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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

No. 10.

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

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

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

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

M. LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c. 3-ly

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS, Montreal.

FOR SALE,—
Barrels and Half-Barrels prime split Labrador
and Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.
ALSO,
Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1865,) in tins.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 494, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

W. GALT HILL & CO.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents,
34-ly 609 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

GREENE & SONS,
LADIES' STRAW GOODS, MEN &
CHILDREN'S do [See next Page.] 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Hats, &c. [See next Page.]
1-ly

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,
Montreal.
HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal 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

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
See next Page. 1-ly

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

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Stclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
60-ly No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS
IN HALF BARRELS,
For Sale by
SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
60-ly 491 & 493 St. Paul Street.

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

386 hlds } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
282 brls } Sugar.
Received ex "Wild Hunter" and "Jane Bell," from
Demerara, and "Express," from Barbadoes.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Bris No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS
Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY.
PALE and DARK, in Bond
Bags PIMENTO, &c., &c., &c.
For Sale by
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.
Montreal, January 25, 1866. 1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.
Opposite the Custom House Sq.,
10-ly Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.
Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
Company. 2-ly

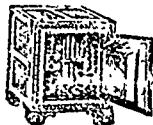
EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
AGENTS FOR
HARVEY'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.
AGENTS FOR
CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
7-ly 203 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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 Torou-
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 Poonography.
To the young man just setting forth into the busi-
ness world, a thorough knowledge of those 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
thorough knowledge of this branch has become abso-
lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
and accountants. This Department is under the charge
of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
Practical Accountant.
Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical
business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure
guarantees of efficiency and employment
Students can enter at any time.
For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

The favor these Safes have won by their many
and severe trials during the last quarter of a century,
from the fact that not one has ever failed in preserving
its contents, thoroughly establishes their reliability,
and with recent improvements made during the past
two years, we offer them as the most perfect Fire Proof
security extant, and free from dampness.
Our Burglar Proof Specie Boxes made of combined
iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the
steel so highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the
reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious
burglars, and when placed inside of one of our Fire
Proofs produce a most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof
security. Merchants having large amounts of silver
on hand should not be without one.

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.
KERSHAW & EDWARDS.
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

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

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

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS. BOYS' FANCY HATS,
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our
NEW SPRING STYLES,
embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemeritte
Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes,
French steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by
Express.
Orders promptly executed.
GREENE & SONS,
1-ly Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

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

ON HAND, and for Sale—
FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and
favourite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers
CORNMEAL, do. do. do. do.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do do
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c. on hand and
daily arriving
WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
Second hand Grain Bags.
Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calf-
skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and
Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.
Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-
proof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers
and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co.
Belfast.

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

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.
Sacramento st., Montreal 2-1

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-ly

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE,
NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 52-ly

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

F. SHAW & BROS.
14, LEMOINE STREET.
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls and other 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.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment
of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consign-
ments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,
Commission Merchants and General Agents,
48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

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.
605 St. Paul st., near St. Peter.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERA
No. 183 McGill st., Montreal. 1-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.

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

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
16-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, oundling Street.

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

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
LOZENGES of every description.
FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 331) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner
 15-ly

C O D O I L.
 150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 12 St. John Street.
 June 2.

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

S I D E Y & C R A W F O R D
 OFFER FOR SALE
D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT
ROOFING FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO. S (Gatehead-on-lyue)
VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES, -CAUSTIC
SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

FOR SALE.
G H MUMM & CO.-Champagne-Gold Seal - Cham-
 pagne des Souverains-Dry Verzenay-No plus ultra
 Cabinet.
GEO SAYER & CO-COGNAC-1844 1847, 1849,
 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, in Cases, Hogs-
 heads, Or Casks and Octaves.
CHS COHEN & CO.-Cognac in cases
H MORE-Champagne-Red Seal, Green Seal, and
 White Seal.
 Jules Fournier,
 Sole Agent for Canada, and Importer of General
 Groceries, 420, St. Paul Street.
 15-3m

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

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

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

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly
WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.
 6-ly

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and blug 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

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

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

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
 Execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving
 special attention to the Grocery Department. They
 make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them,
 and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and
 Insurance of Goods. 10-ly

DUNDAS.
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Awarded Prize Metals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
also at Montreal.

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
 sale.
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Rogattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
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Silicas,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Mirrors,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Razors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Pocket Knives,
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Hosiery,	Pipes,	Crosses,
Gloves,	Toys,	Marbles,
Braces,	Bag Pursos,	Slates,
Ribbons,	Pencils,	

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIG and BAR IRON,
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubos for Gas, Water or
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
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JOHN BURRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.
 Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England
Capital, \$12,600,000 Invested, over £2,000,000

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

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

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

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

Surveyor—H MUNRO, Montreal
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DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.

Spring 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE
20TH OF MARCH

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
59 St Peter St
Montreal

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Alex. Shippson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer) R S Tylee Esq. (mer)
F. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserve surplus Fund, \$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000. Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$16,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000.

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

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

1-ly G F C SMITH, Res. Secretary

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, (Founded 1835.)

THE SYSTEM and REGULATIONS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND have been so framed as to secure to its Policy Holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points.—

- SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
- NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy
- LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.
- FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance. Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARNEE, MONTREAL 1-3m

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

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

Sole Agents for COOPE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.
1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

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

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.
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LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

THE BANK RETURNS.

THE Bank Returns for February show the following total—compared with those of February, 1864 and 1865.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Feb 1864, Feb 1865, Feb 1866. Rows include Paid up capital, Circulation, Deposits, Specie, and Discounts.

As compared with January the figures show an increase in paid-up capital of \$53,910; in circulation of \$55,920; a decrease in deposits of \$98,577; in specie of \$1,102,087; an increase in discounts of \$1,270,221. These figures are perfectly normal.

The decrease in specie is the natural result of the increase in discounts—unaccompanied as these are by an equivalent increase in circulation. In the corresponding months of 1864, when the circulation remained stationary, there was an increase of discounts in February of \$1,900,000 and a decrease of specie of \$700,000, with an increase of deposits of \$200,000—together \$900,000. In 1865, when circulation was stationary also, there was an increase of discounts in February of \$650,000, and a decrease in specie of \$900,000, with a decrease of deposits of \$300,000; together \$1,200,000.

We make these remarks about the specie, because some timorous people are now foolishly withdrawing small sums from Savings and other Banks, through a mistaken belief that money is safer in their houses than in the Bank vaults; and these people might be confirmed in that idea if they saw, without explanation, that the specie held by the Banks in February was a million less than in January. The Banks have however lots of specie—now and always—to guard against the public; it is a pity they have to be distrustful of each other. To further re-assure the timid let us urge this consideration, that the Banks have not had less circulation out these five years than \$8,066,202, and that if the difference between that and their present circulation were thrown upon their hands for redemption in one day, they could meet it and still have nearly \$2,000,000 to spare.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON.

STEEL.

PIG IRON.

PAINTS,

OILS.

GLASS.

CORDAGE.

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails,

Pressed, Chinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe

Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company,

Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance

Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 355 & 357 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.
1-ly Montreal.

TRADE RETURNS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE following are the principal items of interest in the returns of trade and commerce for the year 1865, recently laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total Imports, Value, Duty. Rows for 1865, 1864, and Increase.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total Exports, Value. Rows for 1865, 1864, and Increase.

The leading articles of import are:—Beef, pork and hams, \$212,707; Cordage and canvas, \$423,764; Cotton, linen, silk, &c., \$2,626,466; Drugs, &c., \$117,002; Earthenware, glass, &c., \$121,205; Wheat flour, \$1,875,104; Other flour, \$106,576; Fish, \$337,373; Grain, \$117,794; Hardware, \$1,409,489; Leather manufactured, \$214,334; Molasses, &c., \$425,432; Rock and coal oil, \$93,718; Other oils, \$115,966; Paper, books, &c., 183,072; Liquors of all kinds, \$420,949; Sugar, raw, \$794,954; Do. refined, \$76,214; Salt, \$384,134; Tea, \$516,715; Tobacco, leaf, \$64,166; Do. manufactured, \$127,093; Woodware, manufactured and unmanufactured, \$236,253.

The following table shows from whence these imports have been received, giving also the figures for 1864, with the actual increase, and also increase per cent.:

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1865, 1864, Increase, P. c. Rows include Great Britain, B.N.A. Colonies, B & W Indies, United States, and Other Countries.

The following are the leading exports:—Animals, \$261,568; Beef, pork and hams, \$92,764; Butter and lard, \$114,183; Coal, \$1,253,650; Codfish, \$1,411,377; Herring and allowives, \$452,337; Mackerel, \$1,077,273; Other fish, \$311,004; Fish oil, \$194,505; Vegetables, \$153,242; Woodware, unmanufactured, \$762,555. There were besides exported of Foreign productions, \$1,840,193. The exports to the United States were \$3,619,737. Specie is not included in the returns of exports.

The total of vessels built and registered in the year preceding September 29th, 1865, was 391; Tons, 69,931; Value, \$2,923,058. Total number registered at same date, 3,898; Tons, 403,400; Value, \$13,947,600.

WITHOUT RECIPROCITY.

BARLEY.

Now that the Reciprocity Treaty is a thing of the past, it becomes important for the producers of the country to consider in what respect they must change the nature of their products.

Experience will be the surest teacher in this case, but we nevertheless may do service by supplying some facts and considerations in reference to the principal articles affected. We choose barley for the subject of this week's article, because the time is at hand for deciding whether to sow a large breadth of it or not.

It is first necessary to compare the barley crops of the States and Canada; and the latest returns we can directly contrast with each other are those of 1864.

The Agricultural Statistics of the United States give the following as the total growth of barley in that year:

	Bushels.	Acres.	Value of crop.
New-York.....	3,710,911	197,915	£6,469,355
Ohio.....	1,686,630	87,016	2,473,683
Illinois.....	1,144,790	60,520	1,668,362
Wisconsin.....	674,919	60,937	1,005,629
Maine.....	668,424	37,135	970,216
Pennsylvania.....	630,491	35,027	1,078,140
Iowa.....	584,446	27,830	702,790
Indiana.....	339,108	14,133	629,149
Michigan.....	338,388	17,624	527,885
Thirteen other Northern States }	954,981	38,683	1,481,070
Total.....	10,632,178	538,620	£16,807,084

We have no Agricultural statistics worthy of the name, but in the article barley we can form from other data a reliable estimate of the crop of each year. We have first as the tabulated exports of 1864-65, 3,772,014 bus. Adding for "short returns" say 10 per cent. which cannot be far wrong, we have as real exports 4,149,215 bus. Next we have the returns of barley distilled and malt brewed, viz. 153,898 lbs. of barley distilled and 18,270,042 lbs. of malt; but as 36 lbs. of malt or 48 of barley make a bushel, we have here, supposing a bushel of barley to produce a bushel of malt, the equivalents of 506,432 bushels. Barley is not extensively used for other purposes than these, and we therefore only to add say 10 per cent for seed retained in the country to arrive at the Canadian barley crop. We have then

Exported..... bus.	4,149,215
Malted and distilled "	506,432
Retained for seed... "	465,561
Total.....	\$5,121,211

It is thus evident that we grow in 1864 half as much barley as all the States together. Now 1861 was not a peculiarly favourable year for us for comparison. As far back as 1850 we exported nearly 8,000,000 bushels; we have never since sold less than 2,000,000 bushels in a year and in 1865-6 we believe our exports were at least 1,000,000 bushels more than in any previous season. On the other hand the crop of 1864 in the States is reported to have been a full average.

It follows then that unless the farmers of all the States make an unusual and combined effort, and increase by at least one third the breadth of land under barley, ours will still be in demand on the other side; and under the operation of the natural laws of trade, the consumers there will have to pay the increased price caused by the imposition of an import duty. Perhaps, in practice, they may not have to pay all the tax, but certainly they will a part, we think the greater part.

But such a combination is not likely.

The table first above given was made up when gold was at 227. The total value of the U. S. barley crop was therefore only \$7,401,002 of our money, and let us even at the cost of a little time, examine this gold price in detail.

We have, as the value per bushel of this crop in gold:

In Pennsylvania.....	£1 17
New York.....	0 77
Ohio.....	0 68
Indiana.....	0 68
Michigan.....	0 68
Wisconsin.....	0 66
Maine.....	0 65
Illinois.....	0 61
Iowa.....	0 63
Other States (average)	0 57

This table is most instructive. We can infer from it at a glance that Pennsylvania is the great consuming centre for barley. Were it not so, the price there would not be so exceptionally high, wedged in as that

State is by the two greatest barley growing States of the Union, New York and Ohio. And it is interesting to observe that just in proportion to the distance of the other States from Pennsylvania does the price of barley diminish, until in Iowa we find it dwindling to 53 cents—about the minimum price at which a farmer can afford to grow this grain. There is thus much inducement to Iowa to increase her yield of barley, and very little to any of the Western countries.

But the declared value of our exports of 3,772,014 bushels was \$2,883,531, or 76 cents per bushel—a price within one cent of that of the New York barley, in spite of our greater distance from the great barley market—Philadelphia. There must then be some special qualities about our barley which render it superior to that of the States, and, being superior, it is the more likely to command its price.

Thus far we have reasoned only upon theory, based upon official returns, because we wish to show that theoretical considerations strongly indicate that our farmers should sow very little barley, the less because it will this year have to pay a duty of 15 cents per bushel before entering the States.

But we may add that the opinion of the largest buyers in the States quite coincides with that we thus theoretically form. We have had communications from United States brewers by the score. They were among the most strenuous advocates—indecid for a time the only advocates—of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, because they felt they must have our barley. And since the failure of the negotiations they declare they will have it, though they pay all the duty themselves. Barley grows best in a Northern climate. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, it rusts, or is dark in colour, and the grain gets coarse and thick skinned. Wisconsin and parts of Iowa grow good barley, but they are too far from market to interfere with us—indecid their barley crop cannot well be got to the Eastern cities the same year it is grown. In New York the land is very "barley-sick," and the crop therefore unsafe. A Philadelphian, whose firm last year bought nearly 2,000,000 bushels, in great part Canadian, assured us that so determined were the great brewers of that city to maintain that pre-eminence in business they have acquired, and thus ensure success in the competition of beer with other beverages, and a continued return for the large capital they have invested in their gigantic breweries, that if the Canadian farmer gave up growing the fine barley of which they have almost the monopoly, they would send to England for as much as they could buy.

BRITISH TRADE.

THE returns issued by the Board of Trade for 1865, are published. They give the annexed value of the shipments of British goods and produce during the last three years—

1863.....	£146,602,342
1864.....	160,449,053
1865.....	165,862,402

Showing an increase of nearly five and a-half millions in 1865, as compared with 1864, and of £19,260,000 compared with 1863.

Of these exports, the United States was the heaviest purchaser, taking £21,235,790; India, £18,254,670; Hansa Towns, £15,091,373; Australia, £13,852,357; France, £9,034,883; Holland, £8,111,022; Egypt, £5,985,087; Brazil, £5,668,089; Italy, £5,376,886; Turkey, in Europe, £4,931,742; British North America, £4,705,079; China, £3,603,301; Russia, £2,921,496; Belgium, £2,921,390; New Granada, £2,372,497; Spain, £2,249,822; Cuba and Porto Rico, £2,207,611; Prussia, £2,102,714; Portugal, £2,070,381. The balance is made up of amounts under £2,000,000.

The leading articles of export with the amounts shipped were as follows:—Cotton manufactures, £55,964,726. Woollen manufactures, £24,714,918; Linen manufactures, £11,587,927; Silk manufactures, £1,854,178; Iron and steel, £12,988,068; Copper, £2,787,807; Tin, £1,982,167; Lead, £582,569; Haberdashery and millinery, £5,013,757; Hardware and cutlery, £4,351,278; Coals, £4,431,492; Machinery, £5,213,530; Apparel, £2,639,919; Beer and ale, £2,060,369; Oil, £1,543,700; Leather, wrought, £1,462,309; Earthenware and porcelain, £1,442,031. The principal increase was in textile fabrics.

The imports are only made up for the first eleven months of 1865, and are as compared with the corresponding period of 1863 and 1864—

1863.....	£173,575,298
1864.....	197,448,428
1865.....	180,330,357

Showing a decrease, as compared with 1864, of £16,638,060.

The following are the leading articles imported with the declared value:—Cotton, £49,291,002; Wool, £13,190,761; Sugar, refined, £10,136,383; Silk, raw, £9,605,714; Wheat, £8,573,072; Tea, £7,612,218; Silk manufactures, £6,291; Timber and wood, sawn, &c., £5,982,937; Do not sawn, &c., £4,528,911; Butter, £5,104,442; Flax, £4,616,428; Metals, £4,150,065; Wine, £3,411,602; Oil, £3,233,313; Seeds, £3,192,098; Hemp, Jute, &c., £2,914,831; Tobacco, £2,644,830; Oats, £2,460,965; Hides of all kinds, £2,405,195; Tallow, £2,400,510; Guano, £2,243,678; Barley, £2,238,109; Cheese, £2,091,366; Flour, £2,072,702; Indian Corn, £1,954,441; Bacon, £1,648,189; Woollen manufactures, not made up, £1,546,365; Spirits, £1,835,169; Sugar refined, &c., £1,135,694; Rice, £1,038,191; Currants and raisins, £1,022,080.

The decrease in imports in 1865, as compared with 1864, occurred principally in Cotton, Wheat, Sugar, Wine and Wool.

The following is a summary of the exports and imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the year, ending 31st December, 1865, compared with 1864:—

GOLD.		
	1864.	1865.
Imports.....	£16,900,951	£14,485,670
Exports.....	13,250,311	8,493,532
SILVER.		
	1864.	1865.
Imports.....	£10,827,325	£8,976,641
Exports.....	9,577,204	6,717,662

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British ports for the year ending 1864 and 1865, were as follows:—

ENTERED.				
	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British.....	21,982	7,812,634	25,881	8,359,068
Foreign.....	1,146	3,489,652	18,629	3,606,185
Total.....	42,108	11,302,286	44,510	12,164,253

CLEARED.				
	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British.....	28,229	8,590,780	28,480	9,045,781
Foreign.....	19,026	3,578,793	19,701	3,771,661
Total.....	47,255	12,169,573	48,181	12,817,442

The following is a summary of the trade for the month of January of the present year:

The Board of Trade returns for the first month of the present year have been issued this afternoon, and show in comparison with the corresponding month of the last two years the entirely unprecedented increase of 37 per cent. in the declared value of our exports—the total having been £14,354,748 against £10,489,339 in January, 1865, and £10,413,686 in 1864. Of cotton manufactures the shipments were nearly 40 per cent in excess both in value and quantity of those of January, 1865. All other branches of trade figure in proportion. In hardware the increase has been 20 per cent, in iron 30 per cent, in haberdashery 54 per cent, in linen manufactures 47 per cent, in silk manufactures 70 per cent, and in woollen manufactures 84 per cent. As regards imports the chief points are that the arrivals of foreign wheat and flour and Indian corn have been between three and four times the amount brought in during January, 1865, while the cotton receipts were 373,944 cwt. against 151,264 last year. Of animals the importations have been as follows:—oxen only 3,181, against 4,437 last year, of calves, 1,049, against 399; of sheep, 21,839, against 4,289; and of swine, 3,399, against 1,291.

Canada Emigration Gazette.

We have received the first number of this paper which, as its name indicates, is issued for the purpose of affording all possible information concerning this country and its resources to intending emigrants. It will be published monthly during the season of navigation, and circulated free. We have no doubt it will be of much service in laying before the emigrating classes of the British Isles, the great advantages which Canada has to offer to all who may desire to make a home within her borders.

DEPOSITS IN OUR BANKS—WHO OWN THEM?

THE Journals which pay attention to financial subjects have often noticed the fact that the deposits of the banks for some time back have been steadily increasing, and that they now amount to more than their whole capital. It is well known that soon after the outbreak of the war now happily closed, large sums of money were sent here from the South, to be deposited in the banks of Canada, and that many wealthy Southerners took up their residence among us, disposing of their money in the same way. The amount of such deposits was of course never ascertained, but they have been estimated at from two to four millions. When the war closed, or at all events, very shortly afterwards, it was expected that the larger part would be withdrawn, and the return of deposits exhibit a corresponding diminution.

That this has not taken place is well known to those who examine the banks' returns, in the Canada Gazette. Whether the Southern deposits have been withdrawn or not, and we think it most likely that a minority of them have been at any rate, the deposits go on steadily augmenting—not exactly month after month,—but certainly year after year. They recede at times, like the advancing tide, but only to touch a higher point at their next advance—so going on, that the average for each year always exhibits a higher figure than the one preceding.

Considering how new the greater part of Canada is—how short a time has elapsed since most of the country was a vast wilderness of forest and swamp, without roads or civilized habitations—the home of the wolf and the bear—considering, moreover, how very slow a process the clearing of land and improvement of the country is when prosecuted with such feeble appliances as those of our early settlers, and that all the wealth of the country has its origin in the land, it is remarkable how much money has been accumulated during the few years, and how high the deposits of the banks have risen. So short a time back as 1842, they amounted to only \$3,000,000; so that during the years that have elapsed since, they have increased tenfold. This is a most convincing evidence, of the possession of habits of industry and thrift by our people.

It is true that there are considerable sums of deposit in Canada which have been sent out from England for investments; and that the deposits to that interest, and also by other extraneous sources have been increased by sums not drawn from the business of Canada. The great bulk, however, has undoubtedly sprung from that source.

Inquiring, then, to whom these deposits belong we are met at once by the obvious distinction between the floating and permanent deposits. The former are current accounts, subject to cheque, and changing every day and hour—the latter all in the shape of receipts, on which the banks can claim notice if they chose, and which must remain a certain time before being subject to interest.

We will take the last first.

The permanent deposits of our banks, amounting to about \$12,000,000, are, we should judge, principally owned by the following classes.

1 Farmers and settlers, who have got over their early difficulties and saved money. Many of these have from \$500 to \$5,000 deposited in the bank, all the while, probably living in the meanest style at home, and not caring to spend much money on their land. It would very likely pay them a far better interest to expend some of this money in improvements—not such improvements as building a fine house which they have not the remotest notion how to use—but in judicious draining, stumping, clearing, and fencing, taking care that every dollar spent increases the productive power of the soil. Money spent on good housing for cattle and sheep also would yield them a good return. When our farmers generally become alive to the importance of constant improvement and are not afraid to risk a little expenditure in carrying it out, the country will be carried forward with an impetus which it has not hitherto witnessed.

A considerable amount of our permanent deposits belongs to careful and economical people in towns and cities, who do not very well know how to invest it, or are waiting until a good opportunity of investment turns up. Capitalists also are in the habit of keeping considerable sums by them in this shape, making the most of their accumulations until a place for them is found in the way of loans on mortgage, purchases of stocks, debentures, or what not. Although we have in Canada large numbers of people larger probably than in the old country, considering our population, who

spend every dollar of their income and more, there are abundance of the saving, careful sort, who always live within their income, *whatever that may be*. Such people live according to their means, and not according to their wishes and notions and aspirations. They are well content to walk if they cannot afford to ride, they are not restless and dissatisfied if they cannot occupy a cut-stone house when their income will only admit of a cottage. They manage therefore always to keep a little ahead instead of dragging behind, and can walk the streets without being afraid of meeting a creditor. We should judge that a considerable portion of the permanent deposits of the banks belong to them. A certain portion will no doubt be owned by Corporations, such as Savings Banks, Building Societies, Insurance Companies, and ecclesiastical organizations of various kinds, and with some of the balance newly-arrived emigrants may be credited.

It was under this head that the larger part of the Southern deposits were placed. There were also considerable sums deposited by Americans from the North, Democrats mostly, or timid people who had little faith in Northern victory, and wished to put a 'nest-egg' by in case the worst should happen.

Such Northern deposits, we imagine, must all have been drawn away by this time, but we doubt if this is the case with the Southern. Much of the latter belonged to people who sacrificed all and came away, having turned the wreck of their property into gold. Such persons hesitate to return to the South until society is established on a permanent basis, and we have no doubt that the larger part of their deposits are still intact. Such Northern deposits as were sent here, as some were, by agents and bankers in Northern cities, are doubtless withdrawn. On the whole, it is probable, that from a third to one-half still remain.

As to the current accounts, which form two-thirds of the whole, the larger portion of these are no doubt the accounts of merchants and men of business, large and small.

Every man who values his banker's good opinion will try to keep as large a balance at his credit as possible, and those of them who buy for cash, know the importance of having money always at command.

There are balances of \$20,000 and upwards constantly at the credit of some men of business, even in our country towns; and we have little doubt that were a list published, we should find sums of over \$100,000 there. Nothing establishes a man's credit with his bank better than the fact of his keeping a balance which maintains a high average standard and never runs into low figures.

The accounts of professional men are often fruitful in large balances. In this country, especially in the West, a very large business is done in the way of investing money for parties in England, and lawyers are generally employed for the purpose. The money thus about to be used lies in the bank, generally at the credit of a current account until the desired investment presents itself. In addition, so much trust business is managed by professional men that it is rarely they have not moneys of clients and others in their possession. There is a class of public officers who keep current accounts with the banks, and whose deposits are sometimes of large amounts. Country and Township Treasurers, Sheriffs, Treasurers of public Companies, and of cities, belong to this head; and it is no uncommon thing to find sums of \$20,000 to \$40,000 at their credit until called for.

The same class of corporations who were mentioned as having sums on deposit receipt, keep at times very large sums at their credits in current accounts. It is essential that they be prepared to answer applications when called for, and hence they find it to their interest to keep a considerable balance at their credit in current accounts. We think it safe to say that such balances sometimes rise above \$100,000, and at times amount to even twice that sum.

Our great railway accounts must produce heavy balances at certain seasons, and so also will the accounts of ecclesiastical corporations, capitalists, money lenders, brokers and manufacturers, not to forget the Hudson Bay Company, whose Canadian business is done in Montreal. The account of the Government of course stands by itself. By far the largest deposits of the country are made by the Government in its various departments, and immense sums must sometimes stand at the credits of the different accounts, followed, at may be, very shortly afterwards, by sums on the contrary side of the account.

Thus from the various and multiplied streams is the great reservoir of deposits supplied, the money, be it remembered, being again distributed by the banks through a thousand channels, fructifying and invigorating the whole commercial life of the country.

TIMBER ROYALTY.

BY the issue of the tariff prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, it will be seen that the duty charged on timber and sawn lumber on entry into the United States will probably average from sixteen to twenty per cent *ad valorem*. The duties being specific, there can be no doubt that the price will be raised to that or a greater extent when that tariff goes into operation. This is one of the prices which they have to pay for the luxury of a war. But if one, two, or three dollars per thousand feet extra is a matter of little importance to them, we are inclined to think that they might as well be made to pay a little more at the same time. If the American Government can collect that sum from each thousand feet imported, there is no reason why the Canadian Government, who possess the growing timber, should not be able to collect a like sum in addition to the present Royalty, which is altogether insignificant (about one dollar per thousand feet, board measure). The Canadian Government have virtually a monopoly of the timber forests at least on this continent, and ought, therefore, to control its markets as well as those of Europe to a considerable extent.

When the American Civil War was at its height, and American cotton was selling in Liverpool at from eight to twelve times the price which could be realized for it at the commencement of that war, people wondered that it continued to maintain such a price. But the fact soon made itself known that they had almost a monopoly of the trade. Other cotton growing countries could hardly grow cotton profitably at the extravagant prices at which it was then selling. Thus the American Government might, for years, have derived an immense revenue by an export duty on cotton without any danger of losing the market. Though they were getting the labour of the blacks for the smallest consideration, they were only deriving the regular business profit, while other people more than themselves were actually profiting by saving the wages to which the negro was entitled.

Such is just our position in regard to our timber. Like them, we have a practical monopoly of the market, and like them, instead of profiting thereby we give away at just a fair business profit, that which, like the negro's labour, costs us little, but which, once exhausted, cannot be replaced, as the negro was under the slavery system.

So not only as a means of deriving extra revenue would we counsel the imposing of a greater royalty on our timber, but also for the conservation of our forests. This we owe to future generations. England has for years back been looking with dismay at the gradually diminishing extent of her coal fields, and, during the debate on Mr. Cobden's French treaty, it was spoken of as a matter of doubt that the export of more coal would be advantageous. Of course we could not think of prohibiting the export of timber, but we could certainly counsel the increase of the royalty with the avowed intention of decreasing the manufacture.

The yearly increase of our timber manufactures is getting to be serious. Year after year the Quebec and British markets are glutted with our timber, and it is nothing strange for timber enough to be wintered in Quebec to supply the British market for the next year. How different from this has been the practice of every other country which has had a monopoly of any one article of commerce. The Dutch, when they had a monopoly of spices, were in the habit of burning every year whatever surplus they had beyond what they considered would keep up the price to suit their ideas. And how simple would we consider the Hudson's Bay Company if they were to go on killing all the peltry animals in their territory, and exhausting them in a few years. Yet that is what we have done with ours, and with our river fisheries, and now we are running the same course with our timber. We are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

If there was any excuse that could be held forth for this proceeding, it would be different, but there is none that we can find out. It does not clear the land, it does not conduce to the settlement of any but a few acres among the lumberers, which are no benefit to the country, except that they help the lumberer to carry on their operations. It does not add to the income of the Government, but the reverse, for we hold that they could collect a larger revenue at less cost, and have less timber cut, but it does draw away thousands of men from their farms, to the great detriment of the farming interest. The small royalty and the manner in which it is imposed is also the cause of an immense waste of timber. The best of the timber is hewed off and left in the woods to dry, take fire on the first spark reaching it, and burn miles of valuable timber before it is quenched.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

THE MONSTROUS SWINDLER

It will no doubt be considered bad taste to say it but from this point of view the Fenian scare in Canada during last week looks very ridiculous. Of course no one here knows what information the Government was possessed of to induce them to call out such a force as they did. It is concluded that they know what they were about, and would never have resorted to the measures they did without good and sufficient reason.

But notwithstanding this conclusion and the general esteem in which Canadian Ministers are held, the great excitement in Canada appears—it must be said—very absurd. From this point of view it looks like

"An ocean into a tempest tost
To waft a feather or drown a fly."

And though it may not seem very brave to talk this way after all the danger is past, it is easy to explain why people here think the Canadians have been unduly nervous. In the first place there is not a respectable merchant or banker in all New York but looks upon the Fenians with contempt. Not only contempt, because they know their leaders are scoundrels, and the rank and file silly dupes, but because they are utterly penniless to attain the professed object in view. Every one laughs at them here, no one respects them, and the very name is a synonym for derision. No faith is placed in the professions of their leaders, and no one for an instant believes that there is any such thing as "light" in their followers. With this belief fully impressed, to attack Canada seemed an event most unlikely. But add to this the fact that no possible advantage could arise even if the attack were successful, and the project seems more than ever unlikely. A moment's consideration would convince the most rampant Fenian that Canada could not be held by any force they could command; and what earthly good would it do, supposing they could hold it? How would it contribute to free Ireland? The leaders of the Fenian movement know full well that an attack of such a nature upon an unoffending Province would at once create such a feeling that they would never survive it. With these considerations in view, people in New York never for an instant dreamed of danger to Canada, and hence these immense preparations and great excitement looked from here unnecessary and somewhat ridiculous. Of course the point of view makes all the difference. Canadians could hardly know just exactly how the Fenians deserved to be regarded; and New Yorkers can hardly appreciate how they were regarded by the Canadians. It cannot be doubted that there was a great deal of unnecessary alarm. It is greatly to be deplored that the trade of the country should have been affected to the extent it was. The importations into Canada are large—unduly large it may be feared—and the first weeks of the season promise poorly. There is no reason to fear trouble from the Fenians. If there ever was, that fear may be now dismissed. The display of loyalty and force which the past few weeks have evinced in Canada, proves most conclusively that there is no sympathy whatever in Canada for a filibustering movement with a view of forcible annexation, and there is an available force abundantly able and willing to repel any raid, however large or formidable. Trade should now resume its proper channels. Country people may buy their tea, sugar and cotton without fear; and the young ladies may, without a thought of disturbance, deck themselves in the beautiful habiliments of spring, which the good taste of our Montreal merchants have selected in the best markets of the world. Fine weather and good prospects ought to make a good season's business yet, notwithstanding the great Fenian scare.

THE GOLD DROP.

It is most strangely fortunate for Canada that almost every circumstance in relation to the repeal of Reciprocity seems to favour her. A year ago many thought that to repeal the Treaty was to destroy all chances of prosperity. Now there are noted a few who regard its repeal in the shape of a special blessing from Providence. We ought, I suppose, to regard everything that happens in that light, and it certainly looks as if all the attendant circumstances would greatly aid us to do so in this case. For instance how opportune for Canadian interest is the decline in gold, now ten days in gradual progress. On Monday it reached 127½; the lowest point since the autumn of 1863, when it touched 122. Prices of many articles of course have been affected but for the staples from Canada there is yet considerable firmness, and so long as this continues, how

advantageous it is to Canada every one can imagine. Take Lumber for instance. The difference in Gold between the close of navigation last fall and at its opening this spring will go a great way toward paying the duty which the repeal of Reciprocity necessitates. For years previous to 1863, the farm lumber interest of Canada had been greatly depressed, but with a decline in Gold to 122, that season's business was not only very extensive, but very profitable to all concerned, and so it will be this year. I hope and believe, notwithstanding the repeal of the Treaty, the same remark will apply to Wool with even greater force, should the present tendency in Gold continue. Is not it folly to think that the mean narrow-souled congressmen who steadily fought against the Treaty will have to "pay through the nose" for everything they need from Canada? That they need all we have to spare time will assuredly demonstrate.

THE TULL.

The tull in the midst of the Spring season business still continues. There is great "slaughtering" of prices especially in dry goods, and yet the sales are insignificant. The city is however full of buyers; every hotel crowded to repletion. But they are a wary set, and as gold steadily declines and the season advances they are content to watch the market for a while, and buy as sparingly as possible. They are "masters of the situation," and to induce heavy sales still further concessions will have to be made. To show how these concessions are already agreed to, I noted to-day a sale of a very large line of cassimer at \$1.00 per yard, which three months ago was bought at \$1.25; only think of 25c loss on a yard of cassimer. Then a large lot of Alpacas originally held at 60c, now sold at 40c per yard. Stewart recently bought a large consignment of Linen handkerchief at \$3.00, which cost the holder here \$5.25. Those are perhaps extreme cases, but they fully illustrate the condition of the market. As yet there have not been any serious failures, and it is just possible the season may be got over without casualties of a very fatal character.

I have already transgressed my limits, and must bid you good bye.

E. W.

New-York, March 20, 1866

OUR FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

IN the altered state of our commercial relations with the United States it becomes an important question what course Canada should pursue. In refusing to make a new Treaty on reasonable terms, the Americans will, at least to some extent, injure this Province. But the game is by no means wholly in their hands. At the present time, we have the power of legislating in a way which would seriously affect their interests. They are, in short, as much dependent upon us as we are upon them regarding matters of trade; and if our Government acted in the spirit of Mr. MORRILL and others like him, our neighbours would soon find the consequences to be quite as unpalatable as their recent legislation will be to us. One thing is certain. We are under no obligations to the United States. During the conferences at Washington, the Committee of Ways and Means showed no regard for our interests. In fashioning our future commercial policy, therefore, we are under no obligations to consider theirs.

The Customs Department has given notice that, for the present, with a few exceptions specially enumerated, imports from the United States, will still be received without any change in the tariff; goods, heretofore free, to be so still. We think this wise, notwithstanding many are of opinion that we thereby lessen our chances of obtaining any renewal of the Treaty, by giving up without an equivalent nearly all our neighbours can expect in any event. Now, in the first place, if we shut out American produce, we cut off a large and important carrying trade; for Canada is not a consumer, but a broker or shipping merchant of such produce, and the only difference will be that it will be taken to market over American railroads and canals instead of Canadian. In the second place, the admission of grain and other produce into Canada, duty free, is of little real value to the United States, and this country will still retain under its control the fisheries and other commercial advantages in which the Americans desire to be sharers, and for which alone they will be willing to give us all the reciprocity in trade which their present policy will admit of.

There are three courses which Canada can pursue. We could meet the heavy tariffs of our neighbours with heavy tariffs; we could adopt a Free Trade Po-

licy; or, we could pursue a moderate course—running to neither extreme. Under present circumstances we esteem the latter course the wisest of the three. To meet heavy tariffs with heavier, would lead to a tariff war, which would injure both parties and do good to neither. An entirely free trade policy is also objectionable. It would necessitate direct taxation, for which our people are not prepared, and would lead to wholesale smuggling, with all its demoralizing influences. It would also exasperate the Americans against us, and would very likely cause open strife in the end. Either of these two courses would almost certainly raise a feeling across the lines which would prevent new commercial regulations—the great point which, we think, should be ever kept in view. To pursue the third course—which we shall now consider—would leave us always in a position which would be favourable to the adoption of a new Treaty, whilst it would necessitate the least alteration in the present policy of the country. The latter consideration, as all business men know, is one of much importance.

By this moderate policy we mean one which, whilst its great consideration would be the interests of Canada, would be as reasonable to our neighbours as was consistent with our own interests. We would not leave our Fisheries, our Tariff, or our Canal system, so that the Americans would have nothing further to desire. This would place a premium against the reopening of the American markets to us free. But we would endeavour, whilst letting our neighbours feel the want of Reciprocity, not to impose restrictions injurious to ourselves. This province occupies a better position towards the United States to-day than it ever did before. It is now a much cheaper country to live in. Articles of food are cheaper; clothing is cheaper; labour is cheaper. Our commercial legislation should be such as will continue these important advantages upon our side. During the past year, many Americans have bought largely from our importing houses in Montreal, of foreign goods, whilst a large quantity of Canadian manufactures has found its way across the lines. By a judiciously framed tariff, we may continue to sell considerably both of foreign and native goods to our neighbours, and the attainment of this object would be quite consistent with the policy we advocate. To sum the whole up into a single sentence, whilst doing nothing to prevent new commercial regulations, either by exasperating our neighbours or conciliating them over-much, we would strive in every legitimate manner to increase the attractions of Canada to them as a market to buy in, and as a place to settle in.

One weighty objection applies to the adoption of any extreme policy. That is, it would cause a serious revolution in our commercial transactions. Violent changes in the fiscal policy of the country are always more or less injurious. And what renders the matter more dangerous in this case is, that if such legislation were adopted at the approaching session of Parliament, possibly in 1867 the Americans might agree to a new Treaty, and the whole trade of the Province be a second time deranged. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we think the policy we have advocated will commend itself to the good sense of the country.

United States Duty on Cattle.

During the last week of the Reciprocity Treaty, a very large number of horses and cattle were sent across the lines, the amount being estimated at twenty thousand head. We suppose this was partly owing to the general belief there appears to exist, that at the expiration of the Treaty, and without any further action on the part of the United States Government, there would be a duty of 20 per cent. on animals. We have already stated, and we are in a position authoritatively to reiterate the statement, that under the present tariff of the United States, animals are admitted duty free into that country. We will endeavour to keep our readers advised of any changes which may be made in the tariff of the United States, affecting in any way the articles of Canadian export.

Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company.

A prospectus of the above Company has been issued by which it appears that there is an intention of forming a Joint Stock Company for the navigation of Lake Memphremagog, with a capital of \$40,000, divided into 800 shares of \$50 each, with power to increase it, if necessary, to \$80,000. The old boat, "The Mountain Maid" is to be purchased, thus preventing competition, and a new boat to cost \$30,000 is to be also put upon the Lake by the Company.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Rallie, James, & Co.
Baukhage, Frank & Co.
Benjamin, Wm. & Co.
Black, Lewis & Co.
Caxton, T. James, & Co.
Doughall, John, & Co.
Foullis & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenfield, R., son of Co.
Hingson, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.
Mar, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Rose, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Munderloh & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Parrot, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George, & Co.

THE past week has been a busy one with the importing houses, a large quantity of goods having arrived since our last, and every effort has been made to put these goods into stock in readiness for buyers. We report stocks generally much improved in assortment; there is still wanting, however, a good many lines of general fancy goods, as well as Hosiery, Gloves and Haberdashery. But as the goods by the "Hibernian" are reported as having arrived at Point St. Charles, we think her goods will complete the assortment, and make the stocks very attractive. During the past week a good number of the Western merchants have visited this market, and although there has not been the rush that was anticipated, yet a good many goods have been purchased, and thus far the sales must, we think, be considerably in excess compared with last year. Buyers appear in good spirits, purchasing freely of all classes of desirable goods, but find it difficult to get many little items which are important to complete their assortments.

COTTONS.—From the latest Liverpool and Manchester reports, we find that both in the raw material and manufactured goods there is a strong upward tendency, and a very large trade doing; and as the consumption actually exceeds the manufacturing capacity, and there being little or no stock of goods in the hands of manufacturers, there appears strong and reasonable confidence that firms will be fully maintained for some time to come. We also observe that the demand for labour for cotton operations is so great, that wages have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent.; under these circumstances, we cannot reasonably look for lower prices, at least for the present.

We find Western merchants complain bitterly about the length of time required to get their goods home by Grand Trunk Railway; this has been a great drawback to Montreal trade, and many Western men give this as a reason why they continue to purchase in the West, although preferring this market. We are glad to learn that this difficulty will be avoided in the future, as the manager, C. J. Brydges, Esq., has promised to put a fast freight train on the route about the first of April. This has been promptly done at the request of a number of Montreal wholesale merchants, and every facility will be given and effort made to despatch goods promptly; this train, we understand, is to have an average speed of 10 miles an hour, including stoppages.

The following are the imports at this port, from 1st January to 17th inst., compared with corresponding period of last year:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866, Increase. Rows include Woollens, Cottons, Silks and Velvets, Fancy goods.

The N. Y. Economist, in estimating the amount of Cotton in the United States, has always placed it at a much higher figure than has usually been done. In its issue of the 17th instant, it gives the following figures, compiled from a survey of the stocks at the several points, under the auspices of a number of manufacturers and merchants, and which it understood to be endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as approximately official estimates based upon the reports of Treasury agents:—

COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Bales. Rows include Cotton in New York City, Cotton in other Cities, Estimated amount to come forward from the interior.

Total number of bales... 1,477,000

The amount gone into consumption and exported during the nine months from May 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866, is thus shown:—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Bales. Rows include Supply in the United States May 1, 1865, Supply in the United States February 1, 1866.

Consumed and Exported in Nine Months 778,000

The Economist argues that with the stock on hand and a certain supply of 2,500,000 bales from the next crop, it is impossible that current prices for raw cotton can be much longer maintained

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Conroy, Gibson & Lamb.
Darré, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fountain, Jules.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins H., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kings and Kinloch.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Mallans, R., Trice & Co.
Mathewson, J. A., & J.
Mitchell, Kinross & Co.
Nevin, William, & Co.
Noad, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lionals & Co.
Blumer, Dunn & Co.
Robertson & Boatle.
Routh, Haviland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Jor & Co.

THERE has been very little animation indeed in the general grocery business during the week, attributed partially to the feeling of insecurity engendered by the Fenian invasion rumours, though in other trades, we have not heard many complaints in this score.

TEAS.—There has been a fair demand for Japans and Young Hysons from the trade. We note sale of over 400 half chests of uncoloured Japan at 69½ to 69cts., 100 packages of medium Young Hyson at 70cts., and 200 half chests common on private terms—under 69cts.

The imports of Tea at this port from 1st January to 17th March were 313,018 lbs., as against 307,933 lbs. for corresponding period of last year.

SUGARS.—The market for bright grocery samples is quiet, and we are unaware of any transactions of consequence having taken place. There have been small sales of Porto Rico at 89½ to 90, and of Cuba at 89½ to 89½ per 100 lbs. Refined is unchanged.

The imports for 1866 to 17th instant, are 1,233,963 lbs against 1,297,537 lbs. same period of 1865.

Latest advices from Matanzas reported trade having been active and prices high, but they had given way somewhat on European news, and buyers were reducing their orders. Planters, however, were unwilling to submit to any reduction; but to meet the views of buyers they would have to yield somewhat. From Porto Rico, we learn that the weather had been very wet, compelling planters to stop grinding, so that there was very little ready for shipment. Quotations were 83½ to 83½ for refining grades, 84 to 84½ for low and fair grocery, and 84½ to 84½ for prime and really choice.

MOLASSES.—The demand for this article is chiefly for the lower grades at present. The lowest priced lots selling most quickly, the sales for the past week have been very limited, and confined almost exclusively to small parcels for immediate use. There is no fine Muscavado Molasses in the market worth speaking of. A good article of this description would not command over 40 cents in the present state of the market, which would not be remunerative to the importer.

The imports to 17th inst. from the 1st Jan., are 263,675 galls. against 290,112 galls. for corresponding period of 1865.

COFFEE.—We have no change to note in the price of green. The imports for 1866 up to 17th inst., are 19,828 lbs., an increase of 11,755 lbs. as compared with same time last year.

FISH.—The demand has almost entirely fallen off, and holders would submit to a considerable reduction to close out stocks.

MONEY MARKET.

SINCE the calling out of the Volunteers by Government, a measure of precaution which seemed to give some sort of authenticity to the flying rumours concerning Fenian movements, and the danger to be apprehended from them, a large amount of deposits has been withdrawn from the Savings and other banks, enough in fact to make money scarce and difficult to be obtained. We do not believe that the stringency at present experienced is owing to any other cause than this timidity on the part of depositors, and it will without doubt cease as soon as this cause is removed. We have to note a further decline in Sterling Exchange. We quote Bankers' endorsed 60 day bills in round amounts at 103 to 103½, sales having been made yesterday at the lower figure. Banks are drawing at 103½. Private bills are worth from ¼ to ½ per cent below these rates.

GOLD.—Has fluctuated between 131 to 127½, the tendency being decidedly downwards. The advance in 5.20s in the European market is partly the cause. The price at 4 p.m. yesterday was 123.

GREENBACKS.—Closing prices were 22 to 22½ per cent discount buying and selling

SILVER.—Is in demand at 3½ to 3½ per cent discount, brokers selling at 3 per cent discount.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, L., & Co.
Charles, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Curtie, W. & P. L., & Co.
Kraus, J. H.
Kraus & Ryans.
Fraser, F.
Frothingham & Workman.
Gillbert, R. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Keshaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Muholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

THE hardware trade has been a very large business done during the week, both in heavy and shell goods. Few buyers have as yet made their appearance in the city, but large orders have been received from the West from regular customers, and from travellers, at full prices. Owing to the Fenian excitement, a very brisk demand has sprung up for weapons of defence, and quite an extensive business has been transacted during the week in rifles and revolvers, principally of the most improved patterns. Some large orders for Spencer's breech-loading rifle were filled for Government account. The imports of hardware, exclusive of iron, for 1866, up to 17th inst., were \$91,163, against \$42,984 same period of 1865.

LOCK TIE.—The stock on hand is so very small that although there has been a still further, though not heavy decline, in the English market, prices here are unchanged, and it is unlikely that they will be any lower before the opening of navigation.

COPPER.—Inactive and unchanged.

IRON.—Pig is in very light supply, and firm at quotations. The demand for Bar has been very good, and orders have been filled to a large extent, leaving a very small stock on hand. There is not much enquiry for Boiler Plates, but we make no change in quotations. The value of the imports of iron of all kinds at this port for 1866, up to the 17th inst., was \$60,772, as against \$42,421 for same time last year.

CUT NAILS.—Orders have come in freely, and the stock is now very greatly reduced.

HOREK NAILS.—The supply is hardly equal to the demand, and holders are unwilling to sell to the trade, except at full prices.

IRON WIRE.—But little business has been done, the assortment as yet being very badly made up. Some parcels are reported as on the way from Portland.

LEAD.—Very quiet, and without change.

POWDER.—Little or nothing doing. The chief portion of that stored in the magazine inside the city was removed to the military magazine on St. Helen's Island.

TIN PLATES are very scarce, and can only be bought at outside quotations.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Child.
Doughall J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson.
Shaw F. & Bros.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Seymour, C. F.
Seymour, M. H.

BUSINESS during the week has shown considerable improvement as compared with what had been done in the several weeks preceding, but still has fallen short of what was anticipated. With a light supply, however, prices rate very firm.

SPANISH SOLE.—Receipts continue to be less than the sales made, which have reduced the stock very materially; nevertheless manufacturers are quite willing to buy more than they require for present necessities. Tanneries in Canada West are reported to have sold large lots, partly for the Montreal market.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—There is good demand for desirable stock, which is not abundant, receipts being very light. Sales have been made of extra somewhat above our quoted rates.

HARNES.—There is very little demand, and prices are hardly sustained. Production has been considerable, increased by the high prices that ruled last fall, consequent on the scarcity at that time, and the effect is now beginning to be felt.

WAXED UPPER.—Sales to a considerable extent have taken place at our quotations, which are unchanged since last report.

GRAINED UPPER.—There has been more demand, but want of stock has rendered dealers unable to meet it.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—No change in quotations, and we have nothing new to report.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are in good demand, but the supply is short, and prices are well maintained.

CALFSKINS.—Prices are unchanged. The stock is very much reduced.

SPLITS.—The demand continues quite active at full prices, there being most inquiry for light and medium.

CHEEPSKINS.—The market is better supplied with coloured linings, while the stock of Russes is not large, and prices are firm at our quotations.

HIDES.—The stock is small, nor is it expected to be much increased until after the opening of navigation. The market has been quiet, and we hear of no sales to any large extent.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting dates.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their appointed assignees.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEPENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 17th March, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase 1866, Decrease 1866. Lists import data for various goods.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists stock market data for various banks.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MARCH 22, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various commodities including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, and more.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Folansky & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingstones & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphel, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

THE general inaction noted at date of our last, has continued throughout the entire week; arrivals generally have been very small, and transactions purely local and of a retail character.

The Fenian excitement has in a great measure subsided, but some measure of distrust still obtains, and partially interferes with business operations.

FLOUR.—Notwithstanding the very limited receipts, the tendency has been downwards since the close of the Reciprocity Treaty, as the demand has been purely local, and buyers restrict their purchases to immediate wants in anticipation of more liberal supplies and lower prices. The higher grades from scarcity nominally maintain their value, but the demand is of the merest retail, and any supplies of consequence would cause a decline. Supers are a slow and dragging sale, Canada brand bringing \$5.50 to \$5.80, and brand from Western wheat \$5.50 to \$5.70 according to quality. The lower grades have met an active demand, and are still wanted at quotations.

BAG FLOUR.—Has been sparingly supplied and though the turn easier, has not perceptibly declined, only the choicer samples however, bring full rates, while the poorer descriptions are difficult to quit at all.

OATMEAL.—Though in small supply, is neglected, and only saleable by retail.

WHEAT.—There are no arrivals to note, and no sales have transpired, either on the spot or for delivery.

COARSE GRAINS.—Some sales of Peas for spring delivery have been reported at 82c. per 66 lbs.; there are however few buyers and little speculation. Barley is nominal in the absence of transactions. Oats are quiet, there being no sales on the spot, and views of buyers and sellers being mostly apart in respect to future deliveries.

PORK.—Small sales of Mess are made at from \$23 to \$24; Thin Mess at \$22, and Prime and Prime Mess at \$17. The enquiry continues to be of the merest retail, and no material change can be looked for until opening of navigation.

LARD.—The stock is very small, and the demand at present is trifling. British advices are of very firm markets, with a continuous upward tendency.

TALLOW.—Both demand and supply are very limited, and recent prices are not obtainable.

BUTTER.—Arrivals are moderate, and with very small stocks prices are maintained. The demand, however, is only by retail, and with the advancing season dealers are indisposed to buy ahead of their immediate requirements. In the absence of any enquiry for Britain, prices here for some time to come will be entirely governed by the receipts and offerings on the markets.

SEEDS.—Are very dull. Clover selling in small parcels from 8 to 9 cts. per lb., and Timothy from \$1.75 to \$2.25; demand and supply alike very small.

ASHES.—With moderate arrivals and a slight advance in Britain, are a shade firmer, and prices the turn better; the demand however is not active; stocks of Pots are reduced to about 1900 barrels, and Pearls to some 150 barrels.

Latest Quotations of Colonial Securities.

Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, 95 to 97; Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 93 to 95; Do. 6 per cent. Mar. and Sept. 95 to 97; Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July 80 to 82; Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 79 to 81; New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 93 to 95; Nova Scotia 6 per cent. 1875, 98 to 100.

RAILWAYS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 58 to 60; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 63 to 74; Do. Preference, 10 to 11; Buffalo and Brantford 6 p. ct. Bonds, 1872, 76 to 80; Grand Trunk of Canada, 37 to 38; Do. Equip. Mort. Bds., 1st charge 6 p. c. 88 to 90; Do. 1st Preference Bonds, 66 to 68; Do. do. deferred, 60 to 63; Do. 2nd Preference Bonds, 59 to 61; Do. do. deferred, 60 to 55; Do. 3rd Preference Stock, 47 to 49; Do. do. deferred, 41 to 44; Do. 4th Preference Stock, 36 to 38; Do. do. deferred, 35 to 37; Great Western of Canada, 163 to 17; Do. new 31 to 34; dis.; Do. without option, 1873, 94 to 96; Do. 54 do. 1873, 86 to 88; N. Rail. of Canada 6 p. ct. 1st Pref. Bonds, 80 to 82.

Opening of Navigation.

The Canadian schooner Trade Wind, from Port Hope for Oswego, with a cargo of wheat and peas, arrived safely at her destination on Thursday of last week. This is the first cargo exported from Canada in 1866.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on					Highest prices 1862	Average for week	Corresponding week 1865
	Friday, Mar. 16	Satur. 17	Monday 18	Tuesd. 19	Wed. 20			
Flour, Superior Extra,	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 50	8 25	5 10
Extra	7 75	7 75	7 75	7 75	7 75	8 00	7 75	4 90
Fancy	6 75	6 75	6 75	6 75	6 75	7 00	6 75	4 75
Superfine	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 65	5 70	5 65	4 55
No. 2.	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 40	4 30	4 22
Fine	4 55	4 55	4 55	4 55	4 55	4 60	4 55	3 65
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.,	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 25	3 15	2 55
Oatmeal, bbl 200 lbs.,	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 60	4 50	1 82
Wheat, U. C. Spring	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 20	1 18	..
Peas, per 66 lbs.,	0 63	0 63	0 63	0 63	0 63	0 67	0 63	..
Barley, per 60 lbs.,	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	..
Oats, per 32 lbs.,	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	..

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending	From the 1st January to	To corresponding period
	Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1866	Mar. 7, 1865	1865
Wheat, bushels	1,490	53,550	80,940
Flour, barrels	2,373	47,018	69,234
Corn, bushels
Peas, "	2,770	2,212
Oats, "	2,100	50,905	70
Barley, "	202	11,073	7,422
Rye, "	5,145	1,110
Oat and Corn Meal, brls	90	939	187
Ashes, barrels	284	4,325	4,236
Butter, kegs	424	6,847	8,136
Cheese, boxes	27	1,286	490
Pork, barrels	463	3,115	581
Lard, "	251	1,111	261
Tallow, "	96	493	170
Whiskey & H. Wines, cks. & punches. }	220	2,508	1,984

Legal Decision.

Some years ago the ship SIERRA NEVADA, of Boston, while entering one of the docks at Liverpool with a cargo of guano on board from the Chincha Islands, broke in two and became a wreck. The owners of the vessel and cargo sued the Dock Company to recover the value of the ship and cargo, and were successful in obtaining decisions in their favour in every court; but the Dock Company would not pay, and finally brought the case before the House of Lords. After remaining two years before the Lords, it was recently decided in favour of the claimants, the Lord Chancellor presiding. Thus the decisions of all the law courts were confirmed by this court of last appeal. The object of the Dock Company in contesting the decisions of the Admiralty Courts was to deter others from suing them; and hence induce future parties who may have claims against them to settle on their own terms. The ship was owned by Messrs. Glidden & Williams, of New York, and was valued at \$130,000 in gold at the time of the disaster. She was subsequently repaired, and is now as good as ever.

Latest Quotations by Telegraph.

The Australasian, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th arrived at New York yesterday morning. Flour was quoted in retail demand only, and nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at late rates. Winter Red 10s. to 10s. 6d. Corn flat and lower. Mixed 28s. to 28s. 3d. Beef in good request at full rates. Pork firm. Bacon 1s. to 2s. dearer. Hams also dearer. Lard in good demand; sales of American up to 77s. U. S. 5. 20's 70s.

Ships Loading and Cleared for Montreal and Quebec, March 2nd.

AT LIVERPOOL.—Loading for Montreal—Ocean Phantom, Mount Royal, North Wind, Achilles, Pericles, Ravenscrag, Thermutis. Loading for Quebec—Millicite, Pilgrim, Cairngorm, Bombay Packet, Fanny Forsyth, Glencairn, Arran, Cinnea, Polly.

AT LONDON.—Loading for Montreal—Chaudière, John Bull, Eclipse, City of Hamilton. Loading for Quebec—Inga-Wolverine.

IN THE CLYDE.—Loading for Montreal—Gleniffer, Harlequin, Ardmillan, St. Lawrence, Queen of the Clyde, Clydesdale, Shandon, Forganhall, Balmoral, Myrtle. Loading for Quebec—Tadmor, Liverpool, Cameo, Queenshill, Mary Leonard, Transit.

Great Fire at Buffalo.

On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out near the west end of the N. Y. Central R. R. freight house, adjoining the City Elevator, the property of the same Company. The fire spread so rapidly that both buildings with their entire contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars, made up of, besides the buildings, forty-six freight cars, all loaded, and 353,000 bushels of grain, valued at about \$1 per bushel. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, one report stating that the watchman overturned a can of Kerosene oil, and in his efforts to prevent its spread upon the floor threw a shovel full of ashes from the stove upon it. In the ashes were live coals which set the oil in a blaze. On the other hand, it is denied that Kerosene oil was on the premises.

Great Western Railway of Canada.

Traffic for Week ending 16th March, 1866.

Passengers	\$33,884 88
Freight and Live Stock	50,671 23
Mails and Sundries	1,799 40
	\$86,355 51
Corresponding week of last year	55,687 00
Increase	\$30,668 51

Railway to Owen Sound.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Sydenham was held last week at St. Vincent line, to take into consideration the advisability and practicability of having a railway to Owen Sound constructed. Resolutions were passed, favouring the extension of the Northern Railway, as the cheapest, shortest and most practicable route, and offering on the part of the Township of Sydenham a bonus of \$30,000 for carrying this into effect. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Reeves of the different municipalities of the County of Grey, and the 17th April fixed for another meeting.

London Money Market.

At latest dates money was in good demand, without, however, any particular stringency in the loan market. Securities of nearly all kinds were lower, and after considerable fluctuations, closed weak, with a declining tendency. Consols left off at 86½ for money and account. Grand Trunk had touched as low as 34½, but had rallied somewhat, closing at 37½. The return for the Bank of England for February 28th, gives the amount of notes issued as £28,113,205; in active circulation, £20,768,100. The Bullion on hand was £13,966,574, an increase of £143,639, as compared with the previous week. The Bank rate of interest is still 7 per cent., with no expectation of an immediate reduction.

Prices in England in 1865.

Wheat is advancing. It was 38s. 5d. a quarter in the last three months of 1864, and 44s. 10d. a quarter in the last three months of 1865. Beef by the carcass, in London, was on an average 5½d. per pound; about ½d. below the price of the corresponding season of 1864, and a half-penny per pound dearer than it was in the autumn of 1863. The mean of the quoted prices of beef ranged from 4½d. to 7d. a pound; mutton from 5½d. to 8½d. in the last three months. The average price of mutton in the last three autumns was 6d., 6½d. and 6½d. a pound. The rise in the price of beef was 10 per cent., of mutton 15 per cent. in two years. The best potatoes sold at from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 112 pounds, and were much lower than in 1864.

JOHN B. GOODE,

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

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
St. Paul Street 266, 268,
Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-ly.

JOHN W. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1865. 20-ly.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
Mr. FREDERIC MUSPRATT,
Woodend Chemical Works,
WIDNES, ENGLAND. 10-tf.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
READ the following Letter from Mr.
 Geo. H. Pierce:

RICHMOND, C.E., March 17, 1866.
 DEAR SIR,—Last year I used two and a half tons of
 SUPER-PHOSPHATE upon fields of CORN, OATS and
 TURNIPS, and am happy to give you the results, which
 were as follows:—About 1½ acres of Corn were sown
 in drills 3 feet apart, for fodder, applying about 1½ bbls.
 of Phosphate to the acre, sprinkled in the drills and
 covered in with the seed. The variety was the "Yellow
 Dent Corn." The growth was remarkable, averaging
 ten feet high, and the product reached the extra-
 ordinary amount of 36 tons per acre of green crop, or
 18 tons per acre of dried fodder, (the shrinkage being
 50 per cent, according to the best authorities). I com-
 menced feeding ten cows upon this fodder, on the 15th
 of November last, giving them two feeds a day of the
 fodder, and one feed a day of either hay or mowed
 oats. In this way the product of 1½ acres has kept the
 ten cows until the 15th instant,—a period of four
 months. It will be seen that this a very economical
 feed, and I would recommend its general adoption by
 farmers who have stocks of cattle to winter.

On the Oats I applied the Phosphate upon two 6-acre
 fields, leaving occasional strips of land without its ap-
 plication. The results were, that upon one field where
 the soil was rather poor, the yield was doubled; and
 upon the other where the soil was rather better, the
 increase was fully 50 per cent.

Of Turnips, I had about five acres of poorish land,
 the whole being manured in the drill with common
 farm-yard manure. I applied Phosphate in the drill
 at time of sowing, to 4 acres, and obtained a yield of
 nearly 600 bush. per acre; while the acre left without
 Phosphate produced not over 300 bush.

Having used the article now for two years in a man-
 ner to test it well, I am convinced that it is not only
 efficient in producing large crops, but that it is also an
 economical fertilizer for ordinary farm crops.

I am yours truly,
 GEO. H. PIERCE
 Mr. E. L. SNOW, Montreal.

One ton of the CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE
 is equal to Two Hundred Loads of good Farm-yard
 Manure.

It is easily applied, and is the most CERTAIN and
 ECONOMICAL means of producing LARGE CROPS.

Farmers can obtain a supply at the stores where they
 are accustomed to trade.

Address, E. L. SNOW,
 Manufacturer,
 Montreal.
 10 tf

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
 MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
 TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
 5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.

Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
 is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
 buyers.
 8-6m

G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.
 Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James'
 street, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 5th March, 1866. 8-2m

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

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
 into the premises lately occupied by Thos.
 May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY GOODS,
 1-1y No. 877 St. Paul street, Montreal.

OGLIVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS,
 291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.
 2-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 7-1y MONTREAL.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, C. W.,
 Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

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

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
 PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
 and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
 field, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,
 Prussia, Brass Cornices. 5-18

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
 4 Vic., cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-
 dent Agent, at his office, 84½ Little St. James street,
 Montreal.

Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
 1-1y ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

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

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-1y Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
 IMPORTERS OF
 Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
 and Mediterranean Produce.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
 52-1y Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.

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

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

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

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS.
 28-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 397 Commissioners streets. 46-1A

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
 AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 18 St. Sacramento street,
 MONTREAL.
 5-1y

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

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 AND
 PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
 and Produce generally.
 Office 25 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.
 5-1y

REMOVAL.
CHAS. G. DAGG,
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,
 WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, INKS, STEEL
 PENS, TWINES, &c.,

Agent for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink, Pub-
 lisher of the National Series of School Books, Blank
 Book Manufacturer, Book-Binder, &c., respectfully
 intimates that he has removed to more commodious
 and central premises, corner of St. Francois Xavier
 and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a
 better position than ever to execute all orders en-
 trusted to him by his friends in both sections of the
 province; thanking them at same time for past favours.

In connection with the above notice, he has to
 announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous
 Stationery and Fancy Goods, including Writing
 Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Writing Desks,
 Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Purses, Photographic
 Albums, Stereoscopes, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs
 Walking-Sticks and Canes, Sealing Wax, Backgam-
 mon and Chess Boards, Colour Boxes, Rubber Bands,
 Mucilage, Scotch Tartan Fancy Goods, Drawing and
 Writing Pencils, Toy and Song Books, Window
 Shades, Room Papers, School Slates, Mirrors, Fancy
 Toilet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Brushes,
 Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently
 selected by his buyer, Mr. Manson, from several of the
 leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses.
 These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few
 days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous
 customers, and country merchants generally, visiting
 this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to
 give him a call, when good inducements will be offered
 to Cash Buyers.

Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended
 to.

Please observe the address.
 "NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOT,"
 Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 9-1y And 439 St. Paul Street.

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

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

P. D. BROWNE,
 Banker and Broker,
 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper. Collections made in all parts of Canada and the United States. Orders received and promptly executed for the U. S. 7.30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865 23-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description. 28 St Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

CANADA GLASS COMPANY
 (LIMITED.)
 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 BOTTLES of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) BOTTLES made to order
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and carefully executed
 A McK COCHRANE,
 Secretary.
 496 St. Paul Street. 31-ly

JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 489 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 51-ly

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

MacEWEN & MACHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. &c.
 10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.
 EWEN MAC EWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
 50-ly No. 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
 THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation of time.
 All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by
 T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
 Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

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

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 COTTELLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Hubbard & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Stanner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

A. T. DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-
CITOR, &C. OTTAWA, C.W.
 Collections made and returns prompt.
 REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
 Honble. A Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.
 Adam Hope, Esq., of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
UNION BUILDINGS,
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL. 25-

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

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
 for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

QUEBEC.
HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
 Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
 OFFER FOR SALE
 SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
 CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.
 OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
 44-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

R. S. ROWELL,
 Lawyer, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
 WATSON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 6-11

—OILS—
 Hhds and Bbls Olive,
 Puns and Bbls Pale Seal,
 Puns, Hhds and Bbls Cod,
 Bbls W. B. Whale,
 Bbls No 1 Lard,
 For Sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.
 Montreal, 1st March, 1866. 7-4

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
20 tierces of SODA ASH
2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
3 do GREY COTTONS
 ALSO
10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal 1-1y

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 ST. JOHN, N.B. 2-

PRINTING HOUSE.
 Messrs. M. LONGMOORE & CO., since their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

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

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

They have the newest styles of type for handbills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of legal, municipal and assessment forms, guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the COUPON PRESSES of Messrs. SANFORD, HARROTT & Co., the only one of the kind in Canada, by means of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS, perforated to tear off the cheque as required, the side slips being numbered to correspond with the cheques—forms of BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROVISIONAL NOTES, also numbered, NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAMBOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS, &c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.
M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
 Printing House,
 67 Great St. James Street.

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