few leading articles, the volume of our commerce might easily be increased to millions. Of flour, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone imported fully 600,000 barrels annually, worth \$3,000,000; there is plenty of room for increase of our trade in this important article. Of butter, they require to buy \$90,000 lbs. per annum, worth \$140,000; we could easily supply the whole of this quantity, our annual export of butter being fully 6,600,000 lbs. Of boots and shoes they want \$350,000 worth, and of ales and porter, about \$90,000; all of these articles Canada could supply. Beef, pork and hams, they annually import to the value of \$370,236; here, again, is abundance of room for further transactions. And so with many other articles. Shut out from free intercourse with the people of the United States, it has become alike the interest of Canada and the Eastern Provinces to cultivate and increase the trade between them, and it is gratifying to know that the efforts which have been put forth by the respective Governments, and so warmly seconded by the commercial men of both sections, have not been in vain. Our commerce has received a great impetus from the narrow and illiberal policy of the Americans, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the returns for the current year do not show an increase in our business transactions as rapid as the most sanguine could reasonably expect. There are doubtless some draw-backs yet in the way. Mr. Brydges has done much to perfect our means of communication, but without disparagement to that gentleman we may safely say that better and cheaper transportation will ultimately be obtained. The tariffs of the different Provinces, although reduced, are yet restrictive to our commercial intercourse. Under Confederation, these and other obstacles will vanish, after which we may confidently look forward to an expansion of our trade little anticipated by many at the present time. In the meantime matters are progressing favourably. We are becoming better acquainted with each other, and with the wants of our fellow-citizens, and much enterprise is being manifested to supply their wants. This fact, of itself, affords much ground for thankfulness, and bids us look forward to our commercial future with no misgivings.

Barley.

The British Trade Journal says:—"The quantity of new brought to market is very small for the time of year, and the opinion is general that one of the finest barley years ever known is spoiled by the constant wet weather, and that we shall have to rely upon foreigners for finest qualities. Prices are firm, and, should wet weather continue, higher rates will undoubtedly be demanded."

MAKING PROGRESS.

WHILST the United States are in a whirl of political excitement, and threats of revolution are being uttered on both sides, it would seem that the secretary of the Treasury is steadily working to reduce the nation's indebtedness, and that the work is progressing favourably. The energy and determination which are being displayed by Mr. McCulloch present a marked contrast to the conduct of many other departmental chiefs, who seem to be far more engrossed in the triumph of the political faction to which they belong than in the peace and prosperity of the country. The American debt reached its largest dimensions about fourteen months ago—August, 1865. It was then nearly \$2,300,000,000. Since Congress enacted such heavy taxation, there has been a slow but steady decrease in the volume of indebtedness. Almost every monthly statement published, has shown some progress made, the total amount of reduction up to the 1st of October being no less than \$183,916,334, reducing the total debt to \$2,573,334,942. The following figures show the state of the debt on the 1st of August and the 1st October last.—

Table with 4 columns: Category, August 1, October 1, and Grand total. Rows include Coin interest, Interest currency, Interest ceased, No interest, Grand total, Less cash in Treasury, and Net indebtedness.

From these returns it will be observed that during the two months—August and September—the Treasury Department paid off \$59,762,730. This must be considered very satisfactory progress. During the past four months the rate of reduction has been much more rapid than for the previous ten or eleven months. During the latter period the average monthly decrease was about \$12,500,000; but for several months past it has doubled, and at least \$25,000,000 per month have been either paid or are lying in the Treasury vaults available for that purpose. The increased amount at the disposal of Mr. Secretary McCulloch arises from the increased production taking place throughout the Union, and the retrenchment being continually made in the federal expenditure. Through course of time, if the present taxation is kept on, there will be still larger sums available to decrease the volume of indebtedness—but we can hardly expect that the people will long submit to the enormous taxes which they have now to pay. The demand for lower taxes must soon become overwhelming, after which the Secretary will do well if he pays up as fast as he is doing at the present time.

Judged by the light of European experience, the debt of the United States would take centuries to pay off. In fact, the indebtedness of the States of Europe generally, appears always to be augmenting—never declining. Great Britain is about the only power which has lowered her national debt at all, and the reduction made by her is very limited. All the principal powers owe pretty round sums. By a recent return given by the Bullionist, an English authority, the United Kingdom owed in 1855, £88,280,338; France, £30,088,985; Russia, £23,669,614; Austria £247,004,414; Italy, £176,225,030; Spain, £163,927,471; and Turkey £49,000,000. These States—all probably but England—now owe rather more than the sums given above, and the tendency of their debts is almost invariably upwards. With the United States, however, the case is different. Although their debt is larger than any of those mentioned above but that of Great Britain, the rapid progress in wealth and population the Republic makes, enables its Finance Minister to carry on the process of reduction with energy and success. Those who have not given the subject consideration, will be surprised to learn that if the United States continue to pay as much on its debt as it has done during the past four months, it will not owe one dollar at the end of ten years! We do not expect this result will be achieved, for we do not think, as we have already said, that the people will long submit to the oppressive taxation at present imposed. But that this result is possible, if the present taxes are continued, will be readily seen by a simple calculation. On June 1st last, their debt was \$2,670,288,367, and on the 1st of October it was \$2,573,334,942; this shows a reduction of \$96,951,425 in four months. For purposes of calculation, we will consider this to be \$25,000,000 per month, which would amount to \$300,000,000 at the close of twelve months. Multiply this sum by ten

years, and we have \$3,000,000,000, which would sweep off the entire indebtedness of our neighbours, and leave nearly \$500,000,000 in the Treasury as a nest egg. Nothing could more clearly evidence the vast resources of the United States than the fact that the payment of such an immense amount is possible in ten years; but if they square it off even in half a century, they will do very well.

The greatest danger Mr. McCulloch has to fear in his laudable efforts to reduce the financial pressure bearing on his country, is the incurring of further heavy expenditures. This contingency is not improbable. The attitude of the Federal Government towards foreign powers is by no means conciliatory, and, not unfrequently, is positively insolent. This spirit may some day provoke difficulty with some foreign power, one result of which would certainly be an increase of indebtedness. Signs are not wanting, too, that their own national troubles are yet unsettled, and that the political demagogues who sway the mob—their passions inflamed against each other—may again light the torch of civil war in their base struggle for office and spoils. Such a contingency as either of these might indefinitely postpone the settlement of the American debt—might, in fact, render repudiation as popular as it is now the opposite, for the opinions of the voting classes are very changeable. But if peace prevails, and the energies of the Government continue to be bent towards liquidating the public debt, the whole vast amount may be paid off with a rapidity which will astonish the world.

Both for the sake of the Republic and the entire American Continent, it is to be hoped that wise Statesmen may be raised up to guide our neighbours' destinies. We regret to have it to say, that few evidences of wise counsels are manifest throughout the Union at present; but we hope the elections taking place this fall, will increase the number of wise and good men in Congress. Were more of such men as the late President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. McCulloch, placed in office, there would be room to indulge better hopes for the future peace and prosperity of the whole Continent.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS. For the month ended 30th September, 1866.

Table with 7 columns: NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS, Passengers, Mails and sundries, Freight, Total 1866, Total 1865, and Total. Rows list various railway lines like Great Western Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, etc.

*No returns. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

VERDI \$ 2,000.

A VERDICT for the sum of \$2,000 was given in a case recently tried at Whitty, C. W., which is of interest to the commercial public. The plaintiffs were the Messrs. Gibbs, of Osbawa, and the defendant C. D. Gildersleeve, Esq., of Kingston. From the report of the case, it would appear that the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to convey 2,500 barrels of flour to Rochester, before the Reciprocity Treaty expired. Like all produce dealers at that time, the Messrs. Gibbs were anxious to get their flour into the United States markets before the present scale of duties was imposed and this condition was of the essence of their bargain with Mr. Gildersleeve. The latter failed to convey their flour to Rochester as stipulated, and, in fact, does not seem to have made the attempt at all, giving, as a reason, the unfavourable state of the weather. His vessel, the "Corinthian," took a cargo from Port Hope, however, and might have made, at least, one trip with the plaintiffs' flour. The plaintiffs went into Court asking damages to the amount of the duties which had to be paid in consequence of the non-arrival of the flour at its destination before the treaty expired. After a trial ably conducted on both sides, the jury gave the plaintiffs a verdict for \$2,000. This case is one of interest to shippers and others, and conveys the lesson that persons should be very careful about making agreements which they may find themselves unable or unwilling to fulfill.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 13th Oct. :-

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Notes. Rows include Lead, Tin, Copper, Iron, Steel, and various oils and flours.

EXCHASOR.—London 60 days 10 1/2 to 20 per cent prem Paris " 6 1/2 to 7 per cent prem New York " 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent dis Payable in gold 8 to 8 1/2 per cent prem " 3 to 5 days. " 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 p. c. prem

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO. OF CANADA.

1. The receipts on capital account during the half-year amounted to £12,950 8s 3d., and the total receipts to 31st July, to £5 168,681 8s 6d.

The aggregate expenditure to same date amounted to £5,207,583 6s 9d., leaving a balance to the debit of capital account of £38,887 17s 4d.

2. The outlay on capital account for the half-year was £5,575 19s 3d. This embraced new sidings laid down at Hamilton, new sidings to accommodate the increased oil business at Bothwell, proportion of expenditure chargeable to capital on re-building in stone and iron the bridge over the Twenty Mile Creek at Jordan, and completion of the abutments of the Ninth bridge—six new fifteen ton cranes to accommodate the heavy machinery business going to the oil districts; new station at Paris, leased to the Grand Trunk Company, and extensions at various platforms to accommodate increased local business; iron tanks at Hamilton for storage of oil; cost of completion of Yonge Street Station, Toronto; difference in cost of 75lb. rails and on the Copetown incline a place of the old 60lb. rails taken up; cost of fish-jointing 10 miles of main line track, &c., &c.; or the laying of new car ferry boat and slip dock for same at Windsor, together with the expenditure on new third rail account.

3. The receipt and expenditure on revenue account were as follows:—

Gross receipts	£343,162 7 6
Working expenses, including maintenance of way, taxes, insurance, and rent of Suspension Bridge	159,406 2 8
	£183,756 4 9
From which there has to be deducted	
Interest on Government loan	£17,498 5 0
Interest on bonds, &c.	31,582 0 0
Loss on Conversion of American money	£9,896 7 6
Renewal of rails, sleepers, bridges, &c., and plant of rolling mill	25,310 10 6
Amount paid for losses by the fire at Detroit Station	910 19 0
	£115,148 2 9
Profit on half-year's operations	77,608 2 0
Add surplus from last half-year	11,006 0 0
Amounting to	£88,614 2 0

From this amount the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of income tax, which will absorb £5,959 16s., leaving a sum of £82,655 12s. to be carried to the credit of the current half year.

4. The loss on the conversion of American funds for the half year was £9,896 7s 6d., as against a sum of £5,457 6s 7d. for the corresponding half year of 1865. The minimum price of gold during the half year was 12½, and the maximum was 16½, and the average cost at which purchases have been made 13½.

5. The following is a comparative table of the receipts and expenses during the last five corresponding half years:—

Half-year.	Passengers, Mails and Sundries.	Freight and Live Stock.	Horns.	Total.	Including taxes, Insurance and Suspension Bridge rent.	Per centage of gross Receipts.
July, 1869	£ 4 d	£ 8 d	£ 8 s d	£ 20 s d	£ 20 s d	8 41 53
July, 1868	93,017 11 11	151,606 16 11	9,246,228 17 2	159,061 2 9	159,061 2 9	82 11
July, 1867	111,670 12 9	189,772 0 6	6,624 16 9	298,067 9 9	298,067 9 9	60 50
July, 1866	125,251 12 6	189,091 0 6	7,114,639 19 2	1,401,188 10 3	1,401,188 10 3	41 51
July, 1865	139,820 19 1	144,028 8 7	6,284,665 7 7	1,521,189 12 8	1,521,189 12 8	36 56
July, 1864	172,731 2 11	169,676 16 11	7,338,102 7 6	1,660,047 2 8	1,660,047 2 8	43 53

6. The gross receipts for the half year amount to £343,162 7s 6d., against £234,595 7s 7d., showing an increase of £108,567 19s 10d., while the working expenses exclusive of taxes insurance and Suspension Bridge rent, are 41 47 per cent against 43 98, showing a decrease of 2 51 per cent.

The receipts show an increase in all branches of traffic, but more especially in local passengers and

local freight. The through freight would undoubtedly have been larger, but for the efforts which have been made to secure traffic between the Eastern and Western States by the running of freight cars through without change between Chicago, New York and Boston, via the Lake Shore, New York Central and Pennsylvania routes. The through business, moreover, has been generally light, and this rendered competition more active and produced lower rates than those obtained the previous half year.

Having in view the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty on the 17th March last, and the disturbance to business consequent upon the Fenian raid at the commencement of June, the satisfactory results of the past half year's traffic and the economical manner in which the railway has been managed are especially gratifying.

8. The whole of the rails, fish-plates and fastenings, required for the narrow gauge track, have been shipped to Canada. The iron car ferry boat has been launched.

The completion of the narrow gauge track between Suspension Bridge and Windsor, and of the iron ferry boat for the transport of cars across the Detroit River, will undoubtedly place the Great Western Railway Company in a most advantageous position. It is also obvious that while it will promote the through traffic between the Western and Eastern States of America, it will likewise be the means of affording facilities for trade between the States and Canada and the Lower Provinces.

9. The matters so long in dispute between the Commercial Bank of Canada and this Company, have not yet been finally adjusted, but the main points of the arrangement have been concluded. All litigation has ceased, and this Company's cash account has been reopened at that Bank.

10. The Directors regret to announce that a disastrous fire consumed the Detroit terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, on the night of the 29th of April last, by which buildings, rolling stock, and merchandise, to a considerable amount, were destroyed. The portion to be borne by this Company, after a careful enquiry, is estimated at £19,620 of which £7,200 will be repaid the Great Western Company by the Insurance Companies with whom policies were open, and there has also been applied thereto the sum of about £3,700, which stood at the credit of the Insurance Fund Account. The sum of £240 19s being the amount of claims which have been made and settled during the half year, in addition to the above, appears in the Revenue Accounts, and the balance, when adjusted and paid, will have to be dealt with in a similar manner.

11. The loss to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad from this fire is estimated at £30,000, and to prevent inconvenience from this loss, as well as to provide funds for further outlay on Capital Account for the purposes of the line, a resolution will be proposed to authorise the Detroit and Milwaukee Company to borrow in America, and for a limited period, a sum not exceeding \$350,000 or £70,000 on security, which will take precedence for interest of the Great Western claim on the Detroit and Milwaukee Revenue. It is hoped that the sum thus borrowed will be repaid out of the revenue earnings of that Company at an early date.

12. The traffic receipts of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the half year ending June 30th last, amounted to £150,653, against £147,370 for the corresponding period of 1865, and against £119,567 for 1864.

13. The Directors regret to announce the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. A. Gilmore, whose seat at the Board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Fildes, M.P., a gentleman well known and familiar with railway management.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS DAKIN,
President.
London, Sept. 28, 1866.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Conway, Gibson & Lamb. Davis, Clark & Clayton. Fitzpatrick & Moore. Fountain, Jules. Franch, J. C. & Co. Gibson, Moffatt & Co. Gear, Henry J. Hutchins, B. & Co. Jeffery, Brothers & Co. Kington & Kitchin. Lealand, Thomas & Co. Maitland, E. Tyles & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kinross & Co. Nixon, William, & Co. Noad, James S., & Co.	Chapman H., & Co. Phelan, Joseph. Reuter, Lione & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Roberts & Beattie. Roberts, David. Routh, Haviland & Co. Saunders & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Stclair, Jack & Co. Tiffin, Joe, & Sons. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. Vignart, Alex., & Co. West, Bros. Winn & Holland. Withers, Joe & Co. Winning, Hill & Ware.
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THE trade with the country continues small, and jobbers complain of a very quiet week's business. The trade sales to take place in the beginning of the next month conduce to render business less brisk than it otherwise would be. Prices of sugars and molasses rule low, and the anticipated rise in teas is scarcely realised. In fact, we think the condition of the trade this Fall is hardly as satisfactory to wholesale merchants as they expected it to be. We have to note the following sales, viz. 160 hds sugar, P T, 400 do do, 5½c to 5½c in bond, 150 puns Barbadoes molasses 40c to 42½c 50 do common do 32½c, Several by chest lots Japan tea 5½c to 60c, 300 pkgs Arracan rice \$3.65 to \$3 65, 6000 gals seal oil 80c to 82½, 38 bbls cod oil 80 to 82½c.

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is still a good demand for money, and a sufficiency of negotiable paper to absorb all that the banks have to spare. Sterling Exchange is higher, but without much activity. In New York the rate has been as high as 109, but declined, closing yesterday at 169, weak for Banker's bills. Here, Bank Drafts on London, 60 days sight, closed at 108½ to 109. Gold drafts on New York are without demand at par to one-eighth per cent. discount.

GOLD.—The average price of gold in New York during the past week has been lower than during the previous week. The lowest point touched was 145, and the highest 148½. The closing quotation yesterday afternoon was 148½.

SILVER—Is less plentiful, and though the demand has not much increased, the discount is a fraction less. Buying, 3½, and selling 4 per cent. discount.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs,
Dougall J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson,
Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

THE market during the past week has exhibited no particular change, and the business done has been to a fair extent for this season of the year. Desirable stock is not abundant, and highest quotations have been obtained for it without difficulty.

SPANISH SOLE.—Has been more active, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of small lots of prime have been made up to 2½c., but this figure could scarcely be obtained for large parcels.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Is without much demand, but prices are firm, receipts being only moderate.

HARNESS.—The market is more largely supplied, but arrivals have been principally of ordinary stock, which is difficult of sale.

WAXED UPPER.—Is in moderate demand, and, though receipts are larger, there is as yet no overstock. Sale of a lot of several hundred sides of heavy is reported at 42½c. Prices are hardly so firm as previously.

GRAINED UPPER.—The demand is about over, and quotations are nominal.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Continue in good request, and sales of desirable stock are effected without difficulty.

PATENT AND ENAMELED.—Have little enquiry, and, while there is no large stock, there is less difficulty in filling orders.

CALFSKINS.—Are inactive, with very little enquiry, and prices are weak.

SPLITS.—Are in good demand, especially for fine light and medium. Heavy have arrived more freely, but have been readily disposed of.

HIDES.—The demand continues much in excess of receipts, in which there appears to be no present prospect of improvement.

WOOL.—Clothing Fleeces is scarce, with little or none offering. Pulled is in better supply, and large lots could probably be obtained a trifle below quotations.

Infringement of the Leather Inspection Act.—J. Trambly, of Laprairie, in the Recorder's Court, on the 24th inst., pleaded guilty of selling uninspected hides. The prosecutor begged His Honor to make the fine a merely nominal one, as the defendant appeared to be ignorant of the law. The fault rested entirely with Mr. Valois, the purchaser, who knew the law well, but he unfortunately could not be reached under the law as it now stands. His Honor agreed with the prosecutor that the buyer ought to be punished as well as the seller, and said that in consideration of the request of the Leather Inspector he would not impose the full penalty of \$80, but would discharge the defendant on payment of all costs; but in future he would have to be more severe.

More Gold.

We have been shown by Mr. Lyman Moon some of the broken rock or black sand in which the gold recently discovered in this Township—and to which we alluded six weeks ago—is found. He took this specimen out of the ground himself; and we should judge from its appearance, that it is decidedly rich in the precious metal. The gold is scattered amongst the dirt chiefly in small flakes, and in more minute specks, but visible to the naked eye; and from a single spoonful, Mr. Moon has picked out six grains' weight of gold; one little "nugget" weighs a grain and a half. Mr. G. D. Ravo washed some of the dirt, and from about an ounce and a half, after being thus treated, he obtained nearly a pennyweight of gold. These he subjected, in our presence to the action of the blow-pipe, and as far as could be judged by sight, the result was a small quantity of gold of fine quality. Whether a sufficient quantity of gold will be found to pay for prospecting these new diggings, is a question that remains to be solved.—*Madoc Mercury.*

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.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 20th Oct., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:-

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase 1866, Decrease.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc., and their prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.-MONTREAL, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

Main table of weekly prices for various goods including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Drugs, etc.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George. Buchanan, L., & Co. Charbono, A., & Co. Crathern & Caverhill. Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Evans, J. H. Evans & Evans. Fryer, F. Gilbert E. E.

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

WE have to report business in this line as having been fair, without any particular activity. Houses have been chiefly occupied in supplying their country customers to a moderate extent, and there has been no speculative demand whatever, and no large transactions in anything. Stocks are somewhat improved, several large vessels now in port having heavy cargoes for this market.

PIG IRON—Of Gatscherrie there is none offering, and there is little doing in other brands. Sales chiefly of No. 1 Summerlee in lots of ten tons at \$30. For large lots, sellers would probably have to submit to some concession from this price.

BAR IRON—Scotch is still held firmly at quotations, but stocks are now being well assorted, and will probably be sufficient for the wants of the trade. Transactions have been of small extent, and orders come in but slowly from the country.

CANADA PLATES—Are without change, and firm at quotations.

TIN PLATES—The demand continues good, and prices are well maintained.

The London Metal Markets, for the week ending October 13, were quoted as very dull for all descriptions. Copper continued very difficult of sale, except at considerable reduction upon previous prices, but very little doing at any price. Tin drooping: Straits, £73 10s; Spelter quiet, though firm. Tin-plates continued in good demand. Scotch pig last sold at 54s 6d per ton, cash.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co. Bankhage, Beak & Co. Benjamine, Wm., & Co. Black, Lewis S. & Co. Clarkson, T. James, & Co. Douglass, John, & Co. Foulds & Hodgson. Gaik, Bros & Co. Gilmore, J. Y., & Co. Greenhields, S., Son & Co. Hingston, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co. McIntyre, Denoon & Co. Meyer, J., & Co. Moss, S. H., & J. Muir, W., & R. Munderloh & Steencken. Ogilvy & Co. Prevost, Amable, & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Stephen, William, & Co. Sterling, McCall & Co. Winks, George & Co. Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

WE have to report a little more activity in this line of business during the past week. A greater number of buyers have been in the city, and more purchases have been made. Orders from the country continue to come in very slowly, checked by the causes referred to in our last report, and also on account of the unusually warm and fine weather—almost July in its character,—which has led to the postponement of purchases of winter goods. Woollen fabrics are consequently neglected, and will probably be an overstock. Grey cottons and low-priced prints are scarce, but other cotton goods are in good supply, and the prospects are that an amount will have to be held over considerably in excess of last year, at the same time much less than in the year previous.

Latest advices from Manchester report cotton goods higher and firm, though with no particular activity in the market. More had been done in yarns than in cloth, and the purchases had been chiefly for the home and continental markets. Woollen goods were unchanged, and the consumption of the raw material was quite equal to the supply. The flannel trade was quiet, but manufacturers were steadily employed, and prices were firm.

Cotton in Liverpool has fluctuated somewhat, the latest telegraphic advices quoting middling New Orleans 15d. The stock of all kinds on the 11th was 692,720 bales.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER for a First-Class RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE, Established Fifteen Years. To a party with a good knowledge of the business, steady, energetic, and moderate capital, there is a good opening. None but those possessing the above qualities need make application. Address,—A. T., Box 245, Quebec. Oct. 19, 1866.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Cameron & Ross. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Crawford, James. Donnell, John, & Co. Fuller, Thos., & Co. Holwell, Thomas, & Co. Jardine & Ferguson

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co. Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. Laing, M. Leeming, Thomas & Co. Mitchell, Robt. Morrice, D., & Co. Raphael, Thomas W. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Stewart, W. W.

LOUR.—Receipts, though fair, have been small for the season, and have latterly been declining on account of a considerable proportion of what is being moved from the West going Stateswise, attracted by the relatively high rates ruling in the leading Eastern markets. Prices during the week, though somewhat wavering, have undergone little actual change, but rates have been rather higher than at date of our last. Extras and Fancies, though coming in but sparingly, have been so little needed, that to effect sales, comparatively low rates must be submitted to. Superfine has engaged chief attention, and a considerable amount of business may be noted, the market closing firm and buoyant. We give as closing rates for strong Canada Flour \$7.10 to \$7.25, and for City and Welland Canal brands \$7.15 to \$7.25; and even more is now demanded. No. 2 finds prompt sale, together with the better descriptions of fine, but reground and common are slow and irregular. Bag-Flour—Has been difficult to move, and for the little changing hands, comparatively low rates have ruled. We give as closing rates \$3.70 to \$3.80 for ordinary, and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for choice—most of the sales effected being in the vicinity of \$3.80. Holders now decline submitting to the low rates demanded by buyers, and propose holding in anticipation of securing some advance.

OATMEAL.—The supply is small, and prompt sale is secured for what offers at from \$4.90 to \$5.10, according to quality.

WHEAT—Arrivals are within the milling capacity, and all offered is freely taken at gradually advancing rates. Latest transactions in U. C. Spring have been at about \$1.47½ ex car, and choice dry samples would now command \$1.50.

PEASE—Continue in short supply, and find prompt sale at full rates, good samples readily commanding 92½c. per 66 lbs., and 90c. has been secured for inferior from store and afloat.

BARLEY—Engages attention for export, and malting samples find prompt sale at full prices.

OATS—Good samples find buyers, but little of what offers is suitable for export, and meet a dragging and precarious sale.

PORK—With the near approach of the packing season, there is no advance to note—present rates are maintained by scarcity. Sales are mostly by retail and only for the filling of immediate orders, the feeling being universal that when the new hog crop begins to come forward, prices must decline.

HAMS—At an auction sale lately went very low, the season being over.

LARD—A few retail sales at exceptional rates are all that can be noted.

BUTTER.—Fine and choice qualities alone command attention. Any quantity of such would readily find a market at prices remunerative to all concerned; but, as usual, the large proportion of the stock is below medium, and for such the demand becomes less and less as the season advances. Advices of sales from Britain of the shipments already made continue very unsatisfactory, few parcels doing more than clearing cost, and many shewing considerable loss. There is still a large amount of butter in the hands of the farmers, which they are holding for higher prices. As the shipping season is now drawing to a close, when the bulk of British and Lower Port orders are wound up, it is to be feared that when this quantity is pressed on the market a serious decline will result. Nothing but a very low range of prices, or absolute scarcity, ever can force into consumption a great deal of the low qualities made; and this year, when there is an unusually large make, the former alternative will, of necessity, take place.

ASHES.—Pot Ash, which was for some days very active, has now declined in price, closing quite unsaleable. The high price checks consumption, and a fall is imminent. Pearls are in moderate demand at quotations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table with columns for Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways, Return of Traffic, Week ending Oct. 20th, 1866: Passengers, Express Freight, Mails and Sundries, Freight and Live Stock, Total, Corresponding Week, 1865, Increase.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table with columns for Traffic for the week ending 19th Oct., 1866: Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries, Corresponding Week of last year, Decrease.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for Closing prices, Last Week's Prices: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque Jacques Cartier, Marchants Bank, Union Bank, Gore Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Mechanics Bank, Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Richelieu Navigation Co., City Passenger R. Co., Government Debentures, 5 p. c., Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., Montreal Corporation Bonds.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with columns for For the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866, From the 1st January to Oct. 24, 1866, To corresponding period 1865: Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn Meal, Ashes, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Tallow, High Wine & Whiskey.

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR, 1866.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:—

Table with columns for No. 1 Usual Assortment, No. 2. Assorted, Good Fall and Summer, Prices: \$8.50, 6 50, 5.50

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

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

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

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

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

1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER,

COMMISSION FLOUR DEALERS,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCES:—The Bank of New Brunswick, St. John; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Bankers, New York. St. John, Sept., 1866. Sm-37

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

BENNER & BOOKER,
 BEG leave to advertise that they have entered into a special arrangement for the purpose of holding PERIODICAL AUCTION SALES, in the city of Hamilton, at MERCHANTIZE to the TRADE on alternate THURSDAYS, commencing on THURSDAY, 18th instant.
 Consignments solicited. Prompt returns.
 N. B.—This arrangement is not intended to affect the businesses now and heretofore carried on by them individually.
 RICHARD BENNER. ALFRED BOOKER, Auctioneer.
 Sale Rooms, Royal Hotel Buildings, James Street, Hamilton, October 1, 1886. 39-8

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.
 A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.
 CHAS. D. PROCTOR.
 Montreal, Sept., 1886. 34-1y

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

A. McK. COCHRANE,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent for Woollen Manufacturers, 493, 496 and 498 St. Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-1y

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 23, 1886. 32-1y

JARDINE & FERGUSON,
 385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
 PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.
 Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and carefully attended to. 33-1y

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1886. 33-3m

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 478 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners streets. 45-1y

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
 (Corner of Notre Dame and Place D'Armes.)
 This well-known Educational Institution has acquired a reputation amongst business men which gives it a standing for thoroughness and efficiency superior to any of the kind in this country, and being connected with the great chain of Business Colleges now located in forty-eight cities in the Canadas and United States, secures to its Students advantages not to be had elsewhere. Scholarships of this College entitle Students to instruction in any of the Colleges of the chain without additional cost, for an unlimited time.
 Send or call for College Paper containing full information respecting terms, course of study, &c.
 31-3m BRYANT, STRATTON & TASKER.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 27th instant.
 JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 27th Oct. 17-6m

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
 GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 635 & 637 St Paul Street. 27-1y

JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Munn & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
 420 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 40-3m

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos. 15 & 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. 32-1y

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
 Wm. Bowman,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway, London;
 A. W. GUNN,
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port Stanley;
 H. W. IRELAND,
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Montreal. 12-4 mes.

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

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal, Aug., 1886. 6-1y

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

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

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

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

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
IMPORTER OF IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
 No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal
 1-1y

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

REMOVAL.
ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE CLOTHIER and IMPORTER, has Removed to No. 10 St. Joseph Street, four doors from McGill Street. 31-1y

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
 F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring Truss Maker Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 26 Victoria Square, Montreal. 31-6m

HENRY WOODHOUSE & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
 WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BLANKETS,
 49 St. Paul Street. 31-3m

C. H. BALDWIN & COALERS
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE IN LIQUORS,
 WINES, GROCERIES, &c.,
 18 Lemoine Street. 31-1y

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL. 7-1y

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
 Office 32 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 5-1y

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 329 and 331 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR REFINERS, Montreal.
 29th March, 1865. 10-1y.

W. & R. HUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 166 McGill street.
 Montreal. 8-1y

A. MES, MILLARD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted
stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give
satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866 29-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,

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

FRANCIS FRASER,

HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
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

CUVILLIER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No 13 St. Sacrament street,
5-ly MONTREAL.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-ly

LEWIS & 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,
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.
2-ly

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
50-ly No. 13, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound, Erasive, White
and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.

CANDLES—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
mantine.

OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY

description of goods exported to the Colony on
the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also
prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-
duce consigned to them for sale, through their friends
and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
of Montreal.

The shipment and insurance of goods has long had
their best attention. 49-ly.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B. Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
32-ly

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

References:

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,

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

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

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

QUEBEC.**HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

R. S. HOWELL,

Correspondent, General Commission Merchant, and
Sole Importing Agent,
WALTON STREET, MONTREAL, C.W. 3-4

JOHN ROUND & SON,

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELL Hardware
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson Shef-
field, Cutlery to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Coruzes. 32-3mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. McK. COCHRANE,

1-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal

FREER, BOYD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour,
Ashes etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATTEND personally and promptly to

the proper disposition of all Consignments of
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
returns made at the earliest moment.

It 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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
tical Accountants.

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
have opened a Branch of their College in the City of
Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
to 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
and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
Telegraphing, 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-
mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
sably necessary to a successful business career.

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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT

At Toronto or Hamilton.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA
BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

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

REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.

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The Trade Review, printed and published for the
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Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street Mon-
real.