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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

No. 27.

**ANGUS & LOGAN,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 206 St. Paul st.

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
NAIL AND METAL BROKER,  
Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers.  
236 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

**M. LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.  
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c.

**JOHN RHYNAS,**  
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING  
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made  
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

**TO THE MAKERS AND PURCHASERS OF  
BUTTER THROUGHOUT CANADA.**

AT the beginning of another season we take the  
liberty of respectfully reminding our customers  
and the trade generally, that we have for many years  
given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada,  
no inconsiderable portion of which has passed through  
our hands, and consequently that we have an estab-  
lished connection for the sale of Butter to the best  
advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably  
suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that  
our charges are as low as those of any house of standing.  
Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive  
our best attention.

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

**JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-  
COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.  
206 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**WALTER MARRIAGE,**  
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-  
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,  
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

**B HUTCHINS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
88 McGill street, MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,**  
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-  
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS  
AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.]

**CAMERON & BOSS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the  
sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter,  
Ashes, Wool, Flax, and General Merchandise, Montreal.

**GEO. WAIT,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, Montreal.  
Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.

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

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.  
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,  
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly  
realized.

**BROWN & CHILDS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,  
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and  
Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

THE articles manufactured by us are under one  
general superintending during the whole process of  
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-  
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-  
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.

Orders received by post promptly executed: and  
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may  
be returned at our expense.

To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at  
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,  
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-  
tions of the Province, however remote; every induc-  
ement allowable in commerce will be granted to this  
end.

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

FOR SALE.

Olive Oil, in qr. casks,	Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,
Hemlock Sole Leather,	Spanish Sole Leather,
Waxed Upper,	Waxed Calf,
Pebbled Calf,	Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,	
Butter in tinnets and kegs,	
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,	

Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.  
Flour, Extra, }  
Flour, Superior Extra. }

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
15 St. Nicholas Street.  
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company.

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,  
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.  
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is  
requested to the fact that all our goods are *hand-made*,  
and of the very best material. The introduction of  
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of  
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-  
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to  
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and  
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;  
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the  
very lowest possible figures.

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention.

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice  
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolongs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.  
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.

The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting  
of:

228 Hhgd's } Choice Grocery Sugar.
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

**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  
of the trade.

Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**  
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND  
General GROCERIES, 24 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINES  
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

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

**GREENE & SONS**  
INVITE the attention of close buyers to  
their Stock of Spring Goods. [See next Page.]

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
Young's Buildings, McGill street,  
MONTREAL,  
IMPORTERS OF

Charcoal Tinplates,	Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates,	Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates,	Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron,	Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc,	Copper and Brass Tubes,

and every description of Furnishings suitable for  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.

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

**W. D. MILLER & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-  
TERS OF Boots and Shoes,  
Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
OILS, PAINTS, &c., 21, 23, & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.

**MCMILLAN & CARSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-  
RERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have con-  
stantly on hand a very carefully manufactured stock  
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country  
trade.  
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and  
examine.  
No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
Montreal.

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,  
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,  
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,  
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.  
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-  
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent  
Workman to apply the same.  
Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,  
MONTREAL.

**A. H. FORBES,**  
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS  
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in  
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,  
Soft Springs, &c.  
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and  
other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stones, Hearths,  
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra  
Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.  
Queen st. Montreal.

## FROTHINGHAM &amp; WORKMAN.

**IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE**  
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.  
Opposite the Custom House Sq.,  
Montreal.

## ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS STREET.

This well-known HOUSE, which, during the past winter, has been not only enlarged by an addition of a new wing four stories in height, and which, otherwise, has been much improved by the completion of a commodious, easily accessible, airy, and well-lighted DINING ROOM; by the introduction of all the modern improvements known in similar first class establishments—Baths, Billiard Rooms, Steam Laundry, &c.; and by the complete refurnishing of the whole building—Public Drawing Rooms, Private Parlours, Bedrooms, Reading Rooms, &c., was re-opened for accommodation of the travelling public on THURSDAY, 6th JUNE, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to make their Hotel in St. Louis Street fully equal to any establishment of the kind in British North America, with a view to obtain a continuance of that support and encouragement which has been so long extended to them in Quebec, and which it has been their care to merit.

WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON.  
Quebec, July 7, 1865.

## CRATHERN &amp; CAVERHILL,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc  
Company.

## A. A. BARBER &amp; CO.,

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF**  
HARDWARE,  
Nos. 28 and 26 St. Sacrament st.

## EVANS &amp; EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE**  
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR  
HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR  
CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.  
268 St. Paul street, Montreal.

## SYRUP, SUGAR, HERRINGS.

**LANDING,** this day ex "Marie," from  
Halifax, and "Mary," from Canso:

179 puns	} Choice Cienfuegos Syrup
14 tierces	
13 barrels	
110 barrels	Prime Cuba Sugar
590 "	No. 1 Split and Round Herrings, new catch

And arrived, ex "Rover," via Portland,  
250 hhds Porto Rico Sugar, fancy brands  
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,  
No. 5 St. Helen street.  
14th July, 1865.

## HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries  
Havana and German Cigars, 88 St. Peter st., Montreal

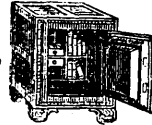
## JEFFERY BROTHERS &amp; CO

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION**  
MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

## BACON, CLARKE &amp; CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS**  
CIGARS, &c.,  
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,  
MONTREAL

## KERSHAW &amp; 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 Proof's* 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,  
82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

## GREENE &amp; SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
SPRING TRADE, 1865.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on

hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of  
**WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,**  
**FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,**  
**SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS.**  
PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock, which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES

In Men's, Ladies', and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the PRINCE OF WALES CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.  
Montreal.

## DAVID E. MACLEAN &amp; CO.,

**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.  
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

## WEST BROTHERS,

**TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS**  
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT  
CHEWING.

CIGARS.—HAVANA,  
GERMAN,  
DOMESTIC.  
WEST & BROTHERS,  
Montreal.

## MORRISON &amp; SAMPSON,

**BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,**  
CONVEYANCERS,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,  
Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,  
TORONTO.

Collections made at all points in Canada West.  
ANGUS MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.

## CHARLES G. DAGG,

**IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE**

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also, Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACTURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hundred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.

87 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.  
Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

## MULHOLLAND &amp; BAKER, IRON

AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON; Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut, Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated F HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SHELF GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German, and American make. GLASS, FUTTY, (LLS, &c., CORDAGE; LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will plane any angle or curve, cost £90 sterling in Leeds, and has been only a short time in use.

243 St. Paul street,  
Yard entrance St. François Xavier street.

## F. SHAW &amp; BROS.,

**TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-**

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls 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.

## HUA &amp; 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,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

## LEEMING &amp; BUCHANAN,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**  
MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

## SINCLAIR, JACK &amp; CO.,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's  
Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Agents for Coote's celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

## MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,** have the pleasure of announcing to their Customers and the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs. Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos. May. They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

## KERR &amp; FINDLAY,

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

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS

OF  
GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,  
Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.

Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.  
PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.  
LOZENGES of every description.  
FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE  
CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 381) Notre Dame Street.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,  
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

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

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthenware; Japanned and Tinware; Hardware and Electro-Plate; Plumbers', Photographists', and Chemists' Ware; Iron Stable Furniture; Encaustic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of China Tea and Breakfast Sets; White Granite and Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for Sale to the Trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:

18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEXANDER WALKER,

IMPORTER

of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Corner of  
ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,  
MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

JAMES LOCKHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION  
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## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

## "OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE."

A BILL of considerable importance to this country has lately passed the Imperial Parliament, and received the Royal assent. Its object is to give permanence to the laws "enacted by the Legislatures of certain of Her Majesty's Colonies," by removing doubts which appear to have arisen as to the validity of some such enactments. In this Bill the term "colony" is held to include all Her Majesty's possessions in which there exists a Legislature, except the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and British India; and the term "Colonial Law," includes every law made for any Colony, either by the Legislature of such Colony, or by Her Majesty the Queen in Council. According to the provisions of this Bill, no Colonial Law can be declared null and void, unless it is in direct contradiction to the Law of England, or to an order in Council, or to some regulation made under the authority of an Imperial Act; and as a writer on the subject remarks, "the cases must be very few in which there could be a conflict so direct and violent." The clauses of the Bill for conferring legislative powers on the Colonial Parliaments are also worthy of notice. In this particular it has a retrospective effect. It says, "every Colonial Legislature shall have and be deemed at all times to have had, full power within its jurisdiction to establish Courts of Judicature, and to abolish and reconstitute the same, and to alter the constitution thereof, and to make provision for the administration of justice therein, and every Representative Legislature shall, in respect to the Colony under its jurisdiction, have, and be deemed at all times to have had, full power to make laws respecting the Constitution, powers, and procedure of such Legislature," with the single proviso that such laws shall be passed, "in such manner and form" as may be required by an Imperial Act, Order in Council, or Colonial Law in force at the time.

This Bill, as we have observed, is of considerable importance to this country, not so much in a Legislative as in a social point of view. In it we have a more distinct declaration of the Colonial policy of the Home Government and Parliament than could be conveyed to us by a hundred speeches in Fishmongers' Hall, or through a dozen Colonial delegations to Great Britain. The Bill, it will be recollected, has reference not alone to British America, but to the whole of "Our Colonial Empire." This Colonial Empire is made up of every description of territory, which has been acquired in various ways and for various purposes, and is inhabited by populations, whose common, and, in some cases, only tie to Britain is the English language. Some of these possessions are but military posts, held, in obedience to maxims once firmly believed and eagerly advocated, as important for purposes of foreign policy. Other, such as the British West Indies, "have

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been created and fostered for the sake of a commercial system which exists no more." If these dependencies are still retained by Great Britain it is not because all of them are of importance to her either in a military or commercial point of view; on the contrary we believe that it could be shown that every British colony has been a constant source of loss to the mother country—a permanent tax upon the finances of that great nation—and, unless the two great dominions of the Crown in British North America and Australia, not one of them are worth a cent to Britain in a commercial aspect. The sole security which the colonies, if we except those just mentioned, have for a continuance of the protection of the British crown, consists in the simple sentence "Our Colonial Empire." England, or rather Englishmen, are justly proud of their great possessions in every part of the world, and whether the whole or a part of those possessions are of importance or profit to the nation is not a matter of the slightest consequence. No administration, desirous of the support of the nation, could afford to cast off the most insignificant dependency of the British crown, so long as it relied upon her protection and honour. Some people in this country have got the idea into their heads, through the writings of a few irresponsible journalists at home, that Great Britain would be glad to get rid of her possessions in North America. There is not a shadow of ground for such a belief. Is it at all likely that England, while willing to support and protect those colonies that are of no profit, but a positive loss to her, is anxious to disconnect herself from one of the only two dependencies which are of profit to the nation; for as a respectable English journal observes, "with the large and extending communities which people the Canadas and the Australian territories, our relations are, at least, mutually beneficial. The balance of commercial gain is perhaps with the mother country, but the profit to the colonies is immense."

"Questions of foreign policy (observes a modern writer of distinction) seems very slightly to touch at any of its points (unless in the instance of Canada), our Colonial Empire; and, in the case of Canada, common danger does but tend to cement our union, not so much through calculations of advantage, but through the impulse which it gives to the common spirit of brotherhood, to generous sympathies, and to the proud feelings of self-sacrifice and self-devotion."

Every Canadian who takes a friendly interest in his own country and her sister colonies, must be delighted to see the generous spirit which animates the British Government and British people in their acts towards the colonists. After having supported and protected each colony in its years of infancy and inability, at enormous cost and self-sacrifice, the colonists are put in possession of the most perfect freedom which any people can enjoy, or which the most liberal Imperial enactments can bestow. The bill to which we have referred is an illustration, indeed we might almost say the consummation of this generous and unselfish policy, and forcibly impresses us with the truth of a remark which some one has made, when speaking of the relation which exists between Great Britain and her Colonial Empire, "The tie of subject to a common crown, justly as we may value it, is but a slight and temporary thing, while the alliance of blood and language and religion," and we would add of generous and self-sacrificing acts, "binds fair to subsist as long as human society endures."



## A GREAT MISTAKE.

SEVERAL Canadian newspapers, from what motives we know not, have lately been endeavouring to injure us by falsely stating that the TRADE REVIEW is inculcating annexation principles. Now we would respectfully ask the writers of the papers referred to, if they are able to point out one single sentence which has appeared in the TRADE REVIEW advocating annexation, or one word insinuating that Canada would be more prosperous if annexed to the United States. The Editor of one of our city papers—it is unnecessary to mention the name—has attempted to do this, in fulfilment of a promise he made to that effect, and what is the result? He practically confesses that he cannot find a single annexation view set forth in the REVIEW, and endeavours to get out of the difficulty by saying that "he has not got all the back numbers." He copies extracts from five or six articles which appeared in the REVIEW, treating of the depressed state of the country, our system of mining, the foolishness of attempting to erect defensive fortifications with so small a grant as £50,000 a year, for five years, from Great Britain, &c. These are the only articles he selects, out of over three hundred, which have appeared in the REVIEW within the last six months, and we commend those of our readers who feel interested in the matter, to peruse them. The first will be found in No. 9 of the REVIEW, dated March 13, under the heading "Whither are we Drifting?" The second, in No. 12, April 2, under the heading "The Effect on Canada." The third, in No. 11, March 31, under the heading "Not Satisfactory." The fourth, in No. 14, under the heading "Mining in Canada." The fifth, in No. 8, under the heading "Canadian Defences." And the sixth in the same issue, under the heading "Reciprocity Remedied," all of which numbers can be seen at the office of publication. There is not a breath of annexation in any one of those articles; and, strange to say, two of them were written by two of the oldest and most loyal residents of Canada, both staunch Britons, strong Conservatives, and, what is stranger still, both warm supporters of the proprietors of the very paper which copies their writings from the REVIEW to prove that we are tainted with annexation. We wonder what the gentlemen will think of themselves in the new character which their friend has set them to play. The fact is, no article savouring of annexation has ever appeared in this paper. Our readers, who are the most intelligent portion of the community, are quite capable of judging of the doctrines inculcated by us, and we are very willing to abide by their decision. Our highest ambition is to be the commercial organ of Canada, and we will use every legitimate effort to occupy this proud position.

It must be apparent to every one, that self-interest, if we may lay claim to no higher motive, would prompt us to oppose the annexation of this Province to the neighbouring Republic. Should such a thing ever occur, the commercial importance of Montreal, unless as a shipping port, must become absorbed by New York, in which case the TRADE REVIEW would, of necessity, become a thing of the past.

## IMMIGRATION.

AN increase of the population will always be the matter which, more than any other, affects the well-being of a colony, or new country. To bring about that increase in such a country will be the object which the politician who has the interest of his country at heart, will most strive to attain. However willingly the politicians of Canada have striven to accomplish that object, their efforts have, so far, met with but little success. But recent events promise to make a change in this respect.

For no part of the agreement executed by their delegates to England, should the people of Canada be more thankful, than for that part by which they are likely to receive the Great Western Territory, now held by the Hudson Bay Company. The acquisition of that territory will place us in a better position for competing with the Western States for the surplus population of Europe, than this country alone could ever have reached. We have, so far, been very unsuccessful in our competition with those States for immigration. Partly, no doubt, on account of the greater natural advantages which they afford, and partly on account of the greater inducements which the American Government have held out to persons desirous of establishing themselves a home in some new country.

The greater natural advantages consist in those States being composed, for the greater part, of prairie

lands which are fit to enter upon at once, and to crop the first summer.

Prairie land, even when situated in the most inaccessible places, will always have greater allurements for the immigrant than bush land. Railroads and canals gradually work forward into those localities which are filling up with settlers. And, however far they may be removed from civilization to-day, the settler knows that, at the uttermost, in a very few years, he will have a railroad passing within a few miles of his own door.

The Territory now held by the Hudson Bay Company is, for the most part, composed of vast prairies, a very large portion of it of the finest land, the climate much the same as that of Canada. That country possesses all the natural advantages which is possessed by the land of the Western territories of the United States, now fast filling up. The acquisition of that country will place Canada in a position to offer immigrants and others a home in which there is some prospect of their becoming a prosperous and wealthy community. This would be very different from things as they now exist. Of the thousands of immigrants who yearly arrive in this city and Quebec, how few are influenced to remain by the offer of a free grant of a few acres of land on the Upper Ottawa, or other free grant roads. Unless they have capital sufficient to purchase a partly cultivated farm in the Western Province, they pass on to the prairie lands of the Western States.

We know that different papers in Canada West have been proving of late to their own satisfaction, and apparently to that of some others, that the population of this country is increasing at a more rapid rate than that of the United States. But no amount of figures will satisfy the people that it is doing so. The reverse is too apparent. Their calculations are all based on the assumption that what is increasing at the greatest rate of per centage at present must eventually be the greatest amount. Such would no doubt be the case, if that rate of increase could be maintained. But experience tells us very plainly that it cannot. Even in the United States, where so many inducements are held out to immigrants, the present percentage of increase is not nearly so large as it was a dozen years ago. The small population advancing at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum may not be increasing so rapidly as the large one, advancing at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The existing number of inhabitants does not give, nor has it any connexion with, the capacity which a country possesses for receiving immigration; and the actual amount of immigration is the only criterion by which to judge of the advance of a new country in population. That number may, and ought to be, as great as a state thinly peopled as to one with a more dense population.

Nothing could be more foolish than for the people of Canada to delude themselves with the idea that this country is advancing more rapidly in population than the United States. Nothing could be more fatal to our desire to extend the facilities for settlement in this country. We are undoubtedly behind our neighbours in endeavours to secure the floating population of Europe to our country; and to flatter ourselves that our backward policy has been as fruitful of good as a more liberal policy might have been, is to entirely yield ourselves to indolence in this respect.

Expressions of this nature are those seized upon by our loyal (!) neighbours as annexation ideas; but we consider it more honest to run the risk of being thus misrepresented, than that false and injurious notions respecting our advance in population—like those lately circulated—should pass uncontradicted.

The settlement of the vast territory at present under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company will likely be the greatest problem which the Canadian Government will have to solve for years to come; and on the enlightenment which characterizes their policy with regard to the settlement of that country, will depend more than on any other the progress of this country. Perhaps no other circumstance which could have taken place with respect to this country could add so much to its wealth and importance as the acquisition of that territory. Properly administered it may, in a few years, contain a population as large as that at present in Canada, and be not only a seat of wealth and comfort itself, but a source of such to Canada. We strive for the trade of the Western States, and it is worth striving for. But we may soon have Western States of our own, if as much attention is devoted to filling up that territory as has been devoted to the struggle for Western trade. From our own Western territory we may depend on a Western trade—a Western trade,

which shall not be as the one for which we have struggled, entirely a trade of export or carrying trade; but a trade which shall take our manufactures and imported goods, as well as transmit produce through our canals and over our railroads to be shipped from our ports, or be consumed by our manufactures. All this certainly cannot be done without a vast outlay of money; and what great improvement can be? Proper communications will have to be opened up from Lake Superior to Red River, and not only a liberal policy pursued towards people desirous of settling there, but every encouragement, and help if necessary, granted them. The immense importance of this question makes it necessary that the attention of the people of Canada should be called to it, and kept to it. We shall therefore return to it at an early day.

## THE PROSPECTS.

FROM all parts of Canada and the United States, the accounts of the crops continue very encouraging, and in many sections where scarcity has for the past few years been the result, abundance will be had. In Hastings County, where for the past three years the crops have been more especially a failure, rendering it extremely difficult for the back settlers to secure the necessaries of life, there is much reason for the changed and jubilant expression that already prevails among the people. The yield of peas, oats, barley, and rye, it is estimated, will be very large there and in excess of former seasons.

In other sections, where failure has not been so marked in the past as in that of Hastings County, the yield of these cereals will also be large, and in the absence of any prospect of an improved demand, we bespeak low prices this coming season.

Even the wheat crop, which is reported to have suffered considerably from the ravages of the midge, gives promise of a more plentiful yield than has resulted for some time past; and in some few districts where the prospects were less encouraging a month ago, a feeling is gaining that the damage will not be so much as anticipated. Around the neighbourhoods of Toronto, Paris, Brantford, Galt, Dundas, and a few other localities, fears respecting the midge have been very prevalent and apparently with good reason, but we trust the damage will be less than expected. From other good wheat growing sections, we have heard nothing to excite any fears, but on the contrary much to encourage us; and we therefore feel that on the whole the prospects of this season's harvest are in advance of those of many years past.

## ADVANTAGES (?) OF ANNEXATION.

THE prices of imported articles have not declined in the United States in proportion to the decline in gold, and the cost of living is consequently very high. Members of the Detroit Convention inform us that the hotels charged \$4 per diem for board and lodging; that cab hire cost \$1 for the shortest fares; that kid gloves were retailed at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per pair; that a "drink" of brandy and water was marked at 40 cents in every bar-room; that the omnibuses from the hotels to the railroad stations charge 40 cents instead of 25 as formerly; that a mutton chop in an eating house cost 70 cents, and a pint bottle of ale 75 cents more; and that all other prices are in proportion. This is with gold at 140.

The reason of these excessive prices is probably to be found in the pressure of taxation. With import duties averaging 60 to 70 per cent., and internal revenue duties in every stage of every manufacture, how can living be reasonable?

One phase of the disease under which the American body politic now of necessity labours, shows itself in the great advance of price in manufactured goods as compared with the raw products from which they are made. Thus the difference in cost between wool and cloth is now much greater than it used to be—as is between wheat and flour, raw and refined sugar, corn and starch, &c. The ultimate effect of this will undoubtedly be that, since manufacturing in Canada remains cheap, we shall soon be able to supply the Americans with our manufactures, even after paying their import duties, much more if the articles are such—e. g., whiskey—as to offer inducements to the smuggler. Indeed we could readily mention instances in which this trade has commenced on a considerable scale.

This is another strong argument against "a more fraternal union with the states," and we will take the liberty to suggest that our neighbours, who so loudly and untruly accuse us of annexation proclivities, would do the Province more good by furnishing the public with such reasons as freely as we do, instead of indulging in unreasoning abuse of the people across the border, which but exasperates them without having any good influence with this country.

## RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY T. H. GRANT, QUEBEC.

(Concluded from our last Issue.)

On a careful examination of the various reports compiled by Special Committees of Congress, and American Boards of Trade, I find that the chief argument in favour of the abrogation of the Treaty is the fact that the Provincial Parliament has increased the duties on United States manufactures to such an extent that they have construed it into a discriminating policy against them. It will be found on reference to the Treaty that it makes no stipulation whatever as to Reciprocity in manufactured goods, or in the purchase and sale in bond or otherwise of articles of foreign origin. If I were inclined to be dogmatical, I might simply refer to this fact, and in reply to the accusation say that, as we had adhered to the letter of the Act, our American friends had no right to charge us with a violation of it, or impute to us motives unworthy the character of any right-minded, honourable people. But as the question is one of much prominence, and of very great importance to our future action, commercial and fiscal, a careful consideration of it is absolutely necessary.

The manufacturers of the United States have felt much aggrieved at the action of the Canadian Legislature in increasing our Tariff to a rate so much in advance of that which prevailed at the time the Treaty went into operation, and gravely assert that it was done for the purpose of injuring the trade of the United States. It may answer the purpose of a class of American politicians to make statements of this kind in order to create a prejudice against a renewal of the Treaty, but in justice to a large portion of intelligent right minded men on the other side, such an attack must be boldly met and defended.

It is true that we have increased our Customs Duties since 1854, but that it was done designedly to cripple the Export Trade of the United States is simply untrue. Do the American people really think that we Canadians are so hostile to them that we would willingly submit to from 50 to 75 per cent. extra taxation merely to destroy their trade with us in manufactured articles? With the fiscal policy of the leading political parties in Canada, I have nothing to do; as in discussing the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, men of all shades of political opinion in the Province are in favour of cultivating free intercourse with the American people. I can only take the facts as I find them; and a reference to the financial legislation of Canada for the last twenty-five years, shows me that the construction of an immense Canal system, the building of that mammoth line of Railway, the Grand Trunk, and its great auxiliary, the Victoria Bridge, the erection of light houses, piers, beacons, &c., on our Lakes and Rivers, the granting of subsidies to our Ocean and River service, and the construction of other Public Works within the Province, have increased the Provincial debt to nearly \$70,000,000, the annual interest of which is about \$4,000,000. To provide for this interest, and all the other heavy requirements of the Government, a resort to increased taxation was absolutely necessary. But our American friends reply—in thus increasing your revenue you have taxed some of the articles we manufacture, and prevented us from competing with you in your own markets. Granted that such is the case, do Americans imagine that the whole object of our Legislature should be to build up American Trade and Commerce, to the ruin of our own? Whatever esteem and admiration we may entertain for them, and whatever strong desire we may possess to live on terms of comity with them, we have not yet forgotten that our first duty is to ourselves, and that if we are to continue politically distinct from them we must fill up every avenue of Trade, and protect all those sources from which wealth and industry flow to our people.

One of those services, and a very valuable one too, is the Trade in manufactures, and to foster them by incidental protection, until we can compete with our neighbours, must be one of the first duties of the Parliament of Canada. There is not an independent commercial power in the World, not even England herself, that would throw open its Ports to the manufactures of a foreign country, to the manifest injury of her own. With the United States it is impossible for us to compete, with a capital of \$1,200,000,000, employing one million five hundred thousand hands, and an annual production to the enormous value of two thousand millions of dollars in manufactured articles alone, the United States could glut our markets with their surplus stock, and force every establishment in Canada to close its doors. The American manufacturers are well aware of this. It is perfectly indifferent to them whether the productions of the Western States go to New York or Boston, to the Erie Canal, the St. Lawrence, or any other channel, so that they secure admission of their manufactures into Canada on the same terms as do the merchants of the Western States their Flour and Grain. They would probably be very willing to extend reciprocity to all articles made in Canada, and this they could without fear of suffering from the competitions, for the Canadian mills, and workshops are not sufficiently advanced in wealth or productiveness to export to any extent. But to suppose for a moment that we could compete with the mills of New York, the factories of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is to display

an amount of ignorance of the comparative resources of the two countries, which, if allowed to prevail, would bring nothing but disaster upon our country.

I am quite prepared to expect that in thus contending for any incidental protection to Canadian industry, I may be charged with an apparent inconsistency in contradiction to the propositions which I have already advanced in support of Free Trade principles. In anticipation of such an accusation, I will say that Canada is totally distinct from the United States, geographically, politically and nationally, that this distinction makes her position an exceptional one as regards the commercial policy which she should pursue towards them and other countries. Canada has pronounced herself unmistakably in favour of British connection; and enjoying all the advantages which that connection confers, and attached to the institution under which she lives, her constant aim has been to foster, protect and strengthen every branch of Trade and Commerce that could contribute to the wealth, prosperity and independence of her people. If the skillful artisan, the respectable mechanic, and the inventive genius of our race, whether emigrant or native born, are to be induced to settle permanently in Canada, we must protect the means by which the fruits of their skill and labour may be made profitable to them and the country.

For these reasons, therefore, I maintain that in negotiating for a new Treaty we must, on no account, sacrifice the interests of that most valuable class of our population—the manufacturers. In years to come they will be found a source of wealth and employment to our population, as they are now beginning to be a means of revenue to the Government. Indeed it will be an additional proof to the American people that the increase in our Tariff was not a hostile measure towards the United States, when they learn that in order to make our revenue equal to an expenditure we have actually levied an excise duty on a portion of our manufactures, as follows:—Whiskey 40 cents per gallon, Coal Oil 15 cents per gallon, Crude Petroleum 4 cents per gallon, Tobacco 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, and 10 cents per lb., Snuff 80 per cent, and 20 cents per lb., and on Malt Liquor 3 cents per gallon, all of which will yield an additional sum to the Provincial Exchequer of at least \$1,000,000 per annum. In addition to this it must not be forgotten that the taxes which we levy on United States products, are also imposed on all our imports from other countries, whether European or American, and that we import annually from them free goods not mentioned in the Treaty to the extent of One Million of Dollars.

The 4th Article in the Treaty provides for the free navigation of the Lakes, Rivers, and Canals of Canada to the citizens of the United States, and secures to the subjects of Her Majesty the right to freely navigate Lake Michigan, and engages to urge upon the State Government to secure to British subjects the use of the several State Canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

Here again extensive advantages are conferred upon the United States which have been partially denied to Canada—the use of Lake Michigan. Although it enables our craft to proceed along the frontier coast of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin to load grain, it is no compensation to us for the want of the Rivers and Canals of the Northern States. While American Schooners, Steamers, and Barges can use our inland waters from United States to Canadian ports, we cannot navigate the Erie Canal at all, nor can we carry our Lumber, Coal, Salt, &c., further than Whitehall, in the State of New York. Thus it is that considerable expense and inconvenience attend the transportation of goods intended for the American seaports, through their interior channels, natural and artificial. The Government of Washington are under obligations by the Treaty to use all their influence with the State Governments to procure for us the privilege of navigating their Rivers and Canals, but they appear to have made not a single effort to secure us that right. In framing a new Treaty it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the several States to these provisions in the Act before it is finally sanctioned by the high contracting parties.

The trade of the Western States is now assuming such enormous proportions that it has become a subject of paramount interest to Canada and to the Atlantic Cities of the Republic. Between them there will always be a considerable rivalry in their endeavour to control the carrying trade of the West. New York as the commercial metropolis of the Union, and Montreal as the leading City of Canada, will continue to compete for the transport of the Western products; and when it is remembered that the annual cereal productions of the West have now reached the magnitude of nearly one thousand millions of bushels, and that a great portion of this large crop must be exported to Europe, it will be at once apparent that Canada must enlarge her Locks and deepen her Canals, if she would increase and render permanent this important and valuable trade.

It is alleged that the capacity of the New York Canals is not anything like ample for the present trade and tonnage of the Western States, and that the mercantile community of these States are specially desirous that Canada should improve her facilities of navigation by increasing the capacity of her own Canals. Here then is a branch of trade which calls for the exercise of the largest reciprocity—and a reciprocity that will be mutually advantageous. Canada now possesses the most perfect inland navigation in the world, and a system of Railways unsurpassed on this continent. To give employment to these public works—to make them yield an ample return for the large amount of capital expended on them, and to render them permanently useful to the people of Canada, every means must be employed to make them thoroughly efficient.

On the other hand the inhabitants of the West tell us in unmistakable language that they want larger and more commodious outlets to the ocean, and that the great natural highway of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence is for them the cheapest, shortest, and most

direct channel to the sea. Already muttering notes of discontent are heard from the millions of people of the West, and they must and will have a cheaper and more expeditious transportation for their varied productions. If New York does not furnish the requisite facilities, Canada will be obliged to do it, and at a comparatively small cost, when the magnitude of the results are taken into consideration. If these means are provided, Montreal must become the successful rival of New York, and as the business and tonnage of the Railway routes always follow, to a large extent, the line of the water routes, the through business by rail must follow that of the Canal traffic, if the latter should be transferred to Canada.

To take a retrospective view and see what the extraordinary progress of this Western Empire has been, as evidenced in the enormous production and movement of her cereals—in the growth of her elegant and populous Cities—in the vast augmentation of her commercial marine—the network of Railways that covers her soil, and in the remarkable energy and shrewdness of her people, it does not require any extraordinary powers of discernment to tell that, in twenty-five years from this they will have a population of 50,000,000 of people, and a commerce, that for wealth and extent will be unparalleled in the history of the world.

On the commercial men of Canada will devolve the responsibility of fostering this trade, and by their influence with public men, to place the commerce of the two countries in such a position that it will be mutually advantageous to both. If we do not think we can safely open our ports to the manufacturers of the States from fear of the injury which so extensive a competition would entail upon a valuable part of our trade, we can at least give our Western friends the use of all our channels of navigation—extend and improve the facilities for transport which we at present possess, and freely exchange with them the agricultural productions of our respective soils. It is in this spirit we will propose the renewal of the Treaty, and feeling assured they will meet us on the same common ground and with the same common object in view, we may confidently rely that the basis of a Reciprocity Act will be framed, that will be a lasting credit and advantage to all parties concerned.

Connected with this question, but not provided for in the Treaty, is that of the admission to sale and registry of Colonial built ships. By the shipping laws of Great Britain, American vessels are admitted free into all British ports, and American owners can sell and register their ships in any portion of the British dominions. The same privilege is not extended to British and Colonial built vessels in the ports of the United States. Thus it will be seen that the Americans, who are large shipbuilders and owners, enjoy an important right, which, if conceded to the Provinces, would give them an additional market for the sale of their ships, and compensate them, to a certain extent, of the immense advantages afforded to the States by the free use of the Fisheries. Indeed if the American merchants themselves were consulted, it would be found that there exists a general desire on their part to throw open their ports to the free importation of Colonial ships.

Western as well as Eastern Canada is interested in this important branch of industry. According to late authentic returns, Canada West owns and employs about 450 vessels, embracing a gross tonnage of 111,126 tons. When it is borne in mind that owing to the vast and yearly increasing grain trade of the Western States, a large demand prevails for carrying capacity, it would be advantageous to both Canada and the States, were the former in a position to sell her Brigs, Schooners, and Propellers to the forwarders of the West. The latter could then depend on a constant supply of tonnage for their Lake and River trade, and the builders of Canada West would have a new impetus given to a trade, that, if properly encouraged, might be carried on in that section of the Province to a considerable extent.

In Eastern Canada, and especially in the Quebec section, ship-building forms one of the most valuable branches of our home industry, and gives employment to hundreds of our mechanics. Although in point of finish and beauty of design American ships are in advance of ours, yet in superiority of material, strength of construction, and adaptation of carrying purposes, they are vastly inferior. Of late years, since we have had a resident "Lloyd's surveyor," a great improvement has taken place in our mode of ship-building. Our vessels are now built under the rules of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping to class A 1 for seven years. The best white oak is now used for keelsons, shelves, clamps, beams, lower deck, water ways, etc., instead of the red oak formerly used in Quebec-built ships. Rock elm and tamarac of the best quality are used for frames and planking, and the vessels are diagonally strapped in the inside of frames, iron-kneed and ridged throughout, making them as firm and staunch as wood and metal can make them.

France too is now opening her ports to Colonial-built ships, and several vessels were constructed in Quebec last winter for French account, with the prospect of an increasing trade with that country; and if the subject be properly brought under the notice of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the New Treaty, the American Government will no doubt extend to the British American Provinces the privilege of selling their ships in American markets.

At the approaching Commercial Convention in Detroit this question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States will receive from the delegates a large share of consideration. New York and Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, will be there to plead the cause of the manufacturers, and to contend for a monopoly of the export trade of the Provinces. The forwarding interests will be earnest in their efforts to extol the advantages of American routes, and to protect their channels of inland navigation. The Great West, represented by her leading men, will speak with a power and a will that will be heard in the Convention, for she has claims to demand that





WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 21, 1865.

FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Adams, Noah J., Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	July 31.
Armstrong, W. C., Peterborough.	W. B. Rubidge, Peterborough.	" 27.
Bishop, William, Mount Forest.	Insolvents Residence, Mt. Forest.	Aug. 1.
Birch, R. S., Woodstock.	Miller & Finkle, Woodstock.	July 29.
Cass, H. N., Hamilton.	Courthouse, Hamilton.	" 25.
Crane, T. G., Hamilton.	"	" 31.
Ditroik, Robt. A., St. Catherine's.	William Eccles, St. Catherine's.	" 25.
Dixon, James S., Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	Aug. 1.
Gillbard, John, Hamilton Township.	J. D. Armour, Cobourg.	July 24.
Hill, James, East Zorra Township.	Miller & Finkle, Woodstock.	" 31.
Hook, William, Beachville.	Hugh Richardson, Woodstock.	Aug. 3.
Judge, Geo., Theo. N. Wilson, & Norman Van Alstyne, Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	" 2.
McDonell, Samuel, Clarendon.	John Delisle, Aylmer.	July 31.
Miller, David, Collingwood.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.	Aug. 8.
Molloy, Michael, Bloeville.	R. W. Lendrum, South Plantagenet.	" 12.
Montgomery, Alexander, London.	William Elliot, London.	" 1.
Murray, T., Clarendon, Pickering.	R. J. Wilson, Whitby.	" 8.
Oakley, William, London.	Parke & Brother, London.	July 31.
Patton, John, James Paxton, & William Patton, Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	Aug. 3.
Poulin, P., St. Coele of Valleyfield.	Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal.	July 31.
Prun, M. W., Napanee.	R. W. Wilkison, Napanee.	Aug. 1.
Ringston, William, & Wm. Fox.	Courthouse, Kingston.	July 24.
Singleton, Abraham C., Brighton.	Henry Squier, Brighton.	Aug. 3.
Spotswood, Thomas, Bowmanville.	St. John H. Hutcheson, Bowmanville.	" 7.
Stanton, Samuel, Brantford.	G. E. Van Norman, Brantford.	July 24.
Stearling & Arko, Belleville.	Rose Bell & Holden, Belleville.	Aug. 21.
Strickland, John, Brantford.	W. T. Mason, Brantford.	July 24.
Thomson, John, Peterborough.	C. A. Weller, Peterborough.	Aug. 15.
Todd, T., of Thos. Tod & Co., Galt.	W. N. Miller, Galt.	July 31.
Waddell, J., Chatham.	A. D. McLean & J. Douglas, Chatham.	Aug. 10.
Warren, S. R., Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	July 31.
Watson, Peter, Stratford.	Robert Smith, Stratford.	" 28.
Yates, Abel, Napanee.	R. W. Wilkison, Napanee.	Aug. 1.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Bowman, Jacob.	Brantford.	A. W. Smith.
Cumming, John.	Uxbridge.	A. Barker.
Dunn, William, Belleville.	Toronto.	W. T. Mason.
Fleming, John.	Belleville.	J. D. Dickson.
Grenier, Louis T.	Sorel.	L. Tourville.
Hill, James.	Dundas.	James Coleman.
Kinney, William.	Doon.	H. F. J. Jackson.
Knox, John.	Montreal.	T. S. Brown.
Maxwell & Stevenson.	Quebec.	William Walker.
McDonald, John, individually, and J. McDonald & partners.	Montreal.	A. B. Stewart.
Randall, Andrew.	Grimsby.	John Murray.
Richardson, John.	Toronto.	W. T. Mason.
Rowan, Thomas Raymond.	Millbrook.	G. J. Howell.
Roy, Joseph.	Quebec.	E. B. Harris.
Sinden, Zebulon.	Pictou.	W. H. R. Allison.
Stevenson, Douglas & Co.	Quebec.	William Walker.
Tisdale, Valentine Harder.	Hamilton.	M. Wilson.
Webster, E. P. & B.	Brantford.	A. W. Smith.
Woodbury, Edwin.	London.	F. Westlake.
Vandyke, George.	Grimsby.	John Murray.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Drysdale, Christian, and Edouard H. Blais, and John Kane, all of the firm of Home, Blais & Co., Quebec.	John Rankin.	July 13.
Plamondon, Louis T., St. Hyacinthe.	Edouard Robillard.	" 11.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Hope, James.	Kingston.	Co. Courthouse, Co. Frontenac.	Oct. 3.
Lamont, James.	Chatham.	Co. Courthouse, Co. Kent.	Sept. 18.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.	Corresponding week, 1864.
Bank of Montreal.	111	110 1/2	112
Ontario Bank.	95 1/2	95	103
Bank of B. N. A.	90	95	Par.
City Bank.	90	77 1/2	86 1/2
Commercial Bank.	77	77 1/2	84
Bank of Upper Canada.	30	26	34
Banque du Peuple.	Par.	Par.	105 1/2
Molson's Bank.	113	109	113
Bank of Toronto.	103	97	101
Banque Jacques Cartier.	103	103	104 1/2
Merchants Bank.	103	103	104 1/2
Gore Bank.	87 1/2	87 1/2	97
Eastern Townships Bank.	119	118	130
Montreal Telegraph Co.	123 1/2	122	124
Richelieu Navigation Co.	91	93	83
City Passenger R. R. Co.	89 1/2	89 1/2	83
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.	101	101	
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 5 p. c.	101	101	
Montreal Corporation Bonds.	90	90	101 1/2

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY. PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal of the leading items in trade, from 1st January to 15th July of present year as compared with the same period last year—

	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Cottons.	\$1,952,490	\$929,152	\$1,023,338 = 52 1/2 per cent.
Woolens.	1,754,899	942,080	812,819 = 46 1/2 "
Silks, &c.	222,187	189,453	32,734 = 14 1/2 "
Sugars.	780,748	523,130	257,618 = 32 1/2 "
Teas.	1,323,557	943,174	380,383 = 28 1/2 "
Coffees.	69,822	27,150	42,672 = 61 "
Hardware.	428,395	224,838	203,557 = 48 1/2 "
Iron.	458,593	225,826	232,767 = 51 1/2 "
	7,016,341	4,024,810	2,991,531 = 42 1/2 "

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
<b>GROCERIES.</b>					
<b>Coffees.</b>		<b>Wine.</b>		<b>Varni #, per gal.</b>	
Laguayara, per lb.	0 00 to 0 00	Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Coach Body (Turp)	3 25 to 4 00
Rio.	0 21 to 0 22	Port Wine, "	1 00 to 5 00	Furniture	2 00 to 2 25
Java.	0 23 to 0 26	Sherry, "	0 80 to 5 00	" (Benzine)	1 25 to 1 50
<b>Fish.</b>					
Herrings, Labrador.		<b>HARDWARE.</b>		<b>Spirits Turp.</b>	1 50 to 1 75
Split.	3 50 to 4 50	<b>Block Tin,</b> per lb.	0 27 to 0 29	<b>Benzine</b>	0 40 to 0 45
Round.	3 00 to 3 50	<b>Copper—Pig,</b> "	0 27 to 0 29	<b>SOAP AND CANDLES.</b>	
Canoe Round	0 00 to 0 00	" Sheet.	0 27 to 0 29	<b>Candles</b>	
Mackerel No. 3.	0 00 to 0 00	<b>Cut Nails.</b>		Tallow Moulds.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2
Salmon.	16 00 to 17 00	Assorted, 1 Shingle,		Wax Wickless.	0 12 1/2 to 0 00
Dry Cod, Gaspe.	5 50 to 6 50	per 112 lbs.	3 70 to 3 80	Adamantine.	0 18 to 0 00
<b>Fruit.</b>					
Raisins, Layers.	2 20 to 2 60	Shingle alone, ditto.	3 90 to 4 00	<b>SOAP.</b>	
M. Y.	2 00 to 2 30	Lathe and 5 dy.	4 10 to 0 00	Montreal Common.	0 02 1/2 to 0 02
Valentia, lb.	0 07 to 0 11	<b>Galvanized Iron.</b>		" Crown.	0 03 1/2 to 0 04
Curants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	Assorted sizes.	0 08 to 0 09	Steam Refined Pale.	0 05 to 0 00
<b>Molasses.</b>					
Clayed, per gal.	0 28 to 0 32	Best No. 34.	0 10 to 0 00	Montreal Liverpool.	0 05 to 0 05 1/2
Muscado, "	0 00 to 0 00	26.	0 10 to 0 00	Family.	0 06 to 0 00
Syrups.	0 00 to 0 00	28.	0 11 to 0 00	Compound Erasive.	0 06 1/2 to 0 00
<b>Rice.</b>					
Arzac, per 100 lbs.	3 35 to 3 60	<b>Horse Nails.</b>		Pale Yellow.	0 07 to 0 00
<b>Salt.</b>					
Liverpool Coarse.	0 60 to 0 65	Guest's or Griffin's,	0 19 to 0 00	Honey lb. bars.	0 15 1/2 to 0 00
Stoved.	1 00 to 0 00	No. 8.	0 18 to 0 00	Lily.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2
<b>Spices.</b>					
Cassia.	0 26 to 0 30	No. 9.	0 18 to 0 00	<b>BOOTS, SHOES.</b>	
Cloves.	0 11 to 0 12	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 00	<b>Boys' Ware.</b>	
Nutmegs.	0 45 to 0 85	No. 11.	0 18 to 0 00	Thick Boots No. 1.	1 50 to 1 75
Ginger, Ground.	0 12 to 0 30	No. 12.	0 17 to 0 00	<b>Men's Ware.</b>	
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 28	<b>Iron.</b>		Thick Boots No. 1.	1 75 to 2 00
Pepper, Black.	0 04 to 0 10 1/2	Pig—Gartsherrle,		Kips.	2 25 to 2 50
Pimento.	0 06 1/2 to 0 07 1/2	No. 8.	23 00 to 24 00	French calf.	2 90 to 3 00
<b>Sugars.</b>					
Porto Rico, per cwt.	9 00 to 9 50	Other brands, "	21 50 to 22 00	Congress.	1 75 to 2 00
Cuba.	8 62 1/2 to 9 25	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 2 80	Knee.	2 50 to 3 50
Dry Crushed, per lb.	0 00 to 0 00	Refined,	3 30 to 3 50	<b>Women's Ware.</b>	
Canada Sugar Refin.	0 00 to 0 00	Swedes.	4 50 to 5 00	Buff Balmorals.	1 00 to 1 25
ry, Yellow No. 2.	0 00 to 0 00	Hoops—Cocoas, "	3 30 to 3 50	Buff.	0 87 to 1 00
" " 2 1/2.	0 00 to 0 00	Band, "	3 20 to 3 40	Cal Congress.	1 10 to 1 30
" " 3.	0 00 to 0 00	Boller Plates,	3 80 to 3 90	<b>Youths' Ware.</b>	
" " 4.	0 00 to 0 00	Canada Plates, Staff.	4 50 to 3 60	Thick Boots, No. 1.	1 25 to 1 30
" " 4 1/2.	0 00 to 0 00	Budd	4 30 to 0 00	<b>PRODUCE.</b>	
Crushed X.	0 00 to 0 00	" Glamour	4 40 to 0 00	<b>Asbes,</b> per 100 lbs.	
A.	0 00 to 0 00	" Ponty	4 40 to 0 00	Pots, lat sorts.	5 05 to 5 10
Dry Ground.	0 00 to 0 00	<b>Iron Wire.</b>		" Inferior.	4 25 to 4 35
Crushed.	0 00 to 0 00	No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 0 00	Pearls.	5 25 to 5 30
Extra Ground.	0 00 to 0 00	9.	3 10 to 0 00	<b>Butter,</b> per lb.	
Syrup, Golden.	0 00 to 0 00	12.	3 40 to 0 00	Choice, new.	0 15 1/2 to 0 16 1/2
<b>Teas.</b>					
Twankay and Hyson		16.	4 00 to 0 00	Medium.	0 14 to 0 15 1/2
Twankay	0 40 to 0 45	<b>Lead.</b>		Inferior.	0 13 1/2 to 0 14 1/2
Medium to fine.	0 30 to 0 38	Bar, per 112 lbs.	7 00 to 7 25	Choice, per lb.	0 09 1/2 to 0 11
Common to good.	0 38 to 0 50	Sheet,	7 50 to 8 00	Choice, new.	0 15 1/2 to 0 16 1/2
Japan uncolored.	0 38 to 0 50	Shot,	7 80 to 8 00	Medium.	0 14 to 0 15 1/2
Common to good.	0 53 to 0 58	<b>Powder.</b>		Inferior.	0 13 1/2 to 0 14 1/2
Fine to choicest.	0 42 1/2 to 0 55	Blasting, per keg.	3 50 to 4 00	Choice, per lb.	0 09 1/2 to 0 11
Fine to finest.	0 58 to 0 65	HF	4 00 to 4 50	<b>Coarse Grains.</b>	
Congou and Souchong		<b>Pressed Spikes.</b>		from Farm.	
Ordinary and	0 30 to 0 37 1/2	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	4 00 to 0 00	Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 00 to 0 00
dusty kinds.	0 42 to 0 58	Extra	4 50 to 5 00	Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 30 to 0 32
Fair to good.	0 75 to 1 00	Railway	4 00 to 0 00	Pease, per 60 lbs.	0 85 to 0 90
Finest to choice.	0 84 to 0 98	<b>Tin Plates.</b>		<b>Flour,</b> per brl.	
Oolong.	0 46 to 0 56	Charcoal IC.	8 25 to 8 75	Superior Extra.	6 00 to 6 15
Inferior.	0 34 to 0 39	IX.	9 75 to 10 25	Extra.	5 60 to 5 70
Good to fine.	0 46 to 0 56	DC.	7 75 to 8 00	Fancy.	5 25 to 4 40
Young Hyson.	0 40 to 0 51	DX.	9 75 to 0 50	Superfine.	4 90 to 5 25
Common to fair.	0 56 to 0 71	IC Terme.	6 50 to 7 00	Western Superfine.	4 50 to 4 65
Medium to good.	0 73 to 0 85	IX.	8 00 to 8 00	Superfine No. 2.	4 50 to 4 65
Fine to finest.	0 88 to 0 95	IC Coke.	7 50 to 8 00	Fine.	3 90 to 4 10
Extra choice.	0 98 to 4 95	<b>DRUGS.</b>		Middlings.	3 35 to 3 50
Gunpowder.	0 55 to 0 65	<b>Alum.</b>	2 50 to 2 80	Pollards.	3 00 to 3 10
Common to fair.	0 85 to 0 95	<b>Acid, Sulphuric.</b>	0 4 to 0 5	Bag Flour—Cho. & St.	2 70 to 2 80
Good to fine.	0 85 to 0 95	" Tartaric.	0 55 to 0 60	Medium.	2 55 to 2 65
Fine to finest.	0 85 to 0 95	<b>Blue Vitriol.</b>	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	<b>Lard,</b> per lb.	0 14 to 0 15
Imperial.	0 80 to 0 88	<b>Camphor.</b>	0 60 to 0 65	<b>Oatmeal,</b> per barrel,	4 50 to 4 75
Fair to good.	0 71 to 0 82	<b>Carb. Ammon.</b>	0 17 to 0 20	500 lbs.	
Fine to finest.	0 68 to 0 75	<b>Cochineal.</b>	1 00 to 1 05	<b>Pork.</b>	
Hyson.	0 55 to 0 67	<b>Cudbear.</b>	0 18 to 0 25	Mess.	19 50 to 20 00
Fair to good.	0 68 to 0 75	<b>Cream Tartar.</b>	0 30 to 0 32	Thin Mess.	18 00 to 18 50
Fine to finest.	0 68 to 0 75	<b>Chloride Lime.</b>	3 00 to 3 50	Prime Mess.	17 50 to 0 00
<b>TOBACCOES.</b>					
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 06	<b>Gum Arabic,</b>		Prime.	16 50 to 0 00
Honeydew, 10's,	0 24 to 0 28	sorts com.	0 25 to 0 28	Cargo.	14 50 to 15 00
5's,	0 25 to 0 28	" " good	0 30 to 0 35	Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs.	9 00 to 9 50
3's,	0 26 to 0 30	Liquorice, Calabria	0 25 to 0 00	<b>Tallow,</b> per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2
Bright, 1/2 lbs.	0 37 to 0 60	Refined.	0 35 to 0 00	<b>Wheat,</b> per 60 lbs.	
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.</b>					
<b>Ale.</b>		<b>Nutgalls.</b>	6 00 to 6 25	Hcm. B.A. Sole No. 1	0 18 1/2 to 0 19
English.	2 35 to 2 50	<b>Oil, Almonds.</b>	0 50 to 0 55	" " " 2	0 16 to 0 16 1/2
Montreal.	1 20 to 1 80	" Cloves.	1 10 to 1 20	" O.S. "	0 17 to 0 18
<b>Brandy.</b>					
Hennessey's, per gal.	3 00 to 0 00	" Lemon.	3 50 to 4 00	" Slaughter "	0 15 1/2 to 0 16
Martell's,	3 00 to 0 00	" Peppermint	6 00 to 6 50	" Buffalo Sole "	0 18 to 0 18
Robin & Co.'s,	3 00 to 0 00	" Hotchkiss	4 00 to 4 50	English Oak Bend.	0 50 to 0 60
Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s,	2 00 to 3 30	" ordinary.	1 25 to 1 35	Satin Calf, per	
J. D. H. Mouny's, gal.	2 00 to 2 30	" Olive, per gal.	1 90 to 3 00	dozen X.T.	25 00 to 0 00
Other brands, p					

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE general features of the market remain as at date of our last. Arrivals of most leading articles are light, and the scarcity and advanced rates of ocean tonnage prevent outward movements to any extent.

**FLOUR.**—Although the demand has been mainly restricted to local consumption, the receipts have been rather within the requirements; and while no actual advance can be noted, full prices have ruled for what-ever has changed hands. Fancies and Extras are still dull and nominal, the demand being of the merest retail. Canada Superfine, though in limited supply, has not improved in value; Western, owing to comparative cheapness, being generally substituted. We quote winter ground \$4.70 to \$4.90, and fresh \$5.00 to \$5.25, the latter for choice and favourite brands of strong Bakers' Flour. The limited arrivals have afforded opportunity for working off some of the previous accumulations of Western, and comparatively few desirable brands are now offering. \$4.50 to \$4.75 may be given as the range for Western Supers and Canada brands from Western Wheat. No. 2 is fairly supplied, but not in excess, and finds buyers at \$4.20 to \$4.45, according to quality. Fine and grades below are freely offered, and meet a liberal consumptive demand. We quote Fine \$3.90 to \$4.10; Middlings \$3.60 to \$3.80, and Pollards \$3.00 to \$3.40. **Bag Flour.**—The supplies by the local mills have continued liberal, and receipts from Western Canada being more abundant, the market has been rather overstocked; and, notwithstanding the comparative firmness in other descriptions, the prices of Bag have been maintained with difficulty; \$2.70 to \$2.80 may be considered full rates for medium to best samples from Canada Wheat, and \$2.65 to \$2.75 for the produce of Western Wheat.

**WELLAND CANAL FLOUR.**—Receipts during past week were light; and round lots were all sold at from \$4.60 to \$4.65, without inspection or coo- perage in sheds, principally bought for the Quebec market. Nothing being done during the week for future delivery. Market closes firm.

**WHEAT.**—The more favourable tone of British advices, and improving tendency in the Western States, have imparted greater firmness; but the absence of our export demand, checked by scarcity of freight, has limited enquiry, and prevented upward movements. The few transactions reported are mostly in Western at 94c. to 95c. for Chicago, and 95c. to 96c. for Milwaukee. U. C. Spring is in small supply, but the relatively high figure generally recognized prevented enquiry to any extent; \$1.04 to \$1.06 are ruling rates for medium to best samples.

**COARSE GRAINS.**—In the absence of transactions on the spot, prices are nominal.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Friday July 14.	Saturday July 15.	Monday July 16.	Tuesday July 17.	Wednesday July 18.	Thursday July 19.	Friday July 20.	High at prices 20.	For the week.	Corresponding week 1864.
Flour, Superior Ext. \$	6.074	6.074	6.074	6.074	6.074	6.20	6.074	6.20	6.074	5.074
Extra	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.60	4.57
Fancy	5.224	5.224	5.224	5.224	5.224	5.30	5.224	5.30	5.224	4.46
Superfine	4.90	4.90	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.20	5.05	5.20	5.05	5.35
No. 2.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.10
Fine	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.974	4.05	3.99	4.05	3.99	3.84
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	2.774	2.774	2.774	2.774	2.724	2.80	2.724	2.80	2.724	2.32
Oatmeal, bbl 900 lbs.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.75
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.994
Yeast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.654
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.33

**PORK.**—Transactions are confined to retail parcels for actual use, and prices continue unaltered.

**BUTTER.**—British advices continuing favourable. We have to note a growing firmness on the part of holders. The receipts are, however, light, and the several parcels too small and varied to engage much attention for export, the larger operators preferring to defer transactions till the weather is more settled and stock so abundant as to admit of more careful collections; 13c. to 14c. may be given as the range for inferior to medium store packed, and 15c. to 16c. for good to choice dairy. Very little, however, of the receipts are of such quality as to command outside rates, the bulk of the offerings falling within the range of 14c. and 15c. Recent arrivals have been in better condition, but it is to be regretted that little improvement can be noted in the general average of quality this season, notwithstanding the valuable hints so generally given at the opening of the season. The most common defects observable are diversity of colours and qualities in the same package; imperfect washing, which leaves a large quantity of the milk remaining, to the great injury of the flavour and keeping properties of the Butter, besides entailing shrinkage and consequent disputes as to accuracy of returns, &c.; oversalting with coarse, unsuitable salt, and leakiness of flavour, all of which are highly prejudicial to a satisfactory sale. Indeed it is almost incredible how small a percentage of the Butter sent to market is really good, in point of colour, flavour and general consistency; and the marvel is that shippers had not long ago insisted on a general and rigid system of inspection, but failing the desired improvement, it is highly probable that measures to this end will yet be adopted, and at no very distant day.

**ASHES.**—Continued depression in Britain, and the absence of orders, added to the advance in ocean freight, have had a depressing effect on prices here. First Pots range from \$6.05 to \$6.10, and Inferiors \$5.25 to \$6.40, less deductions. First Pearls \$5.25 to \$5.30, and Inferiors \$5.20 to \$5.25, with still declining tendency.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.  
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.  
Bacon, Clarke & Co.  
H. Chapman & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Jas. Douglas & Co.  
Forester, Mott & Co.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
H. Hutchins.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kings & Kinloch.  
Law, Young & Co.  
Leeming & Buchanan.  
E. Maitland, Tylee & Co.

J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
H. J. Gear.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivn & Co.  
Reuter, Lioneale & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Haviland Bouth & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Alex. Urquhart & Co.  
Winn & Holland.

**DURING** the past week business has not exhibited any increased activity in general Groceries. Teas for export have been active, and some large lots of Muscovado Sugars have been placed in the city, at public auction, on 19th, on account of Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. A moderate amount of Groceries and Wines were offered. The attendance was purely local. Only limited lots were placed, and prices realized unsatisfactory.

**TEAS.**—The demand continues active for fine grades of Green, with very light stock in our market. During the week several large parcels of Uncoloured Japans have been taken in bond for the American market. We observe an advance in the New York market in Uncoloured Japans and fine Greens of 3c. to 5c. per lb., with a lively demand. The stock of Teas in that market is considerably less than at same date in 1864. We annex particulars of stocks held by importers in New York, copied from the New York Shipping List. Teas here are very firm, and in some grades decidedly dearer. Our advices from China, dates to 5th May, report the Teamen at Shanghai quite firm at previous rates for all finer chops—say, those over taels 80 per picul; while lower kinds were slightly easier. By latest advices from England we infer there is no change worthy of note.

**SUGARS.**—Active. Several large sales have taken place within last few days, and we report holders very firm in their views, and the staple advanced. Fair Cubas are held at 9c. to 9c. for Bright, and Porto Ricos at 9c. to 9c. Advices from Cuba to 7th inst., report a very active demand and prices improved. Quotations are 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. for grocery Muscovados.

**COFFEE.**—No sales to report. Stock light, and demand limited.

**TOBACCO.**—Without change. Sales only of small lots for immediate consumption; prices unaltered.

**RICE.**—Firm; we report sales at \$3.35 to \$3.45 for Arracan.

Stock of Teas in hands of Importers, and held on speculation, New York, July 1st, 1865:

GREEN.		
Direct Import.....	37,937	2,077,095
Indirect.....	17,880	1,009,650
	55,797	3,086,745
Stock July 1, 1864.....	114,222	6,354,880
" January 1, 1865.....	99,297	5,513,270

UNCOLOURED JAPAN.		
Direct Import.....	367	14,680
Indirect.....	2,096	83,320
Held on Speculation.....	950	38,000
	3,415	136,600
Stock July 1, 1864.....	38,701	1,403,040
" January 1, 1865.....	38,953	1,558,120

BLACK.		
Direct Import.....	119,701	4,556,294
Indirect.....	9,080	368,304
Held on speculation.....	21,341	810,904
	150,193	5,735,502
Stock July 1, 1864.....	177,126	6,745,522
" January 1, 1865.....	139,340	5,335,446

**Imports.**  
We give to-day's week's receipts at the Custom House, Montreal:—

Thursday, 13th July.....	\$ 4,321 89
Friday, 14th ".....	5,696 54
Saturday, 15th ".....	5,905 19
Monday, 17th ".....	11,683 81
Tuesday, 18th ".....	4,191 87
Wednesday, 19th ".....	10,920 16
Thursday, 20th ".....	14,819 47
	\$57,548 92

Credit Foncier.

In an article which appeared under this heading in a former number of the Review, we stated that Mr. Boucherville's project of establishing a Credit Foncier at St. Hyacinthe had broken down. Mr. G. Boucher deBoucherville, the Secretary of the Company, informs us that the project has not fallen through, but is merely held in abeyance on account of the unusually hard times we have had in Canada for the last two years, which would render it very difficult to procure capital from Europe on which to work. Mr. Boucherville claims for his scheme, that it is exactly on the same principle as the German Credit Foncier system, which has been very successful. The names of the Directors of Mr. Boucherville's Credit Foncier are:—John Pratt, President; E. Atwater, Vice-President; D. Torrance, H. Thomas, A. Roy, E. Hudon, F. Leclaire, A. Prevost; M. G. Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary.

THE MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

A FAIR amount of business has been done, and prices of Money have ruled at an average rate—first class securities having long dates to run, have commanded 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. prem; but short dates from 9 to 12 per cent. Sterling Exchange has been dull, with a downward tendency; New York and Quebec having pretty freely supplied our Market. Bank drafts on New York have ruled steady at 28 1/2 to 29 per cent. discount.

We quote the fluctuations in the Gold Market for past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
July 14, Friday.....	142 1/2	142 1/2
" 15, Saturday.....	142 1/2	142 1/2
" 17, Monday.....	142 1/2	142 1/2
" 18, Tuesday.....	143 1/2	143 1/2
" 19, Wednesday.....	143 1/2	142 1/2
" 20, Thursday.....	142 1/2	142 1/2

Leather Market.

The demand during the past week has not improved for any description of Leather. **SPANISH SOLE.**—Although the stock of this description cannot be said to be large, yet the supply seems to be more than equal to the demand; prices remain, however, steady and firm.

**SLAUGHTER SOLE.**—The stock of desirable Slaughterer is small, and enquired for at quotations.

**WAXED UPPER.**—There are more buyers of Light Upper, and prices may be stated as rather firm. Heavy Upper is not wanted.

**WAXED CALF.**—Is not wanted at present. Plump skins will soon be called for.

The Stock Market.

The demand for Bank Stocks has continued through the week; the supply of favourite stocks being small, keeps the quotations firm, and higher prices would be paid, could orders be readily filled. A large amount of Gore Bank has been placed at 87 1/2, and Commercial Bank at 77, and City Passenger Railroad at 92 1/2. Sterling Exchange is heavy, there being a good supply of Bank Bills at from 9 to 9 1/2.

' ' INFORMATION WANTED ' '

WE direct attention to an advertisement with this heading in our paper to-day. It would take up too much time to relate the circumstances of the case, but, if we did so, the sympathy of all our readers would be moved in behalf of Mr. Alexander. It is sufficient to say that his wife and seven children left England some months before the husband and father; that he has traced them as far as Boston, and believes that they came on to this city; that he has made the most diligent search for them, expending all his spare means therein, and in even travelling to Fredericton on foot and back again looking for them, much depressed at his want of success. Beyond a rumour of a family like his having gone on to Toronto, he learned nothing. Our local contemporaries, as well as those in Canada would perform a kind act by giving his advertisement an insertion.—Evening Globe, St. John, N. B.  
We hope our exchanges will give publicity to this. Trade Review.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF MRS. JANE ALEXANDER, who left Liverpool on the steamer City of Baltimore, in February last, for New York, and is supposed to be in New Brunswick, will communicate her address to her husband, JOHN ALEXANDER, St. John, she will relieve his anxiety as to her whereabouts.

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

**REFERENCES:**  
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.  
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.  
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.  
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.  
Hon. WM. McMASTER, Toronto.  
Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.  
" WM. ROSS & Co., "  
" GEO. MICHE & Co., "  
" D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.  
July 21, 1864.

**JAMES M. KERR,**  
**BROKER,**  
21 St. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

GIVES special attention to the purchase of COAL, SALT, FISH and FISH OILS.. Refers, in Quebec, to the Trade generally.  
July 21, 1865.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**  
OF CANADA.  
DAILY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE  
FROM  
MONTREAL

To all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in connection with the following FIRST CLASS LINES of STEAMERS, viz:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,  
JAQUES TRACY & Co's. LINE,  
GEO. CHAFFEY & Co's. LINE,  
JAMES H. HENDERSON'S LINE,

now running between MONTREAL, and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF, HAMILTON.

Through Rates of Freight as low, and time quicker than by any other route.

For full particulars apply at the OFFICES of the above LINES of STEAMERS, or to

H. E. SWALES,  
GENERAL AGENT GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,  
Custom House Square, Montreal.

Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all points West.

Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western Railway.

THOS. SWINYARD,  
General Manager, Great Western Railway.  
June 15, 1885.

**STEAMER**

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO,**  
HAMILTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.  
The Steamer "Ottawa" will leave for the above Ports on Friday evening, 21st instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

**DICKINSON'S**

OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
FORWARDING LINE.

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

**THIS** old and well-established LINE is prepared to receive Freight as formerly at reduced rates.

For LOCAL FREIGHT between MONTREAL, OTTAWA and RIDEAU CANAL, four First Class Steamers will afford a daily departure from MONTREAL and OTTAWA [Sundays excepted], thus securing greater despatch than formerly; and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers "City of Ottawa" and "Bytown," running between OTTAWA and KINGSTON, affording four departures per week from each place.

For Transport of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Tug Steamers with Barges will as formerly be employed.

For particulars, apply to GEO. HEUBACH, Acting Agent, Montreal; JAS. SWIFT, Agent St. Lawrence Wharf Kingston; JAMES RATH, Agent, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec; or to the Proprietor, M. K. DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa.

**J. T. HOPE & CO.,**

**AGENTS FOR SHOE AND LINEN**  
THREADS, GILLING AND WRAPPING  
TWINES.

GEORGE EDMONDS & CO., Agents for Needle and Fish Hook Manufacturers.

W. J. STEWART, Manager,  
Office, No. 315 St. Paul st.

**CHAS. GAREAU,**

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,**  
62 McGill st., Montreal.

**QUEBEC.**

**HENRY B. GETHINGS & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND BROKERS. QUEBEC.  
Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

**QUEBEC.**

**JOHN LAIRD,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
SHIPPING AGENT, 12 St. Peter Street,  
QUEBEC.

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**

**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
AND  
CANADIAN TWEEDS.

**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.

**FORESTER, MOIR & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE**  
DEALERS in TEAS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL  
GROCERIES.

St. Helen and Re collet streets,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents for the Sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co.'s Manufactures of Tobacco.

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,**

**PRODUCE, LEATHER,**  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 23 St. Nicholas street,  
MONTREAL.

Special attention given to Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Ashes, and General Produce.  
Pot-ash Kettles, Coolers, and Tanners' Supplies, furnished at lowest market prices.  
Orders for General Merchandise carefully executed.

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
St. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.  
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

**GEORGE DENHOLM,**

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

**WINN & HOLLAND,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
MERCHANTS.  
34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

**F. W. HENSHAW,**

**GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER**  
in POT and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.  
No. 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET,  
(opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

**J. BAILLIE & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
426 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets.

**JOHN BURRELL,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c., will receive personal attention.  
Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

**REFERENCES:**

Messrs. Havilland, Routh & Co., Montreal.  
Messrs. Jaques, Tracy & Co., Forwarding, Montreal.  
W. L. Eager, Esq., Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.  
J. H. Henderson, Esq., Montreal.  
Jas. Logan, Esq., Montreal.  
Geo. Robinson, Esq., London, C. W.  
22 and 24 Foundling street, Montreal.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
"Blood's" Scythes, "Moore's" and American patent, ea German, Cast and Silver Steel. "Moore's" do. do. all sizes. "Higgins" do. do. "Foxes" G S and C S Sickles and Hooks. Hay and Straw Forks, Snaiths, Rakes, Scythe Stones (various kinds), and Grindstones. Also a large and well-assorted stock of General Heavy and Shelf Hardware, at very low prices.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
No. 452 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**OGILVY & CO.,**

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

**STIBLING, McCALL & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF**  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
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