

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

No. 47.

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

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

MUNDELOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 230 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.

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE,
SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
52-ly 21 & 26 St. John Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Moyle's and Ashter'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
521, 523 & 525 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. 134 and 136 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. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of
449 hds }
110 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }

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

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
ampnest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORE, 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.,
10-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 18
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

OPPER & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoyne 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 price, 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 Plates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terno 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, Brassefounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

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

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.
5-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 MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION 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.
 July 20. 25-3m

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GROCERIES, 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 17, 1895. 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."
 RICE - Prime African

AND TO ARRIVE
 Brls Prime Canso Herring of the celebrated
 H.F. Bril's McUtcheon brand.
 Qtls Codfish, Ac., Ac., Ac.
 Oct. 18, 1895.

HENRY J. GEAR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
 Havana and German Cigars Agent for Dunville's
 Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 18 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
 (Late with W. & R. Muir.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
 Opposite Messrs. Win. 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. 33-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. 6m-23

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

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 a cabinet, and free from dampness.

Our *Bar-bar 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 by the tools of the most ingenious
 burglars, and was 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, SKINS, &c.

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.
 The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock
 this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
 NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
 among which will be found a large variety of Men's
 and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORT 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.
Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-ly

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

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

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

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

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

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 22-ly 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

ATNA 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. 25-ly

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

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for—
 FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
 D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
 FELT.
 THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
 AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly
ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 255 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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 Solo and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
HUA & RICHARDSON,
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS 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 consig-
 nments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and General Agents,
 49 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.
105 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

MONTREAL.

EXCHANGE BROKERS.

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

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 311 Notre Dame Street

ADVOCATES.

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

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROUIDOUA,
32 Little St. James Street

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHAS. LEUGE & CO.,
48 Great St. James Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets

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

ENGRAVER.

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

FURS—WHOLESALE.

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

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

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
682 Craig Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

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

CITIZENS,
G. B. MUIR,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
12 Place d'Armes

LEATHER, ETC.

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

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
152 St. Paul Street.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTIE & BELLIS,
516 Craig Street.

WHRISTIE,
16 St. Constant Street.

BREWER.

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

Ogilvy & Co.,

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

E. C. JAMESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,
50-ly No. 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
Cuvillier's Building, St. Sacrament St.,
Montreal. 50-ly

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

ROBERT SEATH.

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

SINCE their removal into their new and much more
extensive and commodious premises, have been
enabled to make great additions to their printing ma-
chinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides
other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike
off a very large number of impressions with the
greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be
promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or ex-
press.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills
and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and **ASSESSMENT FORMS,**

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the
COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the
sideslips being numbered to correspond with
the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE
and

PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered
letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
Printing House,
67, Great St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

QUEBEC.

HENRY B. GETTINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 34

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 20 Cornhill, London, England.
Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$20,000,000

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminence advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—30 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Office, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—**H. MUNRO, Montreal.**
Inspector of Agencies—**F. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.**
6-ly

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.
NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES GLAXTON & CO.,

HAVE just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from Mr. Low-dale, contents of which are in part as follows.—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Wines; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Belts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.
All orders will have careful and prompt attention.
1-ly 69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario B.S.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario B.S.)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytle, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$72,500,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$16,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,500,000; Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,700,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
Head office, Canada Branch, Company's building, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCO,

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 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Manager for Canada.

1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 20th April, 1866.

1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5-3 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 this or British Markets.

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

FRED ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

THE TRADE REVIEW AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE proprietors of the *Trade Review* having purchased the *Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* from the assignees of the insolvent estate of W. B. COOPER & Co., have resolved to amalgamate it with the *Trade Review*, which will, hereafter, be called *The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce*, and enlarged. The best features of both papers will be united in one, to the manifest advantage of the public who read.

The *Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* has for contributors the very ablest writers, whose services can be obtained in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, (with occasional correspondents from the West Indies and other Colonies,) England, and the United States, who write on special subjects, and thus afford a much greater combination of talent than can be supplied by any one man. No expense will be spared in the future to secure the very best productions from contributors.

Every quotation of market prices will be tested every week, by the best authorities, before publication.

Telegraphic quotations of markets in the Maritime Provinces, now becoming important, will be published every week.

TO ADVERTISERS, the *Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* offers great and particular advantages. Besides its circulation through the Mercantile Agency (Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.,) by which it is sent, in turn, to every merchant and trader of good credit in British North America, it has a large list of regular subscribers. There are on our mail books the names of FIFTEEN THOUSAND persons to whom it is sent.

The *Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce* will be sent regularly by mail, for one year, to all subscribers for \$5, in advance, and delivered by carrier, in town, for \$3, in advance, and delivered by Address all letters to the Publishers, M. Longmoore & Co., 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

CANADA AND BRAZIL.

NOTHING has pleased us more for many a day than to notice by Upper Canadian papers, that flour has been shipped from there to Brazil with entire success. The enterprising venture was made by Mr. Sutherland, of Peterboro', who certainly deserves the thanks of the community for the spirit he has evinced. It is not stated what quantity of flour Mr. Sutherland shipped, but the local journals give definite statements as to the cost per barrel, expenses of shipping, insurance, &c., and the amount received in Brazil for it. The statement shows the result of the transaction at a glance, and is as follows:—

Cost per bbl. at Peterboro' \$ 6.50
Freight to Montreal 40
" Rio Janeiro 1.40
Commission, insurances, duty, &c. 1.07

Value at Rio Janeiro \$ 9.37
Profit 12.65

The Brazil market, in this case at least, has allowed a good profit, and a shipment of 400 or 500 barrels at \$2.25 profit, would make quite a handsome little transaction. From the tone of a letter published in Rio Janeiro shortly after the flour arrived—the writer being the gentleman who received the consignment—

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

S A W S,
MOORE'S CELEBRATED AND BEST 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.
Warehouses and Offices, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street, Montreal, June 1, 1866. 1-ly

there seems no reason to doubt that Canada may find in Brazil an extensive market for its flour. He says the flour is quite equal to the best they can import from Philadelphia, and points out with much clearness that now that the United States have become encumbered with debt, which raises the price of everything they produce it has become the interest of such countries as Brazil and Canada to trade with each other directly. Formerly we sold the Americans wheat and flour, which they resold to the Brazilians, making a good profit out of it; then they took from the latter, sugar, coffee, tobacco, opium, rum, drugs, rice, and other tropical productions, which they resold to the people of Canada, making a good profit out of us. This double action system of profits suited Jonathan very well, and would probably have gone on to this day, but for the war taxes, the abolition of Reciprocity, and a few other similar *et ceteras*. This old state of things may now be said to have come to an end. It is clearly to the profit both of Canada and Brazil to open up direct trade. By this means they will get what articles they require cheaper than they could buy them from the United States, whilst they will save the nice little profits which our neighbours formerly made out of both parties. The writer of the letter in question also states that besides flour, we could supply several other articles which they have to import. Among these are codfish, pine lumber, ker-sene oil, butter, cheese, hams, and similar articles. All that is wanted is the beginning of a regular and constant system of communication. We think this a very important and gratifying matter. Brazil possesses a population of 10,000,000 souls. We do not see why a large trade could not be done with them. We have many articles they want—they have many we require—and we can both supply each other cheaper than others can do it; what, then, is there to prevent an extensive and lucrative trade springing up between us?

The success of Mr. Sutherland's shipment should cause our millers to keep an eye on the Brazil markets. A profit of \$2.25 per bbl. on flour is something not to be obtained every day, and should induce further efforts to increase our trade in that direction. We do not speak only of flour, but of other articles also. Butter is very cheap now—would not a shipment to Brazil pay? What about fish and oil, when the season is favourable for shipment? We are convinced that a large trade can be done between Canada and Brazil, and we hope to see our Government assist its development in every way compatible with the public interests.

STATEMENT OF THE Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ended 30th November, 1866:

Revenue: Customs	\$ 461,155 41
Excise	291,531 28
Bill Stamp Duty	7,619 72
Post Office	95,811 41
Crown Lands Department	78,073 75
Miscellaneous	187,862 69
Total	\$ 1,122,153 17

Expenditure \$1,217,153 17

Customs Returns.

The duties collected at this port from January 1st to December 6th, inclusive, were for
1865 \$1,542,191 61
1866 3,238,176 82
Increase \$1,306,018 19

WANTED—A BRITISH AMERICAN MINT.

THE gold production of British North America now reaches considerably over half a million dollars per annum. The amounts returned as the total yield of Nova Scotia have gone up from 7,275 ounces in 1862, to 24,867 ounces in 1865, and Canada is already producing 10,000 ounces per annum. So numerous are the veins and so various the ores, that it is now very desirable that a Government Assay Office should be established, or, at least, that some competent chemist, to be paid by fees, should be authorized to give official assays for the guidance of discoverers and capitalists. And in connection with this, we would suggest that it is now time to think of establishing a mint for British North America.

From the *Year Book and Almanac of British North America*, we find that the Colonies have already imported minted money to a considerable extent, as under:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Newfoundland—			
20 cent pieces.....	\$20,000		
10 cent pieces.....	\$32,000		
Cents.....			\$ 2,400
Nova Scotia—			
Cents.....			15,903
Half Cents.....			2,000
New Brunswick—			
20 cent pieces.....		55,002	
10 cent pieces.....		81,000	
5 cent pieces.....		10,000	
Cents.....			12,930
Canada—			
20 cent pieces.....	146,079		
10 cent pieces.....	121,640		
5 cent pieces.....	96,904		
Cents.....			73,020
Shewing a total of.....	\$20,000	\$480,721	\$117,207

Thus, besides British, American, French, Mexican and other moneys, there are *thirteen* different Provincial coins in circulation. The coins of one Colony are hardly current, and certainly not legal at their face value in any other; a state of things which cannot possibly be allowed to last, for with or without Confederation, these Colonies ought to have but one money, weight or measure.

Of course, it would be possible so to arrange matters as to have the new coin struck at the Royal Mint, in London, as the present ones have been, but we should much prefer to have it done in British North America. Probably it would be best to have the mint in Montreal, with a branch at Halifax. Philadelphia retained the United States mint when the head of Government was established at Washington. Montreal, which is to be the seat neither of local nor general Government under the Confederation of British America, may, perhaps, in like manner claim the mint, to which its proximity to the Canadian gold fields gives it the added claim of convenience.

The new coinage for British America would probably reach a million of dollars, within the first year, and on the ground of expense, it would be better to have it struck here, avoiding insurance, freight, &c., in its transportation from Europe. Besides—in connection with the Assay Office—it would establish a market at our own doors for the gold we raise, and so relieve our miners from the loss they must now often suffer from dealing with middle-men, too often foreigners.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

THE declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum by the Bank of Montreal, has given rise to an amount of talk and discussion, which seems out of all proportion to the difference between this and the rate customary of late years. It does, indeed, argue either that Canada has been a very poor field for banking enterprise, or that her banks have been poorly managed, when we find that the oldest and most prosperous institution amongst them, which has had for more than a generation the choicest business that the country could afford, has not accumulated a revenue to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of its capital, and that the fact of increasing its dividend from eight per cent. to ten is looked upon as something extraordinary. That very little fault can be found with the management is a fact known to all men of business; for the banks of Canada, generally, have been distinguished, with but one exception, for the cautious style in which their affairs have been carried on, and the Bank of Montreal has always had the best banking talent of the country in its service.

Something may be attributed, beyond doubt, to the poverty of the field of operations, as evinced by the small amount of deposits held in proportion to capital, and not a little to the wretched state of prostration in

which Canada West was left after the revulsion of 1857, a prostration from which it is only now emerging. Against these, however, should be set the fact that the banks have it in their power to make considerably higher profits during years of scarcity and depression on the same amount of business, than they do when money becomes plentiful.

There is one feature in the operations of a bank which scarcely comes under the head of management, (that is, so far as its ordinary working is concerned,) but which has a vital influence on prosperity, especially in future years. We refer to the important subject of the accumulation of a reserve fund.

We have before us a tabular statement of dividends and bonuses paid by the Bank of Montreal from the commencement of its business in 1817 to the year 1858, as given in answer to a Parliamentary Committee, and published in a Blue Book.

From this return, it appears that in the second year of the bank's existence a dividend was declared of 8 per cent., the Rest amounting to only £1,042 on a capital of £160,000. For many years afterwards, the bank declared 6 per cent. the Rest growing very slowly meanwhile, when a bad year came and swept it away except £3,000. For three years afterwards the dividend was little or nothing, the Rest now accumulating to a respectable sum, but scarcely had a fair amount been obtained than a higher rate of dividend was declared—all, apparently, taken out of the Rest. The five years succeeding 1831 are distinguished by the fact that in every one of them a bonus of from four to six per cent. was declared, in addition to a dividend of seven or eight per cent., small additions meanwhile being made to the rest, which now amounted to the sum of £27,000 or 11 per cent. on the capital. The next year the rest was increased to £49,000, after which the very grave mistake was made of giving away the larger part of it as a bonus, leaving the bank with the utterly inadequate sum of £11,000, on a capital of nearly £400,000, as a reserve against all the contingencies of its business, then and in the future.

This long continuation of bonuses was nothing less than an illustration of the fable of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, for had the sums then foolishly distributed been allowed to accumulate as a Reserve, the bank could then, and might ever afterwards have had a margin of twenty-five per cent. on its capital to fall back upon in case of unexpected disaster, and have been paying dividends of ten per cent. steadily for many years back. When the disasters and calamities of 1847 swept over Canada, bringing half of Montreal to ruin, the bank had only the sum of £75,000 accumulated to meet such contingencies; an amount, which as every one knows, was utterly inadequate, considering the extensive and widely ramified business of the bank at that time. Now, had the Directors been wise and far-seeing in the years from 1831 to 1838, and retained the sums which were given away over and above eight per cent., the Reserve in 1847 would have amounted to £200,000, and the dividends might not only have been unaffected by the losses of that year, but after the lapse of a few years more, have been increased. It is to be said, to the credit of the Directors in subsequent years, that the mistake of 1837 has not been repeated. No further bonuses were paid from that year up to 1858, the date when the return closes, and to the best of our recollection there has been none from that day to this.

The question is sometimes asked: What is the object of accumulating a Rest, and what is the proper amount at which such accumulation should cease?

But a small acquaintance with the business of banking is needed to enable an answer to be returned to the first question; with regard to the second, experience is the only safe guide.

A bank accumulates a reserved fund in order to preserve, at all times and under all circumstances, its capital from being infringed upon. The contingencies of discounting in Canada are well known to all men of business, and even in ordinary times, and with the most careful management losses must occur. But every now and then in the history of Commerce financial revulsions sweep over the whole field of business, carrying down with them houses of the first reputation. At such times the burden falls most heavily on the banks, and unless an ample margin is held, to cover such contingencies, some portion of the capital, and even the whole of it, may be swept away.

So much for the object of the Rest. As to its amount, that is to be determined by the amount and character of a bank's discounts. It ought to be larger in a country like Canada, than in England, and we think

it would be safe to say that a bank ought not to cease accumulating a Rest until the Reserve amounts to 15 or 20 per cent. of its average line of discount. When that is attained the Directors may safely divide all the profits of the Bank.

We have some further remarks on this subject which must be deferred to another issue.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

NAVIGATION is now closed for the season, mostly all the craft of our lakes and rivers having gone into their winter quarters. The harbour of Montreal is clear of vessels—presenting a marked contrast to its appearance during mid-summer, when all was bustle and activity. The season has been, taking it all in all, a favourable one for our marine. The losses by storms and otherwise have not been so numerous as during some previous years, and there has been a steady and remunerative business carried on. Freights have offered freely, keeping the different steamers and other vessels well employed, although we regret that our marine is not far larger than it is. So far as the American Government could interfere to restrict the traffic of our shipping they have done so—our chief consolation being that their restrictive measures have been quite as injurious to their own subjects as to us. It is to be hoped that more sensible and liberal views will soon obtain among our neighbours, and that with a freer commerce, our lake shipping may greatly increase.

There is no better system of inland water communication in the world than ours, and it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when the sparkling waters of our magnificent lakes and rivers will be studded with sails. According to the trade and navigation returns of the Province, the number and average tonnage of Canadian vessels passing through our canals during the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, were as follows:—

Character.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels.....	724	87,197
Steamers.....	86	11,938
Total.....	810	99,135

These returns will convey to the reader some idea of the extent of our inland shipping, and whilst it is not by any means discredit to our enterprise, we need not point out how desirable a thing an increase should be. During the same period, the American vessels passing through our canals were as follows:—

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels.....	393	83,487
Steamers.....	87	9,681

Neither the shipping of the United States nor of Canada on our inland waters, is as extensive as it should be. It is, in fact, remarkable that it has not swelled to greater proportions before the present time. When we consider that all the cities which cluster around the great lakes have water communication direct to Europe—that the cost of getting freights by such a route ought to be far cheaper than by New York or Boston, with their long rail journey—it does seem strange that our shipping is not far greater, and that our fine water communication is not more largely used. It is as palpable as anything can be, that nearly all the exports and imports of such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Detroit, should pass out and inwards by the St. Lawrence route? Why, then, do they not do so?

There are three reasons which, the writer believes, more or less serve to bring about this result. First and mainly, because our Welland and St. Lawrence Canals are not large enough to admit of ocean vessels of large tonnage passing clean through from Chicago to Liverpool and back; secondly, because at present, ocean freights from Quebec and Montreal are generally so much higher than *viz.* New York and Boston; and lastly, in consequence of prejudice on the part of the Americans against using our route in preference to their own. By obviating the first difficulty—that is, enlarging our canals—both the others would, we think, soon disappear. By this means a great increase would most likely take place in the ocean shipping to Quebec and Montreal, and this would beget competition and lower prices for ocean freights. When it became of great advantage to the people of the West to use our route—when they could make the usual saving which water communication gives over that of land—any prejudice against our Canadian routes would melt away as snow before the sun. The whole difficulty may be said to hinge upon the inadequate depth of our canals for ocean vessels, for it is unreasonable to suppose that the Western imports and exports

would continue to pass overland—at increased cost and trouble—to and from the Atlantic, when they could be almost as easily shipped from Western cities as from those which stud the Eastern coast.

Increasing so rapidly as the Great West is, immense as its trade will ultimately be, the St. Lawrence route must become their chief high-way. We cannot imagine how anybody conversant with their past progress and future prospects, can hold a contrary opinion—unless it be that they hope to discover a cheaper than water communication. In trying to direct Western trade through our waters, we are taking the surest course to build up, to strengthen and to enrich, our own country. If all the traffic—or the greater part of it—of those mighty States stretching to the Pacific coast, could be made to form an outlet by our noble St. Lawrence, in thinking of the future of Canada, we might give reins to our imaginations—not fearing to colour the picture too highly. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton—the towns near the Welland Canal—all would have a great destiny before them.

Under any circumstances, we hope to see our lake shipping make steady progress in the future. We feel convinced that better commercial relations between the United States and Canada must result before long, and it is to be hoped that all restrictions upon the shipping of either country will be taken off. Our friends across the way have always been rather liberal in their shipping laws. Their canals are not open to us as ours are to them. We have allowed the registration of American and all foreign vessels without charge; they have not. For years, our Government tried to induce theirs to have the lakes made free to vessels of both countries for coasting purposes, but all our efforts were in vain. There are signs at present, however, that more sensible views are beginning to take root among them, and if they become strong enough to influence the Executive, it will be a fortunate thing for the people of both countries.

The diversion of our trade from the United States to other and more distant countries—now taking place—is likely to increase our shipping. We cannot trade with the Maritime Provinces, the West Indies, Brazil, and the ports of the Mediterranean, without more vessels. This is likely to give an impetus to our shipbuilding interest—one of the most important we have. It will also give us the profits of a large carrying trade, and otherwise add to the prosperity and importance of the country.

Under Confederation, we are bound to become the third maritime country in the world. We have the workmen and the material to make the ships, and our trade—both on the ocean and lakes—promises to be such as to require them. We rejoice that this is the case, as it will help to make us strong and independent as well as prosperous.

THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

FROM the "Report of the Select Committee on the Copper Mines on the North side of Lake Superior," laid before the House of Assembly, the following testimony to the bungling inefficiency of the Crown Lands Department is taken:

Mr. J. P. Mansfield, a gentleman interested in the Batchewanning Bay mine, says:—

"I was notified by Mr. Wilson of the Sault, that we had no right to cut timber on our location, granted to us by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which I used me a journey from Superior to Quebec. Afterwards, I was notified by the same Wilson that I must pay timber dues on all logs used in the construction of railway loghouses and docks. A Mr. Mastland also stated that he had obtained from Mr. Wilson a timber license, and that, consequently, I must pay him for said license, which I did to the amount of \$200.00. In consequence of the demand made by Mr. Wilson for timber dues, I have had to perform a journey to Ottawa, thus incurring considerable trouble and expense; but on my arrival in Ottawa, I was assured by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the timber dues shall not be collected."

A journey from Superior to Quebec, and another from Superior to Ottawa, in consequence of demands made, which, under the circumstances of the case, had no foundation in justice, must have given Mr. Mansfield proof that our Crown Lands Department have a sagacious mode of encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the country.

Thomas A. Begley, Esq., being asked the comparative merits of the American and Canadian systems of allotting mineral lands, says:—

"The system of Canada will not bear any comparison to the American, or United States, system. There, you pay your money and get a title at once. In Cana-

da you may pay your money and it may be given to a favorite. After paying in the money, expense of exploring, and having been informed, in writing, that I could have the lot, I could not obtain the patent until more than three years after; consequently, the mine is idle during that period. The persons who frame the regulations are generally ignorant of the nature of the country, ignorant of the mode of development, ignorant of mining operations, of the quantity of land required for mining purposes, in fact, ignorant of all they should be acquainted with."

Even Sir William Logan's testimony bears witness to the ineptness of the Department. Here is a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments, possessed of a great amount of practical knowledge, whose ideas can, at any time, be obtained for the purpose of dispelling the crass ignorance of the Crown Lands officials,—and he, it seems can point out a system far better than that pursued. And he is supported in his view of the value of this other system by other witnesses. If Sir William's knowledge of this system has been at the service of the Department, why has he not been consulted? Why is it that the officials of the Department are "ignorant of everything they should be acquainted with," when the means of knowledge are obtainable?

A friend of the writer has an odd theory by which he explains many instances of Governmental stupidity. A staunch loyalist, believing that Canada is possessed of greater resources than the United States, and that our wealth per head is greater, he will have it, that stupid tariffs, blundering financial schemes, and official ignorance, are all the result of satanic machinations to throw this country into the arms of the United States.

In many directions, mining enterprises are being pushed with astonishing celerity. Well aware as we have been for some years past of the great mineral wealth of the country, it has devolved upon foreigners to do for us what we might have done ourselves. Even the regulations of the Crown Lands Department are not proof against American ingenuity. But will we rejoice at any acquisition to our wealth, come from what quarter it may, it is saddening to reflect that it might have been otherwise. How many an honest native enterprise has been prevented from being undertaken by the known difficulty of dealing with the Crown Lands Department. How little encouragement has been offered to native explorers. And it certainly does seem, in view of the self-destructive folly of many regulations of the Department that an effort is being made to place the control of mineral interests in the hands of mere speculators.

Let there be an end to this way of doing business. Let the department adopt the suggestions of Sir William Logan, and "follow the example of the European countries in respect to unopened or unworked mines. In Spain, Norway, and some other parts of Europe, any person may open new mineral ground or enter upon any abandoned or unworked mine, even if it should be upon private property, but this part of the rule it would be inexpedient to follow. He has only to signify his act to the inspector of mines, and obtain from him a letter of license, which is given in a specified form and registered. The conditions are the payment of a small lordship, and the working of the mine. The mine, therefore, must be constantly occupied. The moment occupation ceases, any one else may enter upon it in the same way. A Surveyor's plan of the position of the location is scarcely necessary, as it is sufficiently proved by the occupation of the unregistered miner. This mode establishes little or no expense beyond the salary of the Inspector of mines and an office. The duty of the Inspector of mines would be to issue and register the licenses, and annually or periodically to examine each mine, to see that the condition of occupation was complied with, and that a working plan of the mine was properly kept up. If he were a thoroughly competent person, skilled in geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, a great amount of information on minerals might be gradually accumulated, and a periodical report by him on the condition of all the mines in the country would become a permanent record of Canadian Mining industry."

NEW APPLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.—In France, whence enormous quantities of wine are exported, the time and material expended in packing the bottles are of immense value. A great saving on this has been effected by the use of India-rubber rings, which, placed round the bottles, prevent all jar, and, by keeping them apart, renders breakage impossible. When the bottles are unpacked, the rings are put aside for subsequent use.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

(From a Correspondent.)

IF the doctrine of protection for manufactures had no more able exponent than J. C. H. of Stanbridge (whose letter appears in the last issue of the *Review*), Free Trade would soon carry the day. His illustration of the two smiths is so extremely absurd, and shows such an entire ignorance of the bearings of the whole question under discussion, and of the working of our export and import trade, that to reason with him would be an utter throwing away of time and pains. To shew the absurdity of J. C. H.'s nice little story, and its entire irrelevance to the subject, it is only necessary to ask how much protection the needy smith needs to secure him (the home market) against his foreign competitor. He needs no legislative aid, for he can, taking the time and trouble of the farmer into account, furnish the horse shoes very much cheaper than the man whose forgo is ten miles distant.

The letter of Mr. F. A. Whitney, in the same number of the *Review*, setting forth the aims and objects of the Canada West Manufacturer's Association, is moderate in its tone, and is plausible enough in its arguments to deserve careful attention.

Lurking first to the extracts from the constitution of the manufacturing association, it will be seen that that document asserts, among other things, that the recent action of the legislature in its change of tariff was inimical to the individual interests of the members of the society, in inviting foreign competition to divide with them their limited local trade. Now, a strong argument in favor of Free Trade is that the local trade, except for a few leading articles is so limited as not to furnish employment for manufacturing industry on a scale sufficiently large to ensure the highest point of economy either in the use of machinery, or in the division of labour, which latter is always governed by the demand for the production. Of course there is no class selfishness involved in shutting out foreign made goods in order to secure the local trade!

Again the document under consideration states that the interests of agriculture and manufacture are identical and reciprocal, "and that we look with confidence to the aid of our farmers and wool-growers in placing both interests beyond the reach of foreign interference." Plausibly patriotic to be sure, but, Mr. Manufacturer, suppose the Canadian wool-grower were to ask, as has been done in the United States, to share in the benefits of protection, and desire to have all chance of foreign competition taken away, would you be able to see so clearly that the interests of the manufacturer and wool-grower were identical? You would be ready enough to see that to obtain the raw material as cheaply as possible would be for the benefit of the manufacturer at least, if not of the country generally; and unless forced, as in the United States, to make the concession in order to obtain the support of the wool-growers in return, you would not move a finger to increase the price of wool. Oh, yes, you are quite unselfish!

The general purpose of the Society as stated in its constitution, is entirely praiseworthy. Its specific intent is to use every legitimate means to prevent violent fluctuations in the customs regulations, and to secure an arrangement of these customs affording legitimate (?) remuneration to the investment of capital and enterprise. "Its policy is moderation, and the restoration of the recent tariff, so far as Canadian interests are concerned, is its standard of moderation." Mr. Whitney, in defending the Society from a charge of selfishness, points to the moderation of their views, and to the wide scope of usefulness they propose to open out for themselves, and finds it difficult to see where the organization is open to such a charge, as it advocates the cause of the manufacturer because of his usefulness to the community generally, and of the direct benefit he is to the farming and other industrial interests. Of course they advocate the cause of the manufacturer in the way most likely to blind the eyes of the community, in the way by which many a man has been induced to give his name to, or invest his money in enterprises, because he was led to believe they would benefit him. It is a very good plea with which to approach the farmers, the fishers, the miners, the lumberers, and the other producers of Canada's wealth. "Gentlemen, we the manufacturers are going to employ a number of laborers, and to supply these laborers, their wives and families, with the necessities of life, a market is close at hand for your commodities. We will buy your wheat, and your herrings, your iron (if you can let us have it more

cheaply than we can import it) and your lumber, and we will sell you cloth and cotton, and ploughs, and whatever else you want. But unfortunately, gentlemen, we can't do this as cheaply as the Englishman who has had longer to learn his trade, and who, moreover, with all the advantages of manufacturing on a large scale, has the crowning advantage of labor far cheaper than we can ever hope to have it here in Canada, while our gigantic neighbour is paying such high wages; so in order to secure a home market for you, where you will be able to sell at as paying prices as formerly when your surplus was exported we are compelled to ask that for the present it shall be made illegal for you to buy foreign goods under the penalty of paying for them more than they are worth. On the other hand we are moderate, and only demand that the penalty be from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the value of the imported article. Then, too, which you must see is an advantage, our country will no longer need to employ ships in taking your produce home and bringing out from England what we can furnish here. We will consume your produce, and will make everything you want. We will be independent of all other countries, and will thereby be able to keep all our wealth at home. Besides all which, we, who are of such importance to the country, will grow rich and be able to live well and dwell in magnificent houses."

Such would be the plea of Mr. Whitney, if he were disposed to be unusually candid; but while in actual fact, he advances some of the foregoing arguments, he allows the others to drop out of sight altogether; consequently his reasoning, though plausible, is unsound and any one led away by it, is so misled because he has not given the subject sufficiently careful study.

Mr. Whitney states that there have been exported in the year ending June 30th, 1865, \$1,094,714 of the surplus product of their labor, exclusive of \$3,493,367 worth of flour. He has omitted to state of what these exports consisted. Turning to a return of exports for the year ending June 30th, 1866, a year later, it appears that the exports of manufactures were of the value of only \$969,936. These consisted of Hardware \$172,922, Leather \$239,743, Wood \$103,315, and other articles in amounts less than \$1,000 each. What is quite remarkable with regard to these leading items is, that of a total of \$529,980, \$298,963, or over 57 per cent, were sent to the United States, where protection does most for its manufacturers, and on these particular items imposes an average duty of about 35 per cent. The following statement shows the comparative value of the different classes of Canadian exports for the year ending June 30th, 1866:—

Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 422,570
" " Fishes.....	350,311
" " Forest.....	13,846,980
Animals and their Products.....	12,682,083
Agricultural Products.....	10,351,074
Manufactures.....	989,936
Coin and Bullion.....	2,337,591
Other Articles.....	668,815
Total.....	\$48,639,666

Of this total, nearly \$35,000,000 went to the United States, and the consumers of that country paid the enhanced price consequent on their high tariff. It needs no argument to prove from the foregoing statement how very greatly the manufacturing interests fall behind the other exporting interests in their importance to the country.

The whole question may be thus summed up. So long as manufactures can be imported from abroad more cheaply than they can be made at home, their compelled production is a loss and not a gain to the country. The fact that they need protection is strong *prima facie* evidence that they cannot be carried on profitably; and the doctrine that it is one's duty to encourage home manufactures is one of the popular delusions that are gradually becoming exploded as the light of more widely diffused knowledge is thrown upon them.

As already stated, the arguments against protection in this country refer to such manufactures as cannot, after a reasonable period of legislative aid, hold their own against foreign competition, and different reasoning altogether must be used by ultra free traders who ask for the abolition of all customs duties that have a tendency to foster any particular branches of industry, whether they are to become ultimately profitable to the country or not. In a country where the supply of skilled labour was ample with capital seeking investments in great abundance, entire free trade would, without doubt, be the true policy. In this, as in any other new country, it may be the wisest course to

grant some aid to certain manufactures which it is believed after five, or at the outside ten years of public assistance, can compete on equal terms with foreign goods. If after that time the factory must be closed unless the community at large are still compelled to support it, it were best for the country it should be closed. Ultimate benefit to the country is the only possible plea that can be allowed for the perpetration of an injustice for ever so short a time.

PEAT FOR PUDDLING.—We commend attention to the following paragraph from the *Montreal Gazette*: "We were shown yesterday a small piece of bar iron from the Puddling and Rolling Mill of Messrs. Morland Watson & Co., the first bloom ever made in this country from peat fuel alone, and we believe the first in this continent. The specimen shown to us was of the very highest quality, and equal to the very best Swedish iron. It was bent, when cold, by a vice, and doubled close up at right angles with an edge, without a crack or flaw appearing, the outer edge remaining smooth and sharp. A severer test of the tenacity of the iron could not have been applied: a result so satisfactory had scarcely been hoped. We are told that no iron manufactured from coal in this country would stand such a test. The fact is one of great importance for Canada, in view of its large supplies of peat and iron. We may add that the time taken in the manufacture was not greater than that usually taken when coal is used. There was no special adaptation of appliances. The furnace was an ordinary coal one, and the men were accustomed to the use of coal. This one further trial of, we may say for us in Canada, new fuel, affords another triumph of which Mr. Hodges may be justly proud. And it may solve one question of protection, which the Legislature denied to Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., if it enable them with a fuel cheaper than coal to produce a more valuable quality of iron than they could before produce—a quality equal to the best Swedish."

RECEIPTS and shipments of grain at the port of Milwaukee from 1st January to 17th November, 1866, with corresponding period of 1865:—

RECEIPTS.		1866.	1865.
Flour.....	bbls.	424,886	332,825
Wheat.....	bus.	12,765,017	10,617,421
Oats.....	"	1,744,222	559,728
Corn.....	"	724,878	247,822
Rye.....	"	365,599	118,862
Barley.....	"	135,769	127,355
SHIPMENTS.		1866.	1865.
Flour.....	bbls.	661,638	504,227
Wheat.....	bus.	11,691,711	9,876,186
Oats.....	"	1,331,304	3,330,300
Corn.....	"	421,939	69,904
Rye.....	"	254,852	51,446
Barley.....	"	16,056	7,616

ANNUAL TIMBER CIRCULARS AND STATEMENTS.

QUEBEC, 30th November, 1866.

WE beg to forward the Trade Returns for the year, comprising the Supply, Export, and Stock of Timber at this Port, with a statement for the past five years, respectively, an average for the same period, together with Prices Current. The season just closed has been one of great activity for the Timber Trade, and our staple article of White Pine has maintained a higher price throughout the season than we have ever known it before. The tightness in the money market, it was feared by some at the commencement of the year, would have had a damaging effect upon our trade; but the feeling was only temporary, and, notwithstanding a great falling off in the number of vessels expected to arrive, prices have kept up without any diminution to the close of the season. During last winter our Government appointed a Commission to proceed to the West India Islands and South America, and we are not without good reason for expecting beneficial results from their visit to these countries. Already the Spanish Government have, with a view of promoting trade between Canada and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico appointed a regular Consul to reside at Quebec; and, before long, our trade in sawn lumber must increase for the United States and other foreign countries, while the square timber trade will proportionately diminish.

WHITE PINE.—The stock on hand of this article is of square 10,875,175 against 12,426,550, and of waney 762,903 against 847,187 at the same period last year, and is superior in point of quality to what has ever wintered before, the trifling amount of small and inferior wood on hand in the spring, and what arrived this year, having been worked off by spring shipments and local consumption during the season; and is all, with little exception, in the hands of shippers. It is important not to lose sight of the fact that large tracts of timber limits, of the highest value for lumbering purposes, have, within the past two years, passed out of the hands of those engaged in the production of square wood and waney board, into the hands of those engaged in deals and sawn lumber for the American market; and we cannot shut our eyes to the change that must, before long, take place in our export trade from the large and increasing demand for deals and sawn lumber. The fears entertained by some of the effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity

Treaty have been unfounded, and has proved that when an article is indispensable, the increased cost falls upon the consumer, while the trade sustains no diminution in consequence.

RED PINE.—The stock on hand of this article is 5,020,415 against 5,949,111 feet last year, two-thirds of which is inferior and small-sized wood. The market has been very dull throughout the season and sales have been made at all times with difficulty and at a sacrifice. There is no reason to expect any change in this article until our shipbuilding trade improves, as Pitch Pine from the States has, to a great extent, displaced it in the English markets.

TAMARAC.—The stock on hand is of square 332,139 against 376,357 feet last year, and of flatted 291,227 against 291,359 feet at the same period. Square wood has been in fair request for good large sizes, but small has been difficult of sale. For flatted there has been but a limited enquiry; a moderate production next season will be required for export, but it must be large to ensure a remunerating price.

HARDWOODS—OAK AND ELM.—Stocks of both are reduced, being of Oak 1,417,285 against 1,705,799 feet and of Elm 1,232,214 against 2,332,101 last year. Oak has maintained its price throughout the season, with an improving tone to the market, while Elm has been only in moderate demand; and there seems no encouragement to manufacture.

STAVES.—Stocks on hand have been much reduced: Standard being 425 against 1,092 M., and Punccheon 135 against 2,251 M. last year. They have been in good demand the whole season and Punccheon have been much sought after. Prices this year will, no doubt, operate as a stimulus to next year's production.

DEALS.—Have been in active demand for both Pine and Spruce all the year, with a steadily improving tone to the market, and, although preparations for another year's business are upon an extensive scale, there does not seem any danger of the supply being disproportionate to the demand.

FREIGHTS.—Have been dull and depressed the season throughout, with a downward tendency. 28s. to 28s. 3d for Liverpool and the Clyde were the spring rates, falling to as low as 22s. 6d. They afterwards rallied in October, and the closing rates may be quoted at 24s. to Liverpool, and 77s. 6d. for bright Pine deals to London.

Referring you to the Prices Current and Tables annexed,

We remain,
Your obedient servants,
WOOD, PERRY, POITRAS & Co.

Arrivals and tonnage at the port of Quebec for the years:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
Average of the 5 years		
—1857 to 1861.....	1,096	599,672
1862.....	1,191	673,507
1863.....	1,401	742,431
1864.....	1,098	624,028
1865.....	1,021	646,115
1866.....	1,025	605,227

RECAPITULATION OF 1866.

	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	874	521,185
American.....	2	29
Norwegian.....	131	76,163
Swedish.....	1	790
Prussian.....	9	3,978
French.....	2	1,101
Portuguese.....	3	435
Bremen.....	3	1,366
Total.....	1,025	605,227

REMARKS.

The season now closing has been one of great commercial depression in England, arising from the failure of banking and financial companies to an extent of almost fabulous amounts, which for months enhanced the value of money from 4 to 10 per cent; and although the bank rate is now reduced to 4, yet the effect of the extreme stringency, being of such long continuance, has been to create a paralysis in mostly all branches of trade, and we fear a long period of time will elapse ere the mercantile world assumes a healthy buoyancy.

As if these difficulties in finance were not sufficient for the present stagnation of business, we have had strikes in different branches of trade, and, while we are writing, we have intelligence by the Atlantic Cable of the fears entertained of a general rising in Ireland.

Notwithstanding these disturbing events in the Mother Country, the trade of Canada has, in the main, been good, especially that branch which more particularly concerns those to whom these remarks are addressed.

WHITE PINE has been high all the season, especially in summer, when generally it is dull and heavy of sale, but large purchases, embracing from two and a half to three million feet, were then made for the American market, at prices far beyond what would have justified shipments to the United Kingdom; and we consider it our duty to warn those going home to contract against relying too implicitly on the timber which is manufacturing, and which is intended for this market finding its way to Quebec. Large sales of sawn lumber have been made at extreme prices for delivery in the States in 1867, and square timber will, we think, be bought largely for that market. Buyers from New York and Albany will, in all probability, commence in spring instead of summer, as their purchase this season would have been on a much larger scale had the capacity of the canals been such as would have enabled the timber to have reached the New York market before the close of the canal navigation. The stock wintering is less than last year, by two and a half million feet, but, nevertheless, is larger than was anticipated. The exports have fallen far

per, for lighthouse purposes, was immensely increased in brilliancy by the adaptation of the parabolic reflector and on this, otherwise called the catoptric system, most of the lights in British waters were until recently constructed. But more than forty years ago an ingenious Frenchman named Fresnel, conceived the idea of making a light for marine illumination on the dioptric system—that is, by means of lenses. Perhaps Mr Fresnel borrowed his notion from a very homely source. William Lee is reported to have invented the stocking-loom by watching the knitting-needles flashing to and fro in his sweetheart's fingers; and, perhaps, M. Fresnel had seen those glass globes filled with water which dress-makers place—or used to place before these days of paraffin—between their eyes and the candle. For this is the dioptric system. The discovery was zealously taken up by the French government, and all their new lighthouses were illuminated on this plan. The Dutch and Americans followed their example, and for years the Parisian manufacturers had the monopoly of the dioptric lens trade. At length Messrs Chance ventured into the field against them, and since 1855 have manufactured 150 of these apparatuses, though totally unsupported by Government aid. They consist of a hollow cylinder built of lenses and prisms, in some cases 10 feet high and 6 in diameter and worth from £1500 to £2000. They afford a far more brilliant light than the reflectors. The actual lamp is of no great size—a mere speck compared to the coal fire which used to light up the Bell Rock, but perfectly clear at distances where that extravagant medium for warming warmers would have been totally invisible. Among other places Messrs Chance's dioptric lights may be seen in the Shetland Islands, at Lunenburg, on the north coast of Ireland, at Orme's Head in Wales, and Europa Point, Gibraltar.

(To be Continued)

THE GUELPH BUTTER TRADE. The figures that we gave last week of the quantity of butter shipped from Guelph in one week, and the amount of money paid for the same, have so far interested a gentleman who deals very largely in the article, that he has taken the trouble to prepare the following statement for us showing the quantity shipped by all the dealers in Guelph during the entire season, together with the gross amount paid for the same.

Quantity shipped by Mr Jas. T Brill —			
Sept. 1st,	162 to New York	9288	\$ 1790 00
7th,	100 do	854	1456 72
3rd,	130 to Montreal	27494	5 117 13
4th,	210 do	18431	3 33 27
Oct. 5th,	265 do	22900	3749 00
2nd,	200 do	18376	3113 92
29th,	117 do	11076	1882 92
12th,	100 to London	9777	1678 69
Spt 20th,	265 do	26547	4512 99
Oct 12th,	290 do	1841	3134 80
Nv. 10th,	131 to Liverpool	12422	2143 45
21st,	100 do	3655	168 89
2nd,	22 to Boston	2567	319 61
Brill, total	2142	192553	53795 42
Masse,	1321	11508	18184 00
Lewis,	1100	75900	12751 00
Naughton,	947	79880	12 05 00
Poolcy,	450	45900	8100 00
Rutherford,	300	30000	5100 00
Perry,	266	22940	4620 80
Wood,	150	13500	2430 00
Total	6876 kegs.	lbs 573981	£966 14 22

Add to this the quantity still held by G. & A. Hardden—150 kegs—say 300 lbs—at the current price, and the total value of butter shipped and to be shipped by our Guelph merchants will amount to about \$98251 22. To this might be added 98 kegs which Mr Brill has still on hand.—(Guelph Mercury)

FINANCE AND TRADE. The continued shading off in the gold premium, in connection with a certain undefined feeling of distrust of the future, has a most depressing effect in commercial circles. Prices, as a general remark, tend downward, trade halts, and industrial production awaits Congressional action in the hope of obtaining relief from certain deep-seated disorders with which it is popularly believed to be afflicted. Public sentiment is divided as to the cause, or causes, of this commercial torpor and depression, and the correctives suggested are varied and novel. There are numerous advocates for a more rapid treatment of legal tenders than the existing law requires, and such other changes as will be conducive to an early adjustment of the equilibrium between paper money and coin. Some, on the other hand, are confident that a forced contraction of the currency must eventuate in wide spread commercial disaster, while a third party affect to believe that there can be no relief from the prevailing commercial disorders so long as political parties maintain their present menacing attitude. The uncertainty touching Congressional action the coming Winter, and the line of policy to be adopted by Government regarding the question of National finances, in its multifarious bearings, are undoubtedly the main causes of the present unsatisfactory condition of trade. The people have too long been kept in doubt and suspense as to what principles are to be applied, and what events await them in the future. It is quite time they should be enlightened upon this subject, and that the legislation of the country should commit itself unequivocally to some sound policy, the results of which may be clearly foreseen by business men. Until some definite policy is established, we may expect to witness a continuance

of the same timidity and distrust among operators in all lines of business, that have been such conspicuous features in commercial circles, at times, during the past three or four years. Gold on Thursday touched 165, from which there was a partial reaction yesterday, the closing price being 163. By some, this decline in gold is attributed to the manipulations of speculators, while others contend that it is due to the shadowings of the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury. But, be this as it may, the abatement, in connection with the monetary pressure, has had a bad effect on the markets. No inconsiderable portion of the merchandise now in first hands was imported when gold was about 20 per cent higher, and as trade has become stagnant, heavy losses must be submitted to on the part of importers. Orders for fresh foreign goods have, in some instances, been countermanded, and the prospective demands for duties are expected to be light.—(Shipping and Commercial List)

THE WOOL TARIFF AGAIN.—It is impossible to say to what extent of blind folly men will run, when led astray by a false idea. In spite of all facts showing the futility of high tariffs upon foreign wool as a means of enhancing the value of the domestic staple, the wool growers have again met in convention to discuss the merits of the wool duties urged upon Congress last session, but not adopted, and the result of their deliberations has been to send a committee to Washington to secure the adoption of the rejected measure upon the statute book. The history of the prices of wool shows that whenever the duties upon foreign wool have been increased, the price of domestic has declined; and vice versa, that when the duties have been reduced domestic has been highest. We challenge evidence to show that the value of domestic wool has ever been enhanced by increasing the duties upon foreign, and unhesitatingly affirm that such testimony cannot be adduced. The immediate sequence of the regulations adopted at the close of last session, which had the effect of adding 25 per cent. to the duty on wool, has been a depression in the wool trade rarely equalled. It is clearly useless to reason upon this question. The wool growers must be left to the tuition of events. The ultimate failure of their efforts to increase the value of their product by legislation may perhaps let in a little light upon their beguiled theories, but at present they are not fit subjects for rational treatment.—(U. S. Economist.)

CROPS IN THE WEST.—We have met and talked with farmers representing nearly the entire corn region affected by frost, and the uniform testimony is that the crop is depreciated fully one-third. Its value, if not the aggregate amount, is so depreciated. Development ceased with the coming of frost. Had the corn been cut up prior to the frost, when in its growing state, and shocked, the result would have been different even with the succeeding wet. For then the juices in the stalks would have been eliminated. But there was not sun enough afterward to do the work which must needs be done in order to give substance to the kernel. Such is the testimony of the farmers.—(Chicago Republican.)

OUR GOLD FIELDS.—We have heard it stated, on what must be considered reliable authority, that the McLean claim at Sherbrooke, Guysboro', has this year proved unprecedentedly productive. It is understood that the thirty-two shareholders comprising the company have for the nine months, ending in September, netted \$4 each per week clear of all expenses. The same authority also informs that one half of the claim has recently been sold to an American Company for the handsome sum of \$60,000, cash. If this statement be correct, and there is really no reason to doubt its authenticity, the fact speaks volumes in regard to the prospective yield of our gold fields, and is highly encouraging to those who have embarked their capital in digging and delving for the hidden wealth with which Plutus has so richly endowed Nova Scotia. From various sources we learn that other claims in the several gold mining regions, although probably not so fortunate as the McLean Company, are yielding a fair return to their respective proprietors. Be this as it may, it is pretty certain that gold mining will be prosecuted in this Province with renewed vigor during the year upon which we will shortly enter. There is already a large amount of American capital invested in our gold fields, and we may rest assured that the keen, enterprising men who have embarked therein will leave no stone unturned, or means untried, in turning their dollars to account.—(Halifax Citizen.)

MORE MANUFACTORIES.—In a little while St. John will have added to her numerous manufactories an establishment for the manufacturing of Paper Collars—an article now very generally in use. The work will be carried on in the Morning Glory building, by a Company having a capital of \$100,000. For its market the Company will have Franco and Great Britain, in which countries we believe patents for the peculiar style of collars about to be made have already been secured, the British North American Colonies, and probably several of the countries in Europe, where arrangements are now being completed for the securing of patent rights. In its membership the Company will comprise an array of American capitalists, who have faith in the success of the undertaking, especially when conducted in a section of country where taxa-

tion is light, trade restrictions few, and facilities for manufacturing easy of access. Several of our own people will also have a share in the undertaking. The Company starts on a fair basis, has good backing in reliable capitalists, and a wide field for operating, and is under, what those who are in a position to know, regard as, experienced management. We wish the Company every success, and trust that parties engaged in other manufacturing enterprises may also be induced to make this Province the field of their operations.—(St. John News.)

Trial of New Gas Cobourg enlightened.

Cobourg, Nov. 30, 1896

Cobourg is brilliantly lit up to-night with the new gas manufactured according to Enslay's patent Messrs Moffatt and Leonard, the assignees of the patent, have been using the gas here during the last fortnight, and the town has been partially lit with it while the necessary changes at the old gas works were in progress. To-night, however, is the first time the arrangements have been so far completed as to allow the true illuminating power of this gas to be tested, and it certainly appears to great advantage. The streets and shops are more brilliantly lighted than as the case in Toronto at night, and even at Fraser's woollen mills, one mile from the gas house the light given out is equal, if not superior, to that produced from coal gas.

This new gas, let me say, is made from pine wood and bones, or any other vegetable or animal refuse matter, and since its introduction the leases have reduced the price of gas here 31 per thousand feet. They do this although paying 76 per cent. more for the lease of the works than the former lessees, and feel confident of making it pay well.

Cobourg is the first town in Canada lit by this new gas, and it has its light better and cheaper than any town or city in the Province.

I visited the works to-day and saw the process of manufacture, which exhibits many novelties interesting to the friends of progress. Gas and tar, turpentine, pyroligneous acid, liquid ammonia, and superphosphate of lime or animal charcoal, are all being produced at the same time, and from the same material. All these valuable products are from articles comparatively worthless, such as pine stumps and bones and the invention thus forms a very valuable as well as novel development of Canadian resources.

The new gas was tested to-night in the presence of several Toronto gentlemen, who came hither for that purpose. Not only can it be sold cheaper, but the works can be erected at much less cost. It is especially adapted to small towns.—(Globe.)

PROPOSED RAILWAY ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

A public meeting of merchants and others was recently held at Liverpool to hear explanations from Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., relative to the concession he had obtained from the Nicaraguan Government for the construction of a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There was a very numerous attendance, and the chair was taken by Mr. S. R. Graves, M. P.—Mr. Graves said that the neglect with which the English Government and the commercial community had treated Lieutenant Waghorn and M. de Lesseps ought to be a lesson to us against that apathy which had hitherto been so prejudicial to our commercial interests. For upwards of five years the commercial community of Liverpool had vainly been endeavoring to procure a communication with Western China through Burmah, but he was happy to say that, during the last few months, definite orders had been sent out to India for an immediate survey of the proposed route, which was likely to result most beneficially for the commerce not only of this country but of the world. He trusted, however, that the scheme of Captain Pim would attract prompt attention, and that they would not in this case have to reproach themselves with having been inferior in sagacity and energy to the French and American Governments. Captain Pim then gave a resume of his concession from the Nicaraguan Government. This concession would last for 99 years, and included 1,300,000 acres of land teeming with gold and silver and other precious metals. He had carefully in company with other engineers, surveyed the route of the proposed railway, and he was satisfied that it could be easily constructed, and would be of vast benefit to commerce. He had the personal opinion of the Emperor Napoleon, and of French capitalists, as to the practicability of the scheme, and so far as he was concerned, he wished the proposed route to be cosmopolitan and free from all international jealousies. Lieutenant Maury (U.S.) then gave a history of the Panama route, to show how profitable Captain Pim's scheme might be, and how beneficial to American and English commerce. In answer to questions, Captain Pim said that the height of the levels was about 550 ft. at the highest, with a gradient of 1 in 100. He had received an offer to construct a line 40 ft. wide at \$20,000 per mile, but he believed it could be done cheaper. The capital required would be about £1,000,000, and he wished to obtain some of this from Liverpool. A vote of thanks to Captain Pim was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Clint, seconded by Mr. C. Turner, M. P.

THE THIRD RAIL.

—We understand that the laying of the third rail on the Great Western Railway will be completed between the Suspension Bridge and London, and that on Monday next through sleepers between London and Rochester will be put on to the express trains.—(Spectator.)

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 24, 1866.

OUR business this week has been much retarded on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, and this week's receipts of all descriptions of merchandise have been small, in comparison with previous weeks.

The following are the importations since our last report, viz.—Flour from Canada, 4,202 bbls.; from the United States, 841 bbls. Corn Meal from the United States, 109 bbls.; but with those arrivals, there are no changes to note in the price, as but a small portion changed hands, and we can quote Flour inactive at our last quotations. Corn Meal firm.

FISH—Owing to the weather there has been no business transacted in fish this week, and prices remain unchanged. The receipts have been small, viz Dry codfish, 2,549 qts.; mackerel, 323 bbls.; herrings, 141 bbls.; smoked herrings, 1,700 boxes; oil, 53 casks. There has been nothing doing in shipments of fish to the West Indies during the week, and our return of exports, \$35,619 (fish of all descriptions) is for fish exported to the United States.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged, the weather being unfavourable for delivery, the sales have been small.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Prices remain unchanged. Molasses firm at our present rates. Sugar dull. Rum unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull—downward tendency. The receipts have been large this week—318 bbls.—mostly from Prince Edward Island. No sales to quote. Price uncertain, owing to the present decline in the United States.

ST JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 24, 1866.

THE trade of the past week has again been of an active and bustling character, and though, perhaps, not equal in extent to that of the week preceding, yet a considerable amount of business has been transacted in the various departments of trade. The river, at the time we write, still continues open, but will probably close in a day or two, to judge from present appearances, however, the great bulk of the supplies destined for the lumbering operations of the coming winter, have been successfully forwarded, notwithstanding the late date on which the fall trade set in.

The comparatively high price of wood goods in England and the United States, combined with the scanty stock on hand has had the effect of stimulating, to an unusual degree, this important branch of industry, and the preparations for lumbering have seldom been on a more extensive scale than at present, or with better prospects of success. It seems to us generally admitted that the damage done to the crops by the wet season is very much less than was at first expected. The quantity of oats, buckwheat, and potatoes raised, has been very large, and although much of the hay produced on the islands and interstices of the Lower St. John was damaged by the continual rain, the interior of the country fared better, and we learn from personal enquiry that the crops of both hay and oats were not only abundant, but that most of it has been harvested in good condition. The shipping arrivals of the week have been quite numerous for the season of the year, and comprise six vessels from Portland with flour, one from New York, and two from Boston with general cargoes; one, the "Honduras," in ballast originally bound to Quebec, and the remainder (mostly in ballast) from United States ports.

LUMBER.—The exports of the week have again been quite moderate, comprising four vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 2,283 tons, with timber and deals for ports in Great Britain, five with boards and sugar shooks for the West Indies, and the remainder for the United States markets.

Prices and freights continue about the same as last week's quotations.

FLOUR.—The receipts of the week show a slight increase over those of the preceding one—but considerable sales have been effected, and the market is growing rather bare of stock. There are, however, several arrivals, which do not appear in this week's returns, and these, with other shipments known to be on the way, will be sufficient for the requirements of the trade. Prices continue steady with very little change from those of last week. Extra, \$9 to \$9.25; Strong Super, \$8.25; Super No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50.

Return of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of St. John for the week ending Nov. 23rd, 1866:—

Flour	2,846 barrels
Meal	00 barrels
Previous week	3,296

Increase on the week..... 650 barrels

PROVISIONS, &c.—The principal change of any importance to notice under this head is in the article of Pork, which, under the influence of advices from the American markets, has very much declined. For some days the market was very unsettled, and prices merely nominal. A better feeling now prevails, but we must still quote a decline from our last week's quotations at from \$3 to \$4 per lb. American Sinec 223 to \$24; Prime, \$20 to \$21; Mess Beef, \$12 to \$16. Fish is in good supply, and prices of some kinds a little easier. Coarse Salt still continues very scarce and high.

Exchange Bank Rates:—
60 days' Bills on London..... 9j to 10 premium
Montreal, 3 days sight 1 to 1j premium.
Halifax 2j discount

The revenue returns for the fiscal year, which ended the 31st October, show (as far as they have yet been received) a very satisfactory result. The port of St. John alone exhibits an increase exceeding \$250,000. St. Stephen also shows a considerable increase, the figures being \$49,722 in 1866, against \$28,633 for '65, a

gain of \$16,189 in favor of the present year. Of ten out-ports from which returns have been received, three represent a falling off of \$3,102, and seven an increase of \$21,600. Some of the North Shore ports show a decrease, but, on the whole, the revenue for the present year will, undoubtedly, be by far the largest ever collected in the Province, and affords very satisfactory evidence of the growing prosperity of the country.

An unfortunate dispute among the master ship-builders and the Ship Carpenters' Association, has resulted in closing every ship-yard in St. John. It appears that the difficulty has been brought about by a demand for higher wages on the part of the Carpenters' Association, which has been resisted by the builders, who have formed themselves into a Society under the name of the "Shipbuilders' Association," and as neither side has seen fit to give way, the result has been an entire suspension of work. A more inopportune time for making a demand for higher wages, could hardly have been selected, and it is very much to be hoped that the efforts which are being made by disinterested parties to bring about an accommodation, may be attended with success.

It is very seldom, indeed, that strikes and combinations do not, in the end, injure all concerned, and there seems to be every reason for believing that unless a speedy understanding be arrived at, the present case will be no exception to the rule.

Dec. 1st, 1866.

THE business of the week, though more quiet than that of the preceding one, has still been moderately good, but as most of the orders for Lumbering purposes and for the general Winter Trade of the country have now been filled, we may shortly look for the customary dullness of the winter months. The fall business just closing has probably been one of the largest ever transacted in St. John, and the trade of the country generally may be regarded as being in a very satisfactory condition. Complaints are still made regarding the want of proper banking facilities, and there can be little doubt that if one or two of the Canadian banks could be induced to open branches here, they would ultimately secure a large and profitable business. The banking capital of the Province is proportionally far less than that of Canada, and quite inadequate to furnish means for the proper development of the rapidly growing commerce and manufactures of the country. It is true that progress has been made in spite of the disadvantages under which the Province has laboured in this respect, but there can be no doubt that under a more liberal monetary system we should have been in a far better position than at present.

The Shipping arrivals of the week have been few, and principally of small tonnage. One vessel from Greenock with a General cargo, one from Portland with Flour, and one from Malaga, are about all the arrivals with cargoes, the remainder being in ballast seeking United States and West India freights. The arrival from Malaga is the schooner "Julia," of 123 tons, and is noticeable as being the first direct importation of Fruit to this port. The vessel was detained in Quarantine for a lengthened period, at considerable loss and inconvenience to all concerned, but we yet hope that the enterprise may prove to be a successful one. Yesterday, the 20th, we were visited with a fearful gale of wind, and some damage was sustained by the Shipping in the harbor. Several vessels dragged their anchors and ran foul of each other, but on the whole the extent of the damage was far less than might have reasonably been expected. The Boston steamers were both delayed by the storm, and the one due here on Friday had not arrived on Saturday evening, but was understood to be at Eastport.

LUMBER.—The Exports for the week have been moderate, comprising four vessels, with an aggregate of 2,668 tons for Great Britain. Four vessels for the West Indies with Boards and Shooks, and the remainder to United States ports. From the statement given below it will be seen that the Exports of Deals for the month, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, show a considerable falling off. This may partly be attributed to shipments having been sent forward at an earlier period than last year. The falling off in Boards and Scantling is also considerable, while Laths, Shooks and Stungles, show an increase.

Exports of Lumber from the Port of St. John for November, 1866, as compared with the corresponding period of 1865:—

Article	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	S. It.			
Deals and Deal Ends	8,491,696	17,663,918		9,172,222
Boards, Scantling, & Plank	4,437,783	6,351,210		1,913,427
Pine Timber, tons	3,786	1,955		1,831
Birch Do	818	1,645		\$27
Pickets	541,000	620,000		79,000
Shungles	1,522,000	1,656,000		63,000
Laths	6,387,000	3,531,000	2,856,000	
Shooks	118,574	103,317		6,657
Clap Boards	146,000	52,000		94,000
Sleepers, Spars, &c	293			293

The Miscellaneous Exports of the month comprise the following:—53 hds alcohol, 10 casks whiskey, 286 hds molasses, 5 tierces do, 163 casks vinegar, 102 pkgs butter, 19 bbls cranberries, 64 bbls dulce, 108 bbls eggs, 3 boxes do, 5 bbls oysters, 30 bbls alives, 72 boxes salmon, 73 bbls flax seed, 2,200 lbs potatoes, 104 bbls manganese ore, 19 pkgs hardware, 100 tons pig iron, 10 cases fire stone, 2 cases boots and shoes, 5 pkgs dry goods 248 sewing machines, 33 pkgs sheep skins, 37 half-chests tea, 1025 spruce poles, 25,175 broom handles, 299 bbls pressed hay, 3 bbls grease, 16 cases live geese, &c.

FLOUR, &c.—The receipts of Breadstuffs for the week have been moderate. The demand has been good, and the market is not overburdened with stock.

Prices are firm at our quotations.—Strong Superfine \$8.50; Superfine \$8.25; Superfine No. 2 \$7 to 7.60. Return of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of St. John for the week ending Nov. 30th:—

Wheat Flour	2,794 barrels
Rye	125 barrels
	2,919
Previous week	2,846

Increase..... 73 barrels

The total Imports of Breadstuffs for the five weeks ending 30th Nov. are as follows:—Wheat Flour 13,125 barrels, Rye Flour 176 barrels, Corn Meal 2,380 barrels. Total, 15,685 barrels, against a total of 18,607 barrels in the five weeks immediately preceding.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Provisions still continues in a very depressed condition. American Mess Pork \$22.50 to \$24; Prime \$20 to \$21.

The country market is well supplied with fresh Pork, which is dull at from 6c to 7c per lb. Butter is in large supply, and price have not improved. On the 26th a handsome brigantine of about 400 tons measurement was towed into our harbor. She was built at Quaco by Messrs. May and Brown of that place, is of Bay spruce, and classes 5 years a 1. at French Lloyds. She is intended for the West India trade.

On Saturday last there was launched from the building yard of W. & R. Wallace, Gardner's Creek, a finely modelled barque, "The Burnbrae," of 400 tons measurement. She was iron-kneeled and coppered on the stocks and classes 7 years a 1. at French Lloyds.

Her owner, W. M. McLean, Esq., of St. John, intends her for the South American trade.

Ship "Caractacus," from Miramichi for Liverpool, reported totally lost on Magdelaue Island, in a snow-storm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 5th, 1866.

BUSINESS moderately active. Receipts of Flour large, prices declined twenty-five cents in consequence. Strong Supers \$8.25 to \$8.60, Super \$8. Market for provisions dull, with a downward tendency. Mess Pork \$21 to \$22, Prime \$19 to \$20. Shipping arrivals since the 1st. New England, from Boston; New Brunswick, do; British Queen, do; Verex, do; China, from Portland; Mary J. Goddard, do; Tilt, do; Quickstep, do; Deborah, do. Departures: New England, for Boston; Harold, for Belfast; New Lampedo, for Liverpool; Sunny South, Cardenas; Victoria, do; Comet, Boston.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

THE quiet previously noticed still continues, nor need any improvement in this respect be looked for until after the close of the present month. Receipts are limited of all kinds, and some articles are quite scarce.

SHOE LEATHER.—Is unchanged, prices continuing steady. Some shipments of low grades via Portland are reported.

SLAUGHTER SKINS.—With a fair demand and no surplus stock, rates for prime are very firm.

HARKINS.—Nothing doing.

WAXED UPPERS.—There is more enquiry for light, of which the supply is short, but for other descriptions there is very little demand.

GRAINED UPPERS.—There has been some demand for small lots for present use, but without prospect of any continued inquiry.

SUPE AND PEBBLED.—The demand for the former has improved, and all desirable lots have been disposed of at fair rates.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are in rather better request, but sales have been only moderate.

CALF SKINS.—Inactive and unchanged.

SKINS.—Are in demand, with a diminished supply.

SHEEP SKINS.—The market is poorly supplied, the receipts being only of limited quantities.

HIDES.—Stocks continue low, and though a few lots of Western Green Salted have been received, having been sold to arrive, they did not serve to augment the supply.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. Linton & Cooper.
Gwynn & Childs. Popham, James & Co.
Smith & Cochran.

THIS week is a decided falling off in sales. In fact the fall business is over. No change in prices.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have no particular change to note in the condition of the money market, which still continues easy, the ordinary rate for loans being 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is firm, with an upward tendency, the rate being 10j for 60 days Bank drafts on London. Gold drafts on New York are in fair demand, buying at par to 1/4 per cent discount, and selling at 1/4 per cent premium.

GOLD in New York has again fallen off having receded to 133, and advancing to 133 1/2, the closing rate. The average price for the week was 141 1/2.

SILVER is in fair supply and demand, buying 4j, and selling 4j to 1/2 discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Business has continued quiet in this branch of trade, with few customers in town, and orders coming in but moderately. Still there is no falling off in sales as compared with last year, though the amount of stock to be wintered over will in most articles greatly exceed that held twelve months since.

Among the goods, which are in excess of requirements, may be mentioned Striped Shirts, Demims, Ticks, and generally ordinary Cotton goods. Of Grey Cottons, particularly low priced, and of low priced and medium Prints, the supply is short.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

The full trade may now be considered fairly at an end, and business during the past week has been of a very limited character, unmarked by anything worthy of especial mention.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Perfect tranquility reigns throughout in this line. The wholesale merchants say they are doing nothing, the brokers say they are doing nothing, and the jobbers say they are doing nothing.

Perfect tranquility reigns throughout in this line. The wholesale merchants say they are doing nothing, the brokers say they are doing nothing, and the jobbers say they are doing nothing.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—We have to note diminished receipts and a very restricted business. Outward shipments have mostly ceased, and the local demand has been trifling, owing in a measure to the defective condition of the country roads.

Flour—We have to note diminished receipts and a very restricted business. Outward shipments have mostly ceased, and the local demand has been trifling, owing in a measure to the defective condition of the country roads.

Flour—We have to note diminished receipts and a very restricted business. Outward shipments have mostly ceased, and the local demand has been trifling, owing in a measure to the defective condition of the country roads.

\$5.10, the limited receipts being freely taken as offered at these rates.

WHEAT.—Since close of navigation receipts by cars have been direct to millers, and few sales can be noted. Nominal rates for U. C. Spring are \$1.60 to \$1.63.

PEASE.—Transactions are confined to occasional car loads from store at \$1.90 to \$1.92 per 60 lbs.

OATS.—Since close of navigation transactions have been few and trifling, nominal rates are 32c. to 33c. per 32 lbs.

BAILEY is purely nominal in absence of transactions.

PORK.—The continued decline both in New York and in the West has produced its natural consequence here in a dull and depressed market.

Butter continues without change, a few selected parcels have been sold within the range of 11c to 14c, but for the general run of the stock on hand no inducement in price will tempt even an offer.

Butter continues without change, a few selected parcels have been sold within the range of 11c to 14c, but for the general run of the stock on hand no inducement in price will tempt even an offer.

Butter continues without change, a few selected parcels have been sold within the range of 11c to 14c, but for the general run of the stock on hand no inducement in price will tempt even an offer.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC WEEK ending Dec. 1, 1866:—Passengers..... 348,682 Express Freight, Mails and Sundries 5,100 Freight and Live Stock..... 87,921

Total..... \$141,703 Corresponding Week, 1865..... 164,918 Decrease..... \$13,215

Northern Railway of Canada

The traffic receipts of this railway for the week ending Nov 20th were \$9,219.53, being an increase of \$35.82 as compared with the corresponding week of 1865.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of R. N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Banque de Quebec, etc. Includes closing prices and last week's prices.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, No. 1, No. 2, etc. Includes average prices and high/low prices for the week.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 24th Nov. 1866.

Table listing various goods such as Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Beans, etc. with prices per unit.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days... 304 to 311 per cent prem Paris... 74 to 80 per cent prem New York... 23 to 26 per cent dis

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table comparing receipts of produce for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866, with the 1st January, 1866, and the corresponding period 1865.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending 30th Nov., 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

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

JOHN B. GOODE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

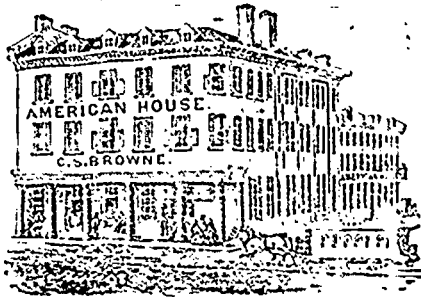
NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCERIES.	
Coffees.	
Laguayra, per lb.	0 19 to 0 20
Ilo,	0 16 to 0 18
Java,	0 21 to 0 22
Mocha,	0 20 to 0 21
Ceylon,	0 23 to 0 25
Cape,	0 19 to 0 22
Maracato,	0 20 to 0 22
Flour.	
Herrings, Labrador	3 00 to 4 00
Prime	4 50 to 5 00
Old	2 00 to 3 00
Round,	2 00 to 3 00
Mackerel, No. 3.	7 00 to 8 00
Salmon	21 00 to 22 00
Dry Cod	0 23 to 0 25
Green Cod	0 20 to 0 22
Fruit.	
Malaga, Layers	2 25 to 2 40
M. L.	2 15 to 2 30
Valencia, lb.	0 07 to 0 08
Currents, per lb.	0 03 to 0 04
Nuts.	
Almond, per gal.	0 32 to 0 35
Macadamia,	0 32 to 0 35
Castrolia,	0 30 to 0 32
Rice.	
Aracan, per 100 lbs.	3 50 to 3 65
Patna	0 00 to 0 01
Spice.	
Liverpool, Ceylon	0 28 to 0 30
Stow	0 20 to 0 22
Spices.	
Cassia	0 32 to 0 33
Cloves	0 35 to 0 40
Nutmegs	0 45 to 0 50
Olive, Ground	0 12 to 0 15
Jamaica	0 09 to 0 10
Pepper, Black	0 09 to 0 09
White	0 09 to 0 09
Mustard	0 08 to 0 07
Pepper, White	0 19 to 0 20
Sugar.	
Porto Rico, per cwt.	7 50 to 8 10
Cuba	7 00 to 7 50
Canada Sugar Refinery,	
Yellow Refined	0 07 to 0 08
Crushed X	0 10 to 0 11
" A	0 10 to 0 11
Dry Crushed	0 10 to 0 11
Ground	0 10 to 0 11
Extra Ground	0 10 to 0 11
Leaves	0 11 to 0 12
Syrup, Golden	0 50 to 0 60
" Standard	0 40 to 0 60
Teas.	
Twankay and Hyson	
Twankay	35
Medium to good	0 37 to 0 40
Common to good	0 30 to 0 35
Japan uncolored	
Common to good	0 53 to 0 65
Fine to choice	0 65 to 0 75
Colored	
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90
Concha and Souchong	
Ordinary and	
dusty kind	0 25 to 0 40
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 54
Finest to choice	0 75 to 0 90
Oolong	
Inferior	0 31 to 0 39
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60
Young Hyson	
Common to fair	0 40 to 0 60
Medium to good	0 65 to 0 75
Fine to finest	0 90 to 0 90
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 05
Gunpowder	
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10
Imperial	
Fair to good	0 25 to 0 70
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90
Hyson	
Fair to good	0 60 to 0 70
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90
TOBACCOS.	
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05
United States Leaf,	
Monday, 10's	0 25 to 0 30
" 5's	0 21 to 0 25
" 2 1/2's	0 23 to 0 28
Bright, 4 lb.	0 40 to 0 60
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85
WINE, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.	
Wine.	
Moet & Chandon Champagne	15 00 to 16 00
Boche, Fils & Co.	13 00 to 16 00
H. Mori's Champagne	14 00 to 15 00
Burgundy Port, gal.	9 00 to 1 25
Port Wine,	1 50 to 4 00
Sherry,	0 25 to 0 30
Mum's	14 00 to 16 00
Rainart	14 00 to 16 00
Claret	3 00 to 20 00
French light wine	3 00 to 5 00
Brandy.	
Hennessy, per gal.	1 50 to 2 00
Martell's	1 50 to 2 00
Robin & Co.	1 50 to 1 80
Pinet, Castillon & Co	1 50 to 1 80
Orard, Dopy & Co.	1 50 to 1 80
J. D. H. Mouney & Co.	1 50 to 1 75
Geo. Sayer & Co.	1 50 to 2 00
Other brands, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50 to 9 00
Gin.	
Holland, per gal.	1 25 to 1 40
" green case	3 25 to 3 50
" red case	6 50 to 7 00
Rum.	
Jamaica, 150 P.T.	1 70 to 1 80
Demarara,	1 50 to 1 50
Cuba	1 50 to 1 50
Whiskey.	
Scotch, per gal.	45 to 1 40
Irish	100 to 1 75

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
Alc.	
English	2 50 to 2 60
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60
Porter.	
London	2 00 to 2 25
Bullfinch, per lb.	0 25 to 0 35
Copper Pk.	0 23 to 0 31
" Sheet	7 25 to 0 35
HARDWARE.	
Amvils.	
Common, per lb.	0 05 to 0 08
Best, per lb.	0 05 to 0 08
Black Tin, per lb.	0 25 to 0 31
Copper Pk.	0 23 to 0 31
" Sheet	7 25 to 0 35
Cut Nails.	
Assorted sizes	0 05 to 0 09
Best No. 21	0 05 to 0 10
" 25	0 05 to 0 10
" 28	0 10 to 0 10
Horse Nails.	
Guests or Griffin's,	
No. 7	0 21 to 0 22
No. 8	0 21 to 0 22
No. 9	0 20 to 0 21
No. 10	0 19 to 0 20
No. 11	0 18 to 0 19
No. 12	0 18 to 0 19
W. or F.	
No. 9	0 19 to 0 20
No. 10	0 18 to 0 19
No. 12	0 18 to 0 19
Iron.	
Fig-Garthierie,	
No. 1	60 00 to 31 00
Other brands, " 1	50 00 to 30 00
" 2	0 00 to 20 00
Bar-Scotch, 12 lbs.	2 70 to 2 80
Reined,	3 30 to 3 50
12 lbs.	4 20 to 4 50
Hoops-Coppers,	
12 lbs.	3 30 to 3 50
14 lbs.	3 30 to 3 50
Roller Plates,	
Canada Plates Staff	4 40 to 4 50
" 12 lbs.	4 20 to 4 50
Best Union Jack	4 20 to 4 50
Ponty	4 20 to 4 50
Swansea	4 20 to 4 50
Iron Wire.	
No. 6, per handle	2 70 to 2 80
" 7	3 00 to 3 20
" 8	3 20 to 3 50
" 9	4 10 to 4 30
Lead.	
Bar, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06
Sheet	0 07 to 0 07
Shot	0 07 to 0 08
Tubing	0 04 to 0 06
Blasting, per keg.	
FF	3 50 to 4 00
Pressed Spillies,	
Regulars, 12 lbs.	4 00 to 4 30
12 lbs.	4 20 to 4 50
12 lbs.	4 00 to 0 00
Tin Plates.	
Charcoal 12	9 25 to 9 25
IX	11 25 to 11 25
IX	10 25 to 10 25
IX	10 25 to 10 25
IX	8 00 to 8 25
IX	9 25 to 9 50
IX	8 00 to 8 50
Carding.	
Manilla per lb.	0 13 to 0 11
DRUGS.	
Alum	3 00 to 3 50
Acid, Sulphuric	0 6 to 0 7
Ext. Sulfuric	0 10 to 0 12
Blue Vitriol	0 10 to 0 12
Camphor	0 15 to 0 17
Carb. Ammon.	0 17 to 0 20
Cochineal	1 05 to 1 10
Creosote	0 15 to 0 25
Green Turbin.	0 25 to 0 30
Chloride Lime	4 50 to 5 50
Gum Arabic.	
" soccom.	0 30 to 0 40
" good	0 50 to 0 60
Liquorice, Calabria	0 25 to 0 30
" Helena	0 25 to 0 30
Nutgalls	0 55 to 0 60
Optium	6 25 to 6 50
Oil, Almonds	0 65 to 0 90
" Lemons	0 90 to 1 00
" Peppermint	3 00 to 3 25
" Mentha	6 00 to 6 50
" ordinary	4 50 to 5 00
" Sals, per gal.	1 25 to 1 40
" White	1 00 to 1 20
" Castor	1 50 to 1 60
Rhubarb Root	2 00 to 2 50
Soap, Castile	0 11 to 0 12
Scamell	0 15 to 0 20
Soda, Ash	3 20 to 4 00
" Carbonate	6 50 to 7 00
" Caustic, p. lb.	0 05 to 0 06
Wax, Yellow	0 20 to 0 25
" White	0 30 to 1 00
OILS, PAINTS, &c.	
Oil, per gallon.	
Boiled Linseed	1 00 to 1 05
Raw	0 95 to 1 00
Winter Bleached	1 10 to 1 00
" Whale	1 10 to 1 00
" Crude	0 95 to 1 00
Pale Seal	0 85 to 0 90
Castor	0 75 to 0 80
Mach.	0 85 to 0 90
Engine Oil	1 10 to 1 25
Lard No. 1	0 09 to 1 25
" No. 2	0 09 to 1 25
Can. Ref. Petroleum	0 25 to 0 30
Olive Oil	1 30 to 1 35
Lead, per 100 lbs.	
Dry White	7 25 to 9 00
Red	7 25 to 7 10
Various per gal.	
Coch Body (Turp)	2 75 to 4 50
Furniture	1 75 to 3 00
(Remains)	1 25 to 1 50
Spirits Turpentine	0 90 to 1 00
Benzine	0 65 to 0 65

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GLASS.	
Common, per 100 lbs.	1 85 to 1 90
" 7 1/2	1 80 to 1 90
" 8	1 80 to 1 90
" 8 1/2	1 80 to 1 90
" 9	1 80 to 1 90
" 10	1 80 to 1 90
" 10 1/2	1 80 to 1 90
" 11	1 80 to 1 90
" 11 1/2	1 80 to 1 90
" 12	1 80 to 1 90
" 12 1/2	1 80 to 1 90
SOAP AND CANDLES.	
Candles.	
Tallow Moulds	0 00 to 0 13
Wax Wicks	0 17 to 0 03
Adamantine	0 20 to 0 00
Soap.	
Montreal Common	0 02 to 0 03
Best	0 03 to 0 04
Steam Refined Palm	0 05 to 0 05
Montreal Liverpool	0 05 to 0 05
English	0 05 to 0 05
Compound Fresh	0 07 to 0 07
Pale Yellow	0 04 to 0 02
Honey lb. bars	0 14 to 0 04
Lily	0 08 to 0 04
BOOTS, SHOES.	
Boys' Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	0 00 to 1 90
Men's Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	0 00 to 2 40
Kick	0 00 to 2 75
French calf	3 25 to 4 25
Knob	5 50 to 3 00
Knob	5 50 to 3 00
Women's Ware.	
Women's Boots	1 50 to 1 00
Calf Balmoral	1 30 to 1 60
Huff Congress	1 25 to 1 40
Calf Congress	1 35 to 1 50
Youths' Ware.	
Thick Boots No. 1	0 00 to 1 50
PRODUCE.	
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	
Red, best	5 00 to 5 25
" Inferior	5 40 to 5 50
Pearls	7 40 to 7 50
Butter, per lb.	
Cheddar	0 14 to 0 15
Medium	0 12 to 0 13
Inferior	0 11 to 0 12
Cheese, per lb.	0 10 to 0 12
Swiss	0 24 to 0 13
Corned Grain.	
From Farm	0 63 to 0 60
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 32 to 0 33
Oats, per 50 lbs.	0 32 to 0 33
Pease, per 50 lbs.	0 32 to 0 33
Flour, per barrel.	
Superior Extra	7 75 to 8 00
Superior	7 50 to 7 75
Fancy	7 30 to 7 40
Superfine	7 00 to 7 10
Western Superfine	7 00 to 7 10
Superfine No. 2	6 75 to 6 90
Superfine	6 25 to 6 50
Middling	4 50 to 4 75
Polanna	4 00 to 4 25
Bag Flour—Choice & St.	3 90 to 3 90
Medium	3 75 to 3 80
Oatmeal, 7 lb, 50 lbs	5 00 to 5 10
Meat.	
Thin Meat	23 00 to 21 00
Prime Meat	19 00 to 19 50
Prime Meat	16 00 to 16 50
Prime Meat	14 50 to 15 00
Carro, per lb.	13 00 to 13 50
Carro, per lb.	0 12 to 0 13
Hams.	
Plain unseasoned	0 11 to 0 12
Seasoned	0 00 to 0 03
Beef.	
Prime Meat	16 50 to 0 00
Prime Meat	0 00 to 0 00
Prime Meat	0 00 to 0 00
Tallow, per lb.	
Whent, per 60 lbs.	1 50 to 1 53
U. C. Spring	0 10 to 0 00
White Winter	0 10 to 0 00
LEATHER.	
Rem. R.A. Solo No. 1	0 25 to 0 00
" Plain	0 22 to 0 23
" O.S.	0 22 to 0 21
" Slaughter " 1	0 19 to 0 21
" Slaughter " 2	0 25 to 0 23
" Slaughter " 3	0 21 to 0 23
Waxed Upper, Light	0 42 to 0 43
Waxed Upper, Heavy	0 42 to 0 43
Grained Upper	0 42 to 0 43
Kips, White	0 40 to 0 50
Splits, in Sides	0 25 to 0 30
Splits, Large	0 25 to 0 30
Waxed Calf, High	0 60 to 0 63
" heavy	0 60 to 0 75
" French	1 00 to 1 10
Harness	0 20 to 0 30
Embossed Cow, per ft.	0 17 to 0 18
Patent	0 18 to 0 19
Stuffed	0 15 to 0 16
Stuffed	0 15 to 0 16
Pulled Wool, washed	0 20 to 0 00
Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 00 to 0 06
" (Green Slaughter)	0 00 to 0 09
FURS.	
Beaver	3 00 to 10 00
Beaver	1 25 to 1 50
Coon winter	0 20 to 0 40
Coon	0 20 to 0 40
Flaxer	0 20 to 0 40
Martin	1 25 to 1 00
Blank	3 00 to 4 00
Blank	4 00 to 8 00
Blank	0 10 to 1 10
Blank	0 25 to 1 50

DEC. 1, 1866. HALIFAX ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES
------------------	----------------	---------------



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

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

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

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams, Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Merchandise, promptly attended to.
Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c., respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:

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

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

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

DAVID E. MACLEAN. | BENJAMIN HAGAMAN.
THOMAS C. CHISHOLM.

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

We call the attention of American travellers to our fine stock of Best Old Brandy.

FERRIER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, &c.,
21 and 25 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

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

THOMAS PECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of
IRON, NAILS, SHIP AND RAILWAY SPIKES,
No. 391 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Copper Smiths, Steam Fitters,
Brass Founders and Finishers, Manufacturers and
Importers of Gasaliers, &c Importers of Malleable
Iron Pipe and Fittings. Manufacturers of Gold's Low
Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus for Residences,
Green Houses, &c.
Agents for Harrison's European Range for Hotels
and Families.

CORNER OF CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS,
MONTREAL.

HIDES, WOOL, &c. &c.
J. H. MOONEY,
53 GREY NUN STREET,

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c.
Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance,
supplied at short notice.

OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,
OSHAWA, C. W.

The very best articles of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
made to order in any quantities.

Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial
Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair,
London, England in 1882.

All orders promptly attended to
A. S. WHITING & CO.,
Oshawa, C.W.

LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
TORONTO,
Manufacturers in Bond of
CHLOROFORM,
SULPHURIC ETHER,
SPIRITS OF NITRE, and
MEDICINAL TINCTURES,
Proprietors of Beaver Drug Mills and Laboratory.
Catalogues mailed on application.

WADDELL & PEARCE,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,

Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North
America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cy-
clops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling
Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent
Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick
Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube
Works, Birmingham; Wm F. Sim & Co., Pontpool
Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates
and Metals, Best Rolled Bar Iron, &c. the York-
shire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's
Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of
Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S.
Mouton & Co., Langston India Rubber Mills, Brad-
ford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield,
Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham,
John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool
and New York, the Hart Manufacturing Company,
(successors to Bliven, Head & Co.,) New York.
N.B.—A stock of Charles C. Small & Co.'s War-
ranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files,
constantly on hand.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
Cedar Street, Brantford, C.W.

Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.
STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.
A large variety of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES
Prices very low.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
Address, WILLIAM BUCK,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
Brantford, C.W.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY.
Head Office,—247 Broadway, New York
MONTREAL BRANCH OFFICE.—In MOLSON'S BANK
CHAMBERS, corner of Great St. James Street,
and St. Peter Streets.
MANAGER.....JOHN GLASS.

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

For terms and conditions, apply at the office.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
November 29. 4-15

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
25 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal,
HAVE FOR SALE,—
Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,
Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,
Iron Gas Tubes, Cake Spelter,
Tube Fittings, Antimony,
Glass Tubes, Steel,
Brass Tube, Steam Gauges,
Lead Pipes, Water do.,
And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
43 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Denis, Henry Monnio and Co., Brandies,
Wolfe's Schiedam Schuapps.

"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:—
No. 1 Usual Assortment \$8 50
No. 2 Assorted 6 50
Good Fall and Summer 5 50
Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 47-1y

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.

CAMERON & ROSS.

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. 33-1y

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they have opened a Branch of their College in the City of Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical Instruction which has met with such success in Toronto will be given. This course of instruction combines practice with theory, and embraces everything necessary for the book-keeper and business man. The branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business, such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commission, Foreign Exchange, (as 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 business world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is a sure means of rapid promotion.

To the man in business, or to the one about commencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispensably necessary to a successful business career.

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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT
At Toronto or Hamilton.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 8th instant.

Montreal, 8th Dec. 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, Marine,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
420 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 40-3m

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

JAMES M. LAWTON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.

HAVANA, CUBA.

SPECIAL attention given to the sale of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR BOX SHOOKS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving promptest possible returns, and the lowest charges adopted by responsible houses.

Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application. Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS.

14-6m.

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. 3m-37

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS
5-1y

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
25 Hospital Street. 32-1y
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866.

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,

323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-3m

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.

St. Paul Street 266, 268,
Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

480 St. PAUL STREET,
Montreal, Aug., 1866. 5-1y

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Peter Street, Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
and Mediterranean Produce.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

S. Berger & Co.'s Starch,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue,
Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

STIERLING, 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.

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, of MERCHANDISE 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 business now and heretofore carried on by them individually.

RICHARD BENNER, ALFRED BOOKER,
Auctioneer.

Sale Rooms,
Royal Hotel Buildings, James Street,
Hamilton, October 1, 1866. 39-3

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

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HCPS.

A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.

CHAS. D. PROCTOR,
Montreal, Sept., 1866 34-1y

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.

F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 36 Victoria Square, Montreal. 31-6m

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 33 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. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners street. 46-14

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1866. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
Montreal. 9-1y

W. G. BRISTIE,

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
Office: 616 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie & Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-4m

AMES, MILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866. 24-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 50 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St Salpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
460 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,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
18 ST. JOHN STREET.
S. MONTREAL.

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. FERGOUSON. 32-ly

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

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

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 produce 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.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices. 32-3mos

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
486 & 488, St. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce. Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.
If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given. 1-ly

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, shees, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
(Established 1821.)

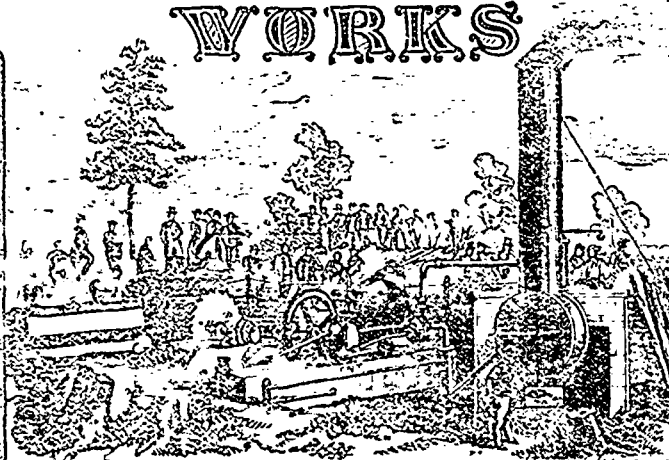
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE
SOAPS—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Palo Yellow, Family, Compound Erasivo, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Palo Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty. 1-ly

BRANTFORD ENGINE WORKS

ENGINES
OF ALL
SIZES
UPRIGHT
HORIZONTAL
AND
PORTABLE

ALSO
PATENT PORTABLE
STATIONARY
ENGINES
SINGLE
LATH &
STAVE
MACHINES.
CHOPPING MILLS &c



FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA AWARDED FOR STEAM SAW MILL OPERATION
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HAMILTON, SEPTEMBER 28 1864.

PORTABLE
SAWMILL
CAPABLE
OF
CUTTING
2000 FEET OF
LUMBER
IN A
SINGLE HOUR
Grist Mills
THRESHING AND
100 BARRELS OF
FLOUR
WHILE USING
1 1/2 CORDS
OF
WOOD.

BRANTFORD & COY