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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

No. 19.

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

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

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

**EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
10 Hospital st.  
3-ly

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 37 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

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

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

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

**SAUNDERSON & CO.,**  
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL  
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET,  
50-ly MONTREAL.

**HENRY & SWAIN\***  
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.  
45-2, 19 276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

**GREENE & SONS,**  
LADIES' STRAW GOODS, MEN &  
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.,  
1-ly 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
DRY GOODS,  
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.  
French and German Trimmings.  
STAPLES Large Assortment in  
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,  
French Silks, Ribbons,  
Kid Gloves, Flowers,  
Plain and Printed Feathers,  
Do Laines, Straw Goods,  
And a complete Assortment of  
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.  
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all  
departments by 15th 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,  
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,  
1-ly MONTREAL.

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.  
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is  
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,  
and of the very best material. The introduction of  
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of  
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-  
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to  
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and  
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;  
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the  
very lowest possible figures.  
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos 184 and 186 St  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.  
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of.  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolongs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.  
Twankay.  
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Also 200 hhds Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and  
250 hhds } Prime Retaining Molasses. 1-ly  
50 tierces }

**A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORE, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
in the trade. 1-ly  
Corner William and Grey Nunn 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 & Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.  
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are  
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,  
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

**GREENE & SONS**  
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 Tinsplates, Ingot Copper,  
Coke Tinsplates, Ingot Tin,  
Terno Tinsplates, 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.  
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,  
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,  
1-ly 115, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**JAMES POPHAM & CO.** (late Popham  
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer  
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly  
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces  
of British North America. Our travellers are now  
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples  
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.  
Orders received by post or personally, will receive  
our best attention.  
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.

**BARBADOES SUGAR.**

180 Hhds very choice Grocery  
SUGAR

Arriving this day ex brig "Florence." from  
Barbadoes via Portland.

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.

ALSO IN STORE

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy, Pale and  
Dark—Vintage 1863.

MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO.,  
No. 7, St. Helen Street.

HENRY J. GEAR,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries  
Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's  
Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 49 St. Peter st., Montreal.  
4-1y

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,  
(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,  
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c. WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.  
2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.  
7-1y 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**NOTICE.**—The Co-partnership hereto-  
fore 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, 889 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,  
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
DAVID MAIR.

889 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 17 if

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**WE,** the undersigned have this day as-  
sociated under the name, style and firm of  
WINNING, HILL & WARE, as GENERAL MER-  
CHANTS and IMPORTERS, for the purpose of con-  
tinuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Win-  
ning & 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.

889 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 if

CHARLES G. DAGG,  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

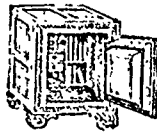
IN

BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS,

**I**NCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book,  
Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrap-  
ping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink and Ink-  
stands, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Black Lead  
Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank  
Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of  
School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian  
School Copy-Books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent  
for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks  
Manufactured for, and now in Stock, several hun-  
dred reams each of Manila, Brown, Tea Wrapping  
Papers. Several tons of Straw Wrapping Papers, all  
sizes; Straw Board.

A liberal discount to cash buyers.  
14, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 459 St. Paul  
Streets, Montreal,  
May, 1866.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank  
Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securi-  
ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-1y 82, St & 86, St. Francois 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, Cashemeritte  
Hats in Russell, Curard and Prince of Wales Shapes,  
French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by  
Express.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,  
1-1y Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

**CONSIGNMENTS** of Flour, Grain,

Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Pro-  
duce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best  
advantage, and returns made with the utmost prompti-  
tude.

**ON HAND, and for Sale—**

Flour, all grades, comprising very choice and  
favourite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.  
CORNEAL, do. do. do. do.  
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do do  
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and  
daily arriving.

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.  
Second hand Grain Bags.

Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits. Waxed Calf-  
skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and  
Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.  
Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-  
proof Inodoros Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers  
and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McFearn & Co.,  
Belfast.

"Fapper's," "Warner's" and "Morewood's"  
brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass,  
Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron,  
F Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cesspools, Water Meters,  
Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of  
Messrs. William Brown & Co.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,  
33 St. Nicholas Street.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.**  
Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-1y

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-**  
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of  
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c. 438 St Paul Street,  
Montreal. 47-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE  
MERCHANTS,**

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier pt. 1-1y

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

258 & 269 St Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL. 1-1y

F. SHAW & BROS.

11, LEMOINE STREET.

**TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-**

**CHANTS.**—Our Leather is tanned at the well-  
known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our  
own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce  
an article of superior quality at the least possible cost,  
which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest  
market prices All orders promptly attended to. 4-1y

HUA & RICHARDSON,

**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in  
Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS,  
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.  
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter  
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.  
Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,  
1-1y 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. 1-1y

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-1y

LAILAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
Montreal. 21-1y

JAMES ROY & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** in-  
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No.

505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-1y

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-**

porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,  
No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 6-1y

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament st.,

47-1y MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,**  
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and  
other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 516 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
2-1y

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.  
12-1y

WINN & HOLLAND,

**GENERAL COMMISSION**

**MERCHANTS,**

15-1y 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, bounding 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  
 AND  
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,  
 422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.  
 1-ly

**PROPERTY FOR SALE**  
**IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS**  
 part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-  
 signed, retiring from business, offers for SALE his  
 STORES ON SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK  
 and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply  
 on the premises, or by mail to  
 6-1f JACOB BROWN.

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

**FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23**  
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-  
 signments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale  
 in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention  
 given to the sale or purchase of same. 15-

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LI-  
 QUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.  
 AND  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Sole Agents in Canada for Messrs. Finet, Castillon &  
 Co.'s Cognac Brandy.  
 'OYDS' AGENTS, &c., &c.  
 1-ly St. John Street, Montreal.

**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,  
 3-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

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

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
 AND  
**CANADIAN TWEEDS.**  
 6-ly

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF PIG and BAR IRON,**  
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or  
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent  
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,  
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.  
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.  
 12-ly

**SPRING TRADE, 1866.**  
**OUR STOCK OF FANCY and STAPLE**  
 DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-  
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the  
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our  
 customers every advantage.  
 1-ly WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,  
 377 St. Paul Street.

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

**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.  
 19-1y

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Comm. ion Mer-  
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
 Montreal.  
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.  
 8-ly

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

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**  
**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
 46-ly 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-**  
**RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
 of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, 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....." PATTERSON.  
 AMERICA....." MOORE.  
 WHITBY....." LESLIE.  
 MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.  
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-  
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered  
 with despatch.  
 Rates as low as by any other line.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
 F. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.  
 NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.  
 JOHN PROCTOR, or  
 GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.  
 12-4 mos.

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 Agent for  
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,  
 WELAND 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 399 Commissioners Streets,  
 MONTREAL,  
 WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,  
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,  
 Awarded Pri.e Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,  
 also at Montreal.

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

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

**REFERENCES:**  
 ANOUS 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. BRUCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.  
 " WM. ROSS & Co., "  
 " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "  
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.  
 Consignments solicited Returns made on day of  
 sale.  
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds  
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted  
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or  
 other receipts.  
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,  
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.  
 July 21, 1864.

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

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

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

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,  
 507 St. Paul Street.  
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 40-ly

**W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for**  
 Wm. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook  
 Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,  
 England.  
 46-2, 18 315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-**  
**CEERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner**  
 McGill and College streets, Montreal. 3-ly

**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.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

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.

T. 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. Tylee, 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 \$1,050,000; 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,

**TEAS AND TOBACCOES,**

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,  
Secretary.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866,

1-7

**THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE 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, upstairs.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS,**  
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.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

YESTERDAY was observed as a Public Holiday here, and, we suppose, throughout the Province generally, as preparations were being made for its suitable celebration.

QUARANTINE.

MR. LEACH, a gentleman of highly scientific attainments, left England early in this year, and visited the Black Sea ports, the Greek Islands, and the Archipelago, for the purpose of acquiring information on the subject of Quarantine. He has submitted his report, in which he sets forth the advantages of the system as practiced amongst the Greek Islands. He recommends the Greek system as preferable to the Turkish, which he regards as useless and absurd. "Each island," says Mr. Leach, "has its own jurisdiction in these matters. Travellers, on arriving at any of them, when cholera is epidemic in Europe, are not allowed to land at all, but are carried off immediately by Quarantine officers to another small island some eight or ten miles away, which latter is used solely as a lazaretto. I have seen at Syra and other islands travellers treated in this manner."

The Quarantine system of the Archipelago has been found admirable and quite successful, but would be found impracticable and unnecessarily severe if adopted here to its full extent. There are few countries better situated than Canada to guard against the approach of a foreign epidemic. The Government has established a sufficiently rigid Quarantine at Grosse Island, if properly enforced. This Island, in the Lower St. Lawrence, about 80 miles below Quebec, and 10 from land, as a Quarantine station is admirably situated. Quarantine regulations at the Island, in accordance with an Act respecting the Preservation of Public Health, were put in force by a proclamation of the Governor General on the 10th of last month. All vessels are boarded at Grosse Isle by the Public Health Officers, and subjected to a thorough examination, and have to comply with the regulations according to law. If epidemic disease be found to exist, or to have existed during the voyage, the vessel is detained, and the emigrants subjected to a Quarantine at the station-houses and hospitals prepared on the Island. One of the medical staff is stationed at Father Point to board inward vessels, and telegraph the condition of the health of the passengers to the Quarantine officers at Grosse Isle. Under such excellent regulations, so well provided for naturally by the

**RIFLES AND REVOLVERS !**

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities, at manufacturers' prices, the following kinds of REVOLVERS:

- SMITH & WESSON'S.....all sizes.
- COLT'S.....do.
- WHITNAY'S.....do.
- POND'S.....do.
- REMINGTON'S.....do.

Also the following RIFLES:

- SPENCER,
- BALLARD,
- F. WESSON,
- BALL'S,
- PALMER'S,
- HENRY.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28.

**SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.**

The undersigned, having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE, are prepared TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES FROM STOCK,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28.

1-ly

situation of this Island, there can scarcely be any danger of the introduction of Asiatic cholera into Canada by way of the St. Lawrence.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE late English mails give some interesting particulars respecting the Cable and the *Great Eastern*. Since the unfortunate disaster which took place last summer, the whole of the "paying out" machinery has been refitted and strengthened, and is now calculated to be from five to seven and a half times the strength of the breaking weight, so that in all probability a similar accident will not occur again, as the machinery is now looked upon as fully equal to the task of picking up the cable—a contingency which was not contemplated in the arrangements made last year. Mechanical appliances have also been devised, so that the Cable may be paid out or picked up at either end of the *Great Eastern*, which vessel has been carefully overhauled during the winter, and divested of so much impedimenta that an addition of two knots to her speed is counted on. She will therefore be able to steam at the rate of nine knots an hour when fully laden, and be capable of maintaining that speed steadily throughout, even against a head wind and an adverse sea. The Directors have further chartered the *Medway*, a vessel of 1823 tons, to accompany the *Great Eastern*, and carry several hundred tons of the old Cable; and, in the event of the expedition being successful, will discharge it into the hold of the *Great Eastern* which will then proceed out to the place where the cable broke last year, and endeavor to grapple for and lay the remainder. At present it is expected that the *Great Eastern* will be able to leave Sheerness on the 29th June, or, at latest, by the 3rd July; and, allowing twelve days for coaling and her passage to the Irish Coast, five days more for splicing the shore end at Valencia, and fifteen days for her passage to Trinity Bay, we may, if the expedition is at last a success, expect to get messages from Europe by the beginning of August. It follows from the above, that the Directors of the Telegraph Construction Company believe that the old cable is still uninjured, from the break in the Atlantic to the shore end on the Irish Coast, and that they expect, if they can grapple and recover it, to have two lines in working order by the fall of this year.

Great Fire in New York.

On the night of the 21st, about an hour after the close of an operatic performance, the New York Academy of Music took fire and was burned down, together with a number of other buildings, including a Lutheran Church. The total loss is estimated variously from a million and a half of dollars to over three millions. We have at present only a brief telegraphic account of the fire, and few particulars are given.

MERCANTILE, MECHANICAL, AND FARMING OCCUPATIONS.

CHANNING has remarked that virtue and intelligence are the great interests of a community, including all others, and worth all others; and the noblest agency is that by which they are advanced.

Looking at the numerous cases of bankruptcy the past few years, the extraordinary number of failures in business, the forgeries and Bank failures, the demoralized condition of mercantile life compared with that of former years, the wild, disorganized and reckless speculators of the New York gold rooms, and the Milwaukee and Chicago Corn Exchanges, which are transforming and breaking up the orderly business habits which formerly belonged to mercantile life, we come to the conclusion that the evil principally arises from too large an appropriation of industry in one direction. We hear of fortunes made in a day, but forget to enquire about the offset in the number which have been lost, and the misery and unhappiness which have fallen to the lot of the many. An almost universal greed of speculation begins to govern the opinions and habits of society. Without reference to the questions of happiness, health and usefulness, men begin to enquire about the most profitable business at which they can place their sons.

The farming business, which is generally a life of calm contentment, and with proper habits of industry always attended with success, appears to be losing its attractions, even to those whose parents have spent their lives in agricultural pursuits. They hear of great fortunes made by the merchants, and are anxious to join in the rush of a crowded city. But they should remember the odds which are against success. In mercantile pursuits, not more than one in twenty succeed. In agricultural pursuits nearly all succeed. Business life is attended with continual toil and trouble; with losses, vexations, and regrets unknown in other pursuits; and the merchant is continually dependent upon the good management and honesty of other people in trade for his success or failure. A life in the country is apt to be a life of more calm, higher happiness and contentment. If the accumulation of wealth be less rapid, the risks are not so great. It is very true that the rule of country life is hard labor and persevering industry. Farming, to be successful, requires the labor of the farmer's own hands. "It will be found," says a recent writer, "that the successful farmers are those who do their own work; whose wives work in the dairy, and whose children, as they grow up, take hold of the plough, the hoe and the axe, or assist in the occupations of the mother of the household, and these families are not only among the most respectable and respected, but are the happiest in the land." Instead of desiring to change their positions, and enter into the uncertain and overdone pursuits of mercantile life, they should feel the proud independence which belongs to their calling. Commerce, like all non-productive pursuits, is dependent upon the products of the producing classes, which passes through its hands to the consumer, and if they are lessened, the means by which it lives is cut short. A State is enriched by the diversity of its labor, and impoverished by too large an appropriation of industry in one direction. If England be an exception to this rule she is the only country on earth which is so. The experience of every day points to those who have entered the overcrowded paths of mercantile life, and have been overthrown and sunk in obscurity. The application of science to agriculture will yet render that noble occupation what it ought to be in the estimation of society. Its pursuits, says Leibig, are scientific, and should not be left to grope in ignorance and obscurity. And he is right. The dignity of labor should be acknowledged in every State, its vital influences recognized, and special institutions of learning sustained by public and private patronage for its advancement, where those intending to devote their lives to agricultural pursuits, should receive a scientific education.

It is the business of the farmer to improve continually in the method of managing his farm, availing himself of the newest and most approved ideas which have been found good in practical results. There is scope for all the genius and ambition a man can possess in the pursuit of agriculture, if properly applied.

We have preserved an extract from an article which appeared in a magazine sixteen years ago, which loses nothing by age. The writer remarks that "the disparity between the amount of credit and capital in the various departments of society, does not receive the attention it deserves. Among the agricultural class the use of credit is limited, and should be restricted to

permanent investment, which will repay interest; the farmer who borrows the means of subsistence will starve. With the mechanical class it is less so; but here it is trifling when compared with the mercantile. We have in our eye cases which will illustrate the difference. A. B. is an enterprising merchant, with a capital of his own of \$25,000; his annual operations extend to \$400,000, and are spread broadcast over the nation, exposed to the adverse influences of every section of the country; his indebtedness is, of course, constantly many fold the amount of his capital, which is barely sufficient to meet his current expenses; he buys and sells on long credits, depending upon discounts to keep the links of his operations entire. While all is fair weather, his affairs proceed smoothly—his gains are sometimes large, corresponding to his operations—the occupation of so large an amount of capital breeds the idea of ownership, and he esteems himself a much richer man than he is. His position in society and his expenditure correspond to his supposed wealth, while, in reality, his whole capital is little more than a mercantile guarantee to the obligations his operations involve. Any sudden revulsion in commercial affairs, will, in all probability, plunge him into bankruptcy, from which a compromise only can relieve him; and it is creditable to the mercantile class, that generally they appreciate the inevitable law of their profession, and are ready and free to compound with their honest associates.

"C. D. is a manufacturer: his capital is \$30,000 invested in real estate, in stock in progress of manufacture, and among his customers. His business compels him to deal more for cash; his raw material consumes the credit upon which it is purchased in its preparation for sale, and his disbursements are extensively for labor, which can give no credit. His operations reach \$175,000 per annum; his liabilities are never more than his capital, and his receivables are compact and generally in good hands. C. D. is not only the richer, but emphatically the safer man. He may suffer losses, but rarely can any condition of things reduce him to bankruptcy; he is prudent, but respectable in his style of life,—but neither his station in society nor his note in bank correspond to those of his friend A. B. In bank his notes will discount if money be plenty; if not, the cashier will make many inquiries, and the president will conclude that he had better offer them at the next discount day; while those of A. B. for thousands to the hundreds of C. D., are A. 1, and all offered is taken. True, the deposit account of C. D. is not large; the weekly demands for labor extract less cash, and banks, like others, have a right to choose their customers. All this is perfectly natural; the habits of society, which place the merchant in the position he enjoys, govern in bank parlours as well as in those of gentlemen. We are all unable to free ourselves from the prejudices of our age and country."

But what does a man care for petty prejudices when compared with an independent, self-reliant position in life. The distinctive considerations of society, when offered him, appear like the gilded leaves which children pin to the oak.

The sketches we have given are no fancy pictures; and taking all the contingencies which belong to mercantile life into view, when about to decide upon the safest and happiest position for a young man beginning the world, we can hardly recommend to him to select a mercantile life.

There is one thing above all others to be considered by those who would engage in the farming business. They must commence whilst young, and make it a business for life. If they go at it as a relaxation from other pursuits, in which a portion of their lives has been spent, and hope to follow the business as gentlemen farmers, they had better learn in time that less expensive toys may be secured, which they can enjoy longer for the amount of money they possess. Farming is something real: it requires the undivided attention—the whole physical and mental energy of those engaged in it to ensure success. It requires a strong hand and a willing heart—a love of country, and a love of the virtues and plain habits of country life.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

MR. HARLEY, in a few words, put, at the meeting, a question to the President, upon a point in regard to which many proprietors no doubt desire to have information—the probable amount of the future charge for road renewals. This charge has been so extremely heavy in the past and has borne so severely against revenue profits, that a proprietor naturally feels some anxiety to learn how long it is to continue. Mr. Watkins frankly answered the question, pointing out that the great burden of the renewals has already been met, and mentioning that it was the intention presently to have a full and minute estimate made of the cost of future renewals, so as to ascertain what will be the amount the proprietors may expect to see against revenue half-yearly hereafter. Unless we greatly mistake it will be much lighter than it has been. Another interesting and important matter mentioned at the meeting was an arrangement with the Great

Western of Canada, to effect a saving in the working of both lines, but nothing is yet done in the matter. It is in hand.

On the whole the proceedings of the meeting were very harmonious, and we think we may congratulate at least the first and second preference bondholders upon having cash dividends from this time forward.

The fourth preference may have to take paper dividends for some time longer. Whether it is cash or paper for them will depend greatly upon the course events take in America, the effect of breaking of the Reciprocity Treaty upon the traffic in Canada, and upon other circumstances which are unknown quantities at present, but we feel quite sure that the Grand Trunk is a sound undertaking, and will some day rank in the list of dividend paying companies, perhaps not much if at all below the Caledonian, Midland, Great Northern, or Royal Mail Steam.

Had not the rupture of the Reciprocity Treaty caused a decline in the traffic, which may last for a time, and only for a time, the result of the current half-year's working would have been highly satisfactory, for Mr. Watkins stated that the profits up to the 17th of last month had increased by £11,297, or 22 1/2 per cent.

The confederation of the five provinces is a measure now that is pretty sure to be carried, and it is calculated to be as valuable to the Grand Trunk Railway as to the country itself, and it will also have the effect of forcing the formation—or rather the completion—of the Intercolonial Railway, which the Grand Trunk Company will doubtless work on fair terms. When the Intercolonial Railway and the International Bridge at Buffalo are constructed, the Grand Trunk will have coal at both ends of their line, and Grand Trunk trains will also run to the magnificent port of Halifax.

Under the confederation Canada will become a great country, and the Grand Trunk Railway, in time, a great property.—*Herapath's Railway Journal.*

Quebec Permanent Building Society.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the above Society, after the reading of the Report of the Directors, the following satisfactory statement was submitted:—

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Present value of Mortgages on Real Estate.....		23,452	17	8
Present value of Mortgages on Investments.....		6,289	18	10
Amount due on sale of properties.....		1,219	18	7
Judgments bearing Mortgages.....		1,819	1	0
Arrears of Instalments.....		1,878	10	8
Reserve Fund (45th rule).....		175	13	8
Office furniture.....		7	15	9
		<u>£33,793</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
Balance, viz:—				
In Bank.....	£864	1	10	
In hand.....	0	14	8	
		864	16	1
		<u>£34,658</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Capital paid up.....		18,495	5	0
Instalments paid in advance.....		4,261	1	1
Amount to be re-imbursed to sundry shareholders, with interest accrued.....		1,598	9	6
		<u>£24,354</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>
Profit.....		10,308	16	8
		<u>£34,663</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

LOUIS LESSARD,  
Sec.-Treas.

Quebec Permanent Building Society, }  
Quebec, 19th March, 1866.

La Banque Nationale.

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of this institution, the following statement of the affairs of the Bank was submitted:—  
*Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of La Banque Nationale on the 1st of May, 1866.*

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Promissory notes in circulation, not bearing interest.....		187,840	00	
Balances due to other Banks.....		6,850	94	
Cash deposits not bearing interest.....		251,195	01	
Cash deposits bearing interest.....		116,548	92	
Capital paid up.....		1,000,000	00	
		<u>\$1,561,394</u>	<u>87</u>	
Reserve Fund.....		68,000	00	
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss.....		5,640	85	
		<u>\$1,635,475</u>	<u>72</u>	

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Coin and Bullion.....		120,322	52	
Landed and other property of the Bank.....		23,500	00	
Government securities.....		126,110	00	
Promissory notes, or bills of other Banks.....		28,336	17	
Balances due by other Banks.....		76,784	50	
Notes or bills discounted.....		1,281,450	89	
Other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....		28,971	64	
		<u>\$1,635,475</u>	<u>72</u>	

F. VEZINA,  
Cashier.

E. Clinic, Esq., Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Hon. U. J. Tessier, C. Tetu, Esq., O. Robitaille, Esq., P. Vallee Esq., and A. Joseph, Esq., were elected Directors for the ensuing year.



### THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE national bank system of the United States has undoubtedly been a success. Having that prestige—for, as the French adage says, nothing succeeds like success—it is likely to extend its roots still wider, and gradually absorb the whole of the old State institutions.

Its grand principle is that of basing circulation on stocks of the Federal Government, just as the State banks were all, more or less, based on the principle of securing their issues by pledge of the stocks of States.

A political object, beyond doubt, lay at the root of the scheme, viz., that of strengthening the Federal Government; and weakening the power of individual States. It arose amidst the pressure of a war which intensified, beyond all precedent, the sentiment of Union in the hearts of the people of the North, and it had the further advantage of discouraging and weakening that excessive development of individual independence on the part of the separate States, from which the war, to a considerable degree, took its origin.

Striking thus, as it did, a two-fold chord of national sentiment, at a time when circumstances had rendered it of overpowering force, there can be no wonder that the response was hearty, concurrent and almost unanimous. The people were well pleased with a scheme which, when carried out, would give every man in the country an interest in upholding the central authority. With two or three hundred millions of currency afloat, held by the people of all classes, from the merchant-prince, or landowner, to the poorest day-laborer, the people may be considered as having given some pretty heavy bonds to support the Government. And they were equally pleased with it on the ground that the notion of state rights, powers and responsibilities, which they had learned to detest, would be effectually weakened by the absorption of State Banks into one grand all-pervading organization.

The scheme does credit to the foresight and political sagacity of Mr. Chase, and is destined, no doubt, to exercise a most important influence in the future history of the United States.

Apart from its political character, it commended itself to the regard of the people on the ground of producing a uniform currency. The diversity of the currency had long been felt to be a great evil. On many grounds, it was viewed as a serious hindrance to commercial operations between one part of the States and another, not the least of which was the diversity of value between the note of one State and another, arising out of the different laws under which their banks were organized. The notes of the National Banks all rest on the same security, and are all, therefore, of equal value, the only difference between them arising out of their proximity or otherwise to the respective points of redemption. They circulate freely in every part of the Union, and a traveller having occasion to pass from the East to the West, or vice versa, has no need, as he formerly had, to take a supply of money with him. From Maine to New York, and from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, from thence through the whole Western and Border States, and even through the South, the notes of any National Bank will freely circulate, no matter though the issuing office be in a little town whose name is scarcely ever heard.

So far as the public is concerned, this last is the principal advantage of a national currency. In other respects the national banks will be subject to the fluctuating fortunes of banking business as it stood before they were established. In this respect they will be totally unlike the national banks of England, France, Austria, and other countries. The Bank of England, whose notes rest on the same kind of security as the national banks of the States, is one institution; its branches in the provinces being integral parts of the bank. The depositor at the Liverpool branch is a depositor in the Bank of England. So with the branches of the Bank of France. The national banks of the States, however, do not form one corporate institution. They have no connection with each other. A bank is not one whit stronger because it is a national bank. It may be well managed and prosper; it may be badly managed and go down. Depositors have no security in the fact of the bank being national; it is only the bill-holders who are protected. The Government may lose as well as the rest, as has recently been the case at Washington with the Merchants' Bank.

There is another advantage to the Federal Government in having the whole note circulation of the country dependent on its issues. In case it should be

necessary at any time to raise further loans, no machinery could so effectually answer the purpose as the National Banks. A network of Government agencies would be found ready to hand for the purpose, and all deeply interested in furthering the intentions of the central authority. This was undoubtedly foreseen, amongst other things, by the late Secretary of the Treasury, and was an important element in his calculations. The national system does not meet with universal approval. Those interested in the old State Banks have opposed it, and are opposing it still. One objection they urge has great weight, and that is, the difficulty of obtaining redemption of the bills. They are to be found, in consequence of their universal circulation, in all parts of the Union, and although arrangements may be made for their redemption at certain centres, these may be hundreds of miles away from the place where the bills are picked up. Doubtless this, however, will be adjusted in time.

The question has sometimes been asked, whether a national system would not answer well here. Without discussing the question in relation to its bearings on Confederation, it may be very summarily disposed of as being needless, so far as Canada is concerned; for—

1. The bank circulation of Canada is undoubtedly safe.
2. It has the entire confidence of the people.
3. It is practically universal.

No measure like the national bank law could possibly be carried, unless there was an urgent necessity for it as a remedy against existing evils; and to inaugurate it on theoretical grounds, or even to answer political purposes, would be inexcusable folly.

### WILD LANDS OR FREE GRANTS IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

TORONTO, May 20, 1866.

IT is admitted of late years that the tide of emigration from Europe has tended more towards the United States than Canada; and while the Canadian Government are anxious to offer every inducement the country can afford to draw the emigrant to our shores, a simple and inexpensive plan might be found practicable, if only the trial were made. The difficulties are well known that follow the emigrant who comes without means to encounter the wilderness or forest, so called, and without experience in knowing how to make a beginning or chop the first tree. He feels discouraged, and often leaves in disgust. But were the Government to cause to be cleared on a few lots in one of the most eligible townships now surveyed and ready for the settler, say ten acres on each hundred; to erect a suitable log-house or shanty of say 20 by 30 feet, the cost of this improvement would only be some \$200, and would be readily paid back by the party entering on the land. There are hundreds of cases where families come out to this country with a few hundred pounds, or even dollars, in their pockets, who would readily avail themselves of such an offer, and would willingly pay back the cost of this clearing or improvement to the Government on entering on the premises. What a difference it would make to a party between going into the bush under such circumstances, having a house to take their family into, ten acres cleared ready to their hand, and entering on the dense woods without such an advantage. The proposition has already been made in many instances to such parties, who readily admitted they would be most willing to do so. Some twenty lots might be made ready in this way, which would involve an outlay on the part of the Government of only some eight thousand dollars, all of which would be paid back as already stated by the party settling on the land. This system, if found to answer, could be successfully carried on until the whole township were settled. In doing the work, it would be desirable to make the clearing along the road side, a narrow slip to allow the rays of the sun to penetrate, which would serve in a great measure to dry up the roads. In all cases, the settler should be allowed to have his first choice of the lot, and on making the clearing, it might be advantageous to clear A and leave B, and so on, until the 20 lots were cleared; then if any default arose in the payments to the Government, those remaining would sell readily at a profit. Then the first settler going in could be employed to clear the ten acres for the others who might follow, and by this means a source of employment be at once opened up, by which the party could earn the money he has had already to pay the Government, and still be improving his own lot at the same time. No doubt many of the young Canadian farmers would also avail

themselves of this liberal offer, and, in this respect, a great advantage would be gained by those of less experience, who would see and take example from the operations of those old experienced hands in chopping, building, &c., &c.

Parties have already expressed themselves willing to carry out this plan, if only the Government will give them a township in which to make the trial, and if successful in one instance, why not in many? when we would soon find the country peopled, instead of keeping those wild lands in a useless and unproductive state. The Government would be relieved of any responsibility by letting this work by contract; and this could be attended to by the nearest land agent until the settlers themselves should commence operations.

Your obedient servant,  
J. N. DONALDSON, G.E.A.

### FINANCIAL PANIC IN ENGLAND.

THE Steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston, on the 21st. She brings news of a financial panic of a most serious nature, accompanied with failures to a heavy amount. The telegram states that the financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, on the suspension of Overend, Guerny & Co. The business was converted in August last into a limited liability company, with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve million pounds sterling. The break down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares, which forced them down from 10 premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the draw on the 10th was very severe. Application for assistance was made at the Bank of England, but the Governors declined to grant any, on the ground that it would be vain, in a crisis like the present, to assist one establishment, unless they were prepared to help other establishments as well. It was too late to make a call on the shareholders or take any other step. The doors of the establishment were consequently closed. The failure does not compromise the Guerny Bank at Norwich.

On the following morning, Friday, the 11th, intense excitement prevailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool, and other centres, and business was almost suspended.

The *Times* of the 12th inst., in its city article, says the Bank of England yesterday raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent., and charge for special advances to 10 per cent. The pressure, even at these terms, were enormous, and it was only on unexceptionable bills that an accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for £80,000 stg. Then came Peto & Betts, for £4,000,000 stg. Then that of W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for £200,000 stg.; and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital is half a million sterling, must, with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation. During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step had been taken by leading merchants and bankers to represent to the Government the extent of the crisis, and a false notification in the Stock Exchange to the effect that an extra issue of Bank notes to the extent of ten millions had been authorized, created at one time a general rebound in prices. Later in the evening it transpired that the Government had resolved to suspend the Bank Charter Act. The assets of Peto & Betts, even under the most depressed circumstances, are estimated at five millions sterling, and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while they have commanded high personal regard in all sections among their countrymen.

It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with the approaching half-monthly settlement in the Stock Exchange.

A large number of bankers were in London to confer with their London agents, to provide against all danger from local runs.

Rumors were circulated in the course of the day of a severe run on the Bank of Barnettes, Hoares, Hamburg & Co., but they were entirely without foundation.

There was a run upon two or three other Banks, and being well met, soon subsided.

Both in London and in the country ample precautions were very generally made for such contingencies.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market there was an increased panic at the commencement on Friday, but less unsteadiness at the close. At Manchester there was a complete pause.

At Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business till Monday.

In the Produce Markets at London prices were almost wholly nominal, taking into account the depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English funds, railway and foreign securities, &c. The diminution in the market value of this property since the beginning of the year may be considered to reach one hundred and thirty millions sterling, to say nothing of the losses on cotton, cotton goods, iron and other articles.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says:—If anything can justify the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, the panic which swayed the city to and fro on Friday may excuse the shift, although we believe the reign of terror was approaching its end, and would have speedily ceased had no infraction of the Bank Law been permitted. Even now it is probable the license allowed to the Bank will not be used. It cannot be denied that about midday yesterday the tumult became a riot.

The doors of the most respectable banking houses were besieged, more perhaps by a mob actuated by a strange sympathy, which makes and keeps a mob together, than by the creditors of the Bank, and the throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard Street made that thoroughfare impassable. Such excitement on all sides has not been witnessed since the crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report (at the time unfounded) was circulated in the afternoon that the Government had authorized the bank directors to issue five millions additional in notes, it seemed as if the fears and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was baseless at the time, but served to allay the panic which had no solid foundation. Even the announcement of Sir Morton Peto's suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of other stoppages produced little effect.

The *Times* adds:—We need to be persuaded that had the Government stood from the panic, it would have subsided itself, and if, as we are to expect, confidence will be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive Government.

The *Daily News* applauds the wise and prompt action of the Government, and says during Friday the Bank had extended its loans and discounts until the amount exceeded £4,000,000 sterling—the effect was to reduce the bank reserve by nearly £3,000,000. This diminution and the prevailing distrust justified the Government intervention. The action of the Government was announced in the House of Commons on Friday at midnight by Mr. Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening in consultation with bankers and others, who represented to him that the panic in the city was without parallel in the financial history of the country. Mr. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England to the effect that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of legitimate commerce, and make such advances as would require the issue of notes beyond the amount allowed by the act, the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook, in the event of that contingency, to make immediate application to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

Cotton had declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. for American, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. for other descriptions. Consols closed at 85 to 85  $\frac{1}{2}$ . U. S. 5.20's, 64 to 66.

The Continental news continues warlike. Napoleon made a speech at Auxerre, in which he said he detested the Treaty of 1815. The Paris Bourse had accepted it as a signal of war. Rentes fell two per cent.

BRITISH TRADE.

THE following is a statement of the imports of the leading articles into the United Kingdom for the first three months of this year and last:

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.		1865.	1866.
Animals, living.....	No.	102,872	180,902
Asbes.....	cwts.	9,863	14,774
Brimstone.....	"	159,211	119,642
Cotton.....	"	1,483,274	2,026,409
Flax.....	"	186,612	167,718
Hemp.....	"	118,500	78,217
China Grass, Jute, &c.....	"	142,748	384,207
Hides, dry.....	"	80,564	29,277
Do, wet.....	"	84,836	80,992
Do, tanned or dressed.....	lbs.	1,196,491	1,564,259
Oils, Petroleum.....	tuns.	2,198	6,368
Provisions, Bacon & Hams.....	cwts.	121,745	111,366
Beef, salt.....	"	59,307	39,326
Pork.....	"	209,056	52,151
Butter.....	"	200,931	200,931
Cheese.....	"	127,184	102,045
Lard.....	"	19,094	41,500
Eggs.....	No.	67,855,300	88,717,200
Rice.....	cwts.	186,081	146,884
Saltpetre & Cubic Nitre.....	cwts.	188,054	326,807
Flax Seed & Linseed.....	qrs.	283,923	338,576
Silk, Raw.....	lbs.	1,492,104	1,544,237
" Thrown.....	"	19,484	8,213
Tallow.....	cwts.	109,828	129,828
Turpentine.....	"	7,063	8,058
Wool.....	lbs.	26,385,822	27,512,523
Woolen Rags, torn up to be used as wool.....	"	3,889,684	5,127,440
Yeast, dried.....	cwts.	26,842	24,230

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.		1865.	1866.
Coffee.....	lbs.	16,965,260	12,553,977
Wheat.....	cwts.	1,912,614	5,671,948
Barley.....	"	1,777,649	1,745,551
Oats.....	"	761,901	1,213,902
Indian Corn.....	"	1,173,942	3,338,874
Wheat Meal and Flour.....	"	694,493	1,856,510
Pepper.....	lbs.	5,282,994	2,115,897
Rum.....	gals.	1,239,615	1,303,088
Brandy.....	"	857,454	1,214,679
Sugar, unrefined.....	cwts.	1,621,252	1,686,910
" refined.....	"	88,759	96,703
Tea.....	lbs.	25,216,147	29,085,913
Tobacco.....	"	10,913,453	11,205,649
Timber and Wood, &c.....	"	"	"
Sawn or Split.....	feet.	155,522	161,764
Timber and Wood, &c., not Sawn or Split.....	"	148,616	122,670
Wine.....	gals.	2,801,788	3,063,185

The following are the principal Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures for the first quarter of 1865 and 1866:

Beer and Ale.....	£	594,559	584,782
Coals, Cinders and Cullm.....	"	904,778	1,022,402
Cotton Yarn.....	"	1,708,151	3,788,770
Cotton Manufactures.....	"	10,947,211	15,241,341
Earthenware and Porcelain.....	"	888,154	379,670
Boots and Shoes.....	"	879,377	230,413
Linen Yarn.....	"	514,686	628,869
" Manufactures.....	"	2,063,729	2,716,744

Iron and Unwrought Steel.....	2,898,983	3,120,940
Copper and Brass.....	912,671	559,411
Lead.....	110,285	148,910
Tin.....	108,498	101,793
Tin Plates.....	305,596	409,939
Oil, Seed.....	291,100	381,817
Silk Manufactures.....	296,111	401,522
Wool.....	201,690	182,488
Woolen and Worsted Yarn.....	934,822	1,329,442
Woolen & Worsted Manuf'd.....	4,047,235	5,820,196
Apparel and Slops.....	536,493	616,938
Haberdashery and Millinery.....	1,002,278	1,450,108
Hardware and Cutlery.....	891,671	1,037,407
Machinery.....	767,643	657,596
Total Exports British and Irish Produce.....	36,635,707	46,991,165

The export trade during the three months ended the 31st of March, shows an increase of upwards of £10,000,000 sterling as compared with either of the two preceding years. In the first three months of 1864, the value of the British and Irish produce exported was £36,635,707; in the first three months of 1865 it was £36,635,707; and in 1866 it was £46,991,165. In the month of March in each of those years the value of the exports was as follows:—In 1864, £13,555,674; in 1865 it was £13,770,154; and in 1866 it was £17,520,864.

Much the greatest increase in the value of the exports during the first three months of the present year was in cotton goods. In the first three months of 1864 the value of the cotton goods exported was £10,465,632; in 1865 it was £10,947,211; whilst in 1866 it was £15,241,341. There was also a large increase in several other articles. In alkali soda the increase during the three months was from £200,891 in 1864 to £227,670 in 1865, and to £332,763 in 1866; in coals, cinders and culm, the increase was from £903,023 in the first quarter of 1864 to £904,778 in the first quarter of 1865, and to £1,022,402 in 1866. In haberdashery and millinery the increase was from £1,252,549 in the first quarter of 1864 to £1,002,278 in 1865, and £1,450,108 in the first quarter of 1866. In hardware and cutlery the increase was from £824,646 to £891,671 in 1865, and to £1,037,407 in 1866. In linen goods exported the increase of value was from £1,998,452 in the first quarter of 1864 to £2,716,744 in that of 1866. In iron the increased value of the exports was £1,981,890 in 1864 to £2,898,983 in 1865, and £3,120,940 in 1866. In salt there was no important change, the value of that exported in the first quarter of 1864 having been £188,093, whilst in the first quarter of 1865 it was £110,285, and that of 1866 £118,489. In manufactures of woollens and worsted the increase was from £4,717,669 in 1864 to £5,047,236 in 1865, and to £5,820,196 in 1866.

The imports also show a considerable increase in value. In the first two months of 1864 they amounted to £20,734,897; in the first two months of 1865 to £19,268,701; and in 1866 to £26,457,723.

The increase in quantities is also large in one or two articles, especially in raw cotton. In the first three months of 1864 the quantity of cotton imported was 1,131,968 cwts.; in the first three months of 1865 it was 1,433,274 cwts.; and in the first three months of 1866 it was 2,026,409 cwts. The whole increase seems to have been in American cotton. In the first quarter of 1864 the quantity of American cotton imported was only 1737 cwts.; and in the first quarter of 1865 only 19,989 cwts.; whilst in the first quarter of 1866 it was 1,078,955 cwts. The supply from most other countries was not much larger than that of preceding years, and in Egyptian cotton it was much smaller, the import having fallen off from 309,091 cwts. in the first quarter of 1864 to 477,863 cwts. in the first quarter of 1865, to 246,897 cwts. in the first quarter of 1866.

In flax, on the other hand, there is a considerable decrease, the quantity having declined from 396,505 cwt. in 1864 to 186,612 cwt. in 1865, and 167,718 cwt. in 1866. In wool there was a considerable increase in the imports, namely, from 17,297,771 lbs. in the first quarter of 1863 to 25,847,641 lbs. in that of 1865 and to 26,846,249 lbs. in that of 1866.

The exports of arms and ammunition are stationary; and so are those of coal and culm. France continues to draw rather largely on our coal fields.

The imports of wheat for the three months of 1866 amount to 5,671,948 cwts. The imports of barley are stationary; in oats there is a small increase. There has been an increase this year in flour and meal of more than a million cwts., compared with the exports during the same period last year, but an inconsiderable increase compared with 1864. The wine trade exhibits very little change.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

THE market has been moderately active the past week, and the finer grades of wool are held firmly, and some have attempted to obtain better prices, but for medium and coarser grades there is some disposition to force sales, and also on all kinds of wool not in the best condition. Pulled wools are in moderate demand; Mestizos and Capes command, if anything, better figures, but manufacturers manifest little disposition to pay any higher prices for even finer grades, so long as the woolen trade is in its present uncertain condition. The last two weeks they have bought freely, because the wool was offered at such figures as to induce them to become purchasers; but notwithstanding the almost certainty that the duty on wool will be increased, there are very few who are disposed to speculate. Few have any confidence that there will be any material advance, though it is stated in some of the Western papers, that there are a large number of speculators ready waiting for the new clip to come into the market, and then they will purchase freely; but this must depend entirely upon the price which farmers will be willing to accept.

It is true that stocks are very low both East and West; this is certainly in favor of speculation, but the extreme drouth which prevails at the present time will cause men to operate with a good degree of caution. The streams in New York and New England were never known to be so low as at present, at this season

of the year; and unless we have very heavy rains within a fortnight, some factories must have to curtail operations, and then the very uncertain condition of the dry goods market, and also the uncertainty of the gold market, are all militating against speculation. We believe the present state of things requires much caution, not only on the part of speculators, but also on the part of manufacturers. The latter admit that the present price of wool enables them to run their mills so as not to incur loss; and as they are now manufacturing for the Fall trade, they are running considerable risk, for labor is as high as it ever has been during the past five years; drugs and oils are not so high, because gold is lower; but should gold, before the Fall trade opens, fall to 110—and there is a greater probability that that will be the price, than that it will be either 130 or 140—then, as we have before stated, that the chances for the speculator depends entirely upon the ideas of the farmer, and the ideas of the farmer are entirely dependent upon the course which manufacturers and dealers may pursue the next two months; if they rush wildly into the market, they may expect that however low the market may open, prices will not rule long, but will advance just in proportion as buyers manifest a disposition to purchase.

Wool is low at the present time, probably lower than any other agricultural product; and we certainly cannot hold out any inducement to the farmer that it will be higher; an advance in the tariff with a fall in gold cannot affect it; and it certainly is for nobody's real interest that gold should advance; it has to come to a par with currency, and the sooner that is effected the better for all concerned, that is by a gradual decline; but however much it advances, it is bound to fall again, and with its fall bring greater losses. Any material advance in gold at the present time would be followed by a greater decline before manufacturers could get their goods (manufactured from stock affected by such an advance) sold. How are we to have any great run of speculation, we leave for reasonable men to decide? There will probably be a margin sufficient for dealers to buy and sell steadily, but there certainly will not be for any wild rushing. Our advice is act with caution, we are not by any means yet out of the woods. The South is far from being an element of strength; we do not look for trade from that quarter with the eagerness we did a year ago. We must wait some time before we find them co-operating with the North as though belonging to the same nation; but the North must expect that the South, when and wherever an opportunity affords, will do all that it can to thwart the purposes and cripple the enterprises of the North. The present feeling in the South is an element of weakness, and not of strength, and the boldness with which the leaders and soldiers of the so-called confederacy are toasted and honored in the South, tells us that if we should become engaged in a foreign war, that they would be with our enemies, and not with us, but in arms fighting for the dissolution of an union with their conquerors. Let the business community not forget this in their commercial transactions with that section of our country.

Quotations are as follow:—Choice selected Saxony from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 65 to 70c; full blood merino, 62½ to 68c; ½, 58 to 62½c; ¾, 55 to 60c; ¼, 47 to 50c; common, 43 to 47½c; Michigan and New York Saxony fleeces, 67½ to 62½c; full blood merino, 52½ to 57c; ½, 50 to 55c; ¾ blood, 45 to 47½c; common, 40 to 45c; Western fleeces, fine, 45 to 50c; medium, 40 to 45c; common, 37½ to 42½c; pulled, extra, 50 to 57c; super, 45 to 52c; No. 1, 25 to 32c; Southern fleeces, washed, 42 to 47½c; unwashed, 28 to 35c; California, unwashed, 22 to 36c; Texas, 14 to 30c; Canada, 65 to 85c; Australian, 36 to 45c; Cape, 33 to 40c; Buenos Ayres merino, 28 to 35c; Mestizo, 22 to 30c; Extra Rios, 22 to 32c; Donskoi washed long white, 39 to 45c; Donskoi, washed long black, 28 to 32c; Donskoi, unwashed, 20 to 26c; Smyrna, fine, washed, 40 to 45c; medium, washed, 35 to 40c; Smyrna, unwashed, white, 17 to 21c; unwashed, black, 16 to 20c; Cordova, washed, 34 to 37c; Chilian, fine, unwashed, 25 to 30c; common, unwashed, 24 to 26c.

The sales for the week include about 850,000 lbs fleeces, ranging from 42 to 65c; 50,000 lbs pulled, at 47 to 52c for super, and 55 to 60c for extra; 50,000 lbs California pulled, about 35c; 50,000 lbs California, part 20 to 37½c; 230,000 lbs Texas, 16 to 32c; 7,000 lbs tub washed, 55c; 13,000 lbs unwashed fleeces, 39c; 4,500 lbs washed, 45c; 250 bales Cape, 25 to 30c, gold; 125 do in lots, 33 to 40c, currency; 750 bales Mestiz, 21 to 24c, gold; 50,000 lbs Cape, 33 to 40; 25,000 lbs Russian, 18c; 8,000 lbs Mexican, 20 to 22c; 2,500 lbs scoured, 85c, and 100 bales Donskoi, 33½c.

See advertisement of an auction sale of 1,000 bales California Wool, by Messrs Burdett, Jones & Co., on Wednesday, May 30th.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., in his Circular dated Boston, May 18th, says:—The market is firm, and the steady decrease of stocks gives confidence to holders. On the other hand, woolen goods move slowly, and the unusual scarcity of rain at this season makes manufacturers reasonably apprehensive that their operations may again be embarrassed by low streams. Trade is fair.

PRICES CURRENT OF WOOL AT BOSTON, MAY 18TH, 1866.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—coarse, 47 to 50c; medium, 50 to 55c; fine, 55 to 60c; extra, 60 to 65c; double extra, 65 to 70c.  
Indiana—coarse, 45 to 50c; medium, 50 to 55c; fine, 53 to 60c.  
Michigan—coarse, 45 to 50c; medium 50 to 55c; fine, 55 to 60c.  
New York and Vermont—coarse, 45 to 47c; medium, 47 to 50c; fine, 48 to 52c; extra, 52 to 57c.  
Illinois and Wisconsin—coarse, 45 to 48c; medium, 48 to 52c; fine, 52 to 60c.  
Iowa and Minnesota—coarse 45 to 48c; medium, 48 to 52c; fine, 52 to 58c.  
Canada—combing, 80 to 85c; mixed, 55 to 62c; clothing, 42 to 48c; tub, 50 to 55c.  
Pulled—extra, 52 to 60c; superfine, 42 to 52c; No. 1, 30 to 35c; superfine Lamb's, 38 to 43c; Canada, 33 to 38c; Cincinnati, 35 to 40c.—U. S. Economist.







**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

**Akin & Kirkpatrick.**  
**Camron & Ross.**  
**Crawford, James.**  
**Demholm, George.**  
**Dougall, John, & Co.**  
**Folingsby & Williamson.**  
**Hill, W. G., & Co.**  
**Hobson, Thomas, & Co.**  
**Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.**

**Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.**  
**Leung,**  
**Leeming & Buchanan.**  
**Morrice, D., & Co.**  
**Nivin, Wm., & Co.**  
**Raphael, Thomas W.**  
**Sauvage & Co.**  
**Sinclair, Jack & Co.**  
**Stewart, W. W.**

WE have to note a week of comparative inaction for the season. The depression in Breadstuffs continues unrelieved, and little business can be noted. Grain of the coarser descriptions has been shipped to a considerable extent, and promises a satisfactory return. Provisions have engaged attention only to the extent of actual consumptive wants, and former rates are barely maintained. Ashes have met a steady, though not active demand.

The astounding news of a financial panic in Britain has had a paralyzing influence, and most proposed operations having respect to British markets have, for the time, been suspended, and further advices are anxiously awaited.

FLOUR, though arriving more sparingly, has continued in abundant supply, and the depression previously noted has continued throughout. Late American advices have partially re-assured holders and less disposition to press has latterly been observed, but buyers operate very sparingly and with extreme caution. The higher grades, from scarcity, have fully maintained their previous value. Sales are, however, of a purely retail character. Some round parcels of Super. offered at \$6.30 have at length been taken off the market, and none but the less desirable brands have latterly been available under \$5.60 to \$5.70; there are, however, willing sellers of best brands at \$5.70 to \$5.80, with only occasional buyers for the most favorite samples. No. 2 and lower grades, though sparingly offered, engage little attention, and rates are mostly nominal. Bag Flour is extremely dull; rates for the few parcels selling have been \$3.50 to \$3.70, according to quality.

GRAIN.—Wheat is mostly nominal in the almost total absence of transactions, and former quotations are continued. Pease have sold steady at full previous rates, though except for occasional small parcels to fill pressing engagements, no advance has been secured. Oats—Prices continue unchanged; there are, however, few actual sales, the bulk of arrivals being on contract.

PORK.—There is little change to note, the demand is far from active, and with a few parcels arriving and to be placed on the market for positive sale, buyers are not disposed to purchase beyond actual requirements. The bulk of the stock, however, is in few hands and firmly held.

LARD AND TALLOW—Are both in small supply, and barely sufficient, even for the retail demand that exists.

BUTTER continues without any very material change to note. The quantity daily received, although small, is more than sufficient for the consumption of the city; and were it not for a small shipping demand stocks would have begun to accumulate. Prices remain about as last quoted, although the feeling is general, that when the early summer supplies begin to come forward plentifully, a heavy and rapid decline must take place. The cold and unseasonable weather we have had throughout the greater part of May has tended to maintain the price by seriously curtailing the quantity made.

ASHES have, during the week, met with a fair demand, and a considerable quantity changed hands at the rates of last week. The news of the disastrous failures in England coming upon the commercial community so unexpectedly, completely paralyzed the market, and buyers are all holding off for fuller information on receipt of their letters from Europe.

**ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.**

May 14.

Ship Renown, Cummings, Dundee, March 23, C E Levey & Co. bal.

May 16.

HMS Rosario, Verturnes, Halifax, May 10.  
 Ship Norden, Kenulusen, London, April 1, D D Young & Co. bal.  
 — Monda, Hetherington, Baltimore, April 30.  
 — Bethia Jewett, Cochrane, Clyde, April 2.  
 — Wandsworth, Dunlop, Greenock, April 12.  
 — Essex, Emille, Grimsby, April 4.  
 Bark Audhild, Madison, Deal, March 30.  
 — Mary Ann, Eastaway, Cardiff, April 24, bal.  
 — Colonel, Taylor, Liverpool, April 3.  
 — Ukko, —, Deal, April 18, bal.

May 17.

— Coronella, McIntyre, Liverpool, April 7, C & J Sharples & Co. bal.  
 Ship Magnolia, Purvis, Alexandria, February 20, Hamilton Bros. bal.  
 — Eliza, Munday, Plymouth, April 18, C & J Sharples & Co. bal.  
 — Kildare, Masby, London, April 17, Benson & Co. bal.

Ship Julia, Galloway, Liverpool, April 3, A Gillespie & Co. coal.  
 — City of Manchester, Ditchburn, Liverpool, April 10, Allans, Rae & Co. coal.  
 — Chaudiere, Wilson, Gravesend, March 29, for Montreal.  
 — Fille de l'Air, Evans, Liverpool, April 7, DeWolf & Vaughan, gen cargo.  
 Bark Statesman, Curran, Limerick, April 5, R E Dobell & Co. bal.  
 — Soehrimmer, Funnemack, Plymouth, April 7, C E Levey & Co. bal.  
 — Inchiquin, Keays, Dublin, April 3, J Burstall & Co. bal.  
 — Home, Izat, Troon, April 1, W Crawford & Son, coal.  
 — Colonel, Gifford, Liverpool, April 3, C W Wilson, coal and salt.  
 — Glonson, —, Shields, April 1, for Montreal.  
 — Bernza, —, for Montreal.  
 May 18.

Ship Ben Nevis, Downie, Liverpool, April 18, DeWolf & Vaughan, general cargo.  
 — Main, Boll, Cuxhaven, March 31, Falkenberg & McClain, pass.  
 — Comoe, Hogg, Grangemouth, March 30.  
 — Home, Sutherland, Bristol, April 10.  
 Bark Jane Boyd, Colvin, Aberdeen, April 9.  
 — Joe Robinson, Young, Sunderland, April 11.  
 — Lord Metcalfe, Young, Troon, April 5.  
 — Mary Leonard, Lockhead, Grangemouth, April 3.  
 — Mersey, Willis, Liverpool, April 3.

And two or three Norwegians whose names we could not ascertain.  
 Ship Home, Tesfry, Boston, May 8, E H Duval, gen cargo.  
 — Sophie, Paulsen, Plymouth, April 8, C & J Sharples & Co. bal.  
 — Sublime, Ellis, Deal, April 7, C E Levey & Co. bal.  
 — Pallas, Hartmann, Bremen, April 4, Belling & Lamotte, gen cargo.

— Edmund Kaye, Atkins, Carthagena, April 10.  
 Bark Dina, Hansen, London, April 4, D Patton & Co. bal.  
 — Emperor, Barrett, Gravesend, April 7, H Fry, bal.  
 — Irene, Lorensen, Falmouth, April 21, C E Levey & Co. bal.  
 — Advice, Dick, London, April 18, A Gilmore & Co. bal.  
 — Tremon, Beattie, Volcan, Grangemouth, April 8.  
 — Bernza, Twaits, Shields, March 26, master, bal.  
 — Canada, Herbert, Cork, April 14.  
 — Countess of Durham, Kennedy, Youghal, April 9.

Brig Messenger, Clayton, Aberystwith, April 5.  
 Ship Faedrenlandet, Hielm, Christians and —, Falkenberg & McClain, 53 pass, coal, &c.  
 Bark Active, Bagge, London, April 3, Hamilton Bros, ballast.  
 — Sverre, Patterson, London, April 15, order, ballast.  
 — Fisher, Ward, Silloth, April 11, W Crawford & Son, coal.  
 — Annandale, Sheekell, Cardiff, April 9, Allans, Rae & Co. coal.  
 Brig. Thermutis, Jones, Liverpool, April 11, gen cargo for Mont.  
 May 19.

Bark Uglund, Engsbretsen, Norway, April 3, J Burstall, ballast.  
 — Nicaragua, Marshall, Newport, April 10, Allans, Rae & Co. coal.  
 — British Empire, Volcan, Grangemouth, April 18, ballast.  
 — Belvedere, Shield Sunderland, April 14, order, coal.  
 — Witch, Flood, Falmouth, April 9, Falkenberg & McClain, bal.  
 Schrp P resident, Oliver, Cape Canso, May 5, for Montreal, fish & oil.  
 May 20.

SS Lady Head, Marnen, Gaspe, &c, gen cargo and 50 pass.  
 Ship Acadia, Peregrine, Deal, April 7.  
 — Australia, Black, Belfast, April 7.  
 — Auzoline, Brodie, Alexandria, March 7.  
 — Ottawa, Crawford, Deal, April 10.  
 — Argo, Mitchell, Deal, April 18.  
 — Advance, Kinnear, Deal, April 22.  
 — Rhoda, Ferris, London, April 19.  
 — Laurel, —, —, with pass.  
 — David, —, Halifax.  
 — Pilgrim, Richardson, Liverpool, April 3.  
 — Rhea Sylvia, Hatseth, Swansea, April 17.  
 — Colonel, Pearson, New Orleans, March 31.  
 — City of Quebec, Thompson, Sunderland, April 13.

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

	Average Prices on					Highest price in 24 hrs.	Average for week.	Comparative week 1866.
	Friday May 18	Satur. May 19	Sund. May 20	Monday May 21	Tuesday May 22			
Flour, Superior Extra.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	6.37 1/2	
Extra	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	5.93	
Fancy	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	5.75	
Superfine	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.40	
No. 2.	6.25	6.17 1/2	6.17 1/2	6.17 1/2	6.17 1/2	6.17 1/2	5.00	
Fine.	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.77 1/2	5.77 1/2	5.83	4.60	
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	3.77 1/2	3.77 1/2	3.77 1/2	3.85	3.85	3.72	3.12 1/2	
Oatmeal, 50 lbs	4.87 1/2	4.74	4.67 1/2	4.67 1/2	4.67 1/2	4.67 1/2	4.63	
Wheat, C. Spring	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.03	
Peas, per 56 lbs.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	79	91	
Barley, per 50 lbs.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34	34 1/2	—	
Oats, per 32 lbs.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34	34 1/2	—	

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, May 23, 1866.	From the 1st January to May 23, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
	Wheat, bushels	42,395	145,783
Flour, barrels	37,383	196,680	306,921
Corn, bushels	52,709	77,055	900
Peas, "	73,627	178,854	15,611
Oats, "	85,390	201,209	31,863
Barley, "	500	21,892	23,932
Rye, "	—	10,016	1,308
Oat and Corn Meal, brls	1,300	4,559	287
Ashes, barrels	862	8,469	9,224
Butter, kegs	622	9,300	11,028
Cheese, boxes	25	959	1,192
Pork, barrels	441	6,114	5,588
Lard, "	91	2,233	783
Tallow, "	75	830	571
Whiskey & H. Wines, } Cks. & punches, }	174	3,603	3,685

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

TRAFFIC for the week ending 18th May, 1866.  
 Passengers.....\$29,873 94  
 Freight and Live Stock..... 31,958 66  
 Mails and Sundries..... 2,789 12  
 \$64,571 71  
 Corresponding Week of last year ..... 60,240 88 1/2  
 Increase.....\$4,331 82 1/2

**JOHN B. GOODE,**

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

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM, GUNPOWDER, &c.**

PETROLEUM, (crude, refined or lubricating) BENZINE, BENZOLE, and GUNPOWDER intended for shipment by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, will be received by the Company at Montreal on MONDAYS only, before FIVE p.m.  
 Nitro Glycerine, or any other article liable to spontaneous combustion or explosion, will not be received, and any persons shipping such articles clandestinely will be held responsible for any damage which may ensue, and will further render themselves liable to a criminal prosecution.  
 C. J. BRYDGES,  
 Managing Director.  
 Montreal, May 25, 1866. 19

**McKEAND & 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, 1866. 2m 19

**THE UNIVERSAL COPYING PRESS**  
 AND  
 EVERLASTING DAMPER.

THIS useful little invention completely does away with the necessity of a large and expensive Copying Press.  
 For the insignificant sum of a few cents, one may obtain this valuable invention. It may be carried in the pocket, and is as effectual as the most powerful Lever Press. None are genuine except those bearing my trade mark. For sale to the trade, Wholesale only, by the undersigned, sole Agent for Canada.  
 ROBERT MILLER,  
 Stationer,  
 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.  
 19

**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), Railwaying, Steamboating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling, Telegraphing, and Photography.  
 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 necessary to a successful business career.

The Account Business Department is furnished with a Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favourite Banking-houses, where the Students make their deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Discount, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts, &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Establishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise, Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A thorough knowledge of this branch has become absolutely necessary to almost all classes of business men and accountants. This Department is under the charge of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a Practical Accountant.  
 Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure guarantees of efficiency and employment.  
 Students can enter at any time.  
 For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,  
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

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

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 26th instant.  
 J. J. TRACY & CO.  
 Montreal, 25th May.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,  
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,  
 Sole Agents in Canada for  
 J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandles,  
 Wolfe's Scheffdam Schnapps.  
 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 13-3mos.

**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  
 W. M. ROWMAN,  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,  
 London;  
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port  
 Stanley;  
 A. W. GUNN,  
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mont-  
 real. 12-4 mos.

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

**THE STANDARD**  
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ESTABLISHED 1825.  
 Head Offices - Edinburgh and Montreal.  
 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.  
 Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.  
 INCOME 1865. £661,195 Sterling.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865. £3,651,683 "  
 Unconditional policies granted Claims settled with-  
 out 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 £1,310.  
 Agencies in every town in Canada.  
 W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James Street.

**TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.**  
 The Subscribers, having received extensive  
 orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are pre-  
 pared to buy and pay the highest price for any quan-  
 tity of choice well fed HOGS.  
 THOS. HOBSON & CO.,  
 486 & 488 St. Paul street.  
 2-3 mos.

**FREER, BOYD & CO.,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
 13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,  
 Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,  
 No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.  
 Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour,  
 Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great  
 Britain. Averages adjusted Goods received on  
 Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

**TEAS.**  
 BY THE "INDUS" AND "RESOLUTE,"  
 Shanghai to New York, shortly expected.  
 The subscribers will receive by the above vessels  
 their SPRING SHIPMENT of about  
 5000 HALF-CHESTS GREEN TEAS,  
 and on arrival here will offer them at Auction, due  
 notice of which will be given.  
 I. BUCHANAN & CO.  
 Montreal, May 4, 1866. 16-4

**D. A. ANSELL,**  
**IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR**  
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every descrip-  
 tion, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale  
 Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware,  
 Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-  
 cos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.  
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their  
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-  
 ware, from our own manufactories. The goods can  
 be shipped direct from the manufactories in Germany,  
 France, and England, to any part of the United States,  
 (1st and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Fran-  
 cois Xavier Street; A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-  
 don, England, Bremen, Paris and Hamburg.  
 N.B. - No orders taken except from Wholesale  
 Houses. 11-3m

**MOSSRS. HOVENDEN & SONS,**  
**OF 93 AND 95 CITY ROAD, AND**  
 Poland Street, London, England, having ap-  
 pointed the undersigned sole agent for the British  
 North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders  
 from these places except through him.  
 11-3m DAVID A. ANSELL.

**SIDEY & CRAWFORD,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.**  
 Nicholas Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Sole Agents in Canada for—  
 FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.  
 D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER  
 FELLS.  
 THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED  
 AND COLOURS.  
 AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
 2-ly

**J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,**  
 The largest and cheapest French Book  
 Store.  
 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.  
 11-3m

**AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND**  
**GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.**  
 St. Paul Street 206, 208,  
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS AND SUGAR**  
**REFINERS, Montreal.**  
 20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND**  
**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 166 McGill street,  
 Montreal. 8-1y

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.** have removed  
 into the 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 B'ne.  
 Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.  
 52-ly

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

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

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

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER, 24 St Sacrament st., Montreal.**  
 Drafts 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

**McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND**  
**FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
 25-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and**  
**397 Commissioners streets. 46-14**

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

**JOHN REDPATH & SON,**  
**SUGAR REFINERS,**  
 MONTREAL. 7-1y

**W. W. STUART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
 AND  
**PRODUCE DEALER,**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,  
 and Produce generally.  
 Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
 8 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 1845.

**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. the Head  
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to  
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.  
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

**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. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

**MARTIN & FERGUSON,**  
**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIAL PUBLIC, &c.  
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**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
 THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON, CLANTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation of time.  
 All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by  
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 20-

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 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading.  
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 Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

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 Soaps—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily, also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.  
 CANDLES—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantite.  
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 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices.  
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**30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL**  
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**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**ATTEND** personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.  
 If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given.  
 1-ly

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 413 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise. 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 realise 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 expedient 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, 12ND BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

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

REFERENCES.  
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 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.

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