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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

No. 27.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.

My Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

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

EDWARD MAILLARD, TYLEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
331 Hospital st.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 877 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,
Montreal.
1-ly

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,
St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrement Street,
Montreal.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL

January 4th, 1866.

A. McE. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal
1-ly

SAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCOES, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET,
Montreal.
1-ly

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

GREENE & SONS,
LADIES STRAW GOODS, MAN &
CHILDREN'S do (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.
274 St. Paul st., Montreal
1-ly

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
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
travellers.
8-6m

A. RAMSEY & SON,
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS.
Oil, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.
1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
491 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings,
STAPLES. Large Assortment in
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Rubbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines, Straw Goods.
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 16th March.

French & German Tweeds, and Silk mixed
Coatings.
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,
16 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
1-ly MONTREAL.

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
806, 808 & 810 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 immediate
and most careful attention.
1-ly

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

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Tea, just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder Japan, Colored
Old Hyson, and Uncolored.
Young Hyson, Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.

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

Also 200 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and
250 hds. Prime Retailing Molasses.
50 tierces
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.

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

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

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Hats, &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 Tipplates, Ingots Copper, 7
Coke Tipplates, Ingots Tin,
Terne Tipplates, 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

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
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.
138 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.
6-ly

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
will wait on buyers in good season for their Fall
orders.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory.
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

SUGAR! MOLASSES! RUM!

Landing this day ex Brigs "Wild Hunter," from Barbadoes; "Callie Attie," from Cuba, and "Marie Vigilante," from Halifax:

Hhds Choice Grocery SUGAR
Puns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES
Puns High Flavored Strong Proof RUM
Brls Pure COD OIL
For Sale by
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.
June 22, 1866. 23

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.

CREATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 268 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

All debts due to and by the late Firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 389 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

389 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair.

W. GALT HILL,

Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,

Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

389 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 tf

MCINTYRE, DENON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

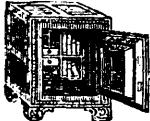
JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.
July 18, 1866.

6m-26

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

ESTABLISHED 1838. 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,
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
SPRING TRADE, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW
on hand, and are receiving a complete assort-
ment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemorite
Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes,
French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by
Express.

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS of FLOUR, GRAIN,
Ashes, Coal Oil, Provisions, Leather, &c., receive
personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage,
and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on Warehouse
Receipts, and Drafts authorized against Produce con-
signed for sale in this or other markets.

Orders carefully and promptly executed for Flour,
Grain, Coal Oil, Ashes, Provisions, Leather, and
General Merchandise.

Charges as low as possible, and consistent with the
interests of our friends, and in no case exceeding
those of responsible houses in the line.

On hand and daily arriving:—

Flour, all grades; Rye Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard,
Tallow, Cod Oil, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Second-hand
Grain Bags, Leather, all kinds, Felt for Roofing, Do.
Ship Sheathing, Do. Boilers and Steam-pipes, Gal-
vanized Iron, Tinned do., Iron Wire, F Horse Nails,
Plug Busins, Cesspools, Water Meter, Gas Tubing.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 488 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

52-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls and other Tannerries, 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,
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. 52-ly

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

JAMES BOY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

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

12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

15-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, oundling Street

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
MONTREAL.

1-ly

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

OIL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.

1-ly

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
New York. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.

10-ly.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
ANDIMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
1-lyTHOMAS MAY & CO. have
REMOVED to No. 68 St. Peter street, Cavendish's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1868.

9-ly

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

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

I L S.

55 hds Olive Oil
75 bbls do
50 do No. 1 Lard Oil
25 do No. 3 do
75 do Tallow Oil.For sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Building.

July 5. 25-2m

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed
Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
fully, and with despatch.A. MCK. COCHRANE,
31-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal 2-lyMCKEAND & LORIMER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their correspondents in Britain. Special attention given to the purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise.ANTHONY MCKEAND. JAMES LORIMER.
Montreal, 23rd May, 1868.

3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
6-ly CANADIAN TWEEDS.ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERIES, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and College streets, Montreal.

8-ly

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

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

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,

1-ly 577 St. Paul Street.

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

Is prepared to execute orders for
Oil Burning 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-ly

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW.

Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,

DUNDAS, C. W.

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.

B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

19-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrement and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

W. M. KINGAN.

W. B. LINDAY.

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacrement
street, Montreal.C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 28 St. Francois Xavier st., MontrealGILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartolome Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

4-ly

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
and vice versa.On opening of navigation, the following first class
Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
Freight and Passengers, viz:—HER MAJESTY..... CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY..... PATERSON.
AMERICA..... MOORE.
WHITEBY..... LESLIE.
MACNET..... MALCOLMSON.
As this will give five boats weekly each way, merchants can depend on having their freight delivered
with despatch.
Rates as low as by any other line.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
E. CHAFFEEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
JOHN PHOTOK, or
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
12-4 mos.H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent forNORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

478 St. Paul, and 339 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,

Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL, 16th February, 1868.

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

REFERENCES:

ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.
Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
" WM. ROSS & Co.,"
" GEO. MICHAEL & Co.,"
" D. McINNES & 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 & HGDG. ON

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regatta, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Denims, Parasols, Combs,
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Tabic 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, Pipe, Chaplets,
Gloves, Toys, Croches,
Braces, Bag Purse, Marbles,
Ribbons, Pencils, SlatesAnd a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALEPerhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store or any house in the
Province.

368 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
Boiler Tubes, DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,
Gas-Tubes, Water Pipe,
Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay, Garden Vases
Flue Covers, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-lyF. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-lyC. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lyn Tannery.

331,

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders. —Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO..

M A Y 25 T H .

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

A S S O R T E D D R Y G O O D S

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,
Montreal.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyre, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)

Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,060,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

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

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

WEST BROTHERS,

T E A S A N D T O B A C C O S ,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

**T H E E U R O P E A N
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

**W H O L E S A L E G R O C E R S A N D
C O M M I S I O N M E R C H A N T S ,**

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1864.

**THE HOME AND COLONIAL AS-
SURANCE COMPANY, Limited.**

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.

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

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

T A Y L O R B R O T H E R S ,
Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities, and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

10-ly

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

**C O M M I S I O N M E R C H A N T S A N D
S H I P P I N G A G E N T S ,** purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

T H E W A R I N E U R O P E .

THE mails by the steamships *Nova Scotia* and *America* bring news of a great battle fought on the 3rd inst. between the Prussians commanded by their King in person, and the Austrians under Gen. Benedek, resulting in the complete defeat of the latter, after twelve hours' severe fighting. Twenty thousand Austrians were killed or wounded, and fifteen thousand taken prisoners. The success of the Prussians is attributed, to a considerable extent, by the correspondents of the English press, to the superiority of their arms, they being provided with breech-loaders, whereas their opponents had only muzzle-loaders. The Prussians after the battle continued their advance southwards, threatening Vienna, which was being fortified, and where 500 guns were already in position. In Venetia there had been a temporary cessation of hostilities, Austria having made cession of that Province to the Emperor Napoleon, and accepted his mediation for a conclusion of peace between the belligerents. An armistice was proposed, but refused by Prussia and Italy, and the Italian army had crossed the Po. Fighting was again imminent, the Italians being in the very best of spirits, and eager to be led against the foe. Commercially, the effect of the proposed mediation, and the hopes of an earlier peace than could have been expected, was an improved tone in the money and stock markets; but on the failure of negotiations, this improvement was again lost. It is impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, regarding the long or short continuance of the war. Many have seemed to consider the defeat of the Austrians so crushing, that they will be glad to accept peace on almost any terms; but we cannot believe that, with the very large number of men at her disposal, and the assistance she can obtain from the German States which have declared in her favor, she will be willing to accept the result of a single battle as a test of inferiority. However much peace is to be desired, we do not look for it until one or other of the contending parties is unable to carry on the war with any hopes of success.

M O R L A N D , W A T S O N & C O . ,
I R O N M E R C H A N T S ,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

H E A V Y A N D S H E L F H A R D W A R E ,

I R O N , S t e e l , P i g I r o n , B o i l e r P l a t e s ,
Anvils, Chains, Axles, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

B A R A N D S H E E T I R O N ,

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

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

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

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

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

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Still later intelligence by the *Africa*, received since the foregoing was in type, to the 8th inst., is to the effect that an armistice has been agreed upon; but the accounts, as received by telegraph, are somewhat conflicting, and give the impression that active hostilities were still being carried on. Securities close stronger, Consols being 87½c. 87½c.

T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S T A R I F F .

THE Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means passed in the House of Representatives, with some alterations, by a vote of 94 to 53. In the Senate the consideration of it has been postponed until the next Congress, so that there will be no change in the tariff for the present. This action of the Senate has been unexpected, and the speculative feeling, with regard to Dry Goods especially, which has existed for some time in anticipation of increased duties, has ceased, and trade is rather dull and prices have a drooping tendency in consequence.

The *U. S. Economist*, in discussing the question, expresses regret that the bill in its original and most ultra form did not pass, in order that the protectionist doctrines might have a complete trial under the most favoring circumstances, and that their fallacy might be conclusively proven. We hope that the present policy of the governing party in the United States will be continued long enough to afford, in some measure, a test of its wisdom or folly. Free traders point to England as a proof of the truth and wisdom of the principles enunciated by them, but Protectionists refuse to accept the success of English policy as such proof, because they say England first fitted herself for Free Trade by a long course of protection. We shall be glad to see whether the United States, fostering the manufacturing, at the expense of almost every other interest, will continue to thrive, as from her great resources, she has hitherto been able to do; and to how great an extent agriculture will bear to be taxed and still flourish.

R e v e n u e a n d E x p e n d i t u r e .

THE following is the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province for the month of June 1866:

REVENUE:—Customs.....	\$589,576 87
Excise.....	288,062 38
Bill Stamp Duty.....	5,458 16
Post Office.....	37,408 02
Crown Lands Department....	140,958 25
Miscellaneous.....	75,186 81

Total..... \$1,281,590 09

EXPENDITURE..... \$ 541,600 01

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

It would seem that, notwithstanding the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Americans still find it to be expedient to purchase most of our commodities, and also to pay the heavy duties which were intended to be imposed upon the Canadian producer. Although, so far, Canada has not experienced much, if any, inconvenience or loss, from the repeal of the Treaty, we must not thereby be lulled into a false repose, and wait for our products to be sought by the Americans as usual. We must not trust to purchasers coming, but must rouse ourselves to seek new markets for our goods. If we secure purchasers for what we have to sell, and the Americans should still find it to be convenient or profitable to purchase from us, so much the better, for competition will bring us higher prices. But if the Americans should not be purchasers, then having provided ourselves with new markets, we shall not be quite without hope, as some of the Potter school would have us believe.

Let us then look at things from the worst possible point of view, and we shall surely not be disappointed. Mr. Brydges, in his excellent letter, has shown us how we can dispose of all the flour we have heretofore sent to the States. He has done all he can for the Western farmers and millers. He has shown them a market, and has provided facilities for getting to it. They are now as well placed as their competitors in the States; all they have to do is to manufacture as good an article, and to offer, at the least, as liberal terms in prices, the merchants of the Lower Provinces do not want credit.

Some of our products which we have hitherto sold to the States, and with which they have carried on their West India trade, will remain on our hands during the coming winter, unless an outlet be provided for them. We have not yet exported much direct to the West Indies, but we do not see why we should be less successful in competing with Americans than our friends in New Brunswick have been. To give an instance of the increase of the trade of St. John with the West Indies, since the beginning of the war. In 1862, the export of sugar box shooks was 80,000, in 1863, 182,000, in 1864, 290,000, in 1865, 480,000, and in 1866, the number is likely to be nearly a million. Cuba requires not more than a million and half, so that in 1867, it is likely that the Americans will be beaten out of that market. As the value of a shock is about \$1.25 in Cuba, the sale of this article alone is of importance to the manufacturers and ship-owners of St. John. The export of other wood goods has also increased in a like ratio. Among other goods which are required for the West India trade, may be mentioned the following products or manufactures of Canada:—Beef, Pork, Hams, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hard-bread, Corn starch, Peas, Oats, Whiskey, Tobacco to B. W. I., Petroleum, Candles, Soap, Leather, Matches, Shoes, Trunks, Brooms, Pails, Furniture, Blacking, Staves, Agricultural Implements. It will cost little more to send these goods to St. John than it used to do to send them to New York and Boston. We shall, therefore, not be in a much worse position at the start than we were last year. Nova Scotia merchants do not require outward cargoes, as they are able to load with fish, but the St. John shippers would be glad of an opportunity of making up general cargoes with our products. The St. John factories can produce shooks and manufactured spruce and pine in all its forms, beater-pressed hay, nails and sewing machines, and with these articles they have generally made up their cargoes.

The Lower Province merchants are eminently straightforward in their dealings, enterprising and ready-moneyed, and they need only to be put into communication with our Western producers, to at once arrange trade which will be mutually advantageous. The export trade to the West Indies is carried on by them chiefly in the winter months; and with the arrangements which Mr. Brydges has perfected for a speedy and cheap transmission of goods, we see no difficulty in beginning to export this fall. The return cargoes of West India produce would arrive within sixty days from the date of clearance of the outward cargo. Thus the operation would be completed in a short period. At present there are five steamers plying weekly between Boston and St. John, and one between New York and St. John, and the competition has depressed freights very much.

We have now to urge upon the different Boards of Trade in Canada and the Lower Provinces, the importance of appointing delegates to interchange visits, not to be journeys of pleasure, but strictly for busi-

ness purposes. Theorists, talkers, and paid officials ought not to be appointed. We want our men of means and enterprise brought together, who, when they have satisfied themselves of the practicability of trade operations, will not hesitate to make trial shipments, or purchases, on their own account, which will serve as an example. As long as we remain ignorant of each other's resources, we shall do nothing. The Canadian delegates can visit the Lower Provinces, become acquainted with ship-owners and exporters, find what is required, and satisfy themselves as to profits. They would also gain much information of great importance, regarding the West India trade, which none but those engaged in the business can impart.

The Lower Province delegates can visit the fall Exhibitions of Canada, see what productions are likely to suit the West India and South American market, and become acquainted with producers. Any discussions at meetings of Boards of Trade, on the subject, can then be published for general information.

If practical men be brought together, and if only a dozen shipments be made, the profits which will certainly result, will lead to the building up of a great trade. We are satisfied that, comparatively free as we are from debt, and unfettered by internal tax restrictions, our people cannot fail to undersell the American producer.

THE NEW TARIFF.

THE irregularities which existed under the tariff regulations, with regard to the importation of sugar, and the injurious consequences to the trade have been plainly demonstrated in the report on sugar duties of the committee appointed by the Council of the Board of Trade of Montreal. Mr. Galt's proposed change is a slight improvement on the present tariff, but it is also liable to similar objections as affecting the direct importation of sugar from Cuba, and the West India Islands. Without repeating the objections which have been fairly and clearly stated by the committee of the Board of Trade, we may assume that the proposed alterations are chiefly objectionable, on account of being specific instead of ad valorem. The ad valorem system of duties affords a certain amount of incidental protection to the importer, and consequently of favor to the St. Lawrence route, as regards Canadian commerce, whilst the specific system has a contrary effect. It is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to foster a Canadian policy, by a legitimate, consistent and reasonable legislation. The trade with the West Indies increased under the ad valorem system of duties, and a direct trade with Cuba and Porto Rico was rapidly springing up. The specific system checked it, and gave to the American Ports the advantage as importing points for the supply of Canada. The present system being wholly specific, will be still more detrimental to the interests of direct importation by the St. Lawrence.

We have reason to know that under the ad valorem system a very large increase in the direct imports via the St. Lawrence would take place, whilst under the proposed specific system, nearly all the importing business from the West Indies would be turned to New York as heretofore. Now this is a very important consideration. If we are to have confederation, (and we take it for granted that we are) the interests of all the Provinces become united, and in a great measure identical. It is the duty of the Government of this Province to so shape any legislation which shall take

place at present, as not to be against the interests of the Maritime Provinces. The proposed tariff to a great extent adopting the specific instead of the ad valorem system of duties strikes the marine interests of the Maritime Provinces, and helps to build up the marine of the United States in opposition thereto. By an ad valorem duty the marine of the Provinces are supported in a carrying trade which legitimately belongs to them, and Canada reaps a direct advantage in the prospect of obtaining a market for Canadian products, the chances of which are a thousand times increased by an independent and direct home trade.

The marine interests of the Maritime Provinces as well as Canadian are quite large, and should be gravely considered by the Government of Canada. We cannot afford to build up a carrying and importing trade for New York. If for revenue purposes a very large duty is forced to be laid on sugars, it might as well be ad valorem as specific; and by that system the West Indians cannot complain, because an equal chance will be offered them in Canadian markets, which is all they desire. The marine interests of Canada and the Lower Provinces should be considered as having great weight

in shaping a legislative policy at this time. There is already too much advantage in favor of importations of sugar from the West Indies, by New York and Portland routes, without any legislation to favor that foreign interest. The Upper Canadian and Montreal importer via New York or Portland, gains in time, in insurance, and often in freight. But there are other material advantages to be considered. Whatever benefits Canada, as a whole, is incidentally beneficial individually to all her people. If by encouraging direct importation by the St. Lawrence route, the marine interests of the Provinces are encouraged, and a market secured for Canadian products, the advantages gained by an independent home trade far exceed the occasional individual advantages of importing by way of New York or Portland. The same may be said with regard to the importation of teas. What has been the course of the United States Government upon this subject? About four years ago, the New York merchants found Canadian importers of tea interfering with their Western United States trade, which they could well do, because the transportation to Chicago and St. Louis was much lower by the Lakes than by Railroad from New York; besides the packages were received in the West in better order. The trade was just budding into life, when at the instigation of New York importers, it was nipped by a legislative blast from Washington, which levied ten per cent differential ad valorem duty upon all teas from Canadian importers. Thus instead of giving an advantage to the United States importers, the Government of Canada might more properly have levied a similar duty of ten per cent on all teas from the United States coming into Canada, until the impost referred to is removed by the American Government. It is due to our own importers that fair play should exist in their own market, and as legislation in the States has shut them out in some degree from reciprocal advantages, a similar course of legislation might be adopted in Canada to cause its removal, and create commercial equivalents. Before the present tariff measure, the duty on tea was 4c per pound specific, and 15 per cent ad valorem, which made the average duty about 9½ cents. The present tariff measure adds 3c per pound to this, which will make the duty 12 to 12½ cents per pound. We believe that this will cause a decrease in the revenue rather than an increase, as it will tend to lessen consumption, and of course greatly lessen transactions with the States. The importer at New York, has, it is true, no advantage over the importer in Canada, in so far as the Canadian markets are concerned, but he has the advantage of the ten percent differential duty on Canadian imported tea in the market of the United States, which was expressly levied for the purpose of killing off Canadian imports from China. Thus whilst the Importer at New York can glut the markets of Canada unimpeded, and thereby when an overstock is cheap in New York kill the importing business here—the Canadian merchant has no such advantage in the New York market; he has a ten per cent bar against him, but as we are dealing with only two articles of merchandise at present we deem it unnecessary to cite further instances of American legislation against the commercial interests of these Provinces. There are plenty on record, and no gratitude is due from Canada that she should legislate to build up a trade for their cities and a business for their marine at her own expense and the ignoring of the interests of the commercial marine of her sister Provinces.

The Finance Minister has made several modifications in his original draft of the tariff, and several concessions have been granted to manufacturing interests but not one modification has been made, nor one concession granted tending to amend the tariff in the interests of commerce. The only concession to importers (if it may be called such) consists in the privilege granted for two days, to take goods out of bond and pay the former rates, because of the blunder made by the telegraph company in giving the notification. In all cases where modifications have been made, the principle is just and proper, but a higher interest than any of those re-considered by the Finance Minister has been neglected, namely: the commercial interest and its connecting branches, including the maritime interests of the Provinces, and the West India and other trades.

The whole argument, however, may be summed up thus:—It is the great interest of Canada to build up a direct and independent import and export trade, which shall give employment to her own marine and those of the maritime Provinces, and which shall give encouragement to her own importers. Whatever policy will best carry out these measures consistently with the interests of Canada as a whole should be adopted. The ad valorem system is beyond all doubt the most effectual, and the fairest to accomplish the purpose without detriment to any class or loss to the Government and it should therefore be adopted.

THE USURY LAWS.

THE great increase in the productive power and wealth of England, during the present century has resulted almost wholly from the development of the factory system, with its minute division of labour, enabling that country to produce cheap articles much needed by the civilized world. The search after raw materials of all kinds has led British ships into all waters, at the same time carrying manufactures which in usefulness, quality, and price, set at defiance competition by other nations.

The factory system has however not increased the intelligence of the operatives of England, but if any thing has had the opposite effect.

Factory hands possess a quickness of eye, and nicely of touch truly remarkable. It may appear to be hereditary, or the result of natural selection, but beyond that, the parliamentary blue-books show that, in education and morality, they rank very low in the social scale.

In France on the contrary the source of wealth does not exist in the product of factories. Her silks and fancy goods come from the houses of master artisans. Here there is scope for intelligence and taste to show itself and the emulation between individual producers results which cannot be attained under a factory system. The beauty of the fabrics of Lyons is known the world over. The brilliancy of colour, and design, displayed in those silks, results altogether from the gratuitous education, in the arts and sciences received by the children of the working classes. Once a master-workman, any one possessed of perseverance can progress in means and position, and gradually increase the number of hands in his employment.

If the master-workman wishes to extend his operations, to purchase looms, silk, or other material, he has a Bank at hand which is compelled to advance money to him when applied for, on certain conditions easy to be complied with. With cash in hand he is enabled to purchase at the lowest rates, and the profits on the article manufactured enables him speedily to relinquish the debt. Similar loans assist the wine-grower in commencing with small vineyards, and gradually extending to larger ones.

In connection with this we refer our readers to an article on the Bank of France in our issue of the 18th May. The larger deposits consist chiefly of the savings of master and serving artisans—the ability to get money and bread for the asking are about the only advantages of being under a paternal government. For a perfectly free, intelligent, and self-reliant people, we prefer the *laissez-faire* policy.

In Canada our manufactures are increasing, but have not yet arrived at the advanced stages, therefore the adoption of the French system could not fail largely to increase the productive powers of the country. But our present usury laws prevent the master-workman, and manufacturer on the small scale, obtaining capital to increase their operations by the purchase of some labor-saving machine or raw material, as leather, cotton, wool, metal, linen, yarn, &c., on cheap terms. We know the struggle that some steady men have to clear off, by instalments, a debt incurred in buying such machine or material, the total payments involving a cost, for the credit given, tenfold the amount of any excess of interest which, in a free money-market, would be charged by banks over the rate now allowed by law. We believe that, if our usury laws were abolished, competition among banks and the establishment of Trade and Mechanics' Banks would do that for Canada, which is done by the State in France.

No Bank in Canada can afford to make advances of money unless it is certain of getting a return directly, or indirectly, of 9 per cent., therefore such advances are necessarily restricted to those who have the power of giving the banks collateral profit, from exchange operations, to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent more than the 7 per cent fixed by law.

No country is better adapted than Canada, for carrying on in the agricultural districts what are classed as domestic manufactures. Our short and hot summers give us the fruits of the earth in a brief period. Then comes the long winter, which, economically, is not turned to as good account as it should be. We do not see why our people should not, during that season, employ much time which is now wasted, as profitably as the Germans and Swiss turn their leisure to account.

When men work for themselves, the amount of the produce is greater, and the quality better, than if employed by others by the day, and the country is to that

extent enriched. A movement has lately been made in England in favour of dividing the profits on manufactures, after deducting a certain per centage on the capital employed, with the workmen. The *Spectator* describes the success of the experiments thus:—"The first result was a sudden decrease in waste; the next was an immense advance in the pace of the work done. Another firm found that the quality of the work was better." The above results will always follow when the worker is interested in what he has to hand, and is stimulated by the hope of reward.

There is a strong probability that, if the Usury Laws were abolished, competition between banks would prevent money rising higher in price, in ordinary times, than 9 per cent to the artisan, who has no collateral profits to offer. While to the merchant, who purchases or sells exchange, the rate would be lower than that now fixed by law as a maximum.

"Banks may encourage and stimulate business, but it is not their province to create it."

They facilitate the circulation of capital, but at present they are prevented diverting it into those industrial channels, which, if supplied, would give a great impetus to our progress as a nation.

The State, by its laws, appears to assume that men are not capable of judging what is best for their own interest. The manufacturer who understands his trade, and sees a way of making profit, wants money, and banks are willing to lend it on good terms, "but the legislator who borrows nothing, and can know nothing, of the circumstances of the case, comes and says to the borrower—it signifies nothing; you shall not have the money for it would be doing you a mischief to let you borrow it on such terms"—and this out of prudence and loving kindness! There may be worse cruelty; but can there be greater folly?" (Bentham.)

If our manufacturers and artisans want cheap money, they must exert themselves to procure an abolishment of the present oppressive laws, which have a strongly restrictive influence on their operations and powers of production. We would also like to call the attention of our legislators to the following extracts from Buckle, (1205.) He says.—" Legislators, in every attempt they have made to protect some particular interests, and uphold some particular principles, have not only failed, but have brought about results diametrically opposite to those which they proposed." Nearly every country has taken steps to prevent usury, and keep down the interest of money. Legislators have passed laws which the imperative necessities of men compelled them to violate, while to wind up the whole, "the penalty for such violation falls on the borrowers—that is, on the very class in whose favor the legislators interferred."

THE TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

OWING to the various representations which have been made to him, Mr. Galt has consented to make some important changes in his new tariff. He stated in Committee of the House as follows =

There would be no change in the first and second resolutions, referring to spirits and wines. In regard to the third resolution, having reference to sugar and molasses, it was not proposed to make any change in the first three kinds—candy, white clayed, and yellow Muscovado; but it was proposed to reduce the duty on brown Muscovado from 2/- per 100 lbs. to 1/-, and the duty on other sugars inferior to brown Muscovado from \$1.75 to \$1.68 per 100 lbs. It was proposed to reduce the duty on cane juice from \$1.6 to \$1.37 per 100 lbs., and on molasses from \$1. to 13/- per 100 lbs. In regard to the fourth resolution, containing articles of coffee and chloroform, it was not proposed to alter these articles. The articles of soap and starch introduced would be dealt with in this way. The duty on soap was proposed to be 15 per cent. It is not intended to charge the proportionate duty beyond 15 per cent, but it is proposed to make the duty on common soap a specific duty equivalent to 15 per cent. It is merely an alteration in the mode of placing the duty. Instead of *ad valorem*, it will be a specific duty, and in consequence of the proposed duty on lard and tallow it is proposed to place an equivalent duty on these articles. The two together would be equal to 1 cent per lb. on common soap; perfumed soaps will be left on the 15 per cent list. As regards starch, it is proposed, in consequence of the duty on Indian corn, to add a duty of 1 cent, which will make the duty on starch 2/- cents per lb. In the fifth resolution (oil), there was no alteration. In the sixth (tobacco), it was proposed to add to the customs duties 5 cents per lb on cavendish 2/- cents on common cut, 6 cents on fine cut, 2 cents on Canadian twist, 5 cents on snuff, and 2 cents on Maccaban. On cigars it was proposed to add \$1 per thousand. In the seventh and eighth resolutions there was no change. In the ninth, soap and starch, being provided for, were struck out.

Under the head of plank and sawed lumber, it was proposed to except black walnut, rosewood, cherry, and chestnut, which would be placed in the free list. There were no other changes in that list. In the tenth

resolution, it was proposed to strike out at the conclusion mowing, reaping, and threshing machines, which would be placed under the 15 per cent. articles, and also to alter leather and place on it an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. Also, to add the following articles to the free list. Colours and articles following when imported solely for manufacturing purposes only—that is to say, lake in pulp, scarlet and mauve, ultramarine and Chinese blue, English amber (raw), blue black, Paris permanent greens, lacquer and fine washed white, bichromate of potash, sugar of lead, and British gum studded tapes for the manufacture of hoop-skirts, bra and tin clamps, slides and spangles for the same, human hair, rattans for covering chairs, gasoline machine silk, twist and machine linen thread, and nitrate of soda; whale oils in their crude and natural state, not in any way rectified, rocked, pumped, bleached, or prepared. These were all the changes proposed.

The resolutions were then carried in Committee, Mr. Galt stating that it would be a month from the introduction of the tariff till its formal passage, which he believed, was enough for parties having contracts to clear themselves.

THE SUGAR REFINERS AND THE NEW TARIFFE.

WE give below a statement published by the Sugar Refiners of this city. It will be seen that while they do not ask for any increase of duties on high grade sugars which enter into direct competition with their manufacturers, they ask for a reduction of six per cent on the raw material, namely, molasses, cane juice, and the two lowest grades of sugar. As the tendency of this would be towards cheapness to the consumer, while it secured to the manufacturers the home market, we do not see any reason against granting the concession asked for.

The following is the statement:

9th July, 1863

Since 1855, four establishments have been put into operation in this country for the production of sugar. Two of these proved unsuccessful, and have stopped. The remaining two employ a working capital of one million of dollars, expend large sums in wages and circulate a good deal of money in the country and supplies.

The home refineries have supplied Canada with all kinds of refined sugar, as they were wanted, of quality fully equal to any made elsewhere, and at a cheaper rate than before.

The consumption of refined sugars in Canada having always fallen short of the means of production the manufacturers have been compelled to exclude foreign manufactured sugar, by selling their own, at a loss price.

That the manufacture has proved successful hitherto has been in a very small degree owing to any advantage given to it by the duties. On white sugars there has been a moderate preference, but these form less than one-third of the whole production of our manufacturers. On yellow sugar there has been no advantage whatever, and on syrups, which are necessary produced in the process, there has always been a very serious loss in duty.—New York made syrups paid less than 2 cent per lb. duty, while the sugars yielding our own make paid 2½ cents per lb. duty.

The English Tariff of Mr. Gladstone, now to be adopted in Canada, was intended to be a Free Trade measure, but it has been found to give advantages to the Foreign Refiner, as this fact proves, that in 1861 the year before its adoption, 16,445 tons of refined sugar were imported, and in 1863, not less than 49,33 tons were brought in during the same period.

The Canadian manufacturers, therefore, look with apprehension to the adoption of this Tariff without modification, for if the English maker of white sugar cannot work under it, they undoubtedly cannot.

There is the further reason, that the refiners in the United States are, at most times, willing to rid themselves of surplus stock by selling it to Canada at a lower than current value, and lower than the cost of production, while no Canadian manufacturer can go out of the country, as duties paid here are refunded on export.

We therefore ask, that upon Molasses, Cane Joss, and the two lowest grades of Sugar, (articles largely used by the poorest class of consumers, and by ourselves,) a deduction of duty be made equal to the *ad valorem* from the English Tariff rates.

JOHN REDPATH & SON.
JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

British Trade.

The Board have published returns of the exports of British and Irish produce for the five months ending May 31. They are as follow:—

	1864	1855	1863
	\$	\$	\$
January	10,413,586	10,463,330	14,24,16
February	12,685,121	11,376,214	16,16,2
March	13,655,674	13,770,164	17,50,24
April	13,225,029	12,071,114	16,32,40
May	14,176,610	13,194,763	16,87,03

Total..... 64,069,660 64,90,576 78,22,16

From the foregoing it will be seen that in each month of the present year there has been a large increase compared with the corresponding months of 1865 and 1864. The imports are made up for the first four months of the year only, and exhibit a still greater increase as compared with the two preceding years. They are as follow:

From January 1 to April 30, 1866..... £63,84,336
" " " " 1865..... 45,88,50
" " " " 1864..... 64,719,24

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE WEST INDIES.

THE Commissioners, in their revised Report on the question whether British America can compete successfully with the United States for the trade of the West Indies, state that the inventive genius of the American people, the enterprise and activity of their merchants, the accumulations of capital in every branch of industry during many years of peace, and their natural growth by immigration unparalleled in any age or country, gave them advantages in securing the trade of the West Indies, which newer, smaller, and almost exclusively agricultural communities on the shore of the gulf and along the valley of the St. Lawrence could not obtain, in the ordinary course of events, for generations to come. But a war—unexpected, unexampled and terrible in its power and will to destroy—raised its standard in that favoured country, and in less than four years changed many, if not all, of these conditions. A commercial policy, condemned by the experience and rejected by the public opinion of the most enlightened nations of the world, has followed in the wake of the war, and greatly enhanced the cost of all domestic productions in the U.S. The abrogation of the treaty under which they imported free of duty most of the staples which enabled them to supply the requirements of the West Indies, has added to the difficulties under which that trade must now be carried on. The Commissioners believe, in view of these circumstances, that the advantages which the merchants and traders of the United States undoubtedly possessed over those of the British Provinces prior to 1862, are now more than equalized.

The following addition is also made to the report as to the result of the mission—"That acting upon the suggestion that the Canadian Government would be prepared to recommend to Parliament a reduction or eventual abolition of any customs duty now levied on the productions of the countries the Commissioners were instructed to visit, if corresponding favor were shown to the staples of B.N.A. in their markets. They obtained from the Governments of the British Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, a formal assent to the following propositions:—"

"That customs duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective colonies shall be levied solely for revenue purposes, and for the maintenance of indispensable establishments, and that the several Governments will be prepared to consider in a liberal spirit any complaint having reference to imposts that may be preferred by another Government, on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade."

"That finding the postal services between British America and the West Indies irregular and insufficient the Commissioners obtained from the same authorities a conditional agreement to, and by, a subvention or otherwise, in the establishment of improved postal communication."

"That the Commissioners assented to these propositions, subject to the approval of their respective Governments."

The appendix to the Report contains the following matter:—

1st. A narrative of their proceedings at each colony and country visited.

2nd. A brief description of each, under a separate head, with statistical tables and statements, showing the population, revenue, and expenditure, tariff, produce, imports, exports, prices of commodities, harbour dues, tonnage dues and trade generally, with suggestions for the information of producers, manufacturers, mechanics and shippers, &c.

3rd. General observations upon the respective productions of British North America, and the countries visited, and the reasons which induce the Commissioners to believe that commercial intercourse between them may be greatly extended. That the suggestions which the Commissioners are enabled to offer, for removing obstructions to a direct trade between British North America and British and Foreign West Indies, Brazil, and Mexico, will be found under each of the heads above mentioned, but may be briefly stated as follows:—

1st. To establish promptly a line of steamers suitable for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight between Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, until the completion of the Intercolonial R.R. at Portland, in the United States, so as to ensure regular semi-monthly communication between the ports mentioned.

2nd. To make a convention or agreement with the postal authorities of the United States, for the prompt transmission of letters, &c. from Canada and the Maritime Provinces, by every United States mail which leaves the ports by Boston or New York for the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, &c., &c., also for transmission through the United States marts of correspondence originating in those countries.

3rd. To establish weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax, and to complete as soon as possible the Intercolonial Railroad.

4th. To procure by reciprocal treaties or otherwise a

reduction of the duties now levied on flour, fish, lumber, pork, butter, and other staple productions of British North America in the West Indies, especially in Brazil and the Colonies of Spain

5th. To obtain, if possible, from the Spanish and Brazilian authorities a remission of the heavy duties now charged on the transfer of vessels from English to Spanish or Brazilian flags

6th. To procure by negotiation with the proper authorities an assimilation of the tariffs of the British West India Colonies in respect to flour, lumber, fish and other staples of British North America, a measure which would greatly facilitate commercial operations, and may well be urged in view of the assimilation about to be made in the tariffs of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

7th, and lastly. To promote by prudent legislation and sound fiscal policy the rapid development of the great natural resources of the British North American Provinces, and to preserve the advantage which they now possess of being able to produce at a cheaper cost than any other country, most of the great staples which the inhabitants of the tropics must procure from Northern ports.

That the Commissioners are happy to inform your Excellency that they were received with marked attention by the Representatives of Her Majesty in the British Colonies, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and by all the authorities of all the foreign Islands and places visited by them, and that everywhere they found both the governments and the people anxious to obtain information and to promote the objects of the mission.

That the Commissioners would humbly beseech your Excellency to convey through the proper channel their deep sense of the obligations they are under to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding on the West India and North American Station, for having conveyed them in one of Her Majesty's vessels from Demerara to the different islands within the Barbadoes Station. The Commissioners finding that Mexico was still the theatre of war, deemed it inexpedient to delay their return by a visit to the capital of that Empire. For a more convenient illustration of the Postal communication, a map has been prepared, and is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners very respectfully submit their report for the consideration of their respective Governments. Canada Wm. McDougall, (Chairman) Thomas Ryan, A. M. Delisle, J. W. Duncomb, Nova Scotia; James McDonald, J. Levison, New Brunswick; Wm. Smith, Prince Edward Island; W. H. Pope.

The report contains 180 pages, embodying most valuable information in reference to the trade of the tropical countries. The great body of imports are of articles produced in British America, and the information communicated is certain to lead to most important results. The Commissioners wind up by saying if the inquiries and statements of the Commissioners, and the negotiations which may be expected to follow them, result in the establishment of a more extended direct trade with the West Indies, Brazil and South America, in the interchange of the productions and manufactures of all British North American Provinces from the far West of Canada to Prince Edward Island, for the production of the tropics, then will the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty be hereafter regarded, not as an evil, but rather as one of the chief causes which led the people of British North America to seek new markets for the productions of their industry more extensive, permanent and reliable than those which have been closed against them, giving additional employment to their own ship builders and sailors, saving immense sums yearly paid to ship owners and merchants of the United States, in the shape of freight and profit, upon enormous quantities of tropical produce shipped from them, and conferring upon British North America that independence which its people never could have enjoyed so long as they relied chiefly upon one market for the productions of their industry, and that a market liable at short notice to be closed against them.

BLOWING OUT OF THE FURNACES.

THE very depressed state of the pig-iron market which succeeded the collapse of the late rig, necessitated a reduction of the wages of the operatives engaged in the production, to enable producers to carry on their operations without becoming losers. A week or two ago the masters met in Glasgow, and resolved, in a kind of simultaneous way, to intimate their resolution to their workers through the overseers. They also further resolved, that as there were pretty heavy stocks of iron in store, they might judiciously curtail the production for a month or two till the market, freed of an over-accumulation of stock, should be able to sustain more remunerative prices.

The workmen, on the proposal now becoming known, denounced the reduction, met at works in districts, and by delegates representing a number of districts, and at all of these meetings noisy and inflammatory addresses were made against the employers as "the natural enemies of the miners," and pledging to assist each other to the last extremity. In carrying out their arrangement to reduce the production of pig-iron by one-fourth, from June 25th, the following will be the furnaces in blast and out of blast as at that date, and these may be further augmented at any time if the attitude of the miners renders such a step necessary.

Total furnaces. No. in blast

Messrs. Wm. Baird & Co.
Gartsherrie 16 ...
Eglinton 8 ...
Blair 5 ...
Lugar 4 ...
Muirirk 3 ...
Portland 6 ...

Messrs. Moray & Cunningham		
Glenarnock	9	...
Ardree	4	...
Carnbroe	8	...
William Dixon		
Calder	8	...
Govan	6	...
Robert Addis		
Langloan	6	...
Collin, Dunlop & Co		
Clyde and Quarter	9	5
Wilson's & Co		
Summerlee	8	6
Monkland Iron and Steel Co.		
Monkland	9	7
Shotts Iron Company		
Shotts	4	...
Castleshill	3	...
John Wilson's Trustees		
Dundyvan	3	1
Coltness Iron Company		
Coltness	12	9
George Wilson & Co.		
Kinnell	4	3
Total	188	89

Of 188 furnaces, 89 are in blast, and 40 have been extinguished. Of the latter number, about a dozen were out of blast some time previous to the 25th, but they are all but, and could be pressed into service without delay. The number of furnaces standing idle are supposed to use fully 40,000 tons of lime and ironstone a month in producing nearly 31,000 tons of pig-iron, and the coal consumed in the process of smelting will reach 80,000 tons. It is estimated that the process of manufacture occupies the labour of four men for each ton of iron, and if their wage is estimated at 4s. a day, it will be found to amount to fully 25,000 in the month, and this entire loss must be borne by the miners and their families. There will also be a loss to the maker, as the price of the iron, at its present low value, would come close up to £90,000. This will give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the pig-iron manufacture within a very circumscribed area, and of the ruinous game the miners are being taught to play. Extensive and, perhaps, enduring hardships cannot fail to result to the unfortunate miners from their headstrong policy.—Mining Journal.

The Atlantic Cable.

If no unforeseen delay have taken place, the attempt is now once more being made to join the old and the new worlds by the telegraphic wire. The Great Eastern, with 2,400 miles of the best cable ever manufactured, has ere this, sailed from Valentia, and should, before these lines meet the eyes of our readers, have reached its haven on this side the Atlantic. Never before had the great enterprise fairer chances of success, never before were the hopes of its successful completion so strong in the hearts of those interested. Never before was any cable so carefully manufactured and so thoroughly tested, never before were the signalling instruments so perfect, nor the means of detecting faults in insulation and their locality so infallible, and we have every reason to hope that before many days—perhaps hours—have elapsed, greetings may again be flashed from hemisphere to hemisphere, and the means of instantaneous communication between the Anglo-Saxon races on both sides of the Atlantic be established not for a brief and interrupted period, but for all time to come. With Confederation an accomplished fact, Canadians will have a more personal interest than ever in the accomplishment of this, one of the most colossal of modern enterprises.

Imports of Dry Goods at New York.

Notwithstanding the high duties of the past year, the importation of Dry Goods at the Port of New York for the twelve months ending June 30th, has been largely in excess of any previous year. The proportion going into consumption has been much greater than ever before, showing how great the demand was for all kinds of foreign fabrics, especially in the South.

The following is a comparative statement of the Dry Goods entered at the New York Custom House for the last sixteen years:—

Year.	Value.
1850-1	\$64,613,747
1851-2	57,221,062
1852-3	79,192,513
1853-4	92,389,627
1854-5	62,918,443
1855-6	85,893,630
1856-7	92,669,018
1857-8	67,317,736
1858-9	93,649,083
1859-60	107,343,205
1860-1	83,310,845
1861-2	88,165,720
1862-3	9,963,037
1863-4	83,234,966
1864-5	49,883,939
1865-6	137,055,834

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY
ACT OF 1861.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Bingham, Ed Bradford Blain, John, Toronto	John Stevenson, Bradford ..	Aug. 21
Chisholm, Hiriam, London	H. Maitland, Toronto	July 21
Dion, Chrysostome, Quebec	L. Lawsonson, London	July 21
Fletcher, Duncan, Durham	W. F. Findlay, Hamilton	July 21
Haston, Thomas Andw., Toronto	W. J. Mason, Toronto	July 21
Marcoux, John, Thress Rivers	DeNiverville & Bourdages, Thress Rivers	July 21
Meredith, Jas. Shaw, Dundas	Hugh Jones, Dundas	July 21
O'Neil, Patrick Andw., Toronto	Thos. Clarkson, Toronto	July 21
Phillips, Thos. H., London	L. Lawsonson, London	July 21
Sinclair, Col, London	John E. Hardling, St. Mary's	July 21
Whitmer, James, of Whitemarster & Crittenden & Whitmer & Hartt, on Blanchard Township	W. S. Robinson	July 10
Yates, Abel, Napanee		

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Dagg, Charles G.	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
Dion, Chrysostome.	Quebec	Wm. Walker.
Charlton, Wm.	New Haven.	W. S. Robinson
McFarland, Duncan.	Allentown, C. W.	Baruch Ticker.
Moore, Germont.	Woodbury Township ..	J. J. Mason
Perry, Samuel Vroman.	Vermont	W. C. Robbann

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE
Benoit, Zephrlin.....	Montreal.....	Superior Court, Montreal.....	Sept. 1
Elliot & Co.....	".....	".....	"
Feron, John.....	".....	".....	"
Glass, John.....	".....	".....	"
Judge, Wilson & Co.....	".....	".....	"
Levy & Myers.....	".....	".....	"
McIntyre, Robert.....	Port Hope.....	Co Court House, U. Co's. Nor- thumberland & Durham.....	"
Milley, Michael.....	L'Original.....	Co. Court House, U. Co's. Pro- sper & Russell.....	"
Pope, Bard F.....	Montreal.....	Superior Court, Montreal.....	"
Sapies, Robert.....	Lindsay.....	Co. Court House, Co. Victoria.....	"
Warren, S. H.....	Montreal.....	Superior Court, Montreal.....	"
Woodbury, Elwin.....	Montreal.....	H. Hone.....	"

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESI- DENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE
Catwell, John & Co., Montreal ...	Archd. C. Sutherland'	July

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal,	114	114
Ontario Bank,	101	101
Bank of B. N.,	99	99
City Bank,	99	99
Commercial Bank,	76	76
Bank of Upper Canada,	18	18
Banque du Peuple,	104	104
Molsons Bank,	112	112
Bank of Toronto,	105	103
Bank of Quebec, Cartier,	103	103
Merchants Bank,	104	104
Union Bank,	99	99
Gore Bank,	92	92
Eastern Townships Bank,	95	93
Montreal Telegraph Co.,	Books closed.	Books closed.
Hochelaga Navigation Co.,	121	121
City Passenger R. R. Co.,	741	741
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.,	842	841
Montreal Electric Bonus, 7 1/2 p. c.,	90	89
Montreal Corporation Bonds,	43	43

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 19, 1866

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCERIES.		Wine.		Varnish	
Coffees.		Meet & Chandon Ch'p.	15 00 to 16 00	per gal.	2 75 to 4 50
Liquors, per lb.	20 20 to 21 21	H. More & Ch'p. upgrd.	14 00 to 13 00	Coch. Body (Turp.)	1 75 to 2 00
Rio.	0 15 to 0 21	Grand Marnier Port, Gal.	0 80 to 1 15	Furniture (Benzine)	1 25 to 1 50
Java.	0 21 to 0 26	Port Wine.	"	Spirits Turpant.	1 10 to 1 25
Fish.		Sherry.	"	Henzine.....	0 45 to 0 55
Herring, Labrador	2 00 to 4 00	Ayala Arlach Ch.	14 00 to 16 00	SOAP AND CANDLES	
Prince....	2 00 to 3 00	Nimm's.....	14 00 to 16 00	Candles.	
Gibbed	2 00 to 3 00	Rhubarb.....	14 00 to 16 00	Tallow Moulds.	0 00 to 0 13
Round	2 00 to 3 00	Clairet.....	3 00 to 20 00	Wax Wick.	0 17 to 0 20
Mackerel, No. 1....	11 00 to 12 00	French light wines..	3 00 to 5 00	Adamantine.	0 20 to 0 25
Salmon.....	21 00 to 22 00	HARDWARE.		Sopn.	
Dry Cod.....	5 50 to 6 50	Block Tins, per lb.	0 25 to 0 28	Montreal Common.	0 02 to 0 03
Fruit.		Copper—pig, "	0 23 to 0 24	Crown.	0 01 to 0 02
Raisins, Layers....	2 25 to 2 50	" Sheet.....	0 23 to 0 25	Steers Refined Pale.	0 03 to 0 05
M. R.	"	Cut Nails.		Standard Liverpool.	0 05 to 0 07
Valentines, lb.	0 07 to 0 08	Assorted, " Shingle.	0 00 to 1 00	English.	0 05 to 0 07
Currents, per lb....	0 03 to 0 07	Pr. 11 lbs.	0 00 to 4 00	Family.	0 07 to 0 09
Molasses.		Shingle alone, ditto.	0 00 to 4 40	Compound Enamel.	0 08 to 0 10
Clayed, per gal....	0 32 to 0 37	Lath and Slaty.	"	Flame Yellow.	0 08 to 0 10
Muscovado, "	0 38 to 0 50	Galvanized Iron.		Honey lb. bare.	0 12 to 0 15
Rice.		Assorted sizes.	0 08 to 0 09	Lily.	0 03 to 0 08
Araucan, per 100 lbs.	2 60 to 3 70	Best No. 11.	0 09 to 0 10	BOOTS, SHOES.	
Salt.		22.	0 02 to 0 04	Boys' Ware.	
Liverpool Coarse.	0 70 to 0 75	23.	0 10 to 0 11	Thick Boots No. 1...	0 00 to 1 90
Stored.	0 93 to 1 00	Horse Nails.		Men's Ware.	
Spices.		Guet's or Griffin's.	0 21 to 0 22	Thick Boots No. 1.	2 25 to 3 50
Cassia.	0 23 to 0 40	No. 7.	0 21 to 0 22	Kips.	0 10 to 1 75
Cloves.	0 20 to 0 25	No. 8.	0 20 to 0 21	French calf.	3 25 to 3 75
Nutmegs.	0 25 to 0 35	No. 9.	0 19 to 0 20	Congress.	2 50 to 3 75
Ginger, Ground.	0 12 to 0 20	No. 10.	0 18 to 0 20	Alces.	2 50 to 4 00
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 25	W. or F.	0 18 to 0 19	Women's Ware.	
Pepper, Black.	0 10 to 0 15	No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	Woman's Bait.	1 30 to 0 00
Pimento.	0 07 to 0 10	No. 12.	0 18 to 0 19	Cal Balmoral.	1 30 to 1 60
Mustard.	0 19 to 0 30	Iron.		Huff Congress.	1 25 to 1 40
Sugars.		Fig—Garteharrie.	26 00 to 28 00	Cal Congress.	1 25 to 1 50
Porto Rico, per cwt.	8 25 to 10 00	Other brands, "	23 00 to 25 00	Youths' Ware.	
Cuba.	8 25 to 8 50	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 2 90	Thick Boots, No. 1.	0 00 to 1 50
Canada Sugar Refinery.	"	Reduced.	3 30 to 3 50	PRODUCE.	
Yellow Refined.	0 08 to 0 09	Sweden, "	4 20 to 5 50	Asparagus.	
Crushed X.	"	Hoops—Coopers,	3 50 to 3 60	Potato, lbs.	5 40 to 6 40
A.	"	Band, "	3 20 to 3 30	Onions.	
Dry Crushed.	0 11 to 0 00	Roller Plates.	4 00 to 5 00	Onions, Inferiors.	5 10 to 5 15
Ground.	0 14 to 0 00	Canada Plates Start.	0 00 to 0 00	Pearls.	6 75 to 7 00
Extra Ground.	0 12 to 0 00	Bridg.	0 00 to 0 00	Butter.	
Leaves.	0 12 to 0 00	Best Union Jack	0 75 to 1 50	Choice.	0 17 to 0 18
Syrup, Golden.	0 45 to 0 50	Tony.	0 05 to 1 50	Milkum."	0 16 to 0 17
Standard.	0 44 to 0 00	Iron Ware.		Interior.	0 13 to 0 16
Tens.		No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 2 80	Cheese.	
Twankay and Hyson		9.	3 00 to 3 20	Parboiled.	0 12 to 0 13
Twankay.		12.	3 30 to 3 40	Grass Grains.	
Median to fine.	0 37 to 0 45	16.	4 10 to 4 30	from Farm.	
Common to good.	0 32 to 0 37	Lend.		Bairley, per 50 lbs.	0 50 to 0 55
Japan uncolored...	0 50 to 0 60	Ibar, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	Oats, per 50 lbs.	0 35 to 0 37
Common to good.	0 45 to 0 50	Sheet.	0 07 to 0 07	Rye, per 50 lbs.	0 77 to 0 80
Colored.	0 55 to 0 75	Shot.	0 07 to 0 08	Flour.	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 55	Tubing.	0 03 to 0 00	Superior Extra.	3 25 to 8 50
Fine to finest.	0 70 to 0 80	Powder.		Extra.	7 15 to 7 50
Congou and Soung.	"	Blasting, per kg...	3 50 to 4 00	Fancy.	6 20 to 6 50
Ordinary and dusty kinds...	0 35 to 0 40	FF.	4 50 to 5 00	Superfine.	6 30 to 6 50
Fair to good.	0 42 to 0 50	Pressed Spikes.		Superfine No. 2.	6 00 to 6 25
Fine to choicer.	0 75 to 0 80	Regular size, 112 lbs.	3 80 to 4 30	Fine.	5 57 to 5 90
Oolong.	"	Extra.	4 00 to 4 50	Middlings.	3 00 to 3 25
Inferior.	0 34 to 0 35	Railway.	4 00 to 0 00	Ball Flour—Cho & S.	4 50 to 4 75
Good to fine.	0 50 to 0 60	Tim Plates.		Medium.	3 25 to 3 50
Young Hyson.	0 40 to 0 60	Charcoal.	10 00 to 10 25	Lard, per lb.	3 15 to 3 50
Common to fair.	0 63 to 0 75	IC.	12 00 to 12 25	Oatmeal, per barrel.	0 13 to 0 14
Medium to good.	0 65 to 0 75	IX.	9 00 to 9 25	200 lbs.	4 80 to 5 00
Fine to finest.	0 70 to 0 80	DC.	11 00 to 11 25	Pork.	
Extra choice.	0 95 to 1 00	DX.	8 00 to 8 25	Meat.	23 50 to 24 00
Gunpowder.	"	TC.	8 00 to 8 25	Thin Meats.	22 00 to 23 50
Common to fair.	0 60 to 0 70	IC Coke.	8 50 to 9 00	Prime Meats.	19 50 to 20 00
Good to fine.	0 75 to 0 90	DRUGS.		Cargo.	18 50 to 19 00
Fine to finest.	1 00 to 1 10	Atum.	0 00 to 3 50	Tallow, per lb.	0 00 to 0 12
Fair to good.	0 55 to 0 60	Acid.	0 4 to 0 5	Whient, per 50 lbs.	U. C. Spring.
Fine to finest.	0 80 to 0 90	Chloroph.	0 35 to 0 40	" White Winter.	1 30 to 1 25
Hyson.	"	Tartard.	0 35 to 0 40	LEATHER.	
Fair to good.	0 60 to 0 70	IC Tartard.	0 12 to 0 14	Used, B. A. Sole No. 1.	0 22 to 0 25
Fine to finest.	0 75 to 0 90	Camphur.	0 70 to 0 75	" O. S. "	0 19 to 0 20
Extra fine.	0 75 to 0 90	Carb. Ammon.	1 07 to 1 20	" Slaughter "	0 17 to 0 18
TOBACCO'S.		Cochineal.	1 03 to 1 10	Rough.	0 22 to 0 25
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	Cochineal.	0 18 to 0 20	Waxed Upper, Light.	0 22 to 0 25
United States Leaf.	"	Carbonate.	0 15 to 0 17	" Heavy & Med.	0 22 to 0 25
Honeydew, 10s.	0 26 to 0 35	Soda, Ash.	0 20 to 0 22	Grained Upper.	0 27 to 0 30
" 5s.	0 22 to 0 35	Carbonate.	0 20 to 0 22	White, Whole.	0 35 to 0 40
" 4s.	0 23 to 0 40	Patent.	0 15 to 0 17	In Slides.	0 08 to 0 12
Bright & Blue.	0 40 to 0 60	Castor.	1 20 to 1 25	Split, Large.	0 23 to 0 25
Extra fine bright.	0 25 to 0 85	Rhubarb Root.	3 20 to 4 00	Small.	0 15 to 0 17
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.		Sennit.	0 12 to 0 14	Varied Cast., light.	0 15 to 0 20
Ale.		Soda.	0 16 to 0 20	" heavy.	0 15 to 0 20
English.	2 50 to 2 60	Carbonate.	0 20 to 0 25	French.	1 00 to 1 10
Montreal.	1 20 to 1 60	Patent.	0 07 to 0 10	Harness.	0 28 to 0 32
Brandy.		Wax.	0 27 to 0 30	Spannolled Cow, perf.	0 00 to 0 12
Hennequin's, per gal	2 00 to 2 10	Yellow.	0 05 to 0 10	Patent.	0 00 to 0 12
Martell's.	2 00 to 2 10	White.	0 05 to 1 00	Biped.	"
Rohm & Co., "	2 00 to 2 10	Whale.	1 10 to 1 00	Pebbled.	"
French, Cordon & Co.	2 00 to 2 10	Crude.	1 00 to 1 00	Sheep Felts.	1 00 to 1 20
Orient, Dupuy & Co's.	2 00 to 2 10	Palo Seco.	0 80 to 0 85	Wool, (washed).	2 27 to 2 50
J. D. H. Morris, gl.	1 90 to 1 75	Straw do.	0 75 to 0 77	Hides, (City Slaughter).	0 00 to 0 00
Geo. Sayer & Co.	1 70 to 1 80	Cat.	0 80 to 0 85	(Green Salted).	0 07 to 0 10
Other brands, P. gal.	1 50 to 1 60	Machinery.	0 80 to 0 85		
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50 to 9 00	Engine Oil.	0 80 to 0 85		
Gin.		Lard.	1 00 to 1 00		
Hollands, per gal.	0 97 to 1 00	Patent.	1 00 to 1 05		
" green cases.	"	Raw.	1 97 to 1 02		
per case.	2 00 to 2 50	Winter Bleached.			
" red cases.	5 00 to 5 25				
Porter.					
London.	2 00 to 2 2				
Dublin.	2 20 to 2 50				
Montreal.	0 00 to 1 50				
Rum.					
Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1 70 to 1 80				
Bermuda, "	1 90 to 1 50				
Cuba.	1 10 to 1 15				
Whiskey.					
Scotch, per gal.	1 50 to 1 75				
Irish.	1 40 to 1 70				

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Cotton & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Deshole, George.
Dougherty, John & Co.
Folkingham & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & o.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laing, M.
Leigh & Buchanan.
Morgan, D., & Co.
Niven, Wm. & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sauragean & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.

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

SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.

This oil is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to Railroad uses, for Axles, Engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Olive Oil is used

50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL

(For Wool)

For Sale by

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Buildings.
24-2m

T H E S T A N D A R D
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1826.

Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.
Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.
Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BELL

INCOME 1865..... \$661,195 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND 1865..... \$3,651,659 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies.

Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,810.

Agencies in every town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.
17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they have opened a Branch of their College in the City of Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical Instruction which has met with such success in Toronto will be given. This course of instruction combines practice with theory, and embraces everything necessary for the book-keeper and business man. The branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business, such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commission, Foreign Exchange (a set where the books are kept partly in sterling money), Railways, Steam-boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling, Telegraphing, and Phonography.

To the young man just setting forth into the business world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is a sure means of rapid promotion.

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

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

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

Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
287 Commissioners streets.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, &
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Nos. 889 and 291 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

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

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the command of that well-known and efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.

Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a low rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to WM. BOWMAN,
Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
London;

A. W. GUNN,
Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
Stanley;

H. W. IRELAND,
Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-
treal. 12-4 mos.

GILDEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
Nicholas Street.

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for—

FREDERIC MISPRAITT'S CHEMICALS.
D ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT.

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-ly

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

St. Paul Street 268, 269,
Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.

20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
166 St. Paul street.
Montreal. 5-1y

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
into the premises lately occupied by Thos.
May & Co., 450 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

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

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
Eliot, Wollo & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulphur streets,
MONTREAL. 7-ly

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
A STANDARD MANURE
For all field and garden crops. For sale by country
merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.
E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
Montreal. 18-3mos.

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

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

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
and Produce generally.
Office 83 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
3-5-ly

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

THE COLLEGiate INSTITUTE,
LONDON, C. W.,
Incorporated 1815.
THE EASTER TERM of the above
School will commence on the 20th of January,
1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
further particulars to be made to the Rev. Head
Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Helmuth, or to
Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.,
London, Dec. 25, 1865. 10-22.

FARMERS AND OTHERS.
—The Subscribers, having received extensive
orders from Britain for POIK and BACON, are prepared
to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity
of choice well fed HOGS.
THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
458 & 458 St. Paul street.
12-3 mos.

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

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

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

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

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

P. D. BROWNE,
 Banker and Broker.

E NO. 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent money, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of Canada and the United States.

1-6m

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

1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)

SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 TRIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.

PRIVATE (lettered) MOLDS made to order.

Orders received at the Office will be promptly and carefully executed.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
 Secretary.
 496 St. Paul Street.

31-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 499 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

51-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street.

MacEWEN & MACHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.
 10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN MACEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
 50-ly No. 14, St. John Street, MONTREAL

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in
 this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON,
 CLAXTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation
 of time.

All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

Montreal, 30th December, 1861.

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
 4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,
 GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

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

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

49-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 27 VILLIERS & BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal.

50-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
 LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
 References:
 Win. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starus, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudet & Co., Montreal.
 " Jones, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudet, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Win. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

JAMES CRAWFORD,
 PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.
 25. 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

QUEBEC.
 HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
 UPPER FOR SALE
 SOAPS—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound, Erasite, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
 CANDLES—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.

OILS—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.

49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal

R. S. HOWELL,
 Factor, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent.

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

3-11

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,
 30 and 31 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

13-3mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 500 St. Paul st., Montreal

FREE R. BOYD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,

Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & CO.,

No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain Flour

Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great Britain.

Averages adjusted. Goods received on Storage, in Bond, or Free.

16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 456 & 458, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
 PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

If I am in the Produce Trade, and careful person to the interests of our friends, will avail me, confident that every satisfaction will be given.

1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Hides, Flux Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise. Having a thorough practical experience both in the Produce and General Trade of the country, and giving our personal attention to the interests of our consignors, we are enabled to realize the highest market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any goods arriving out of condition are put in proper order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports, advances made if required, and the goods forwarded to responsible agents for disposal.

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

Owing to our having a number of years of successful experience in the Country Trade, we can with confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being always in the market and familiar with the prices of the various staples, can always buy to better advantage than those who only visit the market two or three times during the year.

Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork, or Flour, will receive immediate and personal attention.

Special attention given to the shipment and forwarding of goods by the cheapest and most expeditious routes.

All charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends for the share of their business entrusted to us, and trusting that the same attention to their interests which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future merit a still larger share of their patronage.

N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those contained in the Review which is partly supplied by ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

1-ly CAMERON & ROSS:

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

Having large experience in buying for the Canadian market, they in no orders for TEAS and GROCERIES, and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to them will receive special attention. Goods expeditiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Abalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal.

42-ly

JAMES M. LAWTON,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.,
 HAVANA, CUBA.

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

Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.

Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS.

14-6m.

The Trade Review, printed and published for the proprietors every Friday, by M. LONGMORE & CO., Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.