

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

No. 34.

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

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 235 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MONTREAL.
January 11th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 196 and 493 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
491 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Laines,
Prints, Dress Goods,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Plain and Printed Do, 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. 1-1

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,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
206, 208 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stora or Hungarian Boot
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Musc's and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are *handmade*,
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. TIEFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 181 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twanky. Souchong.
Twanky.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
419 hhds } Choice Retailing Molasses.
110 tierces }
277 bbis }
AND IN STORE.
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

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

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

BEUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal 1-1y-4

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

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

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

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, McGill Street,
Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, 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, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-1y

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 McGill Street, Montreal. 5-1y

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-1y 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,
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS.

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

Hhds } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.
Tierces }
Barrels }

Pancheons Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

-ALSO-

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

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 20, 1866.

1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,

Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co.

9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square.

33-ly

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

All debts due to and by the late Firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 339 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866.

17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair.
W. GALT HILL,
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.
W. HARRISON WARE,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866.

17 tf

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly

6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES & FOSTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

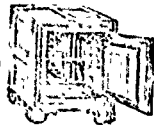
ALEXANDER JAMES.

JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 18, 1866.

6m-20

KIRSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KIRSHAW & EDWARDS,

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

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL

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

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.
The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,

1-ly Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 4-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 1-8 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

15-ly 24 RENAUD BUILDINGS, rounding Street

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. 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. 22-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 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 MUSPHATT'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,
253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

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

1-ly HUA & RICHARDSON,
St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,
48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 29-3m

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
Nos 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. RUCHANAN.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
July 26. 29-3m

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

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

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,
1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,
750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,
together with their other assortment of
TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,
WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,
AND
GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WHITBY.....	" LESLIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOMSON.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

409 St. Paul Street, and St. E. St. and 91 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mo.

O I L S.
55 bbls Olive Oil
75 bbls do
50 do No. 1 Lard Oil
25 do No. 2 do
75 do Tallow Oil.
For sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Buildings.
July 5, 25-2m

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 39 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take this medium of informing our customers
that we have now received into store, the greater
portion of our Importations for the coming season,
and will be prepared to show the same by the last
week of the present month. These goods having been
bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell
them on the most favourable terms.
MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866. 1-1y

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

REFERENCES:
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.
Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAY, Bros., Montreal.
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & CO., Montreal.
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.
Messrs. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
" Wm. ROSS & Co., "
" GEO. ALDRICH & Co., "
" D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

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

FOULDS & HODGSON

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

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

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

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

G. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
507 St. Paul Street,
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 48-1y

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.
 Capital, \$12,500,000 Invested, over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.
LIFE DEPARTMENT—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

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

FALL CIRCULAR.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27th AUGUST.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 69 St Peter St., Montreal.
 1-ly

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool London, Montreal
 CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer) R S Lytle, Esq. (mer)
 F. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
 Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserve surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,500,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.
 Revenue of the Company—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000, Life Premiums \$1,075,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,775,000.
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
 1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOS,
 Wholesale,
 9 St. John Street,
 Montreal. 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, Secretary
 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce
 Have removed from St. Andrews Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co
 Montreal, 30th April, 1866. 1-ly

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.

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

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

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

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

We are, respectfully yours,

TAYLOR BROS.

18 St. Sacrament Street.

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

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.
 Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets 1-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BY means of the Cable laid this year, the news has reached this Continent that the Cable of last year, broken in mid-ocean and there lost at the depth of nearly two miles, has been successfully grappled for, raised to the surface, and spliced to that on board the *Great Eastern*. Signals were being sent regularly to Valentia, while the great ship was proceeding to Heart's Content to complete the work so well begun before this is in the hands of our readers, there will, in all probability, be two deep-sea lines between this Continent and the Old World, and telegraphic communication from one to the other be established for all time to come. It is not easy to over-estimate the difficulties that have been triumphantly overcome, not merely in the manufacture and laying of the Cable of 1866, but also in the finding first and afterwards raising of the Cable of 1865. The buoys which had been left to mark the spot where it had sunk, as was then thought, for ever, had been dragged away, and it required no ordinary meety of calculation both at the time of the first loss and of the renewed search, to enable the commander of the *Great Eastern* to steam back to that spot and commence the tedious work which has been so successfully accomplished. And when found, to raise such an enormous weight such a distance was a work of no trifling magnitude, though the preparations made, and the tacking, &c., needed, were of such a character as to make success certain, provided the Cable could be found.

The enterprise is now in a position to pay handsomely, and the business offering has so far been amply lucrative. With a double line, this can be greatly increased, and will no doubt, provided the directors can think themselves justified in reducing the rates, and making the business dependent on as large a number as possible. Of course the Cable Company does not receive the whole amount of the charges levied, the land lines having to be paid for their proportion, but still the profits on despatches across the ocean will be enormous, and yield handsome dividends to the stockholders. We do not grudge them these profits, but think it for their ultimate benefit, and the present public interest, that the tariff of charges should be as low as possible.

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 ,

WOODS & CUTTING AND, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

C U I S C R A P N A I L S ,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal, June 1, 1866. 1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 53 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully received and returned 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.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

THE telegraph announces the sailing of two steamships of the Cunard line with troops for Canada. Shipments of guns of various sizes, with equipments complete, are also being made. Each complete battery of Armstrong guns were to have been ready for shipment the end of last month, and, in addition, orders, have been issued to the authorities of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to prepare for despatch to Canada a large number of 20-pounder, 12-pounder, and 9-pounder guns, together with 40,000 rounds of prepared cartridges, ammunition, shot and shell, to be shipped at the earliest possible date, and for which the Admiralty had already engaged tonnage. It is stated in a leading London journal that the only object in sending these troops, &c. is simply to meet the spirit manifested by the Colonists in the case of Fenian raids.

The English Government could hardly have made the acknowledgment in a manner more acceptable to the people of this country. Especially in the matter of artillery, in which our volunteer companies were dangerously deficient, is this aid most acceptable, and should the ruffians, who now flourish beneath the protection of the stars and stripes, again be bold enough to make a descent upon Canadian soil, we hope to see such a use made of these guns as will render the Fenians unable, or, at least, exceedingly unwilling, to face the music at any future time.

Of one thing, Canadians and British-Americans generally may feel confident that so long as they are content to own allegiance to the British Empire, so long will the entire power of that Empire be employed to defend them against all attacks from whatever quarter they may come, or from whatever cause they may arise

Trade With Cuba.

We learn that the arrangements entered into with the Government by Mr. Duplessis and his friends, cover three trips of the *Napoleon III* or the *Queen Victoria*, from Quebec to Havana direct, and we are sanguine that this commencement will result in the establishment of a regular permanent line. Our Government have made an offer to the Washington authorities to carry the American mails to Cuba by the boat which leaves Quebec on the 8th inst., and as our vessels are not liable to the quarantine enforced against the United States ships, the civility offers such advantages as to prevent its being regarded as an empty form.]

IT MUST GO ON!

WE refer to the Intercolonial Railway. Every week shows the people of British America more and more that we are too dependent upon the neighbouring Republic for means of transportation to the seaboard. This renders this railway a necessity! and recent intelligence from Great Britain leaves little reason to doubt that Lord Derby's Government are prepared to guarantee a loan to the extent of £1,000,000. It is well known that the Palmerston Ministry gave a pledge to this effect, the immediate parties to the pledge being Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Grey and the Duke of Somerset. The only condition of importance imposed was, that the different Provinces should agree to Confederation. This condition is now in a fair way of fulfillment, and it is reported on good authority that Lord Carnarvon, the new Colonial Secretary, has signified the intention of the present British Government to make good the pledge of their predecessors. There is no reason to doubt this whatever, so that we may rest assured that with the consummation of Confederation, the Intercolonial road will be commenced. There is no denying the fact that this line will cost the Province considerable, the bulk of which will fall upon Canada; but if the Provinces unite, of which there can now be no doubt, it will be absolutely indispensable. It has also become very essential from a trade point of view. This is particularly the case since the Americans have abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, and we have been compelled to look to the Lower Provinces for a market for our breadstuffs. The sooner, therefore, the road is commenced the better. The present is probably not the best time to float a loan on the British money market, the rate of interest having lately been very high, but the guarantee of the British Government will enable the whole amount necessary for the construction of the road to be procured on easy terms. The advantage to the Provinces from the Imperial guarantee cannot be over-estimated; without it, it is very doubtful if we could raise so much money in England at the present time. The course of the Mother Country in this matter deserves the warmest thanks of the Colonies, and must soon insure direct railway communication between all Canadian cities and Halifax, the Nova Scotian capital.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE recent visit of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands to this city on a Christian mission, which the sudden intelligence of the death of her mother prevented her from fulfilling, is a circumstance that may well make us reflect upon the wonderful changes which have taken place in the condition of the world within the present century. Nothing is more surprising than the changes which commerce and commercial treaties, aided by steam, have wrought within the past fifty years. Nations have been brought nearer together, and as their people have become better acquainted, their commercial intercourse more extended, and their mutual interests better understood, they have improved and developed their social character.

Queen Emma is the widow of a Prince, whose reputation for enlightenment and wisdom has been acknowledged by all commercial nations. The change which has taken place during the present century in the condition of the Sandwich Islanders, is of so remarkable and wonderful a character, that a short notice of the Islands cannot fail to be of interest. It is only eighty-six years since Captain James Cook was murdered by savages in the Bay of Katakakooa, in Owyhee, one of the Howarian Group. In less than fifty years after, we find that the King of these Islands had established commercial relations with the United States and Great Britain, and had entered into treaties for civilized intercourse.

The eleven Sandwich Islands, which form this remote but interesting group, are situated in the midst of the Pacific Ocean in about latitude 21° North, and longitude 157° West. They are of volcanic formation and mountainous, some of the mountains of Owyhee being 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The eminently advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands, lying on the great route between America and China, invited at an early period the enterprise and capital of several European and American settlers, and led to the establishment of an active trade. The population of the eight inhabited Islands in 1847 is reported at 112,000. In 1863, however, the exact census was 71,103 natives, and 2,120 foreigners. Since that period,

the foreign population has increased very rapidly, and now numbers about 10,000, whilst the native population, we are told, has decreased. The worship of idols was abolished in 1819. In 1820 the American Board of Missions established schools, and Christianity is now the religion of the State. In 1831 there were 14 ships of 2,631 tons belonging to the Islanders. In 1850 Dr. C. B. Judd, an American, was Prime Minister to King Kamehameha III. The Islands constitute a common centre between the three principal whaling grounds of the Northern Pacific—the one on the equator, the other near Japan, and the third toward the Behring Sea. The port of Honolulu, on the South side of the Island of Oahu, is an important station, and has a population of 10,000 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are English and Americans. The Treaty of 1851 concluded with Great Britain at Honolulu, was followed by the establishment of a British Consulate at that port, and last year a very interesting report was furnished to the Foreign Office by Mr. Consul-General Syngé, relating to the trade of the Islands, particularly that of Honolulu, for the year 1861. Mr. Syngé says the importance of the Sandwich Islands as a producing and trading country, has been much underrated, and that with a continuance of the same good government and security which is now enjoyed, the Howarian Group will quickly take rank as the West Indies of the North Pacific Ocean. The leading staple of these Islands is sugar, the export of which has risen from 3,000,000 lbs. in 1862 to more than 10,000,000 lbs. in 1864, and new plantations are continually being opened, and the capacity of the islands for the production of sugar is immense. The islands now produce grain of all kinds, flour, coffee, hides, wool, provisions, and many other articles, in considerable quantities. Within the past three years cotton has been produced with marked success, and the Peruvian cotton plant yields so profitably that several extensive plantations have been opened for its cultivation. The trade of the islands has heretofore been chiefly with the United States, a fact which Mr. Syngé accounts for because of San Francisco being the nearest market.

The value of British goods imported by the islands from England and Vancouver's Island in 1865, amounted to about £16,000, employing twelve vessels representing 3,331 tons. The distance from Honolulu to San Francisco is over 200 miles; to Victoria and Vancouver's Island it is considerably more, but Mr. Syngé thinks the difference in distance is compensated for by the free port system in Victoria. The rise and progress of these islands in civilization and commerce have been so rapid we have deemed it of general interest to devote a small space to the consideration of a portion of the world, which has so suddenly risen from obscurity and barbarism, and which, within a few years, will be known as the most important islands in the Pacific.

FORWARD AND BACKWARD!

THE progress of friendly sentiments among European nations has been strongly manifested recently in an agreement made between four powers—France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. Great inconvenience has been found to arise from the different currency of these countries, persons doing business or traveling between them having to suffer much loss and trouble in consequence thereof, to remedy this, these powers have entered into a union, the object of which is to establish more complete harmony between the monetary legislation of the countries in question, and to remedy the inconvenience resulting from the difference in their currencies. The coinage of each of the parties to the agreement will be accepted at the Treasury of the others, and every means used to allay the difficulties heretofore experienced. It is gratifying to see such a friendly spirit actuating the nations of the Old World, affording evidence as it does that, after all, the world is moving onward. Oh!—we nearly forgot—one exception must be made from this last remark. That is in the case of the "freest nation on earth," the foremost (so we are told, in intelligence, liberality and progress—the United States: Whilst the "rotten despotisms of Europe" (vide the New York press) are yearly becoming more liberal in their commercial legislation—more peaceful and more friendly—the great American Republic seems to be drifting back to the commercial follies of the middle ages! This agreement between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland is exceedingly creditable to their intelligence as nations, and affords a very striking and gratifying contrast to that of our very liberal Republican neighbors across the lines.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

TO prove the naturally ruinous effects of carrying into actual practice the theories of free trade, our correspondent "J. C. B." takes the case of Russia. He points out that that country, under a free trade policy (to which was given what he calls a fair trial of seven or eight years), suffered so severely in all its interests as to render a return to a protective system an imperative necessity. It is not at all impossible, nor to be wondered at, that the sudden change in policy should cause manufactures, unaccustomed to the circumstances of the country and forced into existence by barbarously high duties, to languish, and even altogether to fail; nor need we be surprised that a derangement of the machinery of trade and commerce should take place, which, however, would have been only temporary, had more time been given to fairly test the new system. Our correspondent has not made himself as well acquainted with the subsequent commercial history of Russia, nor with the results of a partial return to a free trade system in later years. Not merely has the export trade increased enormously, but manufactures have flourished, and are flourishing. Silk is still a highly protected manufacture, and the consequence is that, while in quality the goods are inferior to those of other European countries, prices are higher. Russia is a gold-producing country, and we cannot see that the retention of gold in the country is a necessary good, or the export of it for the purchase of property of real use very much to be deplored. Gold is wealth to a country only for its purchasing power; and any other property such as wheat, lumber, &c., &c., is equally good as a basis of credit for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary operations of trade.

"J. C. B." states that transportation does not add to the value of produce, and argues therefrom that this produce ought, therefore, to be consumed in the country. We will suppose then, for the sake of argument that we have no export trade—that everything produced in the country has been consumed in it. Under these circumstances what is to regulate the price of, say, wheat. Will the farmer obtain for his bushel of wheat as much, measured in gold, or in cloth, or hats, or boots and shoes, as he would if the surplus productions of the country were sold abroad? Undoubtedly not. There would be a glut of all kinds of produce, for the people supported by manufactures in this country will never be numerous enough to consume what is raised by those who support the manufactures, until a large export trade is established to carry off the surplus of these manufactures. We know of a certainty that the price finally paid for any article in the place of consumption is divided between the original producer and those employed in transporting it. Consequently, the higher the cost of transportation to market, the less the farmer gets for his wheat. The cost of transportation is largely increased by protection in several ways directly, by raising the cost of labor, machinery, &c., &c., and indirectly by decreasing that competition amongst carriers necessary to securing the lowest rates of freight. The more we import, the greater will be the number of vessels employed in bringing goods to our ports, and the lower the freights for which they can afford to take return cargoes of our produce. Now, it is too common for vessels to come out here in ballast, and to make the profits on the freight one way pay for the time and expense of the voyage both ways. Hence the great difference in freight as between New York and Liverpool, and between Montreal and Liverpool, which neutralizes to some extent the great advantages the St. Lawrence route possesses over any of the American lines of transportation to the seaboard.

With respect to the cost of manufactured goods, as affected by high duties, we find in the last New York *Economist* an article on the practical working of Protection, so exactly in point at the present moment that we make no apology for laying it entire before our readers, and asking their attention to it. It is as follows:—

"Our readers do not need to be reminded how often we have asserted that protection operates to the injury of our own industries, by increasing the cost of domestic products. Illustrations of this rule might be multiplied *ad infinitum* by a cursory survey of the burthens imposed upon the several branches of production by the tariff, but a prominent instance has just been made public, which will suffice to illustrate the principle. The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following card:—

Highly Important to Purchasers of Sewing Machines for export to Europe, South America, Mexico,

Australia, &c., &c.—The undersigned, having been engaged for the last seven years in the sale of Grover & Baker Sewing Machines in Europe, has established in Paris a large factory for the manufacture of these well-known machines, fitted up with the very best American tools, and worked by the most capable American mechanics.

He is now prepared to furnish, at the rate of one thousand machines per month, all of the celebrated family machines of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, guaranteed in every respect equal to the original, at the following rates in gold, deliverable in Paris or Havre:

MACHINES.		
No 23	...	89 75
No 24	...	9 75
No 25	...	12 75
No 26	...	12 75
No 27	...	14 00
No 28	...	14 00
No 9	...	12 50

Handsome mahogany table, gilt legs and wheel, needles, &c., &c., &c., hemming, braiding, embroidering, tuck-making and quilting guides, 50¢ extra. Cases for packing 1 each. All orders to be addressed to 6 Faubourg Montmartre, or 87 Boulevard Sebastopol. Terms Cash. Refer to—W. D. Richards, Esq., W. D. Sohler, Esq., Boston.

CHAS. R. GOODWIN

Paris, July 1, 1856
The following comparison shows the price of the same class of machines in New York and Paris:

Number of Machine	Price in New York	Price in Paris, in gold
No 23	255 00	9 75
No 24	108 00	9 75
No 25	81 00	12 75
No 26	80 00	12 75
No 27	105 00	14 00
No 28	115 00	14 00
No 9 (shuttle)	55 00	12 50

"After reducing the price of the American-made machine to gold, it will yet be found that the price of the home article is four to five times that of the foreign. How comes this immense difference? Something is doubtless due to the home manufacturer having to pay a certain amount per machine for the use of patent rights. This, however, will account to only a limited extent for the immense disparity in prices, and is an illustration of the injurious operation of patents, which are but a form of governmental protection.

"This is a branch of manufacture peculiarly American, and yet we find it being driven to other countries by the very means which has been devised for 'protecting' home industry. All the results of American invention and experience, in this branch of production, are transferred to a foreign country, producing a competition which may shut our machines out of other countries, and may even supply the demand in the United States. Perhaps, however, our sapient legislators may deem it necessary to 'protect' the home manufacturers of sewing machines by increasing the duty to such an extent as to prohibit the importation of the French made article, thereby compelling our own people to use machines costing four times the amount paid in other countries, and placing the numerous manufactures using them at a corresponding disadvantage in competing with foreign producers. Boot and shoe manufacturers, clothing houses and other branches of manufacture which use sewing machines to a large extent have to invest four times the amount of capital in machines that will be required by like producers who can furnish the French made machines. Thus it is that, while protection attempts to shield one industry, it injures many. It is easily seen that what obtains with reference to this particular case, must apply equally with reference to every branch of production.

"The disadvantage of the American manufacturer of machines is very easily accounted for. He has to pay nearly twice as much for his iron as the manufacturer in Paris, and more than twice as much for his steel; the high price of both materials being due to the high duties upon them. Labor is one of the chief elements of cost, and for this also he has to pay much more than the French manufacturer; for the very obvious reason that as the high tariff increases the cost of living to the laborer, he in turn has to seek compensation in advancing the price of his labor. There is no escaping this inexorable logic of natural sequence; and the injury resulting to our manufactures from its operation is incalculable.

"The *Evening Post* relates the case of a Brazil merchant who had occasion to purchase a large number of mowing machines. After making careful inquiries and calculations, he came to the conclusion that he would buy fifty mow hives in New York to supply the most urgent demand, and would then go to England to have the remainder built there, without the impositions of the American tariff.

"Thus it is that the advantages of American invention are prevented from being turned to account in our own country, purely through the operation of the tariff. The Pennsylvania iron interest is constantly clamoring for higher duties on iron, and the result is that all manufactures, in which iron is largely employed, have to pay such exorbitant prices for their raw material that they cannot compete with foreign producers in those products which are peculiarly American in their invention, and in the manufacture of which we have the largest experience.

"Protectionists argue that protection is only a temporary expedient to enable manufacturers to gain experience and efficiency, after which their industries will be self-supporting. It appears, however, that manufactures in which we have a monopoly of experience are vitally injured by protection, and that protection really enables other countries to compete with us in those specially American industries, with all the disadvantage of a lack of experience. In the case of sewing machines, protection has induced the with-

drawal of American machinery and American trained laborers to a foreign country, where nearly every machine produced will be sold in lieu of machines which might have been produced in the United States. In the manufacture of cotton goods the same rule applies to a very large extent. We have cotton cheaper than the spinner of Lancashire—we have also the most perfect machinery. But the tariff so enhances the cost of machinery, buildings, repairs, and above all of labor, that instead of our being enabled to supply a large portion of the world with staple cotton fabrics as well as raw cotton, the trade in cotton manufactures is allowed to fall almost exclusively into the hands of England, which, by a free trade policy, ensures cheap machinery and cheap labor.

"It is inexplicably how manufacturers should remain so long blind to the operation of this very simple principle. It is a matter of the simplest business calculation, uncomprehensible to none but those who are resolutely wedded to faction or theory. Manufacturers have to exchange their products for other products or for labor; and nothing can be plainer than that, if they induce the Government to increase the price of their products, the parties with whom they make the exchange must correspondingly enhance the price of their products, for otherwise the latter would exchange a greater value for a lesser, and be losers. This is a plain commercial view of the question of protection, comprehensible to all; and we put it candidly to every manufacturer whether protection does not increase the cost of his products as much as it enhances their price. We have not such a low estimate of the sagacity of American manufacturers as to suppose that they will long remain ignorant of the fallacy under which they are now zealously demanding a protection which in fact is no protection, but rather an injury. The effects of protection must force upon the manufacturing interest a more serious investigation of this question than it has yet received, and the result must be a conclusion that the best protection which manufacturers can seek is a deliverance from the system which under the pretence of protecting works really to their injury."

DANGEROUS SYMPTOMS.

"ONE of the most astonishing facts connected with the present state of commercial affairs in the United States is, the extraordinary increase in their imports of foreign goods. Had their tariff been as low as before the war broke out, and inflated prices existing throughout the bounds of the Union, this would probably not have been cause for astonishment. But it is well known that Congress has imposed duties so heavy, that in many instances it was believed they would entirely prevent importation—in fact, the ultra-Protectionist hoped, by enormous imposts, to produce this result, but, strange to tell, their foreign purchases have advanced during the past twelve months with extraordinary rapidity. The port of New York is by far the most important in the United States, and its returns may generally be taken as a correct index to those of the whole country. During the twelve months, extending from 1st July, 1855, to the 30th June, 1856, there has been received of foreign merchandise at New York alone to the value of no less than \$303,881,721. This enormous amount is very nearly double the quantity imported during the preceding 12 months. The following figures show the exact amount of goods received at New York during the past two years.—

Goods imported at New York for twelve months ending June 30th.		
	1851-'55.	1855-'56.
Six months.....	\$79,767,221	\$147,749,357
January.....	10,629,117	39,169,920
February.....	11,473,697	30,692,557
March.....	16,012,373	26,294,349
April.....	14,174,464	24,840,605
May.....	12,576,169	28,518,447
June.....	16,555,321	22,739,652
Total 12 months.....	\$161,779,273	\$306,133,393
Deduct specie.....	1,890,431	2,251,614
Total merchandise for 12 months.....	\$159,888,842	\$303,881,724

This remarkable exhibit, when the American tariff is considered, affords the strongest kind of evidence as to the unsound state of commercial affairs among our neighbours. It tells of the increase of price which the people have to pay for almost all articles they require, and of the widespread extravagance which causes such large purchases of foreign articles in the face of almost prohibitive duties. What adds to the dark features of the matter is the fact that "luxuries" constitute a large proportion of these imports. fancy dresses for the American ladies, champagnes and other wines for the gentlemen, and jewelry and similar articles for both. Taken in conjunction with the undeniable fact that American production and exports have greatly fallen off during the past five years, we cannot but conclude that, plentiful as greenbacks may be, the commercial position of the United States is by no means to be envied. Whatever signs there may be of prosperity, are false and delusive, they are the results of an inflated and depreciated currency, than which

there can be nothing more ruinous to the interests of a country.

Several American journals, among which is the *New York Tribune*, are crying out for further and heavier duties, with a view to stop this dangerous increase of foreign purchases. Surely the *Tribune* ought to have learned from past experience that heavy duties will not decrease their imports. There are many articles purchased in Europe and other distant parts of the world that cannot be produced in the United States, and these articles many classes of Americans will have utterly regardless of expense. When \$25,000 are freely paid for a dinner for 250 New Yorkers, as was recently done at the festivities in honour of President Johnson at Delmonico's, we fear it may be certainly concluded that our neighbours are too far advanced in extravagance to be deprived of foreign luxuries, no matter how enormous the imposts which the Government may place upon them. Looking at this question from almost any point of view, the position of the United States is a bad one, and may well cause its thoughtful citizens to pause and ask themselves: Where is all this to end?

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER ASIA.]
THE week was very favourably affected in the beginning of the week by the clearing up of an misunderstanding between France and Prussia upon the question of a rectification of boundaries, and a further beneficial impulse was given by the reduction of the Bank rate of discount from 8 to 10 per cent., a reduction which the augmentation of the reserve, by a sum of £1,000,000 stg., amply justified. The only thing now wanting to secure our commercial position is the prospect of a good harvest, but, unfortunately, the past fortnight has not been at all seasonable, and should this rainy weather continue, the effect would be very disastrous. Probably not much harm has yet been done; but in France, where the harvest is considerably earlier than with us, the crops have suffered very much, and breadstuffs have advanced about 20 per cent.

It may be worth while to compare the state of the bank return now with what it was on the occasion of the first reduction in rate after former panics, and we commence with 1847. In this year the Bank of England was informed on the 23rd of October that a letter would be issued to them, authorizing them to issue notes (if necessary) beyond the limits of the Act of 1844 and, in accordance with the promise, the letter was actually issued on the 25th of October. The rate of discount then charged was 8 per cent., and the first reduction on this rate was on 20th November, when it was fixed at 7 per cent. The liabilities of the bank were then as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	£20,179,000
Public deposits	7,220,000
Other deposits.....	7,866,000
Total liabilities.....	£35,265,000

The bullion at this time was £10,016,000, or 28.4 per cent. of the liabilities.

In the panic of 1857 the Government letter, authorizing the suspension of the Act of 1844, was issued on November 12th, and at this date the minimum rate of discount was 10 per cent. The first reduction in rate was on December 26, when it was fixed at 8 per cent. The following are the liabilities at this date:—

Circulation	£20,124,000
Public deposits.....	7,129,000
Other deposits	15,162,000
	£42,415,000

The bullion was £10,753,000, or 25.2 per cent. of the liabilities.

The panic of 1863 reached its greatest intensity on Friday, May 11th, and the Government letter was issued on May 12th. The minimum rate of discount was then 10 per cent., and the reduction to 8 was made only on Thursday, the 16th inst. The liabilities of the bank were then as follows:—

Circulation	£24,540,000
Public deposits.....	3,354,000
Other deposits	18,125,000
	£46,019,000

The bullion was £14,161,000, or 30.7 per cent. of the liabilities. This proportion is, it will be seen, larger than on any former occasion, and we may, therefore,

reasonably hope that the rate will be still further reduced.

There are one or two remarks unavoidably suggested by these figures and facts. In the first place, the pressure has been of much longer duration than on any former occasion, and probably the very low average of the public deposits has had some little effect in increasing this. The circulation is keeping up very high, and, as we have often explained, a high circulation indicates a general distrust. It shows that bankers and others are hoarding notes to provide for any possible contingency. It is also worthy of note that neither in 1847 nor 1866 was it necessary for the bank actually to transgress the Act of 1844. The bank only acted in each of these years as if no such Act was in existence. In 1867 the Act was transgressed for eight days.

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

	Amount.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Public deposits.....	£ 3,364,000	£ 193,000	.....
Private deposits.....	18,126,000	465,000	.....
Government securities.....	10,712,000	634,000	.....
Other securities.....	25,224,000	.....	£932,000
Notes in circulation.....	24,540,000	.....	502,000
Bullion.....	14,151,000	529,000	.....
Reserve.....	.....	1,031,000	.....

It will be seen that whilst the deposits have increased £660,000, the securities have decreased £300,000, and the result has been an increase in reserve of upwards of £1,000,000.

The following are the Bank of France returns:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	1,400,000
The Current Accounts.....	1,500,000
The Advances.....	800,000
The Commercial Bills.....	27,000,000
The Notes.....	11,126,000
The Cash.....	5,334,000	.....

This week is again favourable, and the cash on hand is now some £29,300,000, or more than double the amount held the Bank of England.

There has been a larger business done this week in Liverpool than last week, and the sales have amounted to 85,200 bales, of which the trade has taken 57,300 bales. The stock is reduced 16,200 bales, and is now estimated at 892,300, against 470,800 last year. A report has been published to-day by a Commissioner appointed by the Indian Government to examine into the prospect of the cotton in America. This report is much the most unfavourable that has yet appeared, and, indeed, he does not estimate the yield at so much as one-half of what has been stated. Estimates such as these always, however, require to be used with great care, and if not so used, are even more dangerous than mere guess work. As yet, no effect has been produced on the Liverpool market, which was dull to-day. Manchester trade has been little, if at all influenced by the reduction in the bank rate of discount, and prices yesterday were, if anything, a little easier.

The funds during the week have been steady, but there has been less improvement in price than had been expected. Railway stocks are generally firm, with an upward tendency. Canadian shares are also firm.

Aug. 18, 1866.

[PER SCOTIA.]

The Bank of England has again reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.; and the improvement of nearly £1,000,000 in the reserve not merely amply justifies this reduction, but clearly points to a further movement in the same direction. Some of the best informed commercial journals seem to think that the discount rates will go down, as it did after former panics, to 2½ or 3 per cent. But there are two considerations to which we think sufficient attention has not been paid by the persons who advocate this opinion. The first is that although the trade of the country has suffered, and is suffering from the injury to credit, still there is not anything like the stagnation which prevailed after the former panics of 1847 and 1857. There are, indeed, now symptoms of a greater contraction of trade than seemed probable a month or two ago, but it is most likely that the subsidence of the panic which was scarcely at all a mercantile one, and which did not break up the ordinary channels of business, will be followed by a speedy recovery of trade, and a consequent demand for accommodation to carry on that trade. The other consideration is that we are now entering upon that period of the year when the trade is at its fullest development, and when the discount rate rules highest. The former panics occurred

about six months later in the year, and the very low price of money then was coincident with the period when it is always at its cheapest. This point was recently urged in a very able article in the *Economist*, and to any person who has been accustomed to watch the periodical fluctuations in trade, its importance will be very apparent.

It has been the custom to speak of the recent panic as a credit one, and not a mercantile one, and it may be worth while to point out what are the chief causes which have produced this panic. It will be of especial interest to Canadians, as it will show them how secure they are from the dangers which beset English Banking, and how good and safe their system is.

The first broad fact which would attract the attention of any enquirer into the English system, is the enormous dividends, 20 and 30 per cent., paid by some of the banks, coupled with the heavy failures and losses among others. In England, banking is either very good or very bad. The Banks either pay enormous dividends, or they help to ruin whole districts of country. It would be out of place here to go into any lengthened discussion of the remote causes of this. It will be sufficient for our purpose to find out the immediate causes. 1st. Their capital is very small when compared with their liabilities; and, 2nd. They keep very small specie reserves. And now a word or two upon each of these topics.

1st. Their capital is very small when compared with their liabilities. Taking the position of the 15 joint stock Banks, which did business in London, just before the panic broke out; we find that whilst their paid up capital was £9,766,000, and their guarantee fund £2,467,000, their liabilities amounted to £99,762,000—in other words, their liabilities were more than 10 times their paid-up capital, and more than 8 times the amount of their paid-up capital and guarantee funds combined. The danger of this will be more apparent when it is considered that a banker's liabilities are mainly composed of deposits repayable, either on demand or at very short notice, whilst his assets may largely consist of bills of exchange, discounted for his customers, and which bills it would injure his credit very much, either to discount or to obtain advances upon. In such circumstances, one of a banker's main resources, in case of pressure, must be the repayment which he receives day by day, of the bills which he holds, and the larger the amount of these bills which have been discounted out of capital, (so to speak) the easier will his position be; the more readily will he be able to meet any demand upon him, and the more willing will he be to continue to make advances to his solvent customers. It is the distrust, which, under the present system, the banker feels of his own position, which makes him refuse the customary accommodation to parties who are quite undoubted, and thus spreads a feeling of insecurity and panic over the entire mercantile community.

The other point to which we have referred, is the small amount of cash, that is coin, or its equivalent, under the Act of 1844, Bank of England notes, which the banks keep as a reserve. It is obvious that as a banker's liabilities are all payable in cash, he must keep an amount of cash, sufficient to enable him to meet any demand which is at all likely to arise upon him. And it would seem almost equally obvious, that each bank should provide for its own liabilities. Unfortunately, owing to various causes, the banks do not recognize this necessity, and it is not too much to say, that leaving out the Bank of England, there is not a bank in London, which keeps in its till more than what is sufficient for the current wants of the day. It is not possible to say how much gold or Bank of England notes they keep, as this is never published separately in their returns; but one little incident will illustrate the utter want of self-reliance displayed by the banks. The day of the settlements of the bets on the Derby, requires that a somewhat larger amount of money than usual, should be in circulation. The extra amount so required is, however, after all, only a very limited matter, and yet it is well known that the banks in the West-end of London, have to make special preparation, by bringing from the bank of England, a supply of gold and notes. It would not be an exaggeration to say that all the banks lean upon the Bank of England for assistance, and the Bank of England leans upon the Government. The whole system is in fact, astray, and the first stock and private bankers who should each provide for his own wants, go on in the vague hope that when the evil day comes, the Bank of England will in

some way be able to provide for their liabilities, liabilities of which it neither knows the amount nor the probable urgency of the claim. How different all this is from the Canadian system, I need not stop to show, and I do not think that any disinterested observer can doubt, that with a system such as yours, panics would be impossible.

During the recent crisis there were two features very noticeable. The first was that in nearly every case one main cause of difficulty originated in discount houses and banks having money repayable on demand, embarking directly or indirectly in railway and other public works. Even when these investments were not bad, they caused a lock-up of capital which embarrassed and sometimes ruined the establishments guilty of such indiscretion. No rule can be more certain than the necessity of persons holding deposits keeping clear of any lock-up. A uniform experience shews that such a blunder must end in serious loss, if not ruin.

Another cause of the panic was that many persons took shares in limited companies when only a very small proportion of the nominal capital was paid up. They suddenly found that in reality their liability was practically unlimited, and this very much added to the general fear. It would scarcely be too much to say that, so far from the limited liability principle having caused the panic or aggravated it, it was the unlimited liability system. Nearly every concern which failed was either nominally or really unlimited.

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

	Am't.	Incr'se.	Decr'se.
Public deposits.....	£ 3,412,000	£ 68,000	.....
Private deposits.....	18,763,000	638,000	.....
Government securities.....	10,712,000	No change.	.....
Other securities.....	24,888,000	.....	336,000
Notes in circulation.....	24,182,000	.....	368,000
Bullion.....	14,772,000	621,000	.....
Reserve.....	.....	979,000	.....

These returns are again favourable. The deposits have increased £700,000, and the securities have decreased £336,000—the result being an increase in reserve of £979,000. It would have been more satisfactory if the private deposits had shown a tendency to return to their normal position of some £13,000,000.

The following are the Bank of France returns.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	£ 9,500,000	.....
The Current Accounts.....	.....	15,500,000
The Advances.....	.....	No change.
The Commercial Bills.....	.....	17,500,000
The Cash.....	15,833,000	.....

The cash has again increased, and is now £30,000,000. Money in Paris is very abundant, and is seeking employment at 1½ per cent.

The reduction in the bank rate has not had much effect upon the cotton market, which has been dull during the week. The sales in Liverpool have amounted to 60,500 bales, of which the trade has taken 37,600. The estimated stock is now 865,700 bales. Manchester market has also been without animation; and, yesterday, to effect sales of some descriptions of goods, rather low prices would have had to be submitted to.

The share markets during the week have been very sensitive; but with the prospect of cheaper money the tendency is rather upward. The funds have been well maintained, and close at an advance of ½ on the week. Railways are also better; and the fear of diminished trade and diminished receipts is passing away. In Canadian shares there is but little change. Great Western's are, however, lower, owing to unfavorable traffic returns.

Aug. 25th, 1866.

H.

LETTER FROM A PROTECTIONIST.

[No. 3.]

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THE next country to which I wish to refer for proof of the value and absolute necessity of protection to its infant manufactures in order to enable any country to achieve that true independence which, in the present state of society, is so desirable and necessary, is Russia.

H. Storch, an eminent writer and theorizer on Political Economy, published in St. Petersburg in 1815 his work in favour of free trade—"Cours d'Economie, &c." Alexander I., being fascinated by his plausible theories, adopted his plan, and a fair trial of seven or eight years' duration was made of the free trade policy by that great nation. What was the result? To sum it up in one word, it was disastrous. Foreign manu-

factured goods, more particularly British, poured into the country, and Russian gold and silver flowed out, until ruin stared the manufacturing, commercial, and nearly all other interests in the face. No description that I can write would be half so forcible in describing the effects of the free trade system on Russia as that given by one of the most eminent statesmen that that country has ever produced. In a circular issued during the free trade period, Count Nesselrode declared that Russia found herself forced to resort to a system of independent commerce, that the products of the Empire no longer found markets abroad, that the manufactures of the country were exceedingly depressed, that the coin of the country was rapidly flowing out to distant nations, that the most solid mercantile establishments had become endangered, and that agriculture and commerce, as well as manufacturing industry, were not only paralyzed, but had been brought to the brink of ruin. In 1824, Russia again imposed heavy duties, and the country again assumed its former prosperous state, and, I presume, no reader of the *Trade Review* needs to be told that it has continued unabated to this day. Do we not find in the above case a lesson for Canada? Russia being a country producing largely the cereals and other raw products, retrogrades, becomes largely indebted to the manufacturing countries (Great Britain principally) under Storch's free trade plan; but under that system by which the larger portion of those raw products are consumed, manufactured, and increased in value within her own borders, she ceases to pay tribute to foreign nations, and prosperity is the result. And we thus have further proof, if more is needed, to show the great value and, in truth, the absolute necessity of having the agricultural producers and the consumers of their products in the same country, and these as near to each other as practicable; but with the facts and proofs against them, the free traders assert that such a result is *injurious to the farmer*. We should like to see, as a *curiosity*, the farmer that would object to the establishment in his neighbourhood of the manufacture of any article needed or used in his vicinity, and even to the manufacturer making a fair profit on his manufactured wares. We are now met by the great objection that he will have to pay more for those wares than for those made in the United States, England, France, &c., &c. We will admit that perhaps for a short period the price of some manufactures may and perhaps would be dearer under a high protective tariff than with free trade; but before they are manufactured in the country, the Province would realize a revenue, and when once made here, the higher price, if any, would be much more than made up to the country by the saving of the great amount paid for transportation, commissions, &c., under free trade—because all, or nearly all thus paid is an actual loss, transportation not in reality adding to the value of the article conveyed. But, practically, to see how high tariffs have affected prices, let us inquire of our neighbours. Previous to the introduction of the manufacture of nails in the United States, the retail price of English nails was about 15 cents per pound, but with a protection that stimulated production, improvements in machinery, and competition, the price has fallen to 3 and 5 cents per pound. In many kinds of cotton goods, both grey and bleached, the result has been similar; and many articles of hardware, agricultural implements, clocks, rubber goods, wooden wares, and even cotton and some kinds of woollen goods, were, previous to the war, exported to foreign countries, and sold at a profit. Will any one pretend that, under a free trade system from the establishment of the American Colonies to the present day, the manufactures of the United States would have been at their present stage of progress, or that, had they remained, as they undoubtedly would, nearly a purely agricultural country, exporting all their raw products and importing nearly all the manufactured goods required by them, would they have been more populous? would they have been more wealthy? would they have been more able to defend themselves in the event of war with another nation, or to maintain the supremacy of their Government at home? It seems as plain to us, as that two and two make four, that one of the principal causes of the success of the North in the late contest lay in the superiority of its manufacturing facilities over those of the South.

It is no proof, that manufacturing has driven the population from the manufacturing States to the new and fertile Western States, because they have more rapidly increased in population of late years, as the manufacturing States have, at the same time, steadily increased also, and they were quite populous ere the settlement of the West commenced. In 1810 the population of Massachusetts was 65 to the square mile, being more than double that of Illinois in 1860.

Stanbridge, C.E., Sept. 5, 1868.

J. C. B.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Bankhead, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis, & Co.
Cheston, J. James, & Co.
Duncan, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson
Gault, Bro. & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Hudson, John, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

Woolhouse, Henry, & Co.

Map, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, Wm., & H.
Munich & Steinen.
Ogilvy & Co.
Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Rogland, Erwt. & Co.
Robinson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Striding, McCall & Co.
Winks, George & Co.

SINCE our last report, a large number of buyers from all parts of the country have arrived in this city, and trade has been very active. The leading houses have been fully occupied, and all kinds of desirable goods are going off freely. Sales foot up very well, quite equal, we are assured, to previous anticipations, and everything indicates a good, steady fall business. Stocks are at last fully made up, the arrival of four steamers from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, completing the assortment. We have no change to report in prices of goods, either here or in Britain. The scarcity of labour in the manufacturing districts, and the still continuing demand for goods will, in all probability, have the effect of sustaining prices, even should the new crop of cotton, which is just coming into market, prove larger than has been estimated, and have a depressing influence on the price in Liverpool of the raw material.

Nearly all sections of Upper Canada are represented by the buyers in town, and the representations they make of the state of the crops as harvested, are exceedingly gratifying, and differ from each other principally in the greater or less use of superlatives. In some parts, the yield is represented as being equal to the aggregate of the three last years, in others to that of the ten past seasons. Making all allowance for exaggeration, and for the fact that some of the grain has been damaged by the continuance of wet weather in some localities, we cannot but come to the conclusion that once more Canada has been blessed with abundant harvests, and that such being the case, all will share in the prosperity naturally arising therefrom: and though in all probability there may be a comparative scarcity of money while the crops are being moved to market, still for all credits given there will be an ample amount of property to represent them, and we need anticipate no present nor approaching financial troubles.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton,
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fountain, James.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hatchings, B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kilgus & Kinloch.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Maitland, E., Tylee & Co.
Mathewson, J. A., & H.
Mitchell, Kincaid & Co.
Nislin, William, & Co.
Noad, James S., & Co.

Winning, Hill & Wace.

Chapman H., & J.
Phelan, Joseph
Reuter, Lionals & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Roberts, David.
Routh, Havilland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
Watt, Wm.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.

SOME improvement in business has been noticeable during the past week, and sales to country buyers, of whom a few are in the city, have been made to a fair extent.

TEAS.—The market for fine grades is firm. We hear of no large transactions having taken place; but sales of Young Hyson, in lots of 25 and 50 packages, have been made at 75c. to 90c.

SUGAR.—Grocery sugars, though without much activity, are held firmly. Sales have been small. We note sale of 136 hhds., 117 brls., and 36 tierces bright Barbadoes, in bond, at 5½c.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has existed, caused by the non-receipt at the Custom House of samples of sugar as standards for appraisement, and the difference made in the classification of the same grade of sugar here and in Upper Canada. It is to be hoped the Collectors of Customs will soon be provided with uniform standards, so that injustice may be prevented, and sugars which at one port are entered at one rate of duty may not be admitted at another port at a different rate. The uncertainty existing on this point has considerably checked business.

MOLASSES.—Unchanged, with nothing doing.

SALT.—Is firmer. Sales of some thousand bags were made last week at 60c., and since then five or six thousand bags have changed hands at 61c. to 62½c., and the tendency is to higher rates.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlton, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Fane, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. D.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Irland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mullholland, & Baker.
Robinson, Jas.
Rogand, John & Sons.
Shinn, F. H.
Winn & Holand.

THERE has been rather more activity noticeable during the past week than previously, quite a number of buyers having made their appearance. Prices of all heavy goods—Fig, Bar, Plates, &c.—are firm, in consequence of the great advance which has taken place in freights outward, and which is equal to over fifty per cent., as compared with last spring.

PIG-IRON.—Very little in market, all lots being sold on arrival or to arrive, and prices very firm. Chicago and other Western cities are still heavy buyers, and create a demand which it is impossible to meet here. About 3,000 tons have yet to go forward in addition to previous shipments.

BAR-IRON.—Scotch is in good demand for present consumption, at \$2.75 for best brands, with only a moderate stock.

CUR-NAILS.—Are firm at \$4.50 per keg, none being sold below that figure. Large orders are still unfilled by the manufacturers.

CANADA PLATES.—Have a moderate demand, and are firm at quotations.

TIN PLATES.—The market is now better supplied, and prices are hardly so firm, though nominally unchanged. Sales have been to a fair extent.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw, F. & Bro.

WE have nothing special to notice in this branch of trade since our last report, except for a few classes of leather. The demand has somewhat fallen off, but receipts are light and prices continue firm.

SPANISH SOLE.—All descriptions are in small supply, especially Buenos Ayres, of which the market is almost bare, and it is very difficult to fill orders.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The demand has improved somewhat, but there is no choice stock in first hands.

ROUGH.—Is in demand at our quotations.

HARNESS.—The demand has been considerably checked by the high rates asked, and sales have been chiefly to fill immediate wants. The supply, however, is light.

WAXED UPPER.—Has less inquiry; but, owing to small supplies, prices continue firm, particularly for light weights.

GRAINED UPPER.—There is ready sale for prime, of which there is very little offering, arrivals being limited.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—There has been an active demand for both, especially the latter, with an insufficient supply, and prices have an upward tendency.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The latter has had more inquiry, while there has been very little demand for Patent.

CALF SKINS.—The receipts, especially of ordinary, have improved somewhat, but sales have been small and at unchanged rates.

SPLITS.—The principal demand has been for light and medium, but all weights have sold freely at all rates.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply is altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade; receipts being no improvement.

HIDES.—Are unchanged; the supply falling below the present demand.

WOOL.—Clothing wools are in better demand, while combing, which is more abundant, is neglected. Sales of pulled have been made at previous prices.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.
Brown & Childs.

Linton & Cooper.
Popham, James & Co.
Smith & Cochrane.

WE have no particular change to note. Business is active, and manufacturers employed to the fullest extent of their means to meet the demand. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency; but we do not, as yet, make any change in our quotations.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Richard, Jos, Riviere du Loupen bas	J. Pouliot, Riviere du Loup	Sept. 28
Fowler, James, Woodstock	McWhirter & White, Woodstock	" 18
Holmgren, Charles J., Quebec	Wm. Walker, Quebec	" 12
Janison, W. M., and V., Lakeland	Thos. Clarkson, Toronto	" 13
Phaneuf, Jos., Montreal	J. Hudon, Montreal	" 8
Vandry, F., Quebec	M. M. Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec	" 10
Wark, Richard, Toronto	Thos. Clarkson, Toronto	" 12

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Anderson, Alexander	Brighton	E. A. MacNachtan.
Brown, John Kipp	London	James Egan.
Bodin, Thomas	Markham	A. Barker.
Caldwell, J. and W. & Co.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Campbell, Robert	Goderich	Samuel Pollock.
Cameron, John A.	Corwall	Chas. Rattray.
Carrow, Joseph	Simcoe	A. J. Donly.
Cowan, Samuel	Extrigue	A. Barker.
Cairns, William	Ormatown	John Whyte.
Fraser James	Ottawa	W. S. Robinson.
Kelly, James	Napanee	Thomas Churcher.
Leake, Stephen P.	London	Herbert C. Jones.
McGregor, Joseph	Brockville	A. W. Smith.
Moore, Thomas	Brantford	T. S. Brown.
Russell, William	Montreal	R. Trotter.
Wright, George	Brampton	D. Mason.
Vinolette & Co.	Iberville	

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Foster, Abraham	Kingston	Co. Court House, Co. Frontenac	Nov. 5
Langlois, Daniel, and Ouellette, Dennis	"	" " " York & Peel	" 1
Scott, Wm. H.	Cobourg	" " " U.C. Northum	" 6
Taylor, Benj.	Elora	" " " Co. Wellington	Oct. 29
" Peter	East Whithy	" " " Ontario	Nov. 5
Waddell, John	Chatham	" " " Kent	" 2
Waugh, Richey	Ottawa	" " " Carleton	" 9

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Daigle, Charles, Arthabaska	James Hassock & Co.	Aug. 27
Stockdale Wm. and Richard, Ottawa	Joseph M. Currier, and James and John MacLaren	" 27

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 1st Sept., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:

ARTICLES.	1865.	1866.	Increase. 1866.	Decrease. 1865.
Sugars	27,311	37,312	10,001	
Teas	25,028	35,029	10,001	
Wines	848	1,720	872	
Woolens	137,954	327,140	189,186	
Cottons	68,194	114,558	46,364	
Silks, &c.	12,129	20,943	7,814	
Hardware	6,085	11,330	5,245	
Iron	10,294		10,294	
Other articles	300,234	267,242	87,008	
Total Imports	498,078	762,223	264,145	

PRICES OF GRAIN.

ARTICLES.	Average Prices on					Highest prices	Average for week.	Corresponding week 1865.
	Friday Aug. 31.	Satur. Sept. 1.	Monday 3.	Tuesday 4.	Wednesday 5.			
Flour, Superior Extra.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.30	7.25
Extra	6.92 1/2	6.92 1/2	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.71	6.83
Fancy	6.30	6.30	6.37 1/2	6.37 1/2	6.37 1/2	6.50	6.38	6.36
Superfine	6.41	6.01	6.73	6.73	6.73	7.10	6.72	5.35
" No. 2.	5.82 1/2	6.00	6.12 1/2	6.12 1/2	6.12 1/2	6.25	6.09	4.78
Fine	5.17 1/2	5.52 1/2	5.52 1/2	5.52 1/2	5.52 1/2	5.65	5.50	4.30
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.10
Ontneal, 100 lbs.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.90	4.90	4.75	4.71	4.61
Wheat, U. C. Spring	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.11
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.58	0.57 1/2	
Oats, per 32 lbs.	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	

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

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.		
GROCERIES.			WINE.				
Agua, per lb.	0 20 to 0 21	Moet & Chandon Ch'p	15 00 to 16 00	Varnish per gal.	2 75 to 4 50		
Liquor,	0 18 to 0 20	Bouche, Fils & Co.	13 00 to 16 00	Coach Body (Turp't)	1 75 to 2 00		
Java,	0 23 to 0 26	H. More's Champ'gn	14 00 to 15 00	Furniture	1 25 to 1 50		
Fish.			HARDWARE.				
Herrings, Labrador	3 00 to 4 00	Burgard's Fort, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Spirits Turp. etc.	1 10 to 1 25		
Prime	3 50 to 4 50	Port Wine,	1 50 to 4 00	Benzine	0 45 to 0 55		
Gibbed	2 00 to 3 00	Sherry,	1 50 to 6 00	SOAP AND CANDLES.			
Round	2 00 to 3 00	Mumm's	14 00 to 16 00	Candles	0 00 to 0 13		
Mackerel, No. 3	7 00 to 8 00	Ruinart	14 00 to 16 00	Tallow Moulds	0 17 to 0 06		
Salmon	21 00 to 22 00	French light wines	3 00 to 5 00	Wax Wickls	0 20 to 0 00		
Dry Cod	1 50 to 3 50	Cut Nails.			Adamantine	0 20 to 0 00	
Fruit.			Block Tin, per lb.				
Raisins, Layers	2 15 to 2 30	Copper-Pig,	0 25 to 0 26	Soap	0 02 1/2 to 0 03		
M. R.	7 00 to 2 00	Sheet	0 23 to 0 24	Montreal Common	0 05 to 0 04		
Valencia, lb.	0 06 to 0 07	Block Tin, per lb.			Crown	0 05 to 0 05	
Currants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 05 1/2	Copper-Pig,	0 25 to 0 26	Steam Refined Pal.	0 05 to 0 05		
Molasses.			Copper-Pig,			Montreal Liverpool	0 05 to 0 05
Clayed, per gal.	0 35 to 0 40	Sheet	0 22 to 0 23	Family	0 07 to 0 07		
Muscovado,	0 42 to 0 45	Cut Nails.			Compound Emulsi.	0 00 to 0 07	
Rice.			Assorted, 4 Shingle,			Pale Yellow	0 08 1/2 to 0 08 1/2
Arzac, per 100 lbs.	3 40 to 3 80	per 112 lbs.	0 00 to 4 75	Honey lb. bars	0 12 1/2 to 0 00		
Salt.			Shingle alone			Lily	0 08 to 0 08 1/2
Liverpool Coarse	0 65 to 0 70	per 112 lbs.	5 00 to 5 20	BOOTS, SHOES.			
Stoved	0 90 to 0 95	Galvanized Iron.			Boys' Ware		
Spices.			Assorted sizes.			Thick Boots No. 1	0 00 to 1 90
Cassia	0 33 to 0 35	Dest No. 24	0 08 to 0 10	Mens' Ware			
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	" 28	0 09 to 0 09	Thick Boots No. 1	2 25 to 2 50		
Nutmegs	0 50 to 0 75	" 28	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	Kips	0 00 to 2 75		
Ginger, Ground	0 12 to 0 30	Horse Nails.			French calf	3 25 to 4 00	
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 25	Guest's or Griffin's	0 21 to 0 00	Knives	2 50 to 3 25		
Pepper, Black	0 09 1/2 to 0 10 1/2	No. 7	0 19 to 0 21	Knives	3 50 to 4 00		
Pimento	0 07 to 0 08	No. 8	0 19 to 0 20	Women's Ware.			
Mustard	0 18 1/2 to 0 20	No. 9	0 19 to 0 20	Women's Batts	1 05 to 1 30		
Sugars.			W. or F. No. 9			Calf Balmain	1 30 to 1 60
Porto Rico, per cwt.	8 25 to 9 00	No. 11	0 18 to 0 19	Calf Congress	1 25 to 1 40		
Cuba	8 00 to 8 50	No. 12	0 18 to 0 19	Calf Congress	1 35 to 1 50		
Canada Sugar Refiney	0 06 1/2 to 0 08 1/2	Iron.			Youths' Ware.		
Crushed X	0 00 to 0 00	Pig-Gartharrie	26 00 to 27 00	Thick Boots, No. 1	0 00 to 1 50		
A	0 10 1/2 to 0 00	Other brands	24 00 to 25 00	PRODUCE.			
Dry Crushed	0 11 to 0 00	Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs.	0 00 to 2 00	Pots, 1st sorta	5 60 to 5 65		
Ground	0 11 to 0 00	Refined	2 30 to 3 50	" Inferior	5 10 to 5 15		
Extra Ground	0 12 to 0 00	Sweden	4 50 to 5 50	Pearls	6 60 to 6 75		
Loaves	0 11 1/2 to 0 00	Hoops-Coopers	3 30 to 3 40	Butter, per lb.			
Syrup, Golden	0 50 to 0 00	Band	3 30 to 3 40	Choice	0 16 to 0 16 1/2		
" Standard	0 46 to 0 00	Boiler Plates	3 30 to 3 40	Medium	0 15 1/2 to 0 16		
Teas.			Canada Plates			Inferior	0 14 to 0 15
Tewark and Hyson	0 35 to 0 45	Best Union Jack	4 25 to 4 50	Choice	0 16 to 0 16 1/2		
Medium to fine	0 37 to 0 45	Pony	4 25 to 4 50	Medium	0 15 1/2 to 0 16		
Common to good	0 30 to 0 35	Iron Wire.			Inferior	0 14 to 0 15	
Japan uncolored	0 52 1/2 to 0 65	No. 6, per bundle	2 70 to 2 80	Choice	0 16 to 0 16 1/2		
Common to good	0 65 to 0 75	9	3 30 to 3 50	Medium	0 15 1/2 to 0 16		
Colored	0 65 to 0 75	12	3 30 to 3 50	Inferior	0 14 to 0 15		
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	12 1/2	4 10 to 4 30	Cheese, per lb.			
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 90	Lead.			Choice	0 16 to 0 16 1/2	
Common and Sou'g		Bar, per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	Medium	0 15 1/2 to 0 16		
Ordinary and		Sheet	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	Inferior	0 14 to 0 15		
Dusty kinds	0 35 to 0 40	Shot	0 07 1/2 to 0 08	Choice	0 16 to 0 16 1/2		
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 58	Tubing	0 08 to 0 08	Medium	0 15 1/2 to 0 16		
Finest to choice	0 75 to 0 90	Powder.			Inferior	0 11 to 0 12 1/2	
Oolong	0 34 to 0 39	Blasting, per keg	3 50 to 4 00	Coarse Grains.			
Inferior	0 50 to 0 60	FF	4 50 to 5 00	from Farm.			
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60	Pressed Spikes.			Barley, per 50 lbs.	Nominal.	
Young Hyson	35	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	4 30 to 4 30	Oats, per 32 lbs.	do.		
Common to fair	0 40 to 0 60	Extra	4 00 to 4 00	Pease, per 60 lbs.	do.		
Medium to good	0 65 to 0 75	Railway	4 00 to 6 00	Flour, per brl.			
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	Charcoal IC	9 25 to 9 50	Superior Extra	7 00 to 7 25		
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 05	IX	11 25 to 11 50	Extra	6 50 to 6 75		
Gunpowder	55	DX	10 00 to 10 25	Fancy	Nominal.		
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	IC Perme	8 00 to 8 25	Superfine	6 65 to 7 00		
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90	IX	9 25 to 9 50	Western Superfine	6 85 to 6 75		
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10	IC Coke	8 00 to 8 20	Superior No. 2	6 10 to 6 25		
Imperial	0 55 to 0 70	Tin Plates.			Fine	5 25 to 5 40	
Fair to good	0 80 to 0 90	Charcoal IC	9 25 to 9 50	Middlings	4 25 to 4 50		
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	IX	11 25 to 11 50	Pollards	3 50 to 4 00		
Hyson	0 60 to 0 70	DX	10 00 to 10 25	Bag Flour—No. 1	3 50 to 3 75		
Fair to good	0 75 to 0 90	IX	8 00 to 8 25	" Medium	3 50 to 3 75		
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	IC Coke	8 00 to 8 20	Lard, per lb.	0 13 to 0 13 1/2		
TOBACCO.			DRUGS.				
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	Alum	3 00 to 3 50	Acid, Sulphuric	0 4 to 0 5		
United States Leaf	0 06 to 0 10	" Tartaric	0 55 to 0 60	Blue Vitriol	0 11 to 0 12 1/2		
Honeydew, 10's,	0 26 to 0 30	Camphor	0 70 to 0 75	Carb. Ammon.	0 17 to 0 20		
" 5's,	0 28 to 0 35	Carb. Ammon.	0 17 to 0 20	Cocheinal	1 05 to 1 10		
" 1/2's,	0 28 to 0 40	Cudbear	0 18 to 0 25	Cream Tartar	0 30 to 0 32		
Bright, 1/2 lb.	0 60 to 0 60	Chloride Lime	4 50 to 5 50	Gum Arabic	0 30 to 0 40		
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85	" Gum Arabic	0 30 to 0 40	" Soda, Ash	0 25 to 0 30		
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.			LIQUORICE, CALABRIA				
Alc.		Refined	0 35 to 0 40	Nutgalls	0 55 to 0 60		
English	2 50 to 2 60	" " "	0 50 to 0 60	Oil, Almonds	0 40 to 0 50		
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60	" " "	0 50 to 0 60	" Cloves	1 10 to 1 20		
Brandy		" " "	0 50 to 0 60	" Lemon	3 50 to 4 25		
Hennessey's, per gal.	2 00 to 2 10	" Peppermint	4 50 to 5 50	" Hotchkiss	6 00 to 6 50		
Martell	2 00 to 2 10	" ordinary	4 50 to 5 50	" Olive, per gal.	1 50 to 1 45		
Robin & Co's,	1 70 to 1 80	" Salad, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60	" Castor	1 50 to 1 60		
Pinet, Castillon & Co	1 70 to 1 80	" Rhubarb Root	3 00 to 3 50	" Scam	0 16 to 0 20		
Otard, Dupuy & Co's	1 75 to 1 75	" Soda, Ash	0 60 to 0 50	" Carbonate	6 00 to 6 50		
J. D. H. Monny's, gl.	1 60 to 1 75	" Caustic p. lb.	0 05 to 0 06	" Wax, Yellow	0 30 to 0 36		
Geo. Sayer & Co	1 70 to 1 80	" White	0 90 to 1 00	OILS, PAINTS, & C.			
Other brands, p. gal.	1 50 to 1 60	Oil, per gallon	1 00 to 1 05	Boiled Linseed	0 97 1/2 to 1 00		
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50 to 9 00	" Straw do.	0 85 to 0 85	Winter Bleached	1 15 to 1 00		
Gin.			Whale				
Hollands, per gal.	1 15 to 1 25	" Crude	1 00 to 1 00	Fale Seal	0 85 to 0 90		
" green cases	3 00 to 3 2						

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is still no marked improvement noticeable in the Loan Market, though the tendency is doubtless towards greater ease. A large amount of money will be required to move the heavy crops now being harvested in Canada, and until the surplus of our produce finds a market, whether in England, the Lower Provinces, or elsewhere, we do not look for any great relaxation of the present stringency. The very low price of sterling exchange has also the effect of making the banks indisposed to draw against balances or credits on the other side, and we do not see anything to cause an advance for some time to come. Best Bankers' 60-day Bills in New York have been sold during the week as low as 106, and the closing price here is 106½ to 106¾. The purchase of American Bonds and the shipments of cotton have combined to depress the market for exchange, and some time will yet elapse before an active demand can spring up. The enormous imports, however, will, sooner or later, cause a change in this respect, and we may even see gold exported to meet European indebtedness before the conclusion of this present year.

GOLD—The advance of 5/20's in the European markets, the shipments of gold to New York, and the very low price of sterling exchange, have caused a decline, though not very great, in the New York gold market. The average for the week has been 146½, and the closing rate 146.

SILVER—Has been in somewhat less supply, and the buying rate of discount has fallen to 4½ per cent., the selling rate being 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

Gold in Nova Scotia.

The official returns give the result of mining operations in Nova Scotia for the quarter ending June 30th as 5,915 oz. In the previous quarter 5,018 oz. were obtained. This would give nearly \$200,000 for the half-year. The returns show a small but regular increase month by month in the number of mines worked, of hands employed, of quartz mills in operation, and of quartz crushed, but the yield of gold was not proportionately increased. April gave 2,089 oz.; May, 1,762; and June, 2,064 oz. Of course there will always be a variation in the value of the quartz and the percentage of gold it may contain. The highest yield per ton was in the Sherbrooke district, in April, it being 2oz. 3dwts. 15grs. to the ton, and nearly as high in June.

The Saw Mills and the Fisheries Act.

Notice has been served on the proprietors of mills on the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Rivers, that they must cease to let their sawdust and other refuse be drawn into either of these rivers, under a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars. Notice has also been given to employees that they are individually liable as well as the proprietors. This enforcement of the Act will cause some loss to millowners, and steps are about to be taken to try and induce the Government to withdraw or modify the notice now given.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Fuller, Thos., & Co.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Holson, Thomas, & Co.
Jardine & Ferguson

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Lain, M.
Loeming, Thomas & Co
Mitchell, Robt.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sainsavan & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.

Stewart, W. W.

BUSINESS in every article has been limited by the excessive stringency of the money market, and by the low rate of exchange. Flour alone forming an exception, has been very active; stocks being small, speculators have stepped in and obtained control of the market—gradually advancing their ideas as the quantity on hand becomes lessened and no further supplies of consequence are known to be on the way.

FLOUR—During the week Superfine has been in brisk demand, a strong speculative feeling has caused a gradual rise in prices—each lot as it changed hands being held for higher rates by the purchaser. The consumptive demand is very light, dealers buying only from hand to mouth. There is a limited shipping demand to the Lower Ports, and it seems probable that the whole of the supply now on hand or likely to arrive will be required before any new can come forward. The smallness of the receipts and of the stock has enabled speculators to obtain entire control of the market, purchasers paying very reluctantly the prices demanded, only when absolutely compelled by their

pressing necessities. Extras have been in trifling demand, although pressed at comparatively low prices and considerably under that of strong super. The lower grades move off gradually at about previous rates.

A good deal of uncertainty prevails as to the probable prices of the new crop when it begins to arrive freely. In the Western States prices are very high, and there seems every likelihood of all the surplus from the grain-producing districts being needed for the South, where cotton is too profitable a crop to give much room for grain-growing.

The wheat in Canada is reported to be turning out less than was anticipated, and in some districts injured by the wet to a certain extent. The consumption of Canada is yearly increasing, and upon the whole, if years of extraordinary yield are excepted, its producing powers are not keeping pace with the increasing demand. While, therefore, the present extraordinary prices are certain to fall materially as receipts begin to arrive freely, it seems improbable that there will be any large surplus to export, and that there is little likelihood of a return to the very low prices which ruled some three or four years ago.

Wheat and Coarse Grains are all alike nominal. OATMEAL—Has been sold at \$4.75 and \$4.80 to a limited extent.

PORK—Remains unchanged, both in price and demand.

BUTTER—The sales of the week have been mostly within the range of 15c to 15½c, which is the extreme value that British quotations warrant for the quality of butter that is mostly offering. A strictly choice article would fetch a little more. The British market rules very dull, and prices are still tending downwards. It seems probable that prices will have to return to the average of former years before any activity can recommence. The stock in the country is very large and if not moved while the demand lasts, and then subsequently forced upon a dull market, a crash inevitable results.

ASHES—The improvement in value of Pots in Britain is entirely neutralised by the low rate of exchange, which effectually deters shipments. Pearls remain unchanged.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Sept. 1st, 1866:—	
Passengers.....	\$58,764
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,900
Freight and Live Stock	71,477
Total.....	\$135,141
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	123,678
Increase.....	\$11,468

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 31st Aug., 1866.

Passengers.....	\$35,741 14
Freight and Live Stock.....	\$25,086 67
Mails and Sundries.....	\$1,967 35
	\$62,796 16
Corresponding Week of last year.....	\$74,693 60
Decrease.....	\$11,898 44

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal,	115½	115½
Ontario Bank,	100½	101
Bank of B. N. A.,	99½	99½
City Bank,	98½	98½
Commercial Bank,	77½	78
Bank of Upper Canada,	12½	15
Banque du Peuple,	101½	102 ex div.
Molsons Bank,	112	112½
Bank of Toronto,	104	105
Banque Jacques Cartier,	106	106
Merchants Bank,	105½	105½
Union Bank,	99½	99
Gore Bank,	93	94
Eastern Townships Bank,	93	94
Mechanics Bank,	90½	90½
Royal Canadian Bank,	97	97
Montreal Telegraph Co.,	133	133
Bichelleu Navigation Co.,	125½	121
City Passenger R. R. Co.,	78½	78
Government Debentures, 7 p. c.,	81	81
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.,	100	100
Montreal Corporation Bonds,	88	88

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,
No. 67, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-ly

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.
VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.	From the 1st January to Sept. 5, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	13,346	464,948	1,683,241
Flour, barrels	5,228	434,778	494,845
Corn, bushels	167,718	1,467,519	344,245
Peas, "	700	57,722	47,303
Oats, "	3,209	885,503	36,570
Barley, "	—	26,943	25,326
Bye, "	—	24,613	15,361
Out and Corn Meal, bris	449	18,155	914
Asilus, barrels	370	17,336	21,065
Butter, kegs	2,437	31,508	38,248
Cheese, boxes	806	29,302	17,422
Pork, barrels	51	12,917	15,222
Lard, "	—	2,640	1,878
Tallow, "	115	2,059	1,153
Whiskey & H. Wines, } Cks. & punches, }	145	5,891	5,734

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER.
Office: 616 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie & Belle's, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT STREET.
MONTREAL.

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

JARDINE & FERGUSON,
385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.

Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and carefully attended to. 33-ly

BY ORDER OF T. S. BROWN,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

WILL be Sold, Without Reserve, at Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, Instant,
And following days, at the Stores of

BENNING & BARSALOU,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
The whole Stock in Trade belonging to the Estate of
CHARLES G. DAGG, an Insolvent,

Comprising one of the largest Stocks of Blank and other Books, Paper, Stationery, Bookbinders' Tools, and all things required in the Stationery Trade to be found in Montreal.

TERMS LIBERAL.
Sale to commence each day at TEN A.M.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, 4th Sept., 1866. 34

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.

A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.
CHAS. D. PROCTOR.
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-ly

THE "MORNING NEWS,"

A FIRST-CLASS
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John, New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the following cash terms:—

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50
Weekly Edition, " 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader an invaluable source of information.

The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an excellent medium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE.
WILLIS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.
33-6m.

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 24, 1886. 32-ly

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. 31-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 St. Paul Street
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1886. 37-3m

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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
 tical Accountants.
 The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
 have opened a branch of their College in the City of
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
 instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-
 sary for the book-keeper and business man. The
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
 sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
 kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
 Telegraphing, and Phonography.
 To the young man just setting forth into the busi-
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is
 a sure means of rapid promotion.
 To the man in business, or to the one about com-
 mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
 sably necessary to a successful business career.
 The Actual Business Department is furnished with a
 Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
 ite Banking-houses, where the Students make their
 deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
 count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
 &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
 lishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise,
 Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of
 one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of
 Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on
 the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the
 buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A
 thorough knowledge of this branch has become abso-
 lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
 and accountants. This Department is under the charge
 of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
 Practical Accountant.
 Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical
 business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure
 guarantees of efficiency and employment.
 Students can enter at any time.
 For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
 address (enclosing stamp):
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 478 St. Paul and
 27 Commissioners streets. 28-11

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

THE Steamer "AVON," Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
 TURDAY evening, 1st instant
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 1st Sept. 17-6m

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE.
 535 & 537 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. Mumm & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do,
 429 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-3m

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

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running on the opening of navigation, between PORT
 STANLEY and MONTRÉAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
 the Welland Canal.

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
WM. BOWMAN,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
 London;
A. W. GUNN,
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
 Stanley;
H. W. IRELAND,
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-
 treal. 12-3 mos.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 263, 268,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 St. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal, Aug. 1886. 5-ly

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

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
 IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
and Mediterranean Produce.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
 52-ly Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
 1-ly MONTREAL.

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

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-ly

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

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
 Truss-Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds
 of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 35 Victoria
 Square, Montreal. 31-6m

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 11 Lemoine Street. 31-1y

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL. 7-ly

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-ly

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 59 and 61 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 21

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 24th March, 1885. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 166 McGill street,
 Montreal. 2-

A. JAMES, 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 7 1895. 29-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,

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

FRANCIS FRASER,

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

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,
459 ST PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51-ly

ROBERT SIMES & 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. 5-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,

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

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

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 et., Montreal.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,
5-ly No. 13, St. John Street, MONTREAL.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers.

OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
and Heavy, also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
mantine.

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

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,

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

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY

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

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

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

MARTIN & FERGUSON,

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.**
Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B. Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.

R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON. 32-ly

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

References:

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,** Wholesale,
No. 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

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

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

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

JOHN ROUND & SON,

TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

50 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO
PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS,** im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Henson, Shef-
field, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Edginghaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Cornices. 19-3mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. McR. COCHRANE,
1-ly 491 to 493 St. Paul st., Montreal

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,**
13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,

Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

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

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
will be given. 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regu-
larly receiving and selling, on Commission, all kinds
of Country Produce. In Grain there has not been
much done during the week. In Flour some excite-
ment prevailed towards the close of the week, and it
is said prices have somewhat advanced, this can only
be temporary, and last but a short time. We would
advise country dealers not to base their calculations
on the present advance when making their purchases,
as no other market we know of at present could war-
rant the prices that have been paid here, or, at least,
said to have been paid. We look on the market as
being in a very unhealthy condition, and rather ex-
cited by speculation in the face of considerable losses.
It is to be regretted that so much of the Wall Street
principle should be getting into our chief mart.

BUTTER.—Arrivals during the week have been fair;
supply and demand about equal. Choice Dairy in
lots readily taken at 17c. per lb.; good Store packed
16c. per lb. The foregoing are the prices realised by
ourselves for lots during the week. We heard of sales
being made at 15c and 15½c. per lb. for shipping lots.
Our private advices by last mail, both from England
and Scotland, are more encouraging than those hith-
erto received. Sales of Canada Butter were made from
85 to 97 shillings per cwt. We notice a large quantity
of what is coming forward, not put up with the same
care as we have seen in former seasons. We find in
most all cases that fully 25 per cent. more salt is
used in packing than is necessary for the proper
curing of the Butter. Dealers cannot be too particular
in preparing for market, as there is no other com-
modity of which the price is more governed by the
quality than that of Butter.

Pot and Pearl Ashes regularly received. For prices
we refer you to those contained in the review.

Advances made on consignment. All consignments
receive personal attention, and proceeds promptly ac-
counted for.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the selection of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS,** 7 India
Buildings, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

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

REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.
" Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42-ly.

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 charge
adepted by responsible houses.

Prices Current and Market Reviews will be check-
fully sent to correspondents, on application.
Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase
and shipment of CIGARS. 14-6m.

The Trade Review, printed and published for the
Proprietors every Friday, by H. LONOMOOR & Co.
Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Man-
teal.