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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

No. 40.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 361 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

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

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

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

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 525 & 523 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies, Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c. Nos 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. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of.
499 hds } Choice Retailing Molasses.
110 tierces }
277 bbls }

AND IN STOCK:
1000 hds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly
AKIN & 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,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
in the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 11 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terne Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 113, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of the increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory.
1-ly No 431 and 433 St. Paul Street.

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

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

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN W. O. BUCHANAN.
 Liberal advances made on Consignments. 28-3m
 July 29.

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
 No. 63 St. Peter Street.
 Montreal, Sept. 14, 1884. 9-ly

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

AND TO ARRIVE
 Br's } Prime Casco Herrings of the celebrated
 H-Br } McCuichean brand.
 Qts. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.
 Oct. 18, 1885.

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
 (Late with W. & R. Blair.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
 Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 2-6m.

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
 7 Custom-House Square. 33 1/2

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

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
 ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.
 July 13, 1886. 6m-28

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.
 In 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 established 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-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS
INVITE inspection to their FALL
 STOCK of
 LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
 MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
 BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
 BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,
 FURS, SKINS, &c.
 HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock
 this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
 NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
 among which will be found a large variety of Men's
 and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORTIE HATS, which are
 becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
 to parties not visiting the city.
 Orders promptly executed.
GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.
 Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

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

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

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 23-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

ATNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extra-
 ordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly
 profit of fifty per cent in cash, reducing the annual
 payments to one half the sum usually charged by
 other Companies.
 Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime
 Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and
 General Agents Office, No 85 St. Francois Xavier
 Street, Montreal. 28-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fm. Xavier st. 1-ly

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

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT.
THOMAS BRANWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOUR.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LEEUNG & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
Office 516 Craig Street. Factory Jacques-Cartier
Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie
& Belle, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33 3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
41 AND 45 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 R COLLECT
STREET
MONTREAL.

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

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP
WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice
that we have entered into Partnership under
the style and that of **EVANS, MERER & CO.** as
Wholesale and Retail Drugists, Messrs. Lamplough
& Campbell having retired from the Drug Business in
our favour.

H. SUGDEN EVANS.
NATHAN MERCER.
APOTHECARIES' HALL
255 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, 2nd July, 1866. } 4-35

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN FIBRES.

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
Is prepared to execute orders for
Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
Portable and Stationary ENGINES
ROLLER 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

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission 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.

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.
Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

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

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

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WILBIE.....	" 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.
E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.
NORMAN & NEELON, St. Catharines.
JOHN PROCTOR,
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 299 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,
also at Montreal.

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

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

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

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Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
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Montreal, 30th April, 1886.

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRO-

DUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1886.

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

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

Having been in the business as Brokers and Commission Merchants, since 1846, we can offer every advantage as well as every guarantee which experience gives. References can be furnished if required; and we shall be happy to correspond with parties disposed to favor us with their consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, and articles of Produce, and Provisions generally.

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

We are, respectfully yours,

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CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

ON last Sunday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out in St. Rochs which, owing to the tardiness of its becoming known at the head-quarters of the fire brigade, to an insufficient supply of water, and to the prevalence of a strong easterly wind, spread so as to lay in ashes nearly one half of that populous suburb, and almost the whole of St. Sauveur and Boisseauville, over two square miles of houses and streets. It is estimated that upwards of 2,500 houses were burnt down, and from 15,000 to 18,000 people rendered homeless and destitute. The loss of property is stated at about \$2,500,000; some of the insurance companies losing very heavily. The loss to the Quebec Insurance Company is given at \$400,000; Liverpool and London, \$50,000; Royal, \$5,000; the British America, Western of England, North British and Imperial, also suffering heavily.

In addition to the destruction of property six lives were lost, and six or seven persons suffered injury more or less severe.

The most lamentable feature, however, of this great calamity, is the vast number of people who have, at a season so little removed from the rigors of a Canadian winter, been left in a state of almost complete destitution. The city authorities and prominent men of Quebec have taken steps to afford temporary shelter to the sufferers, as also to supply them with a certain amount of food; but from the magnitude of the demands made upon them, it will be necessary that aid be sent, and sent immediately, from all parts of Canada. Every one should contribute according to his means, and none should be deterred by the smallness of the sum he may be able to afford. Contributions might be sent to the Mayor of Quebec, who would be in a position to use them to the best advantage.

FIRE IN OTTAWA.

ABOUT three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the Lower Town, which destroyed \$12,000 worth of property, and rendered homeless some twenty-five families. The cause of the spread of the fire was principally the short supply of water when the engines first came on the ground. The insurance does not exceed \$3,000.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates,
Anvils, Chains, Axles, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils,
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Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street,
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Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

WE give elsewhere the traffic returns of the Canadian Railways for the month of September, 1886, compared with the same period of 1885. It will be seen that the gross receipts for last month are less by over \$100,000 than they were the same month of last year; that of this decrease \$72,331 was in the receipts of the Great Western, and \$30,880 in those of the Grand Trunk; that the greatest per centage of decline was in the L. & P. S. Railway, which only earned \$3,330 against \$7,566 last year; that the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, with five miles more in operation, increased its receipts from \$7,869 last year to \$10,926 this, and that the Prescott and Ottawa also shews an improvement of over ten per cent. as compared with last year.

PEAT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL OR WOOD.

EXPERIMENTS have for some time been made in running locomotives, using peat as fuel. On Saturday last a trial was made, which resulted very satisfactorily. The morning train from Montreal for the West, consisting of a locomotive and six cars, left with about three and one half tons of peat fuel in the tender, and ran through to Kingston, one hundred and seventy-seven miles, fifty-two minutes ahead of time, and with sixty-two pounds of fuel to spare. This gives, as a result, an average consumption of 45 pounds of fuel per mile, or 50½ miles as the average distance run for each ton of fuel, costing for the trip—at \$3.50 per ton—\$12.25, or seven cents per mile. According to returns of the Boston and Worcester Railway Company, the average distance run to one ton of coal is about one-fifth greater, and to a cord of wood one-fifth less, than to the ton of peat; and as the latter is almost inexhaustible in quantity and can be brought to market at a cost much below that of coal or wood, it is possible that it will soon be extensively substituted therefor. It is, we presume, needless to point out the very great saving to the country at large which would be made by the use of a fuel, the heating capabilities of which, whether for steam or house warming purposes, were, at equal cost, from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. higher than the best coal or wood, nor the very great importance of such a saving when the quantity of fuel annually consumed be taken into consideration.

Earnings of the Atlantic Cable.

In 55 days, from the 28th of July to 21st September, the cable earned £46,048 (\$224 100), an average, including Sundays and stoppages of land lines, of £837 a day, and excluding the exceptional days when the cable could not work at all, the average was £960 a day. The largest sum taken in one day was £2,008, the two most profitable messages having been the King of Prussia's speech, and an account of the fight between Mace and Goss.

BETTER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

A month ago, when the whole country was drenched in continual showers, the most gloomy forebodings were indulged in as to the forthcoming harvest. These forebodings were the more severe, as being a reaction against the bright anticipations which had been current during the summer, of a harvest of unexampled abundance, which should surpass even the splendid crop with which we were favored last year. When rain came pouring down, day after day, and week after week, in a genuine old country fashion, preventing the cutting of grain which had fully ripened, and the housing of that which was standing in the shocks and (as it was feared) rotting in the fields, a most wretched spirit of despondency swept over the minds of people in the country and the farmers, always so proverbial for grumbling, grumbled now so loud that men were almost induced to believe that all they said was true. The barley, it was said, was nearly all spoiled. Black and discolored rubbish would flood the markets, and it would be vain to look for the bright and beautiful samples which were so abundant last year. Wheat, both spring and fall it was reported, was being abandoned in despair. A score of instances, and nothing was heard on all sides but lamentations and despondency. By-and-by, however, the harvest was completely over, and the great business of threshing out and bringing the crop to market began. One thing, at any rate, was certain, that the harvest was very late. But samples, when they began to appear on the markets, were not found so bad after all. And when business did move, it moved with an activity that almost made up for the lateness of the season. Toronto has become the great shipping point for barley, now such an important staple in Canada West, and during the two weeks ending Oct. 12, no less than 399,000 bushels found their way to that market alone, and the large bulk of it is of very fair quality, while many samples were shown of the brightest description ever seen, either there or anywhere else. The wheat also turns out better than was feared. In the nearer townships the crops are very heavy, and the quality splendid. The region to the North-West of Lake Ontario is particularly favored in this respect, and farmers there must be accumulating wealth, both in the shape of productive property and money capital. For several years in succession, the crops have been above the average. Last year they were remarkably fine. While this year, notwithstanding the drawback of combusted rain, they are even superior to last.

And in all quarters, taking all crops together, it is certain there is far more than an average in quantity while the quality is, at any rate, an average. The important question of price is more to be considered, and here, too, matters are turning out better than was expected. In the early part of summer owing to the splendid harvest prospects, prices were steadily tending downwards, and it was the conviction of some forward operators that it would be unwise to enter into ventures except on the basis of \$1 per bushel for fall wheat, and a corresponding price for spring. The duty, payable in gold, on both wheat and barley entering into the States, was an altogether new element in the business, and the calculation was that Canada must prepare to pay it.

As things have turned out, most of these calculations have been falsified. Reports of bad weather in England, and of a poor harvest in France, of floods in the Western States, all combined to stiffen the market, and now we have wheat at nearly double the price which many farmers looked forward to getting. The price of barley was expected not to rise much above 60 cents; and the early deliveries only realized about that figure. Competition, however, speedily had the effect of raising the price, and by the time deliveries became heavy, 61 cents and 65 were freely paid. The exportations to the States up to this time are about 1,000,000 bushels short of last year but the lateness of the season fully accounts for this, and by the time navigation closes it is very possible the quantity may be equal to or not considerably in excess of last year.

The deliveries in Oswego up to October 9, were 1,100,000, against 1,700,000 for 1865. The total amount received by the farmers to this date is probably \$500,000, or less than to the same period in 1865. But when the whole shipments for the season are made up, we imagine that the amount will not fall short of the sum received last year by more than \$200,000. As to the wheat crop, it is difficult at present to form a reliable estimate, but it is very probable that the total value realized will be at least two-thirds of last year.

The impression on the minds of many persons was

that the crop would not realize altogether more than half, and if our estimate be correct, the Western part of the Province will be in a very good position.

In our own section of the Province the same train of remarks applies. The forebodings here were even more gloomy than those which prevailed in the West. But the same result has happened here as there. The *Centinel's* crop of farmers find, now that the harvest is in that crops are tolerably good, while prices are remunerative.

The grain trade with England is now in such a shape that shipment can be made with tolerable certainty of profit, and this materially assists the movement of the crop. Orders can be transmitted by telegraph, and fulfillment of orders advised in the same manner. Nothing can be safer or more satisfactory than such a business, and already we are happy to hear of cargoes of barley being shipped to Britain at a profitable rate. This demand will prevent prices going below an unreasonable level, and the diversion of trade from the southern points of Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence and this city is, of course, a subject of congratulation to all who are interested in the prosperity of Montreal.

When we take into consideration the very large imports of the present year, both here and at western points, this encouraging state of matters affords room for very sincere congratulation. A bad harvest would have been a very serious business. There are complications on hand arising out of the change in the currency law without adding the inevitable embarrassment of heavy imports in the face of diminished exports. As it is, there is every reason for looking forward to a year of continued prosperity, which, if not equal to the extraordinary season between the harvests of 1865-66, will at any rate be such as to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

THE COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

WAR very seldom brings compensating results. Its initiation, its progress and its end, are generally marked alike with dejection and demoralizing influences. The recent war in Germany promises better returns. Its effects will be very great on the industrial and commercial future of Germany and Italy. Under the new organization of affairs, both countries will have new opportunities and inducements for the development of their wealth, and the industry of the people. The German people have always been remarkable for their industry, economy, and love of fatherland, but the political conditions which have surrounded them for hundreds of years, have depressed their social qualities. Divided into small States, governed by numerous Princes and feudal lords, surrounded on every side by military authorities and other non-producers, who consumed the productions of industry without adding to the public benefit, the people groaned under heavy taxes for the support of systems of Government which wasted their strength, and induced emigration to America. This order of affairs is changed. Those petty States, now united under one strong Government in Prussia, will secure a permanent system of law and order, and the standing armies, which heretofore have eaten up their substance and absorbed their working population, will be reduced to more reasonable dimensions. Germany, in its political union, will become strong, and its industrial and commercial condition will be felt as a power upon the continent. The German people occupying, as they do, about 1-6th of Europe, and acting in unity—we may say almost under one Government—will put forth a strength within a few years, the commercial influences of which, at present, can hardly be estimated. The valleys of the Danube, Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Oder, Etsch, Adige, and Ems and their 500 tributaries, will be infused with new life and productive power. Mecklenburg, Holstein, Hanover, Brunswick, Bohemia, Saxony and Prussia, heretofore distinguished for their superior excellence in husbandry, will enlarge the scale of their operations, and agricultural products, tributary to the Baltic and the North Sea, will have a stronger commercial influence in Europe, by increasing both the exports to England and other countries of the world, and the imports of manufactured goods from England.

Italy, on the other side of the Continent, may be expected to arise from that sloth, inactivity, and moral torpidity, which have characterized its people for the last century. The causes which produced that general dissatisfaction and discontent, which continually preyed upon a noble people, reducing them to a condition of religious superstition and pauperism, being

removed, we may hope to see that fair land the Italy which nature designed it to be. The new change in its regime, and its enlarged sphere of action, are already producing wonderful results. The nation is suddenly assuming new relations with the other great powers of the earth. Already the Italian Government is making efforts to increase the commerce of the country, which, heretofore, has been limited to the lowest wants of the people. The suspension of monasteries and the sequestration of the religious orders have already begun. Thus the greatest incumbrance upon the people will be removed, and a new career of enlightened prosperity be inaugurated. New lines of steamship communication with Italian ports have been established, and thus the natural great resources of the country, and the commerce for which it was formerly celebrated may be renewed.

We have, therefore, before us in the results of the recent German war, a hopeful picture of the future of two very remarkable people, occupying together the fairest and most productive portion of the Continent of Europe, which they have cultivated to the greatest possible disadvantage in every respect for more than a century,—actually, and in fact, for a thousand years. All things change, and the great change which is about to take place in these two countries may be very surprising. A great commercial future appears to await them.

NICE LITTLE PROFITS!

THE profits made by some manufacturing companies in the United States are really astonishing. In Canada, it is considered a very good thing if a manufacturer can realize 10 per cent. on his year's transactions. But across the lines it is becoming quite common to declare a dividend of one hundred per cent. The other day the Boston Manufacturing Company squared off its books after twelve months of successful business, and its managers have declared a dividend of—how much do you suppose? Why, only the small amount of 133 per share! The original capital of the company was only \$100,000; it is now \$40,000. Another company called "Pepperell," (a rather significant name by the way) has been fourteen years in operation, and during that period it has divided among its stockholders four times the amount of the original investment. The par value of the shares in the Pepperell Company is \$50, but their selling price is \$1,100. The shareholders in American manufacturing companies certainly make nice little profits, if the companies mentioned above can be taken as a sample of the whole of them. Their habits remind us of a true story we once heard of an honest Dutchman who did business as a country shopkeeper in the days of early settlement. One day he came in great perplexity to a successful merchant in a neighboring town, whom we shall call Jones, and regarding whom Mylver had heard it reported that he made twenty per cent. profit. Taking Jones into the back store, with perplexed countenance, Mylver thus addressed him—"Mr. Jones," said he, "I've just come down to see you. Will you tell me how it is you can get twenty per cent. for your goods, whilst I can only get four per cent.; when I buy an article for \$1, I never think of charging more than \$1 for it." The American manufacturers seem to understand the Dutchman's "four per cent.," and our astonishment is not that they ask it, but that the American people continue to pay it without grumbling, and even regard the persistent wail for "more protection" with tender compassion. If ever a people were "protection mad," it is our usually sharp cousins across the lines. Their tariff is already so heavy that many foreign articles are doubled in value, and yet Congress is continually pestered with demands for further protective measures. So strong has the mania become, that intelligent journals like the *New York Tribune* have advocated still higher taxation upon foreign goods, apparently blind to the fact that the additional duty would not stop importation, but only place an additional burden upon the popular back. The Boston and Pepperell Companies of *hoc genus omne* would, in the event of higher duties, be able to declare still larger dividends, whilst other traders would call out "More Protection" more lustily than ever. Such unusually large profits are no favourable sign. They evidence the existence of an injurious system of political economy, which enriches certain classes at the expense of the many. So long as our neighbors carry their protective policy to such an absurd length as they do at present, certain traders will continue to make enormous profits out of their fellow-citizens—one section of the community fattening at the expense of the others. This is practically "robbing Peter to pay Paul," and does it in any degree add to the wealth and prosperity of the country, whilst it is exceedingly unjust to those who have to "pay the piper."

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER ASIA.]

THERE has been considerable anxiety during the past two weeks as to the general state of the crops in the country, which are now in a very dangerous position, owing to the almost incessant wet weather we have had for the past five weeks, and the reports from all quarters are very discouraging.

We have had about four good days out of the past fortnight, and every exertion has been made to secure as much of the crops as possible, both as to reaping and other field labour, and putting in a fit state for preservation that which had been already gathered in; but during the past few days we have had a recurrence of exceedingly backward weather, and we have now nothing but rain.

Taking everything into consideration, it would take at the least about a fortnight of good dry weather to enable the farmers to secure their crops. And unless speedy succour comes in this shape we fear there may be too much cause for the continued advance of all grain, and for large purchases from other quarters.

If, however, we are favoured with a few weeks good weather, we would have no doubt nearly, if not fully, a fair average harvest as to quantity. The quality must in numerous parts, be of an inferior kind, as the farmers have no other course but to thresh their grain while in its wet state, and to trust to careful management to make it fit for market.

The flax crop in Ireland has also suffered. The sowing for this year, according to recent returns, amounts to about 263,660 acres, being about 12,227 acres over last year; but even with this increased average we fear it will not be an average crop, as the straw has been considerably damaged from exposure, and after being scathed the yield is found in many places to be deficient. The effect of this disastrous state of the weather upon the general trade of the country has been to cause an increasing gloom in all departments.

The funds are very dull and inactive, with a downward tendency, since this day week, and would have fallen further only for the very favourable return from the Bank of England. The Bank has again reduced its rate of discount from 5 per cent., which was struck off the 6th inst., to 4½ per cent., and the returns fully justify them in this course, as during the week the influx of specie amounted to above half a million, and the grain did not exceed £50,000. This, together with the almost total absence of speculation generally, and the very slight demand for discount at the banks, left them really no other course if they wished to secure to themselves a share of business, as good bills are freely taken at rates below this figure in the open market.

The reserve of bullion in the Bank is now in a very strong position, being £16,729,000, while that for same time last year only amounted to £14,220,000, shewing an increase for this year of above £2,500,000, with rates of discount the same for both periods.

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

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Public Deposits.....	6,389,000	87,000	.....
Private Deposits.....	17,024,000	102,000	.....
Government Securities.....	12,219,000	507,000	.....
Other Securities.....	21,752,000	.....	372,000
Notes in circulation.....	23,050,000	.....	267,000
Bullion.....	16,729,000	506,000	.....
Reserve.....	8,680,000	773,000	.....

The following are the Bank of France returns:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	18,660,000	.....
The Current Accounts.....	19,400,000
The Commercial Bills.....	9,000,000
The Cash.....	500,000
The Advances.....	660,000
Notes.....	6,400,000

The grain markets have been very brisk for the past fortnight, and although we had some fine weather this week, yet it has not had the slightest effect towards lowering prices, as they are still firm and advancing, and the reports from foreign countries of higher rates give tone to our markets. A good deal of speculation is going on in foreign grain, and this will, no doubt, tend to keep money dearer.

There have been some large transactions in the cotton trade within the past week, and prices are higher. The sales for the week in Liverpool amounted to 182,000 bales, the trade taking 69,000. Stocks are now about 818,000 bales, against 262,000 same time last year.

Sept. 29th, 1868.

[PER SCOTIA.]

BUSINESS continues dull; and although the returns from the Board of Trade show that the trade of the country is on a very large scale, the feeling among mercantile men is rather a gloomy one. Prices in both the grain and cotton markets are unsettled. In the former a lull, consequent upon the favorable change in the weather, has come after the recent rapid advance. The various markets are now very quiet, and prices are in favor of buyers. In the cotton market, the reports of the yield this year in America continue unfavourable, and up to the last day or two there was a steady advance, both in Liverpool and New York. Yesterday and to-day, however, the markets were dull, but after so rapid an advance this is only what was to be expected. The price of nearly every class of securities, except the funds, continues very much depressed, and the state of the Stock Exchange is now nearly as bad as it was at the worst period of the panic. American securities have shared in this dullness, and the demand for United States bonds on the Continent has almost ceased. The Bank of England returns exhibit the usual extensive changes at this period of the quarter, and may, upon the whole, be regarded as moderately favourable. There has been no change in the rate of discount, which continues at 4½ per cent. The Bank of France return is not favourable. The commercial bills show a large increase, chiefly, it is understood, in connection with the grain trade. There is consequently a falling off of over thirteen and a half million francs in the cash.

The failure of the Bank of Upper Canada has been a good deal canvassed here, and the general opinion is that the liquidation will prove a disastrous one to the shareholders. It is thought, also, that the all but invariable rule will hold good in this case, and that the estate would really have been a better one had it been wound up years ago. The propriety of resisting the run up to the very last moment was especially wrong. The amount of blame, and the parties upon whom it should fall, will, no doubt, have been discussed, and perhaps awarded, ere this reaches you. I, however, as one who believed years ago that the bank should stop, may be allowed to say in mitigation of judgment, that if the Directors and the Cashier have been honestly engaged in the attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the bank, and have not allowed themselves to be led into any fresh and dangerous commitments, they can only have done so considering the doubtful position of the bank, amid very great temptations and difficulties, and their error, for error it was, in not winding up years ago, was a venial one. If, on the other hand, they have gone struggling on recklessly from bad to worse, they deserve, and will doubtless receive, that punishment which, independent of any legal form, the opinion of mercantile society inflicts upon those who have transgressed its laws.

The returns of the Bank of England for this week present the following results:—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits.....	£6,169,000	.....	220,000
Private deposits.....	17,211,000	186,000	.....
Government Securities.....	12,219,000	No change	.....
Other Securities.....	22,941,000	1,189,000	.....
Notes in circulation.....	24,836,000	1,286,000	.....
Bullion.....	16,879,000	150,000	.....
Reserve.....	7,544,000	.....	1,136,000

The following are the Bank of France returns, as compared with last week:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	.....	24,000,000
The Current Accounts.....	.....	11,750,000
The Commercial Bills.....	25,250,000	.....
The Cash.....	.....	13,625,000
The Advances.....	1,866,000	.....
The Notes.....	43,600,000	.....

The Board of Trade returns show, as we have said, that the trade of the country is very large, and we now give the figures, separating the transactions in cotton from all other articles. The computed real value of the imports for the seven first months of 1868, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1865 and 1864, are as follows:—

	Imports.		
	Raw Cotton.	All other Articles.	Total.
	£	£	£
1866.....	53,570,000	81,801,000	134,871,000
1865.....	24,535,000	69,750,000	94,806,000
1864.....	44,393,000	74,675,000	119,068,000

The declared value of the exports for the first eight months of 1868, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1865 and 1864, are as follows:

EXPORTS.

	First eight months.		
	Cotton.	All other Articles.	Total.
	£	£	£
1866.....	49,588,000	75,678,000	125,266,000
1865.....	34,776,000	67,625,000	102,401,000
1864.....	37,895,000	70,821,000	108,716,000

We have included under the head of cotton, both cotton yarn and manufactured cotton.

There was a continuous advance in cotton in Liverpool till yesterday, and although since then there has been a slight decline, prices are very considerably higher than this time last week. The sales amount to 126,600 bales, of which the trade has taken 60,500 bales. The estimated stock is now 737,000 bales, against 218,000 at the corresponding period of last year. The Manchester market has only very slowly responded to the rise, and transactions there have been very much restricted by the higher prices necessarily asked by holders.

The weather during the past week has been dry, but damp, and without much sunshine or breeze. Although thus only moderately favourable, considerable progress has been made in clearing the fields, and although the quality is not what could be desired, the farmers are, in general, thankful that they are not worse off. The grain markets during the week have been dull, and prices are in favor of buyers, without, however, much tendency to press sales. The arrivals off coast are numerous, and Indian corn is 6d. per quarter lower.

October 6th, 1868. H.

ENGLISH CROPS AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

THE effect of the continuous rains in England during the time the crops were being harvested, has been very serious. It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire wheat crop has been lost. The following is the opinion of one who, from previous experience, was well qualified to judge:—

"I consider that the grain over half of the kingdom has been exposed to the heavy rains of the last month, and according to the best evidence I have been able with much diligence to obtain, and from extended and close personal observation in various counties, I think one-fifth of the crop so exposed, has been rendered useless for human food. If I am right in this *dat*, it follows that one-tenth of the wheat crop over the entire kingdom has been lost. Barley and oats have suffered much in colour and in quality, and have been and are stacked in very soft condition, but owing to cold nights and high winds, actual sprouting is not so general as might have been, from so much rain, expected."

Last year, wheat was largely imported into England from Russia, Prussia and France. This year, the chief supplies must be drawn from Russia, as the crops in both the other countries mentioned are known to be deficient. Now the causes that have placed Russia in the position of chief supplier of breadstuffs to England's millions, were not in existence last year, and it is not likely that any very great increase will have taken place in the surplus which they can expect to obtain from that quarter. Hence it is probable that prices will rise, as they have already commenced to do, until wheat and flour can be exported at a profit from this side of the Atlantic. As far as we can learn, there will not be, either here or in the United States, a very large quantity of wheat in excess of the requirements of the increasing population of this Continent, and it is therefore unlikely that shipments of grain will be made to England at a sacrifice. Of Indian corn, the crop in the United States is very heavy, and but for the great expense incurred in bringing it to market, would exercise considerable influence in keeping down the price of wheat and flour; but taking everything into consideration, we think the probabilities are in favor of higher prices for breadstuffs than rule at present even here, and ready markets to absorb all our surplus. For coarse grains there appears to be also a fair demand, but the causes that operate with regard to this class of productions are less easily estimated, and predictions by even those best informed should be received with great caution.

BRITISH REVENUE.

THE following is a statement of the Revenue of the United Kingdom for the years ending September 30, 1866 and 1865:—

	1866.			
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	21,621,000	21,969,000	.....	348,000
Excise.....	20,255,000	19,539,000	716,000	.....
Stamps.....	9,356,000	9,486,000	.....	130,000
Taxes.....	3,422,000	3,341,000	81,000	.....
Property Tax.....	5,595,000	7,732,000	.....	2,137,000
Post Office.....	4,365,000	4,210,000	.....	155,000
Crown Lands.....	322,000	312,000	.....	10,000
Miscellaneous.....	3,524,142	2,669,669	854,483	.....
Total.....	63,460,142	69,268,669	.....	798,517

BRITISH TRADE WITH B. N. A. PROVINCES.

ACCOUNT of the exports of the principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to British North America:—

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for various goods like Apparel and Slops, Cotton manufactures, Earthenware and Porcelain, etc.

AN account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes (including their repeated voyages) from and to British possessions in North America:—

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and tonnage for vessels from B. N. A., entered and cleared.

AN account of the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver, bullion and specie, for the eight months ending 31st August:—

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for Gold and Silver imports and exports.

AN account of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in North America:—

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for quantities of goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland.

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for timber and wood products like Deals, Battens, etc.

COMPUTED real value of principal articles imported from British North America:—

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for principal articles like Corn, Wheat, etc.

Table with columns for years (1864, 1865, 1866) and values for timber and wood products like Deals, Battens, etc.

Beetroot Sugar.

A return, just issued, shows that the quantity of beetroot sugar made in France from the 1st September, 1865, to 1st September, 1866, (the beetroot year) was 274,014 tons, an increase of 126,000 tons over the production of the preceding year.

A Well-Deserved Prize.

We are pleased to notice that Messrs. Morris and Miller, of this place, received an extra prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition last week, for a Crompton Loom of their own manufacture.

Irish Agricultural Statistics.

From returns made by the Registrar-General, it appears that the total extent of land in Ireland under crops this year is 5,619,678 acres, as compared with 6,648,403 acres last year, a falling off in 1866 of 1,028,725 acres.

The following figures give the average for this year and last:—

Table for CEREAL CROPS comparing 1865 and 1866 for Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.

Decrease in cereal crops in 1866.....42,876 acres.

Table for GREEN CROPS comparing 1865 and 1866 for Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel wurzel, etc.

Decrease in green crops in 1866.....20,077 acres.

Turning to the department of live stock, we find that the returns for this year, when compared with those of last year exhibit an increase in the number of cattle of 245,384; of sheep, 575,671; and of pigs, 187,570.

We have to record the extraordinary fact that about £250,000 in bar silver has arrived from Calcutta. For a long series of years there has been a constant stream of silver from Europe to the East, and the extent of the absorption there has caused a vast mass of the silver currency of the continent to be drafted away and replaced by gold.

Frequently severe pressure has been occasioned in our money market by the necessity of remitting large amounts of gold to the continent in payment for these supplies. At last, however, there is some sign of a turn of the tide, as evidenced by this remittance, but whether it will last remains to be seen.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- List of grocery suppliers including Baldwin, C. H. & Co., Childs, George, & Co., Converse, Colson & Lamb, etc.

THE legitimate trade or regular trade with the country has been for the past week literally nothing. The trade sales of the past two weeks appear to have engrossed the whole attention of buyers, and will undoubtedly cause a temporary dullness in the regular trade.

Trade sale of staple Groceries at the stores of Messrs. D. Torrance, by John Leeming: 1 hhd button blue 5½c; 50 bxs Liverpool soap 5c; 360 do 4½c; 120 bags Arracan rice 17s 6d; 125 do 17s 8d; 30 do currants 5½c; 12 do Rio coffee 16c; 10 do Ceylon 19c;

20 bxs layer raisins 12s 3d; 18 hds sugars \$7.15; 20 brls English refined sugar \$10.50.

Trade sale of Teas at the stores of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers: Gunpowder—50 hf-chts gunpowder extra fine 85c to 87c 88c; 12 do superfine new season Moyune 72c.

Natural Leaf Japan—50 chests Japan Oolong finest 51c; 47 do extra fine 51c; 100 do young hyson 52c; 50 do Oolong fine 52c; 55 do super new season 56c; 35 do fine 52c; 25 do super young hyson 55c; 50 do Oolong 52c.

Young Hyson—11 hf-chests young hyson super new season Moyune 70c; 50 do finest do Ping Suey 58c; 75 do extra fine 62c; 30 do choicest 80c to 8 c; 4 do super 55c; 62 do fine 47c; 50 do finest Moyune 77c; 60 do 76c; 20 do choicest do 96 to 97c; 143 do fine do 51c; 1 do choicest do 91c; 20 do finest do 70c to 71c; 22 do fine 48c; 15 do extra super 83c; 131 do 51c; 33 do extra fine new season Moyune 74c; 27 do super do 73c; 64 chests do extra fine do 84c; 58 hf-chests do finest Moyune 75c; 40 do 76c; 10 do super Moyune 70c; 20 do curious 72c; 25 do extra super Moyune 82c; 35 do super 84c; 30 do extra fine first crop Moyune 83c; 13 cs hf-chts Young Hyson super new seasons Moyune 98c; 40 hf-chts Young Hyson finest new season Ping Suey 63c; 48 hf-chts Young Hyson finest new season Ping Suey 30c; 50 do finest Moyune 35c; 50 do 34c; 45 do N seasons do 72c; 40 do 61c to 62c; 3 do do 47c; 38 do Moyune 60c; 41 do finest new season 56c; 55 do fine Fyehow 42c; 70 do fine 42c; 30 do extra fine Ping Suey, 1865-66, 76c; 39 do 43c; 28 do finest new season Fyehow 43c; 50 do extra fine 62 to 64c; 10 hf-chts Young Hyson extra superfine 59c; 10 do extra fine 61c; 94 do extra superfine 71c; 50 do superfine 66c; 260 do 55c; 20 do extra superfine 93c; 50 do finest 50c to 51c; 55 do 48c; 37 do superfine 69c; 50 hf-chts Young Hyson extra fine 78 to 79c; 37 do superfine 84c; 112 do 47c; 50 do 47c; 143 do extra fine 60 to 61c; 50 do superfine 48c to 49c; 63 do 48c; 50 do 47c to 48c; 72 do 47 to 47½c; 100 do 52c; 20 do extra superfine 61c; 50 do extra fine 49c; 35 do superfine 52 to 53c; 15 do extra fine 51c; 50 do superfine 46c; 62 do 45½ to 46c; 10 do 49c; 40 do extra fine 66c; 46 do finest 45½ to 46c; 67 do superfine 46c; 50 hf-chts Young Hyson extra fine 56 to 57c; 114 do 57c; 75 do finest Moyune 46c.

Trade sale of Groceries at the stores of Messrs. Converse, Colson & Lamb. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers: 25 cattie Rayset tobacco 15½c; 20 do Golden Age do 25c; 10 do Kuset do 33c; 13 do 32c; 37 do Tin Foil do 37c; 10 do Pearl do 34c; 85 do Solace do 36c; 20 do American do 36½c; 20 do 39c; 60 do 38c; — do 37c; 128 do Hazlewood Black (qrs) 32c; 5 bxs Lion Brand 24½c; 5 do 24c; 40 do Beaver do 26c; 10 do Sweet (lbs) 40c; 20 do (Maches & Co) 32c; 9 bxs A A A 31c; 5 do 31c; 5 bxs Navy (lbs) 28c; 15 do 27c; 10 do (J lbs) 27c; 25 do 27c; 65 cattie do 26½c; 10 do Davis tobacco 31c; 5 bbls Bass's ale (qts) 12s; 13 do Guinness's porter (qts) 10s 9d; 5 do 10s 6d; 10 cs do (pts) 10s 6d; 10 bxs Valentia raisins 4½c; 30 do 4½c; 50 hf-do 4½c; 120 bxs 6½c; 30 do new 9c; 10 half-do 9c; 20 do 9c; 88 boxes new bunch Muscatelles 12s 3d; 50 qr do 3s 6d; 20 boxes new layer raisins 13s 6d; 25 do 13s 3d; 50 qr do 3s 9d; 10 bags rice 17s 9d; 60 do 17s 6d; 6 do Java coffee 20c; 3 do 19c; 5 do Rio 17c; 5 do 17c; 20 do Laguyra 19c; 100 bbls currants 5½c; 60 do 5½c; 40 do 5½c; 3 cs Alserina cigars 8s; 1 do Prince of Wales do 10½c; 3 do 10c; 1 do 10c; 6 do 10½c; 5 do qr-bxs 12s; 1 do Angelo do 10c; 1 do L'Areol do 10c; 5 qr-csks Crown sherry 3s 4d; 1 hhd DeKuyper's gin 6s 4d; 13 do Reuter's do 6s; 20 qr-csks do 6s 1d; 10 red case do 8s; 12 green do (DeKuyper) 8s 2d; 10 red do 8s; 25 cs Hennessy's brandy 8s; 10 do Otard's do 8s; 20 do do H V P do 8½c; 10 do Girard's do 8s; 10 do 2½c; 10 do J Robin's do 47c; 10 bxs Magn soap 4s; 30 do 3s 9d; 10 do Brown Windsor 17s; 20 do 16s.

Trade sale of Teas at the stores of Messrs. Converse, Colson & Lamb. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers: Twankay—30 hf-chts Twankay Moyune 34c; 17 do 33c; 38 do superfine do 21c; 8 do curious do 36c; 25 do finest new season 43c; 25 do 43c.

Hyson Skin—20 hf-chts Hyson Skin 88c. Imperial—22 hf-chts Imperial 61c; 12 cases cattie do 92c.

Gunpowder—13 hf-chts Gunpowder 61c; 20 do superfine Ping Suey 80 to 81c; 30 cattie do fine 21c.

Young Hyson—33 hf-chts superfine Ping Suey 76 to 77c; 25 do Moyune 78c; 36 do 87c; 13 do extra fine 32c; 17 do extra Moyune 68c; 13 do superior do 65c; 24 do extra fine do 87c; 5 cattie do finest Ping Suey 87c; 17 hf-chests do new season Moyune 86c; 32 do finest do 34c; 20 cattie do finest new season 89c; 29 hf-chts do finest 82c; 32 do 34c; 24 do Moyune 82c.

Congou—25 hf-chts Congou, superior, 60c; 18 chs do 39c; 28 hf-do finest 57c; 50 do fine 86½c; 19 chs do fine Oopack 37c; 5 hf-do 36c; 25 do superior 46c; 25 do 47c.

Souchong—29 hf-chts Souchong extra choice, 62c. Uncoloured Japan—25 hf-chts Uncoloured Japan 60c; 27 do 61c; 34 do 62c; 25 do 67c; 28 do 68c; 25 do 63c; 25 do 50c.

Sale of Tobacco at the stores of Messrs. H. Joseph & Co., by J. G. Shipway: 10 bbls cut tobacco 8½c; 40 bxs tobacco (hf-lbs) 16½c; 32 do 16c; 80 do 15½c; 5,000 bxs cigarettes 65c; 32 ½ bxs navy (hf-lbs) 26c; 20 do solace 40c; 10 do 39c; 10 bxs royal arms 38c; 10 do 37c; 20 do 38c; 12 do erectorium comfort 25c; 10 bxs long 12s 12c; 10 do fig tobacco 31c; 2 kgs rough and ready 33c; 5 bxs Jenny Lind, brit pounds 49c; 12 ½ do Virginia do 12c; 11 hf-bxs yellow peach 25c; 27 do hf-lbs 25c; 18 ½ golden age 35c; 10 do do bars 36c; 35 ½ bxs bells of Richmond 27c; 15 do do 16c; 10 hf-bxs B pounds 36c; 12 qr-bxs Ida May 25c; 5 bxs premium (10's) 2c; 25 do Robertson (Queen's) 15c; 60 do Prince of Wales in bond 16c; 20 do Queen's Own 25c; 18 do St. Thomas 15c; 10 do Union Jack 19c; 20 do Jones 22c; 32 do Turners 15c.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, J., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Cuthern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Stimms, F. H.
Winn & Holland

BUSINESS during the past week has been moderately brisk, but has not been quite so active as last week, or as is usual at this season of the year. Prices for heavy goods are still a good deal unsettled, and quotations for the most part nominal.

PIG IRON.—Of Garthsherie, there is none offering. For other brands there is less demand, though small lots of No. 1 Summerlee have been sold at previous quotations. The Western States are now pretty well supplied, and the demand from Upper Canada will hardly be sufficient to maintain recent high prices, especially as it is now understood that larger quantities are afloat for this market than was anticipated.

BAR IRON.—Large holders of Scotch refuse to sell unless at extreme prices, and the stock being too small for the demand, quotations will probably range high during the rest of the season.

CANADA PLATES.—Are unchanged, but firm at quotations, there being very few here.

TIN PLATES.—Are becoming scarce, and command full rates. Lower prices can hardly be looked for at present.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Bankhage, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dourall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gault, Bros & Co.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhields, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Munderloh & Stoencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Trevost, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Wink, George & Co.
Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

WHILE as yet the business of this month has not come up to expectation, transactions during the past week foot up better than the week previous. Orders do not come in very freely from the country; and while travellers speak hopefully of the prospects of a good trade later in the season, they find themselves unable to make sales to any great extent. They report the farmers as very busy and unable to give their attention to making purchases. Storekeepers in turn, not finding their goods going off as rapidly as they looked for, are unwilling to give orders. The injury to the crops, on an average, through the country is represented as not being as severe as was at first feared, though it is undoubted that in some localities, and in the case of particular grains, the loss has been very serious.

COTTONS.—Grey cottons and some kinds of prints are rather scarce. All other descriptions are in ample supply, but as prices have hardened in the English markets, importers are not anxious to sell, except at full figures, knowing it would be impossible to replace them, except at an advance. Fair to middling American cotton has again slightly improved, and at latest dates was 15½d. The tone of the Manchester market for manufactured goods is also better.

WOOLLENS.—The demand for these is very light, stuff goods being almost unsaleable at the moment.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

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

BUSINESS has been only to a moderate extent during the past week. Receipts, however, have not been in excess, and stocks have not therefore increased unduly.

SPANISH SOLE.—The demand from the Lower Ports having fallen off, the transactions are chiefly for the local trade, prices, however, still continuing firm.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Has been in better request, particularly limed stock, of which there is very little in market.

HARNESS.—The stock even of inferior is not large, and strictly prime, for which outside figures would be given, cannot be had in any quantity.

WAXED UPPER.—Is in moderate request, and though small lots are sold at quotations large lots could only be disposed of by a concession in prices.

GRAINED UPPER.—Has little or no demand.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—The demand continues active, and receipts are below the requirements of the trade.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The sales are chiefly of small parcels at fair prices, while the supply has improved.

CALFSKINS.—Are almost without inquiry, and prices giving way.

SPLITS.—The receipts of late have been large, but no difficulty has been experienced in placing them at quotations, the demand continuing good.

SHEEPSKINS.—Without alteration, the stock still remaining very low.

HIDES.—The demand entirely exceeds the supply, and consequently prices are firm, with no present prospect of any decline.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Fuller, Thos., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Jardine & Ferguson

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

WE have to note an increased volume of business in the leading departments. Flour, which, at the opening, was much depressed, has, since the recent decline, become active, and large parcels have changed hands mostly on Quebec and Lower Port account. Wheat has varied little, ruling rate throughout being \$1.40 for U. C. Spring. Receipts are moderate, and prompt sale has been secured for the offerings. Peas have continued active, and full rates have been secured for parcels on the spot. There is less disposition to contract for delivery as the season advances. Oats engage little attention, and are mostly nominal. Barley meets a fair demand, and good malting sorts are wanted for Britain. Provisions have varied little. Pork is very firm, with small transactions. Butter—Good is wanted, and for such full prices rule, but inferior is increasingly neglected. Ashes are quiet at quotations.

FLOUR.—With increasing receipts, and a persistent holding off on the part of buyers, the market continued to recede in the fore part of the week, culminating in a state of panic on Monday, when considerable sales of Superfine, including a large proportion of choice brands, were sold at \$6.50. At this juncture, several who held orders for the Lower Ports entered the market, and a brisk competition has since then been maintained, and large quantities have changed hands at gradually improving prices. Rates on Tuesday ranged from \$6.30 to \$6.60, on Wednesday from \$6.65 to \$6.80, and at the close had reached \$6.90 to \$7.10. Little business can be noted in the higher or lower grades. Extras and Fancies are in small supply, and but little enquired for; quotations represent transactions mostly in broken parcels. No. 2 of good quality commands about \$6.25 to \$6.30. Re-ground samples are a slow and irregular sale. *Bag Flour* has been slow and relatively low throughout, and although participating in a measure in the recent improvement, there is little inquiry, and the advanced ideas of holders have been but very partially acceded to. We quote \$3.70 to \$3.90 as closing rates.

OATMEAL.—Arrivals have been trifling, and prices have consequently improved, closing at \$5 to \$5.20 for fair to choice samples.

WHEAT.—Transactions have mostly been restricted to car-loads of U. C. Spring; arrivals, though increasing, have been comparatively small, and prompt sale has been secured for most of what has been offered the ruling rate being \$1.40, closing at \$1.40 to \$1.42½ for medium to choice dry samples. Some few unimportant contracts for delivery afloat have been made at \$1.40. Rates for Milwaukee and Chicago Wheat are mostly nominal, in the absence of transactions.

PEAS.—Have been brought out sparingly, and few cargoes have arrived thus far. There is a brisk demand for parcels on the spot, and 90c to 92½c per 66 lbs. have been ruling rates. There are more sellers for delivery, but less disposition to buy, on account of the advanced stage of the season, and the fear of a decline in Britain when early shipments arrive.

BARLEY.—Has latterly engaged more attention, and the finer malting samples have been taken for export to Britain. We give 68c to 68c as the range covering the several shades of quality.

OATS.—The samples offered thus far are mostly too poor for export, and few sales can be noted.

PORK.—The stocks are being gradually reduced, and prices, though no higher, are firm; transactions, on the other hand, are restricted to immediate consumption wants, there being little confidence felt in the continuance of such exceptional rates.

LARD AND CUTMEATS.—The stock is all in second hands, and prices represent retail transactions.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue liberal, and the bulk, as hitherto, is of very inferior quality, which now begins to accumulate more largely on account of the discouraging advices from Britain in relation to poor and secondary sorts, deterring shippers from operating further in such. Good is a free sale in Britain, and of consequence meets a good demand here at previous rates—say 16c. to 17c.—while poor is neglected, though offered at 14c. to 15c. Some of the recent arrivals comprise parcels bought in the early part of the season, and being originally poor, and in some cases heated, are now no better than grease, and promise to be a most dragging and unsatisfactory sale.

ASHES.—The recent advance in Britain noted in Pots has had little effect here, and there are few buyers even at present rates, which are \$6.80 to \$6.90 for first sorts, and \$6 to \$6.10 for inferiors. *Pearls* are steady at \$7.10 to \$7.15 for second's, and \$7.35 to \$7.40 for first's.

GOVERNOR RAWSON ON THE BLOCKADE RUNNING TRADE OF NASSAU.

THE Governor of the Bahamas, in his annual report for 1865, gives some interesting particulars of the trade of which the port of Nassau became the chief emporium during the late civil war in the United States. The value of the imports into the Bahamas rose from £224,029 in 1860, to £5,346,112 in 1864, and that of the exports from £157,350 to £4,672,398. More than three-fifths of the imports and three-fourths of the exports of 1864 consisted of raw cotton, imported, with few exceptions, from Charleston and Wilmington. The blockade of the Southern ports was first proclaimed in April, 1861. Only four vessels, two of which were steamers, appear to have run the blockade from Charleston to Nassau during that year. The first vessel that arrived was the Prince of Wales, a Confederate schooner of only 74 tons, manned by five men, which arrived from Charleston with 174 bales of cotton early in December. The first vessel which left Nassau to run the blockade, clearing for St. John's, was the Confederate steamer Theodora, which sailed in the middle of that month with a cargo, having arrived with 75 bales of cotton six days before. The last vessel which arrived was the steamer Imogene, which brought a cargo of cotton from Galveston, in May, 1865. The last which cleared to run the blockade direct from Nassau was the steamer Little Hattie, which left in February, 1865. Fort Fisher fell in January, and Charleston was evacuated in February, the news of both events reaching Nassau about a week after they happened. After February a few steamers left for Havana, with the view of trying for an opening on the coast of Texas; but only two returned to Nassau with cargoes. The first British vessels that engaged in the trade were schooners, which came out from Charleston, in March, 1862. The steamer Gladiator left Nassau in December, 1861, and ran into Charleston, but did not return to Nassau. During the years 1862-3 a considerable trade was carried on in sailing vessels, chiefly schooners and sloops; and even two open boats, one of two tons, ran the blockade from the coast of Florida in 1862. But after May, 1863, the trade was carried on almost exclusively by steamers, and became confined to the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. The trade was not without its risks. Forty-two steamers are known to have been captured, and 22 to have been wrecked, chiefly off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. Others never returned to Nassau; and in all the departures exceeded the arrivals by 191. The majority of the vessels seem to have made only one or two voyages each; only three made so many as ten, and only one of them exceeded that number. This fortunate vessel was the Syren, which made eighteen voyages, and left for Charleston on the nineteenth in February, 1865, ignorant of the capture of that place, and fell into the hands of the Federals. The steamers at first employed were such as happened to be in the Southern ports, or were purchased at random in England, and sent out for the trade. Afterwards a class of vessels specially adapted for it, and of a size suited to the port of Charleston, were built for it. The first of this class, the Banhee, 216 tons, was launched at Liverpool, in November, 1862. She was the first steel vessel which crossed the Atlantic. Her plates were only one-eighth of an inch thick. She made her first three voyages to and from Wilmington, with full cargoes each way, in the short space of six weeks, and was captured on her fourth voyage. At a later period a larger class of vessels was built and sent out, some 260 feet by 32 feet, and drawing only 7 feet when loaded. The Coquette and the Vulture are types of this class. Their tonnage respectively was 390 and 335 tons. Some of this class made the voyage between Wilmington and Nassau (about 600 miles) in 44 hours. Shortly before the close of the war another class, of still greater capacity and speed, one with twin screws, were sent out, but only one or two of these found employment. The cost of running these vessels, and the salaries paid to their officers and pilots, were very high. In 1863, the expenses of a vessel which could carry 800 bales (including wages, provisions, coal, labour, repairs, and agents' commissions) was about £3,000 the round trip. In the following year the expenses rose to £5,000, on account chiefly of higher wages and higher bounties, consequent upon increased risk to the officers and crew. The salary of the captain rose from £600 to £1,000 for the trip, with the privilege of carrying ten bales of cotton on his own account; the purser and the first officer received each £300, with the privilege of carrying two bales each; and the pilot £1,000, with the privilege of carrying five bales. A first-class steamer would run from Charleston or Wilmington to Nassau in about 48 hours. She could be discharged in 24 hours, the labourers working day and night, but three days for unloading and reloading was considered good dispatch. The excitement, extravagance, and waste which prevailed under such circumstances may be easily imagined.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Beall, William, Whitby.....	W. H. Billings, Whitby.....	Oct. 23
Bell, James, Amptor.....	Joseph Jamieson, Amptor.....	" 30
Cordier, W. B. & Co., Montreal.....	Court House, Montreal.....	" 29
McKenzie, Daniel, Toronto.....	W. T. Mason, Toronto.....	" 31
McArthur, James, Brantford.....	A. W. Smith, Brantford.....	Nov. 2
Oliver, William, Toronto.....	W. T. Mason, Toronto.....	Oct. 30
Fulton, S. G., Montreal.....	A. B. Stewart, Montreal.....	" 30
Sproul, Joseph, North Monaghan.....	Sidney Smith, Peterborough.....	" 31

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Brook, William.....	Sherbrooke.....	A. M. Smith.
Beaudin, Celestin.....	St. Eloi.....	A. B. Stewart.
Cook, Peter.....	Goderich.....	S. Pollock.
Corbet, William.....	Quebec.....	A. Fraser.
Fishleigh, Francis.....	Stratford.....	Thos. Miller.
Leah, Mary, wife of Thos.....	Quebec.....	Wm. Walker.
Quickfall.....		
Miller, Julius W.....	Plessisville.....	Pembton Patterson

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Allen, James.....	Belleville.....	Co. Court House, Co. Hastings.	Dec. 19
Austin, Joseph.....	Simcoe.....	" " " Norfolk.	" 14
Bontor, John C.....	Belleville.....	" " " Hastings.	" 49
Dougall, James.....	Windsor.....	Superior Court, Montreal.	" 17
Johnson, Benjamin.....	Belleville.....	Co. Court House, Co. Hastings.	" 24
McKillop, George P.....	St. Catharines.....	" " " Lincoln.	" 18
Mitchell, John.....	Eniskillen.....	" " " Victoria.	" 17
Maceo, Thomas.....	Lindsay.....	" " " " "	" 17
Sowden, Joseph S.....	Cobourg.....	" " " U. C. North- umberland and Durham.	" 10
Weston, Richard.....	Simcoe.....	Co. Court House, Co. Norfolk.	" 6

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Côté & Cattelier, Montreal & Quebec.....	Lewis Kay & Co.....	Oct. 6
Cordier, W. B. & Co., Montreal.....	Alex. Buntin.....	" 4

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal.....	119½	117½
Ontario Bank.....	101½	100½
Bank of B. N. A.....	100½	100½
City Bank.....	100½	99½
Commercial Bank.....	73	72½
Bank of Upper Canada.....	99½	99½
Banque du Peuple.....	106½	109
Molson Bank.....	106½	105½
Bank of Toronto.....	105½	103½
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	105	102½
Merchants Bank.....	106½	102½
Union Bank.....	99½	99½
Gore Bank.....	98½	98½
Eastern Townships Bank.....	95½	95
Mechanics Bank.....	97½	97½
Royal Canadian Bank.....	90	91
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	135	133½
Richelieu Navigation Co.....	125	125½
City Passenger R. R. Co.....	82½	82½
Government Debentures, 5 p. c., Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., " "	99½	94½
Montreal Corporation Bonds.....	85½	85½

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on					Highest prices in 1864	Average for week.	Corresponding week 1863.
	Friday Oct. 12	Satur. 13	Monday Oct. 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17			
Flour, Superior Extra.	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.25	8.13	8.25
Extra.....	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	7.75	8.00	7.88	7.87½
Fancy.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.75	7.50	7.50
Superfine.....	7.37	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.68	7.02	6.85	6.95
No. 2.....	6.87	6.35	6.35	6.18	6.17	6.75	6.42	5.95
Pine.....	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	6.25	5.94	
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.....	4.06	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.88	3.75	3.81	3.35
Oatmeal, 50 lb 80 lbs.....	4.97	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.87½	0.00
Wheat, U. C. Spring.....	1.45	1.42	1.42	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.42	0.00
Peas, per 60 lbs.....	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	
Beans, per 60 lbs.....	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	
Oats, per 50 lbs.....	0.34½	0.34½	0.34½	0.34½	0.34½	0.34½	0.34½	

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
GROCERIES.					
Coffee.		Wine.		Vanilla per gal.	
Laaguaya, per lb.....	0.19 to 0.20	Moet & Chandon Ch'p.....	15.00 to 16.00	Coach Body (Turp).....	2.75 to 4.50
Rio.....	0.18 to 0.19	Boche, F. & Co.....	12.00 to 13.00	Furniture.....	1.75 to 2.00
Java.....	0.23 to 0.26	H. Morc's Chump'g.....	14.00 to 15.00	(Banquo)	0.00 to 0.07
Fish.		Burgundy Port, gal.....	0.80 to 1.25	Spirits Turp.	1.10 to 1.25
Herrings, Labrador.....	3.00 to 4.00	Port Wine.....	1.50 to 4.00	Benoline.....	0.45 to 0.58
Prime.....	3.50 to 4.50	Sherry.....	1.50 to 6.00		
Gibbed.....	2.00 to 3.00	Mum'rd.....	14.00 to 18.00		
Round.....	2.50 to 3.00	Ruinart.....	14.00 to 18.00		
Mackerel, No. 3.....	7.00 to 8.00	Claret.....	3.00 to 20.00		
Salmon.....	21.00 to 22.00	French light wines.....	3.00 to 5.00		
Dry Cod.....	4.50 to 5.50	HARDWARE.			
Fruit.		Block Tin, per lb.	0.25 to 0.26		
Raisins, Layers.....	2.00 to 2.10	Copper—Pig.....	0.23 to 0.24		
M. R.....	0.00 to 1.80	Sheet.....	32½ to 0.35		
Valencia, lb.....	0.05 to 0.06½	Cut Nails.....			
Currants, per lb.....	0.05½ to 0.06	Assorted, ¼ Shingle, per 112 lbs.....	4.50 to 4.75		
Molasses.		Shingle alone, ditto.....	4.70 to 4.90		
Clayed, per gal.....	0.30 to 0.35	Lathe and 5 dy.....	5.00 to 5.20		
Muscovado.....	0.37½ to 0.42	Galvanized Iron.			
Rice.		Assorted sizes.....	0.08 to 0.09		
Aracca, per 100 lbs.....	3.55 to 3.65	Best No. 21.....	0.09 to 0.10		
Salt.		".....	0.10 to 0.10		
Liverpool Coarse.....	0.00 to 0.70	".....	0.10 to 0.10½		
Stoved.....	0.00 to 0.85	Horse Nails.			
Spices.		Guest's or Griffin's.....			
Cassia.....	0.33 to 0.35	No. 7.....	0.21 to 0.00		
Cloves.....	0.10 to 0.11	No. 8.....	0.21 to 0.22		
Nutmegs.....	0.40 to 0.55	No. 9.....	0.20 to 0.21		
Ginger, Ground.....	0.12 to 0.30	No. 10.....	0.19 to 0.20		
Jamaica.....	0.83 to 0.85	No. 11.....	0.18 to 0.19		
Pepper, Black.....	0.09½ to 0.10½	No. 12.....	0.18 to 0.19		
Pimento.....	0.06½ to 0.07	Iron.			
Mustard.....	0.18½ to 0.20	Pig—Gartbarrie.....			
Sugars.		Other brands, No. 1.....	29.50 to 30.00		
Porto Rico, per cwt.....	7.75 to 8.25	".....	32.50 to 33.00		
Cuba.....	7.25 to 8.00	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.....	2.70 to 2.90		
Canada Sugar Refined.....	0.07½ to 0.08½	Refined.....	3.30 to 3.50		
Crushed X.....	0.00 to 0.00	Sweetens.....	4.50 to 5.50		
".....	0.10 to 0.10	Hoops—Coopers.....	3.30 to 3.50		
Dry Crushed.....	0.10 to 0.10½	Bard.....	3.30 to 3.50		
Ground.....	0.10 to 0.00	Boiler Plates.....	4.00 to 4.50		
Extra Ground.....	0.11 to 0.00	Buff.....	4.50 to 4.75		
Lowes.....	0.11 to 0.00	Boat Union Jack.....	4.50 to 4.75		
Syrup, Golden.....	0.50 to 0.00	Ponty.....	4.50 to 4.75		
" Standard.....	0.46 to 0.00	Iron Wire.			
Teas.		No. 6, per bundle.....	2.70 to 2.90		
Twankay and Hyson.....	35	".....	3.00		
Twankay.....	0.37 to 0.45	".....	3.30 to 3.50		
Medium to fine.....	0.30 to 0.35	".....	4.10 to 4.30		
Japan uncolored.....	0.52½ to 0.65	Lead.			
Common to good.....	0.65 to 0.75	Bar, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.06½		
Fine to choicest.....	0.50 to 0.60	Sheet.....	0.07 to 0.07½		
Gunpowder.....	0.70 to 0.90	Shot.....	0.07 to 0.08		
Common to good.....	0.35 to 0.40	Tubing.....	0.08 to 0.00		
Fine to finest.....	0.42 to 0.58	Powder.			
Finest to choicest.....	0.75 to 0.90	Blasting, per keg.....	3.50 to 4.00		
Oolong.		FF.....	4.50 to 5.00		
Inferior.....	0.34 to 0.39	Pressed Spikes.			
Good to fine.....	0.55 to 0.60	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.30		
Young Hyson.....	0.40 to 0.60	Extra.....	4.30 to 4.60		
Common to fancy.....	0.65 to 0.75	Railway.....	4.90 to 0.00		
Medium to good.....	0.80 to 0.90	Tin Plates.			
Fine to finest.....	0.95 to 1.05	Charcoal It.....	9.75 to 10.00		
Gunpowder.....	0.60 to 0.70	IX.....	11.75 to 12.00		
Common to good.....	0.75 to 0.90	DC.....	8.75 to 9.00		
Fine to finest.....	1.00 to 1.10	DX.....	10.00 to 10.75		
Imperialis.....	0.55 to 0.70	IX Terme.....	8.00 to 8.25		
Fair to good.....	0.80 to 0.90	IX.....	9.25 to 9.50		
Fine to finest.....	0.60 to 0.70	IX Coke.....	8.00 to 8.50		
Fair to good.....	0.75 to 0.90	DRUGS.			
Hyson.....	0.55 to 0.70	Alum.....	3.00 to 3.50		
Fair to good.....	0.60 to 0.70	Acid, Sulphuric.....	0.6 to 0.7		
Fine to finest.....	0.75 to 0.90	Tartaric.....	0.50 to 0.55		
TOBACCO.		Blue Vitriol.....	0.10 to 0.12		
Canada Leaf, per lb.....	0.04 to 0.05	Camphor.....	0.60 to 0.65		
United States Leaf.....	0.06 to 0.10	Carb. Ammon.....	0.17 to 0.30		
Honeydew, 10's.....	0.28 to 0.35	Cocheinal.....	1.05 to 1.10		
" 5's.....	0.28 to 0.40	Cudbear.....	0.18 to 0.25		
" 4's.....	0.10 to 0.60	Cream Tartar.....	0.28 to 0.30		
Extra fine bright.....	0.55 to 0.85	Chloride Lime.....	4.50 to 5.50		
WINES.		Gum Arabic.....			
SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.		" sorts com.....	0.30 to 0.40		
Ale.		" good.....	0.50 to 0.60		
English.....	2.50 to 2.60	Liquorice, Calabria.....	0.25 to 0.30		
Montreal.....	1.20 to 1.60	Behned.....	0.35 to 0.00		
Brandy.		Nutgalls.....	0.55 to 0.60		
Homesay's, per gal.....	2.00 to 2.10	Opium.....	6.25 to 6.50		
Martell's.....	2.00 to 2.10	Oil, Almonds.....	0.85 to 0.90		
Robin & Co's.....	1.70 to 1.80	Cloves.....	1.10 to 1.20		
Fines, Castillon & Co.....	1.70 to 1.80	Lemon.....	3.00 to 3.25		
Otard, Dupuy & Co.....	1.75 to 1.75	Peppermint.....	6.00 to 6.50		
J. D. H. Monny's, gal.....	1.00 to 1.75	" ordinary.....	3.50 to 4.00		
Geo. Sayer & Co.....	1.70 to 1.80	" Olive, per gal.....	1.35 to 1.40		
Other brands, p. gal.....	1.70 to 1.80	" Castor.....	1.90 to 2		
Brandy in cases, doz.....	6.50 to 9.00	Roubarb Root.....	5.00 to 1.60		
Gin.		Souap, Castile.....	2.00 to 1.25		
Hollands, per gal.....	1.25 to 1.30	Senna.....	0.16 to 0.20		
" green cases.....	3.00 to 3.30	Soda, Ash.....	3.50 to 4.00		
" red cases.....	8.00 to 8.50	Carbonate.....	8.00 to 6.50		
Porter.		Causitic P. lb.....	0.30 to 0.35		
London.....	2.00 to 2.25	Wax, Yellow.....	0.30 to 0.35		
Dublin.....	2.30 to 2.30	White.....	0.90 to 1.00		
Montreal.....	0.00 to 1.50	OILS, PAINTS, &c.			
Run.		Boiled Linseed.....	1.00 to 1.05		
Jamaica, 16 O.P.....	1.70 to 1.80	Raw.....	0.97½ to 1.00		
Demerara.....	1.30 to 1.50	Winter Bleach.....	1.10 to 0.00		
Cuba.....	1.20 to 1.40	" Whole.....	0.95 to 1.00		
Whiskey.		" Crudo.....	0.85 to 0.90		
Scotch, per gal.....	1.40 to 1.10	Saw Seal.....	0.80 to 0.90		
Irish.....	1.60 to 1.75	Strow Oil.....	0.80 to 0.85		

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is a fair demand, though without any particular pressure, for money, and as high as one per cent. a month has been paid for not strictly first-class paper.

GOLD in New York has fluctuated a good deal during the week, owing to various causes. It had reached 154, when rumours of a considerable advance in 5.20's in the London Stock market caused a decline, and a report that the Secretary of the Treasury was selling gold, of which he has \$86,000,000 under his control, weakened the market still more, bringing the price down to 147.

SILVER is abundant, the buying rate being 4 and the selling 3 1/2 per cent. discount.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 6th Oct.:-

Table listing various goods such as Lard, Butter, Cheese, and other commodities with their respective prices and units.

Table listing prices for different types of sugar, including White, Yellow, and other varieties, with prices per 100 lbs.

Table showing exchange rates for London, Paris, and New York, including rates for 60 days and 3 days.

Table for GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, showing receipts and returns for the week ending Oct. 13th, 1866.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table showing traffic for the week ending 12th Oct., 1866, including Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, and Mails and Sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table showing receipts of various commodities like Wheat, Flour, Corn, and other produce, comparing weekly receipts with January 1866.

THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

THE London Daily News of the 13th ult. says:- "It appears that we may at length calculate on the approaching settlement of the Hudson Bay question, hitherto delayed through various difficulties."

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER for a First-Class RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE, Established Fifteen Years. To a party with a good knowledge of the business, steady, energetic, and moderate capital, there is a good opening.

JOHN B. GOODE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER, Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR, 1866. HUDSON'S BAY ROBES. THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:-

BENNER & BOOKER, BEG leave to advertise that they have entered into a special arrangement for the purpose of holding PERIODICAL AUCTION SALES, in the city of Hamilton, of MERCHANDIZE to the TRADE on alternate THURSDAYS, commencing on THURSDAY, 18th instant.

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS. A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.

THE "MORNING NEWS," A FIRST-CLASS POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

TERMS MODERATE. WILLIS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER, COMMISSION FLOUR DEALERS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCES:-The Bank of New Brunswick, St. John; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Bankers, New York.

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WILLIAM ELDER, A.M., Editor and Proprietor.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies,
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J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

JARDINE & FERGUSON,
 385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork,
 Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-3m

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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
 tical Accountants.
 The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
 have opened a Branch of their College in the City of
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
 Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-
 sary for the book-keeper and business man. The
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
 sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
 kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
 Telegraphing, and Phonography.
 To the young man just setting forth into the busi-
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is
 a sure means of rapid promotion.
 To the man in business, or to the one about com-
 mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
 sably necessary to a successful business career.

The actual Business Department is furnished with a
 Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
 ite Banking houses, where the Students make their
 deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
 count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
 &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
 lishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise,
 Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of
 one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of
 Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on
 the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the
 buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A
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**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
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THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
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JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
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JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Munn & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
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REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

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 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running, on the opening of navigation, between FORT
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
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This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
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 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
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 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
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For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
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 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
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S O A P S.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
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C A N D L E S.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
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O I L S.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
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a n d C a s t S t e e l; H a r r i s o n, B r o t h e r & H o w s o n, S h e f -
f i e l d, C u t l e r s t o H e r M a j e s t y; E b b i n g h a u s & S o n s,
P r u s s i a, B r a s s C o r n i c e s. 19-3mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

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10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

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No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

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Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
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B U T T E R, a n d a l l o t h e r d e s c r i p t i o n s o f P r o d u c e.

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

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

CAMERON & ROSS,

C O M M I S S I O N M E R C H A N T S,
443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would
announce to Country Merchants and Traders general-
ly, 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, purchas-
ing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General
Merchandise.

For the past three weeks the weather for out of door
employment was very desirable, and a large amount
of labour, in way of fall seeding and in getting the
new crop to market, must have been satisfactorily got
through with. Business, although somewhat improv-
ed, has not come up to the expectations of country
merchants generally, and the expectations of the
wholesale trade are, so far, far from being realized.

Dry Goods.—In this branch there is not much
activity prevailing at present. We notice the cotton
market as being active in England, and a slight
advance in price.

GROCERIES.—Several large sales have taken place
during the last ten days, and considerable quantities
of goods changed hands; but in no instance did we
notice any unusual animation that would indicate that
there was a scarcity apprehended, but rather, on the
contrary, more dullness prevailed than we expected
to see at this season of the year. Sugars are consid-
erably lower than they have been for the last three
years; the stocks held in this market are rather large.
Teas.—There is a large quantity of inferior in the
market, and is very slow of sale. In fact, we cannot
very well see where a market at all is found for a
great deal of the trash that is offering. Young Hysons
and Gunpowders of good quality met with a ready
sale at good prices for the Upper Canada trade.

Flour.—During the week the price has declined
fully \$1 per barrel. Grain.—Wheat tending down-
ward. A fair demand exists for Peas and Corn for
shipment to Britain. For quotations we refer to those
given in the journal.

POT ASHES.—The activity which prevailed some
ten days ago is subsiding, and prices are not so firm.

BUTTER.—The stocks are on the increase, but all
desirable parcels meet with a ready sale at from 16c.
to 17½. All inferior and old made is difficult to sell,
and where holders are limited to a high price, it is
likely to remain in stock for some time.

Eggs.—Are worth from 14c. to 15c. per dozen.
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.

1-1y CAMERON & ROSS.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

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B U I L D I N G S, F e n w i c k S t r e e t, L i v e r p o o l.

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

REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.
" Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 1y.

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N O. 13 M E R C A D E R E S S T.

HAVANA, CUBA.

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o f P R O V I S I O N S, L U M B E R, S U G A R B O X
S H O O K S, M A N U F A C T U R E D G O O D S, & c., g i v i n g
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a d o p t e d b y r e s p o n s i b l e h o u s e s.

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