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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

No. 52.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 264 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE,
SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
62-ly 24 & 26 St. John Street.

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 38-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS.
Oils, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.
1-3y

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed Do-
Prints, Lallues,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Dress Goods, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,
&c. 1-ly

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
624, 626 & 628 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 154 and 156 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. Oolonga.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
millan," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
419 hds }
110 tceces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1000 hds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 160 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-1y

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

ROOTS 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.
691 and 493 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. **W. O. BUCHANAN.**
 Liberal advances made on Consignments.
 July 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-ly

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

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
HAVE in Store and for Sale at low rates
SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hhds, tierces,
 and barrels.
MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in puns.
ROM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.
BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."
KIPS—Prime African.

AND TO ARRIVE
 Brls } Prime Capon Herrings of the celebrated
 Mc-Brls } McCutcheon brand.
 Qts. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.
 Oct. 19, 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 Hope
 Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
 to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

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

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
ALEXANDER JAMES. **JAMES G. FOSTER**
 July 13, 1866. 6m-23

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS.
 1-ly 52, 54 & 56, 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, 41 St.
 Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
 porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

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

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
 other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 618 St. Paul st., Montreal
 2-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

15-ly 24 RENAUD BUILDINGS,ounding Street

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

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

ÆTNA 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. Lediard & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 86 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 431 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

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

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICAL,
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 & 255 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BEOS,
 11, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 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.
HUA & RICHARDSON,
 1-ly 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 consign-
 ments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

JORLON & BREWER,
Wholesale and Retailers in
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,
General Agents and Commission Merchants,
174 PRINCESS STREET,
Five Doors West of Bagot Street
28-1y KINGSTON, C. N.

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

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

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Cowan & Co., do.
" G. H. Munin & Co., Relins,
Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
34 St. SULMICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
40 3m Montreal.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE MORNING JOURNAL,
ST. JOHN, N.B.
A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED FRI-WEEKLY.
Terms of Subscription, —\$2 50 per Annum, in advance,
Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Busi-
ness Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.
The Colonial Presbyterian, n. issued weekly from the
same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.
WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
Editor and Proprietor.

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:—
1st. 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 Consideration may be
regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the
Maritime Provinces, may be secured.
TERMS MODERATE,
WILLIS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.
Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac 4-1y

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
403 Commissioners Street — 452 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
27-6m

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

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

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 unsur-
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Stoffes,
Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
which they offer at lowest prices. 25-1y

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 509 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C.W.
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition,
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 MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
Messrs. WM STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.
Messrs. BRYON, MCMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
" WM. ROSS & Co., "
" GEO. MOIR & Co., "
" D. MOIRNES & 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, Lace, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blondes, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Dentins, Parasols, Combs,
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Loop 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, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purses, Harlots,
Ribbons, Pencils, Marbles.

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.
263 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUNES, DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,
Gas Tubes, Water Lime,
Pavot and Putty, Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks, Facing Tiles,
Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
Flue Covers. Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chai. and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-1y

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Belts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 3 1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for LYN TANNERY. 22-1y

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

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WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
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CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian
and Foreign Patents, &c.
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TM. CLARK & CO.,
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97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets

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

FURS—WHOLESALE.

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

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BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
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RJELLYMAN & CO.,
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BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
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G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL.

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
12 Place d'Armes.

LEATHER, ETC.

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

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
41 St. John Street.

SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.

GORDON KINGAN,
463 St. Paul Street.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTIE & BELLIS,
616 Craig Street.

WCHRISTIE,
16 St. Constant Street.

BREWERY.

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
2-ly 231 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
60-ly No. 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
18 Lemoine Street. 31-ly

ROBERT SEATH.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

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

MONTREAL.

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

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

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

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

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

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the
COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as requi J, the
side-slips being numbered to correspond with
the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and

PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered.

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

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

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street.

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HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

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

PORT HOPE, C. W.

B. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ly

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 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 insured.

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

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Office, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.

Inspector of Agencies—F. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
6-ly

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

HAVE just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from our Mr. Lonsdale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds, among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Wines; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Velvets; New Belts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.

All orders will have careful and prompt attention.
1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Office.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Sluipson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytle, Esq., (mer.)
E. B. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)

Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,270,000; Undivided Profit \$1,550,000, Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,000,000; Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,700,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMS, 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 Sig.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

1-ly Manager for Canada.

SIRCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean

Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866.

1-ly

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

No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

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

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

FRED ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

20 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Comm. &c.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

The projectors of the Canada Peat Company, notice of the incorporation of which recently appeared in the *Canada &c. &c.*, are Messrs James Hodges, W. Shaul, D. L. Macdougall, Wm. Dow and John Redpath, who will carry on their operations in the counties of Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Napierville, St. Johns, Iberville, Chambly, Rouville, Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford, Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, or such other places as may be also found suitable for the manufacture of Peat into fuel. The capital stock of the Company will be \$125,000, divided into 1,250 shares of one hundred dollars each, \$75,000 of which capital amount have already been subscribed for.

The sentences of the Fenians condemned to death at Toronto and Bedford, have been commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. The trials of the remaining Fenian prisoners at Toronto commenced yesterday.

At a meeting of some of the leading citizens of the Red River Settlement, held on the 8th December, resolutions were passed in favour of Confederation with the other British North American Provinces, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial for public signature, to be forwarded to the Imperial Government, setting forth their views.

Latest advices from London by Atlantic Cable quote Consols 91, and U. S. 5-20's 72½. The Liverpool cotton market is reported easier at 15d. for middling uplands. Manchester markets quiet.

The shipments of flour from Canada to the Lower Provinces since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, have been very large. The following are the shipments, via Portland, to Dec. 31, 1866:—

Hullfax, N. S., bbls.	2535
St. John, N. B.	119874
St. Stephens " "	375
Amherst, " "	200
Annapolis, " "	300
Total,	151,859

We have not at present the returns of shipments by way of the St. Lawrence, but they are estimated at about as much more. Of other merchandise, 1,159 tons have been sent to St. John and Halifax by Portland.

The Quebec Bank has opened a branch in this city for the general transaction of banking business.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND CARTRIDGES,

At under cost, to close consignments.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

MOCKE'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

Warehouses and Offices, 285 and 337 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

The first passenger and freight train passed over the newly completed Branch Railway from St. Stephens, N. B., on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

Two banks of Prince Edward Island, the Union Bank and the Bank of Prince Edward Island, have recently declared dividends for the half year, the former at the rate of fifteen, and the latter at the rate of ten per cent. The other banks of that Province, the Summerside and the Rustico, have recently declared dividends at the rate of 8 and 7 per cent. respectively.

The Fenian Brotherhood do not seem to prosper at present, nor do they appear to be very fortunate in their choice of leaders. Stephens, the "Chief Organizer," is "played out," finds the British power too strong for his mettle, and altogether declines the job of organizing Ireland. At a meeting of the representatives of the circles of New York and vicinity, held in New York last Sunday, Stephens was deposed from his position of C. O. I. R., and General Gleeson elected to fill the position. Gleeson is stated never to have held higher rank than Captain in the United States service, and to have been cashiered for cowardice. Canadians have little to fear.

The total stock of wheat in New York on the 7th inst., is reported as 1 731,629 bushels; of corn, 2 822,377 bushels; oats, 2 451,492 bushels.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution in Congress for the impeachment of President Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. A motion to lay it on the table was negated by a vote of 105 to 39.

A correspondent of *Le Courier du Canada*, referring to the scheme for utilizing the water power of the Lachine Rapids, observes that Quebec, the old city of Champlain, seems to him to sleep, in allowing its younger sister and powerful rival, Montreal, to pass it on every occasion; suggests that from the Falls of Montmorency and the Chaudiere, immense water power might be obtained, and Quebec become the seat of thriving manufactures; and asks why, to all its other advantages, its harbour, the largest and safest in Canada, its citadel, the second strongest in the world, its position as the seat of Government for Lower Canada, under Confederation, it cannot add the title of the first manufacturing city of Canada, and even of all America.

The shipments of petroleum from Petrolia by Wyoming Station for 1866, amounted to 49,883 barrels. Petrolia has recently been incorporated, the municipality embracing twenty-seven hundred acres of land.

The revenue of the Island of Jamaica for the financial year, ending Sept. 3, 1866, was £227,370, and the expenditure for the same time £255,698, leaving a deficit of £28,328. To this deficit is to be added certain import duties belonging to the Immigrant Fund, diverted therefrom and taken to general revenue, which increases the deficit to \$1,318. Deducting extraordinary expenses, such as rebellion charges, &c., the deficit on ordinary expenditure amounts to £40,794. His Excellency the Governor-General, in presenting the returns, remarked that it was imperative on them to reduce the expenditure.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

IN our last issue, we considered the old year from a commercial point of view—now we propose to add a few remarks on the new—Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven opens very favourably. One of the London papers has predicted that it will be a season of peace and quietness, and while it may not be without its spots of war, still the prospect is one of comparative tranquillity.

So far as British America is concerned—to which we shall refer in particular—the new year will be one of the very highest importance—no which promises to be ever memorable in our history. "As certainly as the sun shines above us," to use the words of a leading Statesman, British America will be one and indivisible before the twelve months expire. The British Parliament has been called to meet on the 4th of February, and we may expect that the Act of Confederation will be passed before the first day of April. Soon thereafter the Governor or Viceroy will take the first steps towards setting the machinery of the new Government in motion. He will first have to choose advisers from the different Provinces—very probably on the same principle as obtains at present, some leading politician being entrusted with the power of forming a Government. This done, the local Governors will be appointed, who will, in turn, form their local Ministries, after which writs will issue for elections, both for the Federal and local Legislatures. These important events will render eighteen hundred and sixty-seven a very exciting year throughout British America, and it will hereafter be memorable, either for good or evil, according as our union with the sister Provinces proves satisfactory or not.

Commercially—our prospects during the new year, upon which we have entered, are satisfactory enough. With Confederation, increased trade with the Maritime Provinces must result and as the Federal Government will occupy a higher position among nations than our present Legislative bodies do, we may conclude that their effort to expand our trade with foreign countries, will be more successful than such endeavours have been in the past. The continued high prices and taxation existing in the United States will continue to assist our trade, and render this country the most attractive to immigrants. The report of Mr. Commissioner Wells, of the United States, showing the toils of which they have been guilty in abolishing reciprocity, must render the adoption of a new treaty more likely, but we hardly think it will be renewed this year; if the Americans can do without it, how ever so can we. We have learned during the past ten months, that we are by no means dependent on the United States for our commercial prosperity. This had no Canada an immense amount of good, contributing to our independence and self-respect, and the prolongation of the lesson for another year, may do good both to ourselves and our neighbours.

Not much may be said as to what eighteen hundred and sixty-seven has in store for the world generally. With fast sailing steamers, the iron horse, and electric telegraphs, the yet hidden events of the year will come rushing upon us daily. The star of peace, however, appears to be in the ascendant. Europe is comparatively tranquil. The Orient suffers from no serious troubles. South America is at war—Mexico in disorder. But this is the normal state of things with them, and the centres of commerce are but little affected thereby. In other respects, the new year promises to be one of great importance to many nations and peoples. Let us hope that its close will find them happier and better than its beginning.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

THE Tariff of the United States is again about to receive Congressional attention, and various interests will bring their influences to bear to secure advantages real or supposed for the natives. Comptroller Wells has prepared a Tariff Bill, looking to make some important changes in the present Tariff. Of the proposed changes which may affect Canadian interests, the principal are the reduction of duty on embroiled wools and wools cleaned with them from 10 to 12 per lb, and 1 per cent ad valorem as at present, to 5 per lb, and the placing of oat, round timber and timber for ship on the free list.

It is not at all likely that the wool growers will quietly submit to any reduction in duties which were enacted for their benefit, and the manufacturers are ordered to make sure of the support of those interested in furnishing the raw material may be obliged to re-

frain from insisting on the reduction, as it is likely that demands will be made for a further advance in the duties on Woollen goods. The present condition of the Woollen trade is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and manufacturers appear to think that the great remedy for the evils under which they are groaning is to be found in more protection to native production. The regulation of the Tariff seems to have become a battle ground for diverse interests, and to have ceased to be considered in its bearing upon the prosperity of the country at large. Starting with the assumption that to make the United States materially prosperous beyond all other countries, nothing was wanting but the increased development of all sorts of industries, whether immediately profitable or unprofitable, the tariff was gradually raised, till capital, enterprise, and labour were attracted from other pursuits, and numerous wealthy and influential corporations established in various localities. A policy that perhaps at first was really meant to benefit the whole country and increase its wealth, appears now to be followed in defence to the political influence, the power of the purse enables these wealthy capitalists and their followings, to wield in Congress, whither men are sent supplied with the shovels of war to have the tariff set right, and it is not at all improbable that not only will the wool growers succeed in retaining the present duties on wool, but that the manufacturers will, in order to secure for them the home markets, receive further legislative aid by a still higher tariff on foreign goods.

FROM THE WEST.

ADVICES received by us from Western Canada state that up to the time of our correspondent's writing, the sleighing had been comparatively poor. In some localities very little snow has fallen, and this, too, whilst several parts of the Eastern States have had regular old-fashioned snow storms. The holidays have passed over very quietly throughout the West, and there is a general desire for good sleighing, which is expected to engender business during the next six weeks. The wheat fields have been rather too long exposed to the frosts without having the usual covering of snow. In the fall, the growing crops were very luxuriant, promising an abundant return for the farmer's labours. We hear no fears expressed as to damage done to the wheat as yet, but it is to be hoped that winter's heavy mantle will soon envelope the fields thoroughly. In some of the back districts, sleighing is better, and the farmers are busy getting the remainder of their produce out to market.

BEETROOT SUGAR.

IN a late number of this Journal we laid before our readers information, showing the cost and profitable profit of manufacturing sugar from beetroot. We now propose to make them acquainted with the process of manufacturing, as it is carried on in Germany, leaving out technical details which would be unintelligible and useless to most people.

There are many varieties of the beet family, all of which are more or less sugary in their nature, but the variety universally used for sugar-making, and which, according to the information we have received, contains from 8 to 10 per cent of saccharine matter is that known as the Silesian Sugar Beet.

As soon as the crop arrives at maturity it is gathered with as little delay as possible, and taken to the factory. The roots are carefully cleaned and then ground by machinery until their cellular system is entirely destroyed. The pulp thus obtained is pressed, and the saccharine juice which results is then purified, either with sulphuric acid or lime. After undergoing this process of purification, the Juice is filtered through bags until it is quite clear, and deposits no more sediment. When filtration is satisfactorily completed, the liquid is then boiled in large cauldrons for the purpose of evaporation, until it acquires a certain thickness. Under a former system, a portion of diluted sulphuric acid was then added, barely enough to show a weak alkaline reaction. A small quantity of the acid, however, was found to exercise a deleterious influence on the sugar, rendering it of a crumbling nature. The boiling juice is now poured through flannels, turning to a beautiful light colour, and is afterwards well evaporated in pans. The syrup obtained after evaporation is sufficiently complete, is dark, and its colour, as well as its tiny body, must be removed. This is accomplished by filtering it through animal charcoal after which a quantity of lime water, in which white

of egg has been well beaten, sufficient to render the syrup somewhat alkaline, is added, and it is then poured into copper pans for the final process of evaporation. For this, vacuum pans are chiefly used instead of open pans, the Juice boiling more rapidly, owing to the diminished pressure of air. When, by the application of certain tests, it is found that the syrup has attained a sufficient consistency, it is poured into forms which have been previously moistened. An operation, called the disturbance of crystallization, is repeated several times, by passing a wooden stick through the syrup from the sides to the centre of the forms which are then placed in a warm room for a few days. When the molasses has drained off, the product is raw sugar. This, though of pleasant flavour, is little used, and usually goes through the refining process before leaving the factory.

The saccharine nature of the beet was first discovered about the middle of the eighteenth century by the druggist, Margraf, in Berlin, Prussia, but it was not till the close of that century that its manufacture into sugar received much attention. Lampadius was the first to establish a factory, but Achard and Hermstadt obtained results more satisfactory than those of Lampadius. Trommsdorff and the National Institute of Berlin, as well as Parmentier, after some experience, came to the conclusion that, from the expenses attending the manufacture of this sugar, it could never advantageously come into competition with West Indian cane sugar.

The closing of the continental ports by the Emperor Napoleon during the early part of the present century, favoured the manufacturers, and a few factories were established in France and in Saxony. These were enabled to maintain themselves until the downfall of the Emperor, the German ones even for some years later.

This new industry languished for some years till in 1825, it took a fresh start in Belgium. New machinery was invented, and considerable progress was made. The French produce increased from 8,000,000 pounds in 1829 to 80,000,000 in 1835. This rapid progress raised fears, on the part of the French government, for their Colonial sugars, and a tax was imposed on beet sugar. In Germany, also, the progress at this time was rapid, and large factories were erected in various parts of Austria Hungary, Saxony, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Anhalt. Russia, too, turned its attention to sugar-making and with great success. While Austrian policy favoured the manufacture of sugar at home by increased duties on the foreign article, the German Zollverein began seriously to consider the increasing deficiency in the imports of Colonial sugar, and a tax was imposed on Beet sugar.

Notwithstanding this, the factories continued in unabated and successful operation, new ones were erected and at the present time Prussia has within its limits (as they were before the late war) upwards of 120 factories. These, as well as those in other parts of the continent, all pay handsome dividends, and in favourable years the returns on capital invested are far beyond the current rate of interest on money, rising as high as fifty or sixty per cent. to the shareholders.

In many places factories are established on the co-operative system, the peasant farmers themselves contributing funds for the erection of a factory, and the purchase of machinery, and then raising the beets on their farms to supply the raw material and giving their labour during the winter months when the factory is in operation. Of course they obtain the services of skilled men to superintend the manufacture, and of others to attend to the commercial and financial details of the undertaking. We see no reason why this system could not be adopted in Canada advantageously, just as we have seen the great profit arising from the establishment of these factories which are now in existence in every part of the country where dairy farming can be profitably carried on.

Objections have been made, based on the severity of our Canadian winters, but granting that they are much more severe than those of France, and even Northern Prussia, they are less melonitic than those of Sweden and Russia, where factories are in successful operation. The objection has also been stated that beets cannot be raised in Canada at a sufficiently low price, but as far as our information goes, the soil in many places is admirably adapted for the purpose and the yield to the acre beyond what we stated in our calculations. We are at present making further inquiries on this point, and obtaining detailed information from various farmers as to the cost of raising, and the average yield per acre, under average cir-

circumstances, and the result we hope shortly to be able to make public

With reference to establishing a factory in the vicinity of Montreal, we are informed by a gentleman, the owner of property, that he will give land for the erection of such a factory, and also that he will devote three or four hundred acres to raising hays. As this gentleman has himself a tolerably accurate knowledge of the profits of the industry elsewhere, his willingness to embark in a hitherto untried, or but partially tried, experiment in this country at least vouches for his belief in its adaptability to the conditions under which it must be carried on in this country.

We again recommend the scheme to the attention of our capitalists; and we think that any further information of a special nature which their inquiries may elicit, will go to prove that an enterprise of this character will prove not merely feasible, but of a highly profitable character.

QUITE AMUSING.

ONE of the most amusing hits we have seen upon the high prices existing in the United States was made by a Louisville (Ky) paper the other day. Under the heading "How to go to Europe for nothing," the writer supplies figures to show that a citizen of Louisville can go to Great Britain, buy an outfit of clothing and return just as cheaply as he can buy the same goods in that place! This remarkable statement is supported by the following list of articles and prices:

	Louisville prices.	British prices.
1 Superfine West of England black suit	\$100 00	£4 10
1 Wearing tweed suit	85 00	2 00
1 Winter overcoat	80 00	2 20
1 Hat, silk	8 00	0 10
1 Pair boots	14 00	1 00
1 Pair gaiters	11 00	0 16
1 Dozen French kid gloves	24 00	1 04
1 Dozen socks	8 00	0 03
	\$321 00	£12 05

The difference between these two sums is sufficient to pay the fare of a Louisvillian to New York by rail, from there to Liverpool or Glasgow in a steamer's second cabin, and return again to his home! What American after this, will deny himself a trip to Europe next year? Who will refuse to go to the Paris Exhibition when the trip would be cheaper than staying at home? The British clothes being quite as good as the American, the trip would be a clear gain. Verily it is true—Americans can now travel to Europe for nothing!

U. S. TAXATION.

MR. WELLS, who was appointed a special commissioner of the U. S. Revenue, for the purpose of reporting to Congress such modification in the rates of taxation as shall from time seem to be conducive to the public interest, has furnished his report. In this report, he points out what he believes to be the causes of the present unprosperous condition of American manufactures and commerce, and wherein the remedy is to be found. The principal of these causes Mr. Wells considers to be the taxes on raw materials, which so enhances the cost of manufacturing, that American productions are completely excluded from foreign markets, while the over-stimulation of the home trade by higher protective duties has caused a glut of goods, a decline in prices, and general commercial devaluation. The commissioner strongly advocates the repeal of all duties on raw material, inclusive of Canadian long wools and lumber, manufactured as well as unmanufactured. He considers that the only protection which can be of any avail to the agriculturist is to be found in the extension of American manufactures, and this can only in his opinion, be accomplished by reducing as far as can be done, the cost of production in every stage. He also to this end, advocates a reduction of the internal taxes on manufactured goods from 5 to 3 per cent.

Concerning the effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Wells unhesitatingly asserts that instead of proving a benefit to the U. S. agriculturist, it has been of injury to him. On this point, he says in his report:

Furthermore, the renewing of high or prohibitory rates of duty on the pork, beef, lumber, wool and vegetables of the British Provinces, consequent upon the termination of the reciprocity treaty, have injured and not benefited the American Agriculturist. Canadian lumber we must have, and have taken it as before, paying ourselves the duty of twenty per cent. and some percentage additional. The exclusion of Can-

dian "combing wools" has rendered unproductive capital and machinery invested in the worsted manufacture to the extent of some eight millions of dollars, depriving the American wool-grower on the one hand of a market for a certain proportion of his product of "combing wool" to be mixed with the Angola worsted wools, and the American grain-grower on the other hand, of a market for the agricultural produce required to feed the operatives of the now idle and shut worsted factories. The oats of Prince Edward Island, which formerly found a market in New England and New York, and were paid in domestic manufactures produced by operatives who consumed Western agricultural produce are now exported to England and are paid for in British manufactures, produced by operatives who consume British or Continental produce. No less beef and pork are now produced, or will be produced, in the British Provinces by reason of this exclusion from American markets, but every barrel thus excluded will tend to supplant an equal quantity of the American produce in a foreign market, and at the same time deprive the American shipowner of any profit that may be likely to accrue to him from the possession of the carrying trade. And, finally, if any benefit can be imparted to any agricultural interest by the imposition of a duty of twenty cents per bushel on Indian corn (as provided for in House Bill No. 718), when the United States in the year 1866, exported to Canada a million and sixty-two thousand bushels, and imported less than four thousand bushels mainly from Western France and the Sandwich Islands—the Commissioner is entirely unable to perceive it."

Mr. Wells is opposed to the imposing of any tax whatever on coal, either customs or internal, shewing in his report the great necessity there is for obtaining at the lowest possible price, an article of such prime economic importance. He states that the American coal proprietor received in 1866 with a duty of \$1 25 per ton on foreign coal, no more for his coal than he did in 1865, when Provincial coal was free. The commissioner for similar reasons would do away with all taxes on iron, and he gives still more forcible reasons for the admission of lumber free. He points out that not merely is it highly necessary that an article which enters into such a variety of uses, should be furnished as cheaply as possible but that the sources of supply of American lumber are diminishing with ominous rapidity, and that this fact alone will afford quite sufficient protection to the lumbering interest. "A wise foresight," he writes "would therefore, seem to dictate that we should now husband our national resources of this raw material, and look to other countries to as great an extent as possible for supplies, rather than hasten, by legislative stimulus the period when the domestic supply of this indispensable article shall be exhausted."

In comparing the present prices of the leading articles of consumption and of rents, with the average prices of the four years, 1859 to 1872, the Report states that the advance which has taken place is equivalent to about ninety per cent. currency value, while the price of labour has only advanced about sixty per cent. so that although nominally wages are high, still the cost of living has increased in so much greater proportion, that relatively they are lower than before the war.

Of the condition of foreign commerce and of shipbuilding, the Report says:

The foreign commerce of the United States is being, as it were, swept from the ocean, and is reported to the Commissioner, by experienced shipowners of New York that no voyage with an American vessel can be planned at the present time, from the United States to any foreign port, with a reasonable expectation of profit. A reference to the official returns shows the amount of American registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade, in 1866-67, to have been 1,492,324 tons, as compared with 2,546,237 tons in 1859-60, which, allowing the difference between the old and new measurements, indicates a decrease in five years of over 50 per cent. In 1863, the tonnage of the United States was about 17 per cent in excess of that of Great Britain, while at the present time it is estimated at 33 per cent. less. On examination of the official returns of the coastwise and inland commerce, allowances being made for the difference of measurement, it also shows a decrease in this branch of about 12 per cent. It should, however, be stated, that a part of this reduction is probably due to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels. Out of 191 American vessels engaged in the Brazilian or South American trade in 1861-62, but 30 are reported remaining; while the number of foreign vessels engaged in the same trade has, during the same time, increased nearly threefold. The immediate cause of this change was undoubtedly the ravages and frequent presence upon this part of the ocean of the Albatross and other Confederate privateers, but the destruction if properly due to this cause would not have been repaired had the ordinary conditions of trade existed, and the cost of constructing vessels been unchanged. Instead, however, of building ships, as formerly, for all nations, this particular branch of business has, to a great extent, been transferred from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the British Provinces; and on the whole Atlantic coast there have not been probably as many ships constructed during the past season as in the two British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The class of ships which cost, at the present time, in the city of New York, about \$10 per ton (currency), to build and equip ready for sea, do not cost much over \$4 (gold) per ton, to

build and equip in the British Provinces. It is further reported to the Commissioner, that during the month of November there was but a single vessel in the course of construction in the shipyards of the city of New York, and but one or two in the city of Boston.

A careful consideration of this report of Mr. Wells specially prepared as it has been for the consideration of an assembly, deeply imbued with the spirit of protection, by one who is himself a protectionist, can hardly fail to convince one of the uselessness of attempting to create prosperity by legislative interference with the natural laws which regulate commerce and manufactures, and of the fact that unless foreign markets are opened up to domestic manufactures, their undue stimulation is altogether productive of evil rather than of good.

It remains to be seen whether this Report and the Tariff Bill prepared by Mr. Wells, shall be adopted by the Congress which is now in session. We are afraid the change which is taking place in public opinion on the subject of a high tariff has hardly reached as yet those who claim to be the representatives of that public opinion.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

THE receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago for the year 1873 are published, and show in the aggregate a very large increase over those of 1865. The following statement shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain for 1874, 1865, and 1866.

	1864	1865	1866
Wheat and Flour bus.	12,678,161	15,388,423	21,246,301
Corn	3,827,877	25,125,453	33,351,311
Oats	13,673,911	10,337,850	10,448,520
Rye	96,148	1,139,119	1,935,815
Barley	74,416	1,635,761	1,616,600
Total..... bush.	45,913,741	63,623,823	67,771,760

	1874	1875	1866
Wheat and Flour bus.	16,282,819	11,800,453	18,625,600
Corn	12,657,695	24,648,163	33,300,254
Oats	14,678,827	9,582,065	9,835,085
Rye	793,713	880,227	1,000,131
Barley	262,145	431,913	1,233,874
Total..... bush.	44,516,299	47,441,911	64,634,444

Comparing the receipts of grain for 1873 with those for 1862, we find that the largest increase has taken place in oats, the difference in favour of 1873 being no less than 59,900 bushels, 3,685,703 bushels more of corn have been received, while in wheat there has been a falling off of 2,017,125, partly offset by increased receipts of flour, equal to 670,000 bushels. The aggregate receipts of grain for 1862 were 67,783,499, or about ten million bushels less than 1866.

The receipts for 1867 are expected to show a falling off as compared with those of 1866, for several reasons. In the first place, very great and widespread damage was done by the continuous rains previous to and during the harvest season; and secondly, a large amount of grain will be diverted to supply the Southern markets, going down the Mississippi River instead of coming to Chicago for shipment east.

Foreign Rates of Discount.

The Bank of England having reduced the rate one half per cent, the minimum is now 3½ per cent. In the open market, the rate was about the same. The value of money on the continent was also lower, rates at the leading points at latest advices being as follows:—

	Bank Rate.	Open Market.
Paris	3	2½
Vienna	4	4
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3½	3½
Amsterdam	3½	4
Turin	6	—
Brussels	3	2½
Madrid	6	—
Hamburg	—	3½
St. Petersburg	7	8-9

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1866.

	AMOUNT.
REVENUE:—Customs	\$283,519 88
Excise	138,415 78
Mill Stamp Duty	14,458 78
Post Office	15,181 27
Crown Lands	204,787 29
Miscellaneous	148,007 84
Total	\$798,108 84
EXPENDITURE.....	\$491,282 77

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Reviewer.)

[PER BONA]

THE general dullness which prevails in trade towards the end of the year when firms are busily engaged in stock taking, and balancing books has this year been broken in upon in part by the prospect of cheap money and a reaction in the railway and other stock markets from the extreme depression which has existed since the panic in May, and in part by the large business which is now doing in Liverpool in cotton. As regards the former of these causes, I have only to note that the Bank of England has fully authorized the change in the rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent, and that for the first time for many months the railway market has been buoyant for nearly every description of stock. Whilst the slowmess with which the bank rate has come down to 3 per cent is only what had been anticipated, the persistent dullness of the stock market has somewhat surprised every one. It is to be hoped that some portion of the distrust which succeeded the unreasoning confidence of the period prior to the panic may survive, and that people in future will take some little trouble to enquire into the characters of those whom they entrust with their money.

The position of the Liverpool Cotton Market is in itself equally clear, but for some reason an artificiality in prices is generally set down to the speculative tendencies of the Liverpool traders, who are in this respect exposed to very unfavourable comparisons with the manufacturers and merchants of Manchester. It may indeed be admitted that the restriction in Liverpool a great looseness in giving credit, and that in almost all the discreditable failures of the last year, it was found that there had been more or less of speculation in cotton, but admitting all this, it is not the less true that the Liverpool Cotton Market has since the outbreak of the American war in 1861, been the very reverse of speculative, and that in the error, if error there has been, it has really consisted in an excessive caution.

The legitimate effect of speculation is to raise the price of a commodity to above its natural value, the extent at which, upon an average of years it has been raised or could indeed be produced. Acting upon this opinion, they employ their capital in purchasing the article, the price naturally rises in consequence, and producers are not deterred from a further continuing to produce. In this way, the supply of the different articles of commerce is left tolerably uniform. In the case of which we have just quoted, if there had been no speculation, no further capital brought in to the trade, it would be generally found that the article would be so unduly and extensively depreciated that producers would, many of them, be ruined, their places would be devoted to other purposes, and, in a short time, when the glut had ceased, it would be difficult to resume production, and the price would become as unduly enhanced as it had previously been unduly depreciated. Or, again, if an article becomes too dear in price, capital is rapidly applied to its production, and the scarcity is not of long duration. Legitimate speculation is thus simply another name for foresight and action founded upon this foresight. It lies very much at the root of all business, and the difference between the comparative uniform price of commodities in civilized countries, as compared with the dearths and suffering which periodically afflict uncivilized countries, is to be ascribed to the speculative spirit of the one, and the absence of all speculation in the other. No doubt, there is an illegitimate form of speculation which is really equivalent to gambling, and to gambling in its worst form, when men buy and sell an article, not from any knowledge of its value, but simply from the hope that somebody else may be assiduous as themselves, and buy it again at a still higher price. The influence of such speculation is unfavourable to trade, because mere whims, and impulse is substituted for knowledge and calculation, and because its tendency is to undermine men's moral principles and business habits, and to make them despise quiet plodding trade in the hope of making a fortune by some lucky stroke.

But whether speculation be in itself either good or bad, or rather whatever may be the limits within which it is good, it is not from excess of speculation that the cotton market has suffered. There has only been too little speculation, and the "Jerkiness," so to speak the want of steadiness in prices there, is to be

attributed to this cause. The market has, in fact been mainly influenced by the actual stocks upon hand, modified to a certain extent by the quantities known to be afloat. But the probable supply of cotton, and even the reports of the state of the growing crops, have been comparatively unimportant. No doubt, this has chiefly been caused by a want of confidence in all guesses beforehand; but as compared with the corn market, where much of the supply is procured by accurate statistics furnished by the cotton market has been characterized by accuracy, and this caution has undoubtedly tended to prolong the "cotton famine." The fall in prices for example, which immediately followed the final defeat of the Confederate States, and which was very excessive, naturally effected the sewing in other countries, both in the far east and the west, both in India and Brazil, and at the present moment the supply of cotton is far short of the legitimate requirements of trade.

The course of the Liverpool market for the past few weeks, illustrative, we think, the evil of too little speculation, of what may be called "the hand to mouth policy." No reliance seemed to be placed all summer upon the calculations which were put forward from time to time as to the probable yield of the cotton crop. The one fact which influenced prices, was that the surplus crop from the States, a surplus which represented their entire growth during the war years, had brought the stock in Liverpool up to the level of the years before the war. When the American crop came to market, and when the arrivals at the different ports and the shipments were both short, a little life was imparted to the trade but it was not till the stock on hand was reduced to nearly the level of this time last year and till the shipments were far short, that any vigorous attempt seems to have been made to adjust prices to the altered state of affairs. At the outbreak of the American war in the same way, the price of cotton was only slowly raised and of course, the production of cotton in other countries to supply the want was proportionately retarded.

In these remarks, I do not attempt to offer any opinion as to the future course of the cotton trade. I simply wish to point out the great value, the necessity indeed for speculation, and to enforce the lesson by the example of the market which is often supposed to be one of the most speculative in the world, and which has for some years at least been the reverse.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week are as follow—

Table with 4 columns: Public deposits, Private deposits, Government securities, Notes in circulation, Bullion, Reserve. Includes values in £ and %.

These returns are very favourable, and the bank was amply justified in reducing the discount rate to 3 per cent.

The following are the Bank of France returns:

Table with 4 columns: Treasury Balance, Private Accounts, Commercial Bills, The Notes, The Cash. Includes values in Francs.

These returns are also favourable, and the cash on hand has again largely increased. Dec. 22nd, 1896.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the Trade Review

YOUR number of December 28 a most vigorous onslaught is made by a correspondent, upon the Association for the promotion of Canadian Industry, and upon all connected with it. I will endeavour in this to show, that we advocate a moderately protective policy for Canada, without violating any really established principles of political economy.

In the middle of the last century, when that master mind, Adam Smith, from out of deep darkness produced light, commerce was hampered by prohibitions, monopolies, excessive duties, and vexatious regulations. His indignant protests and clear views, must necessarily have aroused attention, although many years elapsed before they bore the fruit we live to see. The justness of his theories, as theories, no one can question, and the soundness of his judgment is shown throughout, by the variety of cases he quotes where the departure from the theory is no departure from principle. He speaks of "collateral circumstances" which

must be kept in view and he mentions the difference of policy that might be applicable in Europe and in America, as between old countries and young countries. There is nothing in his teachings against a new and rising country having a protective Customs tariff in order to drag from obscurity the manufactures which are destined in proper time to stand perfectly alone.

Although the one and other way go had been before the nation since 1773, and the year 1816 brought a general peace, 1841 saw the first step for removing the barrier of those enormous supports, which had hitherto in England grown to be a positive nuisance. And as it was not till 1841 that any great advance had been made towards freedom of trade—whatever prosperity England had till then enjoyed, was the concomitant, if not the direct consequence, of protection.

As your correspondent's and other articles on the same title of the question first upon a close analogy between the case of Great Britain and our own, it is necessary briefly to look at her career. We are told that from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, the English legislature has been peculiarly attentive to the interests of commerce and manufactures, and in reality there is no country in Europe of which the law is upon the whole more favourable to this sort of industry. Commerce and manufactures have accordingly been continually advancing up to this period—end of 18th century. The condition and improvement of the country has not at all been gradually advancing too, but it seems to have followed slowly, and at a distance the more rapid progress of commerce and manufactures.

We all know the excessively protective duties by which English manufactures were protected and sustained, we know what came of it; policy, how that at last some manufacturers after another was enabled to stand up unsupported by legislative aid, and I insert the tariff of duties of any consequence, were taken off the tariff of manufactured goods, till they had ceased to be of importance. During the Corn-law debates, Mr. Cobden thus strikingly presents the case,

Let me show you what those Customs duties are, about which you are so much frightened. Cotton manufactures last year paid £370,000, lace, 1750 china and earthenware £130,000, &c. &c. in all amounting to one-fourth part of the tax which Englishmen pay for the privilege of keeping their dogs.

The chief causes of the large increase of British commerce about this period are undoubtedly to be found outside of the tariff laws. That they are causes of general application, is shown by the fact that Great Britain was not alone in this experience of prosperity. The foreign trade of France under a tariff highly protective increased during the same period to a greater ratio than that of England; and the United States with a tariff moderately protective, had a commercial record equally advantageous, as may be seen by the following comparative statement—

Table comparing Great Britain, France, and United States with columns for Total Exports, Imports, and Balance.

McCulloch says—"A considerable portion of this advance is, no doubt, due to the discovery of the Californian and Australian gold fields."

It is no matter for surprise, after three hundred years successful commercial enterprise that Great Britain should now find herself in a position to defy the competition of the world but it looks exceedingly like enacting the fable of the "ox and the frog," for our politicians to compare our infant industry with the advanced stage of progress in that great nation.

Let us now look to the source of wealth in a country, to see whether we have it in Canada, then let us find whether we will, by free trade enactments, develop that source into a stream.

Adam Smith says—"The great commerce of every civilized society is carried on between the inhabitants of the town and those of the country. The country supplies the town with the means of subsistence, and the materials of manufacture; the town repays this supply by sending back a part of the manufactured produce to the inhabitants of the country. We must not, however, upon this occasion, imagine that the gain of the town is a loss of the country. The gain of both are mutual and reciprocal, and the division of labour is in this, as in all other cases, advantageous to all. The greater the number and revenue of the inhabitants of the town, the more extensive is the market which it affords to those of the country."

The above is applicable to communities whose suffi-

dent progress has been made to have both agriculture and manufactures represented. *Agriculture alone, then, will not make a country prosper, and how are we to invoke the aid of manufactures?*

We must consider then to what extent Canada is in a position to build large cities, which would fill these conditions, an *ear us on to "mate prosperity. Canada has, within herself, the crude material for every description of work in iron and steel, her ore beds of St. Paul, the St. Maurice, the Rideau, and Marmora, yield in abundance and great variety. Her soil and climate have been found favourable to the produce of flax; sheep husbandry is carried on successfully—her water power is abundant and running to waste—there is a prospect of cheap fuel through recent discoveries—and, in the matter of labour, the wages, though remunerative to the working man, are not excessive to the employer. With unrivalled facilities for transport, these are at her command, and I am convinced that were a great sacrifice demanded—were the country required to "do some great thing"—in order to reap the benefit arising from their use, there would have been money voted, and bureaus formed, that we, by well-timed exertions, might secure these latent advantages. It is to me almost incredible, that two opinions could exist, as to the advisability of making full use of our own internal riches—for we had but to retain the law which worked so well for all, to have within our easy reach, and without cost, the enjoyment of all these magnificent resources; for under the protection afforded by the late tariff,—a tariff that drew no more money from our people than the Government required,—their early development, through the medium of private enterprise, was already rendered certain; and, I may add, that without such sufficient protection, and without some guarantee of permanency attached to it, this most desirable position cannot be secured. These, however, once obtained, we at once regard them as a means to an end, and perceive that the balance of production will soon be in our favour. This, Adam Smith declares, "is entirely different from what is called the balance of trade. It is the balance of annual produce and consumption. It is when the exchangeable value of the annual produce exceeds that of the annual consumption, the capital of the Society must annually increase in proportion to this excess, . . . if the exchangeable value of the annual produce of the country fall short of the annual consumption, the capital of the Society must then decay in proportion to this deficiency. The expense of the Society in this case exceeds its revenue, and necessarily encroaches upon its capital."*

A writer on political economy who is frequently quoted, in treating of the circumstances where protection may be fairly accorded, says:—*especially in a young and rising nation, in hopes of neutralising a foreign industry in itself perfectly suited to the circumstances of the country . . . it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or rather in their own certain loss, introduce a certain manufacture, and bear the burthen of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are habitual."* We would have protection extended to those manufactures which are suitable to the circumstances of the country, and without the incidental protection that our tariff can afford to give, we may be assured that Canada cannot make the move by which she will ultimately become, what she ought to be, a manufacturing country. We are England's best customers (per head) as I will show below; it is, therefore, so strongly her interest that we should adopt free trade doctrines, that we must regard with distrust the incessant appeals from that quarter.

Washington said:—"There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favours from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

It seems that in the distribution of British goods, each inhabitant of Prussia uses seven cents worth, each Russian fifteen, Dane seventeen, Frenchman twenty, citizen of the United States \$4.02, and the average to each inhabitant of Canada in 1865-'66 was \$6.0.

It is clearly then the interest of Great Britain that we should furnish to her the raw material from which she may make the finished goods for us. But it is clearly the duty of Canadians to develop the resources of their own country; for a non-manufacturing nation can not be a highly and permanently prosperous nation,—the country who employs a team of horses and a man, at a dollar a day, to plough an acre of

ground, or who sets the man to tend sheep and oxen, can only get one day's work from one man; but the country which can take the raw wool, hemp or flax, thus raised, and cause one man at a spinning frame with three pence worth of coal, to perform the work of three hundred men, will occupy a commanding position, will monopolize the lion's share of all profits, and will for ever keep the balance of produce and consumption against that people who send her the raw material direct from the farmstead, the forest, or the mine instead of giving it to their own cities to work up into more valuable products.

I wish to show that we should begin with making successful the manufactures of our raw material, for from that source will flow to us a greatly increased development of agriculture and commerce.

I wish to show that this can be done at little cost, and by the sacrifice of no principle of state-wisdom; and that the longer a permanent, moderately protective system is deferred, the longer will the country remain without those benefits, that are undeniably the fruit of successful manufacture.

I hold that without protection we cannot attain to these, but that with it, our manufacturers will at no distant period, compete successfully with those of other countries; and that we shall instead of exporting one dollar's worth of what or of wool, export in their place three dollars worth of manufactured goods.

Your correspondent has something to say concerning the iniquity of taxing food; let him begin his reformations in this direction, and he will have every protectionist with him. It remained for Mr. Galt in his first step towards free trade here, to levy fifty cents per barrel on flour, and ten cents per bushel on all coarse grain. Free trade—England is not ashamed to take from the hard earnings of our millers, a sum that would be to them a handsome income for each; for if a miller who makes his 25,000 barrels of flour per annum, sends his very perishable and bulky manufacture 300 miles away to Liverpool market, he is called upon, after paying heavy expenses and running all risks to relinquish over £1000 of our money to the Custom house. Or should a commission house ship 100,000 bushels of peas, the British government will demand, before the grain can be sold in its dominions, the sum of \$3200 of the money earned by the sweat of our farmers' brows.

Your correspondent asks me a very absurd question, but in so pointed a manner that I suppose it should be answered. "Do the manufactures of Canada cost her nothing?" They cost the country the value of the material, and the price of labour expended on them; if the sum of these fall below the entire value of the imported article, the country gains the difference, irrespective of what the selling price of the domestic manufacture may be.

I would, in conclusion, point out that the exporting trade we are now doing, and what free trade policy would confine us to, is not necessarily profitable. The first item on the list of exports for 1868, is "produce of the mine \$422,570." It would be interesting to know whether the minerals we have hitherto dug up and exported in the raw state, have paid their cost. I think they have not. The item of \$994,000 in favour of fisheries, is undoubtedly a gain. With regard to the very large sum of \$18,547,000 for timber, we can not expect long to enjoy this trade in such proportions, as the forest must soon give signs of exhaustion. Animals and their products give us no less than \$12,683,000,—and agricultural productions \$16,651,000. Now of this latter item, but few perhaps, take into consideration the real cost at which it stands the country. The writer has known even wheat sold for here, under what it could be raised for, allowing the farmer but common wages for his share. When this happens it is clearly traceable to the want of that counterbalancing element, manufactures, which keeps up a healthy relation between town and country, and form that regulating link between country and country, which prevents one nation being systematically starved for the benefit of its neighbour.

T. A. WHITNEY,
Sec. Association for
Promotion Canadian Industry.
Toronto, Jan. 5, 1867.

FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

The following is the second letter of Messrs. Creed and Williams, jr., which will be found of much interest:—
Sir,—In addressing ourselves to the question propounded in our first letter with regard to the relative

position and the rates of progress of the coal and iron industries of Belgium and of England we deemed it advisable in the first instance to determine for ourselves the points upon which it would be essential to institute comparisons between the two countries. It appeared to us that unless we did this our lives would run a great risk of becoming desultory, and our reports confused. We therefore decided, in examining the circumstances of Belgian industry, to carry in our view with us the following points as points of comparison:—On the one hand, the advantages bestowed and the obstacles presented by nature; on the other, the facilities or obstructious created by man which may be divided into—

Those originating with Government; Those arising from the policy or the administration of capitalists; Those interposed by the working classes; and Those resulting from organization or conduct of public works and undertakings, in incidental or occasional co-operation with the industry. To that system of investigation and comparison we have, as far as we could, adhered.

The first day after our arrival here we devoted entirely to obtaining by personal communication with the Government Departments, statistical and general information as to the condition of the coal and iron districts, the past rate of progress in production, in processes of production, the modes of applying capital, the position of the population, and the control claimed and exercised by the State. Reports, documents, and statistical tables of all descriptions, were freely furnished to us, and what was still more valuable, assistance was personally given in the kindest and most intelligent manner to carry us to a just and clear apprehension of the circumstances which they represented, and the principles of their construction. Before proceeding to the description of what we saw in the visits which we have made to the provinces within which the great coal basin of Belgium is embraced, and to the establishments which are developing its capacities, we think it desirable to place before the public some of the results which we thus arrived at in our tour of actual inspection we had them in our possession and we desire to take our readers with us, and to let them acquire knowledge as early as possible in the order in which we ourselves obtained it. The following tables, which may be entirely depended upon, will give a sufficient idea of the rate at which the industry of Belgium has been advancing from the year 185 to the year 1863, both inclusive. These tables include coal mines, iron ore and other metalliferous mines, pig iron establishments, foundries, and forges and mills.

TABLE 1.—COAL.

	1850.	1863
Acres worked	323,000	331,500
Nominal horse-power in use	28,000	50,800
Men employed	40,000	49,157
Tons (Belgium) raised	6,622,000	10,245,350
Underground	330	280
Value raised in round numbers	47,000,000	15,000,000

TABLE 2.—IRON ORE AND OTHER METALLIFEROUS MINES.

	1850	1863
Establishments	84	68
Acres opened	114,000	125,000
Workmen employed	5,625	13,122
Tons of minerals produced	472,800	856,120

*Of which 124 were open works.

TABLE 3.—PIG IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

	1850	1863
Establishments	347	318
Coal and coke furnaces	251	48
Charcoal	161	6
Nominal horse-power	not given	18,300
Workmen employed	12,952	27,059
Produce of furnaces, in tons	not given	322,178

TABLE 4

	78	142
Foundries	17,000	61,000
Produce of Foundries (tons)	61,950	256,000
Produce of forges & mills (tons)	10,733	21,662

Workmen employed in re-working iron into manufactured articles and machinery 516 1,454
We may here properly state that of every 1,000 hands employed below the surface 723 are men, 63 women, 135 boys and 49 girls under 16 years of age; and of every 1,000 above the surface 678 are men, 149 women, 88 boys and 85 girls under 16.

It our readers will follow us through these figures they will find that there may be deduced from them the following results. They will find that while the extent of area under operation has remained nearly stationary, the produce realized and the hands employed have increased in the following ratio:—

	Per Cent.
The product of coal has increased	100
Do, of minerals	100
Do, of forges and mills	30
Do, of foundries	250
The amount converted	120
The number of hands employed in coal mines has increased	55
Do, in raising minerals	130
Do, in blast furnaces	110
Do, in forges and mills	220
Do, in foundries, and in re-working iron into manufactured iron and machinery	130

Can anything show more conclusively the enormous augmentation of power in the labour of men and the work of machinery, but especially in the labour of men, which Belgium is daily, with untiring industry and earnestness, bringing to bear upon this great branch of her resources?

We hope our own workmen will look at and think over these facts. They ought to find in them a valuable lesson. They can scarcely avoid seeing that it is mainly the application of rude labour, abundantly and persever-

ingly given, at an average of wages which we can assure them does not exceed in the best paid districts 2-8d a day for men, 1-8d a day for women, and 1-2yd a day for boys, that has enabled the population of Belgium so successfully to compete with England in the markets of Europe. We find Belgium now meeting us at every turn—a pushing and dangerous rival. We shall find her in no danger as a powerful state as she receives fresh accessions of aid, and becomes endowed with an amounting power from increasing skill, so will the advance of our rivals become continuously more rapid, and the market for the labour of the British workman become from day to day narrower and less remunerative.

With these tabulated statistics, and the results which we have, we believe, correctly evolved from them in our minds, we have proceeded personally to visit the coalfields of Belgium and the ironworks which attach to them. The coal basin of Belgium consists of a large zone of almost entirely bituminous character 37 miles in length by about 12 in breadth at its widest point traversing the kingdom from south-west to north-east. This zone as far as Belgium is concerned commences at Mons and ends a little beyond Liège. By the arrangement adopted by the department of the Belgian Government the basin is divided into two great sections—viz. the Western or Hainaut section which is subdivided into the Mons, the Centre, and the Charleroi districts, and a second section extending through the provinces of Namur and Liège and running into Rhinish Prussia. The total area of the basin constituted of these two sections is 331,392 acres of which as will be seen from the preceding tables, almost the entire surface has in some degree been operated upon. It must not however be assumed from this fact that the basin is being exhaustively worked. On the contrary, production, far from diminishing in quantity or slackening in rate, is up to this moment exhibiting fresh vigour and making great strides in advance. Thus the extraction in the year 1854 exceeds that of 1853 by 570,270 in tonnage, and 3,872,470 in monetary value in francs, while the year 1855 beat 1854 by 503,683 tons, and 10,222,527 francs. It has been estimated by M. J. Chausu, *Inspection en Chef Directeur des Mines* and his calculations seem accurate, that, in proportion to her population, Belgium is producing eight times as much coal as France, between twice and three times as much as Prussia, and only one-fourth less than Great Britain, and that her produce is doubling every 15 years. Surely these facts deserve the attention not only of masters and men, but of Parliament and the country, and especially of those who are interested with the duty of inspecting and reporting upon the condition of our industries and the population dependent upon them!

To us they appeared no less important than startling and strongly impressed with their extraordinary character we started for the coal district in the hope of discovering to what conditions and circumstances these results were attributable. Considering the peculiar situation of the basin—its length as compared with its breadth—it appeared to us that if the most convenient way of examining would be to go through it in an end to end to make in our progress the respective centres of the subdivisions established by Government for the purposes of report as points of arrest and departure. This plan took us in the first instance, to Mons, which till within the last two or three years held the first place in productive power in the province of Hainaut. Lately, however, Mons has been passed in the race by both the Centre and Charleroi divisions respectively by 18 and 21 per cent against 1 per cent. This change in relative position is attributed chiefly to the immense and increasing demand for consumption on the spot at Charleroi, consequent on the extra output and progress of development of works of various kinds on the banks of the Sambre, and partly to the quality of the Charleroi coal, which, in consequence of its emitting very little smoke, is much sought after for domestic purposes.

Coming, as we did, directly from Staffordshire, the difference of aspect presented by the Belgian coalfields was very striking. There are few in our district things to a man who is not turning coal and minerals into gold than a drive through the Staffordshire district. The houses are black, the men are black, the sheep are black, the dogs are black, and between you and the sky, which you rarely see, is interposed a heavy and thick roof of burnt timber hue. One, shadowed by this roof you see on each side as you drive along the road—two black—dwelling in every stage of ruin from the promontory fissure, zig-zagging down the walls, to absolute rounding and tumbling to pieces, the result of capricious subsidence here and there of the surface. The Belgium basin presents none of these ugly aspects. On the contrary, after being described rapidly over a great tract, richly cultivated in wheat, but almost devoid of distinctive features, you enter suddenly upon a picturesque district, with the ground just sufficiently gumbled about to give it character. The sky is blue the atmosphere is clear, streaked only with jets of white steam, and groups of cottages dotted about on the slopes of the grounds and white washed to the utter end, make a picturesque scene that the eye dwells on with pleasure. There are differences however, that it was not met with in capital or workmen to remove. They are the result of the natural differences between the two classes of coal beds. In Staffordshire the strata run horizontally, and the surface of the soil is consequently constantly subjected to alteration of level; in Belgium their direction is up and down, and they are either absolutely perpendicular or inclined at an oblique angle. The surface consequently is firm or less firm in the districts which affect that of Staffordshire. In Staffordshire the coal is what the French and Belgians term *maigre*, that is, it is non-luminous, and in combustion the waste is thrown off in the form of smoke. The coal of Belgium is bituminous, and the waste is evolved in flame and gas. The Staffordshire coal is also characterized with a considerable quantity of earthy

matter, which renders it absolutely impossible to apply to it any smoke-consuming process. The coal bed of Mons extends into the Department du Nord in France, but it becomes very thin after leaving Mons, and at Douai all traces of it are lost. There are 52 pits in active work. They are situated about a mile and a half from the town itself, and almost the whole of the mining population live on the pits in one-storied cottages, with a room on each side of the entrance and they are white washed as only Belgians whitewash. This gives the traveller an idea of cleanliness and comfort, but in truth, it is only the outside of the plaster that gets any attention paid to it, and the interior is pocky dirty and ill-smelling. We did not go down any of the pits in the Mons section, as there are no works as yet in connection with them, although there is one in course of construction, and we were advised to defer our personal investigations below the surface till we got to Charleroi, which we understood would afford us a better illustration of the system of mining and the nature of the coal formation, and where in addition we should have the advantage of being accompanied by M. Jules Hayez, the Government Inspector of the district. M. Hayez has in preparation a report upon the English coal mines, the result as in our own case of a personal visit. It will be a great advantage to have placed before us the views of an able and experienced foreigner upon our systems who brings to his enquiry a mind unbiassed by English controversies, and we are sure the publication of M. Hayez's report will be looked for with great interest on this side of the water.

On the day following that on which we visited Mons we proceeded to Charleroi. This is the most important town of the district—the most important, indeed, in the kingdom, as the centre of iron manufacture, situated as it is in the very centre of the coal basin, and just on the point where it attains its greatest breadth. Three branches of railways besides the river Sambre, and an excellent system of canalization afford extraordinary facilities for communication with other centres of industry and the radiation of its produce throughout Europe. But we must defer till our next letter the account of what we saw and learnt during our visit there, as we could not, without extending this communication to an inconvenient length, give a description of even the coal pit of Poilric, as we had when we commenced writing intended to do.

H. HERRIES CREED
Brussels, Dec. 6. WALTER WILLIAMS, Jun.

F. W. HENSHAW'S ANNUAL ASHES CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, JAN. 1, 1857.
WITH the close of the year 1856, I beg to furnish you with a few items of information which may prove interesting in respect to the Ashes trade of the Province. The first, perhaps, in importance, is the remarkable falling off in the manufacture of both P. and Pearl Ashes in the year just closed as compared with the previous one, amounting to 11244 barrels viz. 3434 lots, and 282 Pears. This serious deficiency is a great measure to be accounted for, from the fact, that the time best adapted for securing the raw material was almost unparalysed as a rainy season. In some districts large quantities of raw Ashes as well as black salts were entirely destroyed before they could be gathered causing many of the Asheries to remain almost if not entirely idle. Such is the testimony of many of the makers with whom I have correspondence. The high prices, especially in Pearls, which ruled throughout the year, in comparison with those of 1855 would naturally have forced a large supply to market, if the Ash had been in the country. When it is taken into consideration that the business of 1856 commenced with a stock on hand of 3418 lbs (more than 1000 in excess of the previous year) the deficiency becomes even more striking. The average prices of each month, as shown in the annexed columns, are made up as correctly as possible, but they do not convey an idea of the extraordinary fluctuations of the market, which not infrequently took place to the extent of 50 cents to \$1 per 100 lbs in the course of 24 hours.

In the article of Pearl Ash, there was throughout the year a steady demand for actual consumption, and for the most part the demand was in excess of the supply. In Pots, on the other hand, purely speculative operators interfered to no small extent with the regular export trade, large stocks being withdrawn from the market and held at excessive prices. Legitimate buyers were forced to retire or as in some instances to submit to the demands, whereas had the trade been left to fair operations of demand and supply, the probabilities are, that not a barrel would have been left in the country to be carried over this year's account. The introduction of nitrates which enter strongly into competition with Pot Ash, serve as a check on that article, causing the demand to cease, when prices rise much beyond the cost of the substitute, and a total withdrawal of orders brings on for a time a heavy reaction, and a fall sometimes below the actual cost of production is the consequence.

Of the total shipments of Potash in 1856, say 22,373 bbls. it is estimated that not exceeding 500 bbls were sent to the United States for consumption there, being very considerably short of the previous year's export to that country, while in Pearls the shipments were more equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, the latter, however, taking the greater share.

In many years past efforts have been made to bring about a change in the system of fixing the tare of the barrel. In this country, as in the United States, it is believed that the actual weight of the empty barrel is the proper one to be reduced, while in England, the old system of deducting one-eighth from the gross weight of the cask when filled, is still persisted in, to the great injury of the Canadian shipper, who finding himself a heavy loser from this cause, in addition to

the great expense always attending the sale of his Ashes in Britain, rarely attempts a shipment, except under circumstances which do not often occur. He cannot hope, in any event, to escape with less than 10 per cent on the first cost of his Ashes in the shape of charges on account of sales. It seems therefore not unreasonable to expect on the part of our friends in England, some amelioration, even to the extent of altering their system of taring into conformity with that which universally prevails on this side of the Atlantic.

The different grades of Pot Ash inspected in 1856 are as follows—first sort, 1654 bbls.; second sort, 3509 bbls.; third sort 12 1/2 bbls. Unbranded 259 bbls., and of Pearls there were, first sort, 3398 bbls., second sort, 3067 bbls., third sort 90 bbls., unbranded, 4 bbls. The stock with which we commence this year consist of the following quantities: viz. Pots first sort, 1466 bbls.; second 15 bbls.; thirds 187 bbls. unbranded 42 bbls.; total, 2000 bbls.; Pearls, first sort, 335, bbls., second 139 bbls., total, 623 bbls.

P. S.—Stock making up the total a slight error of about 60 bbls. was discovered, these must be added to the stock of Pots, and deducted from the Pearls.

Comparative Statement of Receipts of Pot and Pearl Ashes at Montreal, for the years 1853 and 1855, with average price of each Month.

Stock on	Average		Average Total	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
1st Jan., 1856	2410	1078	3418	318
January	248	8 85	481	7 00
February	13 9	5 67 1/2	495	7 68
March	1746	5 69	586	7 42
April	3 3	5 81	1 0	7 0
May	322	5 60	365	7 65
June	2493	5 55	43	7 67
July	2401	6 44	8 6	8 12
August	1743	5 62	878	7 69
September	1288	5 92	776	6 87
October	1747	6 51	833	7 00
November	1661	6 81	488	7 28
December	652	6 80	529	7 38
Shipped 1856	24373		7683	32056
	22373		7155	28528
Carried to 1857	220		628	2528

Stock on	Average		Average Total	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
1st Jan., 1855	1412	1020	2432	242
January	2559	5 45	701	5 47 1/2
February	1879	5 49	2 6	5 47 1/2
March	1842	5 25	201	5 45
April	1357	5 25	223	5 50
May	44 5	5 35	1149	5 51
June	3465	5 29	825	5 45
July	3384	5 21	1267	5 37 1/2
August	2792	5 07 1/2	1521	5 32 1/2
September	1 84	5 37 1/2	1 31	5 58
October	2253	5 45	1046	5 50
November	23 8	7 24	958	7 87 1/2
December	2222	6 79	743	7 23
Shipped 18 5	22322		10778	453 6
	22012		770	3882
Carried to 1856	240		1078	2418

Shipments in 1856.	Average		Average Total	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
January	137	137	264	264
February	22 8	1 4	202	202
March	174	703	2477	2477
April	879	2 01	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2
May	341	419	451	451
June	2 47	335	3253	3253
July	164	576	2579	2579
August	1288	5 4	1730	1730
September	1251	556	18 7	18 7
October	2085	13 8	3204	3204
November	2150	791	2941	2941
December	60	530	509	509
	22373	7155	29225	29225

Shipments in 1855.	Average		Average Total	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
January	187	203	1750	1750
February	183	161	2684	2684
March	1247	314	1691	1691
April	511	218	729	729
May	6117	1877	7994	7994
June	509	685	4576	4576
July	4 79	1 07	5186	5186
August	285	1819	3 95	3 95
September	2167	1357	3744	3744
October	167	1147	2814	2814
November	1 24	328	244	244
December	2073	603	2796	2796
	22012	6970	30882	30882

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, December 28, 1856.
BUSINESS has been exceedingly dull for the past week. Christmas generally causes a relaxation in our mercantile affairs.
BREAKFASTS.—We have no change of any importance to note. The demand for flour is not so active, and prices are less firm. But one lot has been offered at public auction since our last which realized \$8.87 but we have heard of several lots selling at \$3.25 off the wharf. A sale to-day of part of the cargo saved from the wreck of the steamer Baltimore in a damaged

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Business continues to be the noticeable feature in this branch of trade. Some few orders are being received from country customers, but they are small in amount, and only of importance as indicating that the shelves of the retailers are being somewhat lightened and that later on, larger orders may be looked for.

The English markets both for the raw material and for manufactured goods, are unchanged since our last. Sales of cotton in Liverpool have continued large, and chiefly for consumption, it being now pretty well understood that the stock in hand and afloat for Europe will if anything, fall short of the requirements of the trade.

The New York dry goods market is reported as showing somewhat more animation than previously, but there is still very little being done. In woollen goods, more especially, the demand is very light, and holders find it very difficult to make sales even at concessions from current prices.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Business still continues very quiet with little or nothing doing. For a few special articles, of which there is a scarcity, orders are being received, but generally speaking, inactivity prevails everywhere.

The depression in the English iron trade previously noticed, still continues. We give elsewhere a letter from two gentlemen who have been visiting the Continental coal and iron fields for the purpose of drawing comparisons between them and those of England, with a view to the discovery of the causes which are enabling the French and Belgian iron and iron manufactures to take the place of English in many of the European markets.

Business still continues very quiet with little or nothing doing. For a few special articles, of which there is a scarcity, orders are being received, but generally speaking, inactivity prevails everywhere.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

We have to report a more active market with an improved demand for stock needed for the spring trade, but though the supply is by no means excessive, prices remain entirely unchanged.

SPANISH SOLE—Has been in rather better request at unaltered rates, but no very large sales are reported as having been made.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—The supply of this stock continues low, with prospects of a deficiency for the early trade, and higher prices than at present exist.

HARNESS—Steady, with no particular inquiry.

WAXED UPPER—Has been more inquired for, but buyers are unwilling to pay present rates and the stock in market being small holders are not disposed to make concessions.

REFF AND FIBBED—Are in better demand, and sales have been effected to a considerable extent at prices varying according to quality, best class of stock being most sought after.

PATENT AND ENAMELED—Sales are being made in moderate quantities at previous quotations, and the stock continues light.

CALF SKINS—Are in better request, and less difficulty has been found in effecting sales at quotations.

SPRINGS—Have more inquiry, and prices are firm, the demand exceeding receipts.

SHEEPSKINS—The stock on hand is not heavy, nor is there much demand.

HIDES—The recent importations have been taken off the market, and the stock on hand is again quite low.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat—We have to note liberal, although smaller receipts than previously. The stock of the higher grades being now in small compass, prices have advanced, transactions however are of a purely retail character.

Flour—We have to note liberal, although smaller receipts than previously. The stock of the higher grades being now in small compass, prices have advanced, transactions however are of a purely retail character.

Oatmeal—Following on the reported decline in Britain, shippers retired for a time from the market, or only offered about \$4.50, but confidence has again been in a great measure restored, and there are buyers for spring delivery as well as for present shipment, via Portland; the rates on the spot being about \$6.00 for good samples, or at a proportionate figure f.o.b. at the various points along the lines of railway.

Wheat—As hitherto, the bulk of receipts have been direct to millers; some few cars have however been sold from store, and on the track. Rates have latterly been in sympathy with flour, we quote \$1.50 to \$1.75 as ruling rates for U. C. Spring.

Peas—There is little doing on the spot, but some inquiry begins to be made for spring delivery, the ideas of value being about 9c. per 60 lbs. for good samples.

Oats—The few cars coming in are sold in store at 31c. to 32c. according to quality. There is, however, little animation, and the expense of storing, &c. forbids offering much encouragement to consign in car loads.

Barley—We hear of no transactions of note, and rates must be regarded as nominal.

Pork—The demand is of the most retail character, and restricted to an occasional small parcel of Mess at about \$19. Other grades are entirely nominal, and no temptation in price would induce an offer or a contract for a wholesale purchase. Dressed Hogs, until the last few days, were not arriving in excess of the demand from the packers and the local trade; but, latterly, receipts have been excessive, and several packers have retired from the market in expectation of lower prices, which seem likely to rule should the stock begin to accumulate. Prices remain nominally unchanged, being still within the range of \$5.50 to \$5.75, but the extreme quotations are not to be realised, except for choice and unusually heavy averages.

LARD, HAMS, &c.—The market is fully supplied by the packers, who are freely selling at lower prices than the article can be laid down from Upper Canada. The demand is therefore almost nominal, and until Lent is over no improvement can be looked for.

Butter—Remains in the same neglected state.—Stocks continue considerably beyond what is required for any probable local consumption or export demand for some time to come, notwithstanding the shipment to Britain of several considerable parcels on Upper Canada account. Arrivals are moderate, and it is possible that the low rates ruling may tempt shippers to the Lower ports to clear the market in the spring.

Animals—Pigs have declined both here and in Britain and are nominally quoted at \$5.70 to \$5.75, with a weak market. Poultry are likewise unsettled and drooping—latest sales in the vicinity of \$7.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

(Including the Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.) RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Jan. 5, 1887.—Passengers..... \$30,423 Express Freight, Mails and Sundries 6,000 Freight and Live Stock..... 60,632 Total..... \$107,055 Corresponding Week, 1886..... 100,487 Increase..... \$ 6,568

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for Stock Name, Closing Price, and Last Week's Price. Includes Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, City Bank, Commercial Bank, etc.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns for Grain Type (Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.), Price per bushel, and other details. Includes Flour, Superior Extra, etc.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with columns for Commodity, For the week ending, and From the 1st January to corresponding period. Includes Wheat, Corn, Pork, etc.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c. No 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-1y

W. J. STEWART,

215 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAS been appointed Sole Agent for the following Manufactories:—

- FINLAYSON, ROUSFIELD & CO—Manufacturers of Patent Lichen Thread, Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, and Gilling Twine Mills, Johnstone, near Glasgow. GEO. & WM. WAITES—Spinners, Twine Manufacturers, and Yarn Merchants, 8 Marsden Square, Manchester. Works, Clayton West, near Huddersfield, and Spring Vale Works, Penistone. WM HOUNSELL & CO.—Manufacturers of Twines, Lanes, Nets, Belts, &c. Laid by Machinery, secured by Royal Letters Patent. North Mills, Bridport, Dorsetshire. JOHN & THOMAS JOLLY—Manufacturers of Lancashire Files, Tools, &c. &c. Excelsior Works, Warrington. THOMAS BOUTH & SONS—Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Machine Knives, &c. Gainsboro' Mills, near Rotterdam. WILIAM CLARKE & SONS—Manufacturers of Needles, Fish Hooks, &c. &c. Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch. Montreal, Jan., 1887.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JANUARY 10, 1867.

JAN. 5, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.		
GROCERIES.				Glass.				Coffee—(In bond.)		
Coffees.	\$	Am. Glass.	3 50 to 3 60	German.	per hlt box	Jamaica, per lb.	0 18 to 0 20	to	to	
Laguaya, per lb.	0 19 to 0 20	Montreal.	1 30 to 1 60	" 6 1/2 7 1/2 "	1 90 to 2 00	Java.	to	0 21 to 0 22	to	
Rio.	0 18 to 0 18	Porter.	2 00 to 2 25	" 7 1/2 "	1 50 to 2 00	St. Domingo, per lb.	to	0 17 to 0 19	to	
Java.	0 23 to 0 26	Dublin.	2 00 to 2 50	" 8 1/2 "	1 90 to 2 00	Rio.	0 14 to 0 18	to	to	
Mocha.	0 20 to 0 20	Montreal.	3 50 to 3 50	" 10 1/2 "	1 80 to 2 00	LEATHERS.				
Ceylon.	0 24 to 0 25	HARDWARE.				Hem. B. A. Sole, No. 1.	0 27 to 0 31	0 25 to 0 27	to	
Capri.	0 19 to 0 22	ANVILS.				" Slaughter Sole, No. 1.	0 23 to 0 18	0 21 to 0 22	to	
Macassar.	0 20 to 0 24	Common, per lb.	0 06 to 0 08	SOAP AND CANDLES.				Waxed Upper (Light), per side	2 50 to 3 00	3 40 to 3 50
FISH.				Candle.				Kips, Whole, per lb.	0 25 to 0 25	to
Herrings, Labrador.	3 00 to 4 00	Assorted, 1 Shingle.	2 75 to 3 50	Whax White.	0 12 to 0 12	Splis, Large.	to	0 25 to 0 25	to	
Prime.	5 00 to 5 00	Shingle alone, ditto.	4 00 to 4 50	Admantine.	0 70 to	Waxed Calif. Light, per lb.	0 60 to 0 75	0 65 to 0 75	to	
Gibbed.	2 00 to 3 50	Lath and s.d.y.	4 20 to 4 20	IRON.				" Heavy.	0 80 to 0 85	to
Round.	2 00 to 3 00	Galvanized Iron.				Tallow Candles.	1 15 to 1 20	1 00 to 1 35	to	
Mackerel, No. 3.	2 00 to 2 00	Assorted sizes.	0 08 to 0 09	Best No. 24.	0 09 to 0 10	Enamelled Cow, per foot.	0 18 to 0 21	0 17 to 0 20	to	
Salmon.	0 19 to 0 22	Best No. 28.	0 09 to 0 10	" 26.	0 09 to 0 10	Patent.	0 21 to 0 23	to	to	
Dry Cod.	1 12 to 1 20	" 28.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	" 28.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	Butted.	0 15 to 0 17	to	to	
Green Cod.	1 30 to 1 00	Horse Anvils.	0 21 to 0 00	W. or F. No. 9.	0 18 to 0 19	Pubbed.	0 16 to 0 17	0 15 to 0 17	to	
FRUIT.				Guest's No. 8.	0 21 to 0 00	Pulled Wool, (washed).	0 25 to 0 25	0 22 to 0 22	to	
Raisins, Layers.	2 35 to 2 40	No. 8.	0 21 to 0 22	No. 9.	0 20 to 0 21	Hides, (City Slaughter).	0 6 to 0 7	0 6 to 0 7	to	
Valantine, lb.	0 07 to 0 08	No. 9.	0 20 to 0 21	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 20	" (Green Salted).	0 7 to 0 8 1/2	to	to	
Currants, per lb.	0 03 to 0 07	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 20	No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	PRODUCE.				
MEATS.				No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	Butter, per lb.	0 21 to 0 22	0 17 to 0 18	to	
Clayton, per gal.	0 32 to 0 35	No. 12.	0 18 to 0 19	IRON.				Medium.	0 15 to 0 16	to
Muscovado.	0 25 to 0 37 1/2	W. or F. No. 9.	0 18 to 0 19	Pig—Ganthorpe.	60 00 to 31 60	Factory.	0 11 to 0 13	0 14 to 0 15	to	
Centrifugal.	0 30 to 0 37 1/2	No. 12.	0 18 to 0 19	Other brands.	29 00 to 30 00	Dairy.	0 12 to 0 17	to	to	
LICENS.				Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 2 80	Concess Grain.	0 72 to 0 74	0 65 to 0 75	to	
Artisan, per 100 lbs.	3 50 to 3 65	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swedes.	4 40 to 4 50	Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 45 to 0 50	0 40 to 0 50	to	
Patna.	to	Hoops—Crown.	3 30 to 3 50	Boiler Plates.	3 40 to 3 60	Oats, per 35 lbs.	1 10 to 1 20	to	to	
SALT.				Canada Plates Staff.	4 60 to 4 25	Pence, per 60 lbs.	0 80 to 0 85	to	to	
Liverpool Coarse.	0 85 to 0 90	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Corn, per 50 lbs.	to	to	to	
Stored.	0 80 to 0 60	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Extra.	10 00 to 11 00	9 50 to 11 50	to	
SPICES.				Iron Wire.	2 70 to 3 50	Superfine Extra.	8 65 to 8 75	9 00 to 10 00	to	
Cassia.	0 32 to 0 33	No. 6, per bundle.	3 00 to 3 20	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 2 80	Strong Superfine.	8 65 to 9 00	7 75 to 8 00	to	
Cloves.	0 10 to 0 11	No. 7.	3 30 to 3 50	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Superfine No. 2.	2 40 to 2 55	7 50 to 7 00	to	
Nutmeg.	0 14 to 0 15	No. 8.	3 30 to 3 50	Swedes.	4 40 to 4 50	Superfine No. 3.	0 25 to 0 30	6 50 to 7 00	to	
Ginger, Ground.	0 12 to 0 20	No. 9.	3 30 to 3 50	Boiler Plates.	3 40 to 3 60	Extra.	10 00 to 11 00	9 50 to 11 50	to	
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 25	No. 10.	3 30 to 3 50	Canada Plates Staff.	4 60 to 4 25	Strong Superfine.	8 65 to 8 75	9 00 to 10 00	to	
Pepper, Black.	0 60 to 0 09 1/2	No. 11.	3 30 to 3 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine.	2 40 to 2 55	7 50 to 7 00	to	
Mustard.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	No. 12.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Superfine No. 1.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Pepper, White.	0 18 to 0 20	Lead.	0 06 to 0 08 1/2	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine No. 2.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
SUGARS.				Sheet, per lb.	0 06 to 0 08 1/2	Superfine No. 3.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Porto Rico, per cwt.	7 50 to 8 00	Sheer, per lb.	0 07 to 0 08 1/2	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Superfine No. 4.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Cuba.	7 00 to 7 50	Tubing.	0 08 to 0 00	Swedes.	4 40 to 4 50	Superfine No. 5.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Canada Sugar Refined.	0 07 to 0 08 1/2	Powder.	2 50 to 4 00	Boiler Plates.	3 40 to 3 60	Superfine No. 6.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Crushed X.	0 06 to	Blasting, per keg.	4 25 to 4 50	Canada Plates Staff.	4 60 to 4 25	Superfine No. 7.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
" A.	0 10 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine No. 8.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Dry Crushed.	0 10 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Superfine No. 9.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Ground.	0 10 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine No. 10.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Extra Ground.	0 11 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Superfine No. 11.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Leaves.	0 11 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine No. 12.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Syrup, Golden.	0 50 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Superfine No. 13.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
Standard.	0 48 to	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Superfine No. 14.	0 16 to 0 18	0 13 to 0 14	to	
TEAS.				Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	
Twankay and Hyson.		Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Medium to fine.	0 37 to 0 45	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Common to good.	0 33 to 0 65	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fine to choice.	0 65 to 0 75	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Colored.	0 50 to 0 60	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fine to finest.	0 70 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Common and Suching.		Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Ordinary.	0 45 to 0 47	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Costly kinds.	0 45 to 0 54	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fair to good.	0 50 to 0 54	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Finest to choice.	0 75 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Oolong.	0 34 to 0 30	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Inferior.	0 50 to 0 60	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Good to fine.	0 50 to 0 60	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Young Hyson.	0 40 to 0 60	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Common to fair.	0 65 to 0 75	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Medium to good.	0 80 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fine to finest.	0 90 to 1 05	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Gunpowder.	0 60 to 0 70	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Common to fair.	0 75 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Good to fine.	1 00 to 1 10	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Finest to finest.	0 55 to 0 70	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Imperial.	0 80 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fair to good.	0 80 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fine to finest.	0 65 to 0 70	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Hyson.	0 65 to 0 70	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fair to good.	0 75 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Fine to finest.	0 75 to 0 90	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
TOBACCOES.				Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
United States Leaf.	0 05 to 0 10	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Honey Dew, 10%.	0 25 to 0 30	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
" 5%.	0 25 to 0 30	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
" 10%.	0 40 to 0 45	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Bright, 1 lb.	0 40 to 0 45	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Extra fine bright.	0 50 to 0 55	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.				Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	
Wine.		Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Moset & Chandon Chp.	15 00 to 16 00	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Boche, Fils & Co.	13 00 to 15 00	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
H. M. de Champagne.	14 00 to 15 00	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Refrid.	3 30 to 3 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	Best Union Jack.	4 25 to 4 50	Swansea.	4 25 to 4 40	
Port Wine.</										

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CIRCULAR, 1866.

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November 29.

4-36

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 6th December, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the vacant Public Lands in the townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Lake and Tudor, are offered for sale as mineral lands at \$2 per acre, cash.

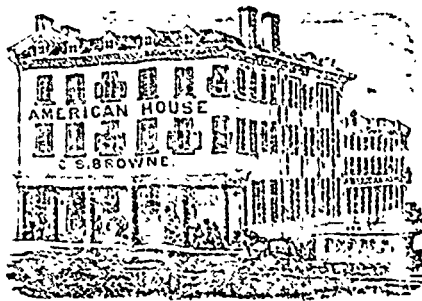
Applications to purchase to be made to Alfred A. Campbell, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, Belleville. 49-3

At a Council held in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works and under and in virtue of the eighty-fifth section of the twenty-eighth chapter Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following tolls be imposed, levied and collected on saw logs and timber passing down the slides at Ranney's Falls, Middle Falls, and Healy's Falls, on the works of the River Trent, that is to say: one cent per saw log of thirteen feet in length, and a proportionate sum on pieces of greater length, passing down each of the above mentioned slides, respectively; and one dollar on each crib of square timber passing down each of the above mentioned slides, respectively; And that the above toll of one cent per saw log be collected and paid for each such slide on all such saw logs, and of one dollar per crib on all such cribs of square timber as have passed down the River Trent from the beginning of the present season of navigation.

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 (Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.,)
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 vention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston,
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CAMERON & ROSS.

At a Council held in the City of Montreal, on Saturday,
 the 8th day of December, 1866.

PRESENT:
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
 IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Governor
 General in Council that much inconvenience has
 been, and is experienced by certain of the inhabitants
 of this Province residing in the vicinity of the Cana-
 dian Frontier line, by reason of their being deprived
 of the privilege heretofore enjoyed by them of having
 their grain produce ground at Mills situate on the
 American side of the Frontier, and re-importing the
 same into Canada free of Customs duty, in cases
 where the closer proximity of such Mills to the re-
 sidences of such inhabitants, or their greater capacity,
 made it expedient to resort to them—

Whereupon, and on the recommendation of the
 Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under
 the provisions of the seventeenth chapter of the Con-
 solidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in
 Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby
 ordered that any flour or meal or other produce of
 any wheat or grain grown in and taken out of this
 Province into the United States to be ground, and
 brought back into this Province within one week
 after such wheat or grain has been so taken out to be
 ground, shall be, and the same is hereby exempted
 from the payment of Customs duties: provided always
 that such grain be first duly reported outwards at the
 nearest Custom House before exportation for the
 special purpose herein referred to, and that the
 identity of the flour or meal, the produce thereof, be
 sworn to on its importation into this Province.
 W. A. HIMS WORTHY,
 Asst. C. E. C.

493
 Circular No. 202. No. 35.
 FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
 Ottawa, 6th December, 1866.

Sir,
 The time fixed, by Order in Council for the free
 admission of fire arms, having expired on the 30th
 ultimo, I beg to inform you that the prohibition
 created by the Imperial Act, against the importation
 of fire arms, &c., from a foreign country, revives, and
 you are therefore to govern yourself, from the above
 mentioned date, by the instructions conveyed to you
 in my Circular of the 12th January last. Arms and
 munitions of war imported otherwise than from Great
 Britain or the British possessions, are to be detained
 and reported to this Department, to be dealt with as
 you may be further instructed.

I am,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
 The Collector of Customs. 493

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
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 450 St. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal, Aug., 1866. 5-1y

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