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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

No. 26.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 364 St. Paul st.
1-ly

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

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

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

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MONTREAL.

January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers 414 406 and 408 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.

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.

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

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. 161 and 163 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 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and
250 hds. Prime Retasting Molasses. 1-ly
50 tierces

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in the market, of shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
of 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, SECALS, &c., 14 and 18
Hospital st., Montreal 1-ly

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
Montreal. (Established 29 years)
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Levee st.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and 1014-14 st.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canling st.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
conducted in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Tarn 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 SKIRTS FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No. 19 St. Helen
street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

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. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their factory, and with in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
will wait on buyers in good season for their Fall
orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No 491 and 493 St Paul Street

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

SUGAR! MOLASSES! RUM!

Landing this day ex Brig "Wild Hunter," from Barbadoes; "Calle A. de," from Cuba, and "Marie Vigilante," from Halifax:

- Hhds Choice Grocery SUGAR
- Puns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES
- Puns High Flavored Strong Proof RUM
- Brels Pure COD OIL

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 22, 1866. 23

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir,)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal, Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 359 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

39 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866.

17 if

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,

Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair

W. GALT HILL,

Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,

Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

39 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866.

17 if

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

23-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

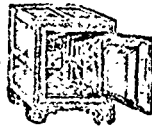
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Are Prepared to Execute Orders, at Low Prices, for

Canadian Cotton Yarn, "Percy Mills."
Best Southern do.
33 and 36 inch Canada Grey Cotton.
Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.
Montreal, June 8, 1866.

21-23

KIRKSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securities.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KIRKSHAW & EDWARDS,

1-ly \$2, 54 & 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 assortment 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.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving.—

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, 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. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

F. SHAW & BROS.

11, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 4-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 L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Solo and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No. 603 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 158 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

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.

34 RENAYD BUILDINGS, oundling Street

15-ly

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MAY & CO. have
 REMOVED to No. 68 St. Peter street, Caver-
 hill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866. 9-1y

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
 PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
 CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 28
 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.,
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,
 1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,
 750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,
 together with their other assortment of
 TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,
 AND
 GENERAL GROCERIES.

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,
 494 to 498 St. Paul Street. 31-ly

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

McKEAND & LORIMER,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Cor-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other
 Merchandise.

ANTHONY McKEAND. **JAMES LORIMER.**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

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

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

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
 DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
 customers every advantage.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-ly 877 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 FORGLINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 -ALSO,-
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 28-1f

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W.
 OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. **T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**
 19-1y

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

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 8 St. Sacra-
 ment street, Montreal.

C. DORWIN & CO.,
 BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-ly 86 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

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

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

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WHITBY.....	" LESLIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOLMSON.

As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered
 with despatch.
 Rates as low as by any other line.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
JOHN PROCTOR, or
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
 12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
 LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
 IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 88, and 94 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 899 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
 WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
 also at Montreal.

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

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THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

MR GALT'S FINANCIAL PROJECT.

(From a Correspondent)

I HAVE glanced through Mr. Galt's speech on the Finances of Canada, and am glad to see he has taken such a bold step with regard to the duty on manufactured goods. Mr. Morrill will be astonished, and we may expect to have a little bluster in Washington. But I think Mr. Galt's proposition to issue provincial notes, and collect export duty on logs, ought to be opposed. The former proposition may possibly be only a mode of gently pressing the banks to offer a loan of five millions. If so, it may be proper. The banks exist by the will of the representatives, and it may be right for those institutions to help the Province in the time of need. Provincial Governments are always deficient in revenue under ordinary circumstances, and no facilities for easy borrowing ought to be granted to them. Let the year pay for itself. Some Americans say a national debt is an advantage. It may be, but ours is big enough now to act as ballast for us.

As to provincial notes, Mr. Galt said that the present state of the money market would prevent him borrowing in England. The rate there cannot continue high, especially with war on the Continent. Business and manufactures there will contract, and the capital must seek a place of safety either in France or England. To be sure, the closing of German iron and textile factories may tend to throw business into the hands of Yorkshire and Lancashire men, and cause some demand for capital, but the tendency must be towards lower rates.

Mr. Galt only requires a loan until the English money market is easier. If Mr. Galt wish us to believe that he is opinion that no more Canadian Bonds can be put upon the English market, his assertion will make it so. If the Minister himself doubt, who can believe

Why does not Mr. Galt issue Exchequer bills for, say sums of \$100 to \$1,000, or as large

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Montreal, June 1, 1863.

20

as possible? Let them bear, until further notice, a daily interest collectable on presentation of 2c. per \$100. or 7 3/8 per cent per annum. You may be sure that the banks would at once take up the whole amount in order to save their deposits. The business of the country would not then suffer one whit, for the banks would take care to provide themselves with means from other sources, so as not to drive their good customers away. Competition does much with banks.

Mr. Galt has only to follow the English example when temporary deficits occur. If the English rate fall, Mr. Galt can give notice of a reduction on Exchequer bills. But the banks will take them as long as the rate paid by the Government is higher than the rate paid by the banks to their depositors. Mr. Galt can, however, afford better to pay 7 3/8 or a 6 per cent Bond at home, than to sell the same Bond in England at 90, and afterwards to lose exchange or remittance of interest, to say nothing of Baring's commission. By an issue of five millions of dollars, 40 per cent. of the bank circulation would be displaced, and the banks power of discounting would be reduced 12 per cent.

As the Usury Laws are in force, the Banks will not advance to the Government, but they will make the Province pay through the nose in the exchange.

Neither individuals nor States can get money without paying for it in some way. Mr. Galt may think of saving \$300,000 a year, but it will be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

In a subsequent letter our correspondent sent us the following:—

Mr. Galt's plan is simply that given by Mr. Wilson for a Bank of Issue, in his book on "Capital, Currency and Banking." Wilson carried his scheme into practice in India. I think, and it worked admirably as long as he lived, but the cases of India and Canada are entirely different. In the former, Wilson sought to provide a secure currency, which should be at the same time a source of profit. But in Canada, the Bank of Issue is to be formed as a means to enable the Government to increase the debt when the borrowing powers of the Province are exhausted (according to Mr. Galt). On that ground the scheme is very objectionable, but not more so than the Free Banking Act, which makes debt a basis for credit. These things, however, cannot be avoided in new countries. If the Bank of Issue were independent of the Government, as well as the officers, and in fact altogether on the plan drawn by Wilson, it might be worked well, if proper men were put in charge. But if the Bank be connected with, and under control of the Government, I am afraid that the facilities to borrow, or force loans, would be too seductive to be withstood by the Ministry courtting popularity.

OUR CANAL POLICY.

By refusing to reciprocate in trade, the Americans have closed to us a near and valuable market for our products. Both countries have large interests in agriculture, in lumbering and fishing, but no longer interchanging mutual products freely, our large surplus will, in future, have to be sent to distant markets. Geographically, the grain-growing districts of Canada have an advantage over the Western States, in their proximity to the sea. This advantage may be increased in value, by the exercise of the rights we possess in controlling the navigation of the St Lawrence

Individuals who are competitors in business are seldom simple enough to interest themselves in the sale of their neighbors' goods, in preference to their own, yet we see that a Member of the Legislature has seriously proposed to widen and deepen the Canals, in order that we may be able to assist the Western States to compete with us in the distant market to which we shall be compelled to resort; and what return are we to get—simply the profits of carrying? Are the paltry profits obtainable by carrying burdens an equivalent for the injury which would be done to our Western farmers? If any farmers are to suffer, let it be those who advocate the isolation policy. We all know that there is a point below which the return from labor and capital ceases to be an inducement to continue in any occupation. Yet, by acting as carriers, with limited means of conveyance, we not only diminish the value of our own goods in the foreign market, but we increase the expense and difficulty of getting them there. With our present facilities for forwarding, preference ought to be given (as long as reciprocity is declined) to Canadian over American produce. In the race for the distant goal, we cannot afford to throw away any advantage we may possess. We are well aware that the Western State farmer can produce a given quantity of grain, with a smaller expenditure of capital and labour, than can the Canadian. The soil of the former may not be more productive, yet he saves largely in the cost of the land and still more in the comparatively slight expense he is put to in clearing. But these gains are more than swept away by the disadvantage of being distant from the sea-board. The distance decreases the value of his product, and increases the cost of his imported articles, (exclusive of the heavy direct and indirect taxes.) If we lessen these difficulties for the American farmer, will it not be a step taken towards hastening the destruction of a source of wealth in our Province? With an impoverished farming class, what will become of our growing manufacturing interests? We may be assured that the creation of a great forwarding or carrying interest will not compensate us directly, or enhance the value of our lands, for carriers are not settlers.

We confess that we have little hope of any renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Had not the privilege of fishing in British waters been of paramount importance to the United States, it is likely that the late Treaty would never have been agreed to. In giving them the fisheries, and the navigation of the St Lawrence, we made concessions which have proved of inestimable economical value to the American people, for the one enhanced the value of all Western State products; the other employed the coast-men of the East, who had no fishing grounds of their own, and, at the same time, formed a fine nursery for the American navy.

With a view of getting rid of the danger of collisions on the fishing-grounds, in enforcing the observance of the league line, the British Government has considered it to be expedient to recommend to the Colonies the adoption of a system granting licenses to American fishermen. This recommendation has been acted upon. But it seems to us that there is more danger of collisions occurring in collecting the fishing fees, than in enforcing the observance of the league line. In the latter case, a boat's nationality can be readily made out, but it will not be an easy matter to discern which American boat has got a license and which has not. If the 50 cent tax has to be collected, would it not be a more peaceful and practicable way to make the tax nominally a dollar a ton, and offer to give the American Government one half if they would allow their fleet of gunboats, at present on the fishing grounds, to collect the other half for us!

The Lower Provinces have always asserted that the fisheries were given away to benefit Upper Canada, and also that in exchange for the privileges thus granted, the ship-owners in the Maritime Provinces

ought to have had the American coasting trade opened to them. How can our fishermen hope to succeed now? The American can fish side by side with them, and know that he has a good market any where in the States, as well as in the British possessions; but the British American is shut out of the American market by the high duties. At one stroke our people have their fishing rights partially alienated, and lose their best market, while their old competitor remains, with gains in privilege and bright prospects. Our fishermen cannot alter this state of affairs. They must either give place to Americans, sell their fish secretly on the fishing grounds, or change their nationality; unless, perchance, the Provincial Governments should find themselves rich enough to pay our men a bounty on fish caught, equal to the American import duty.

Upper Canadians will see from the foregoing that the 50 cent arrangement puts further from us the chance of having a new Reciprocity Treaty. Widen the canals and our farmers will have still worse prospects, because the Americans will then have no inducement whatever to offer reciprocity, (according to their policy.) With free fisheries, and canals made at our expense to suit their purposes, they will have nothing to ask for, and we nothing to offer. Our best assets will then have been prodigally thrown away in the vain hope of conciliating them, and leading them to alter their commercial policy.

But will the United States Government be content with the abrogation of the treaty; or, will they, as legislators have threatened, abolish the bonding system also? If this be done, our Western farmers will be reduced to as great straits, as are our Eastern fishermen. Our winter foreign trade exists only by the sufferance of the Americans. If our exports and imports, during five months of the year, were to be subjected to the duties under their tariff, we should for that period be practically blocked out from the sea-board. A great revolution would thereby be caused in the Canadian trade, for the whole of our surplus products would have to be exported during the worst season of the year for grain, besides causing a glut in the foreign market. At present we send a large portion by way of Portland in the winter. Then as to imports, our merchants would be compelled to provide themselves, in the fall of the year, with stocks far larger than they do at present.

Happily for Canada there is a mode of evading these difficulties, or her prospects would be dark indeed. Let us destroy the winter monopoly of road, which the Americans have, by at once beginning the construction of one on British territory. We shall thus not only break free from the trammels which now grow irksome, but we shall place ourselves in the independent position of competitors.

The Americans, no doubt, profit by carrying for us, but in the hope of getting something greater, they would not hesitate to give up the lesser benefit. They know, and we know too, how indispensable a winter road to the sea is to us, and they profit by that knowledge. Were we independent of American roads in winter, we should hear no more of their abolishing the bonding system; and this indirect benefit alone ought to be sufficient compensation for all the expenditure on an Inter-colonial railroad. With ability to carry on our foreign trade the year round, on our own soil, would there not be a possibility of the Americans accepting the lesser evil (as they regard it) of opening their markets again, in order to avert the greater evil of having us for competitors. If the Americans refused to buy from us, our Maritime brethren would do so. The latter are already formidable competitors with the former, in the box shooks and sawn lumber business, with the West Indies and South America; and they only require the staves and agricultural produce which we have hitherto sent to the States, to enable them to prove to the Americans that loss must result from an adherence to their present policy of non-intercourse.

For the present, then, let us hear no more of the canals, but let us, irrespective of the approaching union of the Provinces, use all our energies in hastening the construction of the Inter-colonial Railroad.

THE TRADE OF CANADA—1865-6.

The steady progress which Canada is making, is well exhibited in the returns of our trade during the past twelve months, as laid before Parliament recently. That the returns would be somewhat larger than usual, was generally anticipated from the fine crop which we harvested last season. But the most sanguine were hardly prepared for the announcement, that the vol-

ume of our trade has over-topped that of any previous year by the large amount of ten millions, and was in excess of last year by nearly nineteen millions! This is an exceedingly gratifying fact, and one of which the people of Canada have reason to feel proud. The financial year 1865-6 did not end until the 31st June, and consequently the exact figures submitted to Parliament, were only for eleven months. But estimating our June imports at \$4,000,000, a reasonable sum, our total imports for the year would be \$53,934,015. The amount of our exports, adding a similar sum for the June shipments, would foot up to \$51,984,376. Had this large increase taken place only in our foreign purchases, and not as well in our sales to other countries, the result would have been far from favourable. It would have shown that our Merchants had imported too largely, and that a period of inflation was likely to set in. But we have no reason to fear anything of his kind, for the increase in our exports, as compared with last year, has been greater than the increase of our imports. The "balance of trade" was last season against us to the extent of \$2,439,318, this year it is only \$1,049,670, a very small amount, considering that the total volume of trade was over \$105,960,000. We annex statistics showing the extent of our trade each year since 1860 inclusive:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1860	\$31,447,935	\$31,631,890
1861	43,054,836	36,014,195
1862	48,600,633	33,596,125
1863	45,964,493	41,831,532
1864 (1 year).	23,882,316	13,883,508
1864-5	44,620,469	42,48,161
1865-6	53,031,016	51,984,376

The exact excess of our imports over those of 1864-5 is \$8,413,576, and of our exports \$9,603,224. According to the statement submitted to Parliament for the eleven months ending 31st May, the dutiable goods amounted to \$29,960,588, upon which \$6,685,697 of duties were obtained by the Government. If we consider the duties collected during June, at \$569,000, the total duties of the year would swell up to no less than \$7,255,597. This increase of revenue came very opportunely for Mr. Galt, for during the year the Military expenditure has been no less than \$1,638,868. Had this unusual outlay occurred during an unprosperous year, a very serious deficit in the revenue must have resulted. As things have turned out, we have actually an overplus of \$25,962.

In conclusion, we would ask those who seek to belittle our proposed British American Confederation, to ponder these returns of Canadian trade for last year. They unmistakably indicate our commercial importance, and point us forward to the time, and that at no very distant period, when our commerce will double what it is to-day. These figures also afford proof of the great natural resources of Canada, and the rapid manner in which our industrious population are developing them. During some years our progress may not be so marked as during others. But our course is steadily "onward," and if we were assured of peace for another quarter of a century, we would venture to predict that British America would then be one of the strongest and most prosperous powers on the globe. Whatever may be our future, however, we shall always have cause to look back upon 1865-6 as one of the most prosperous years in our history.

MR. GALT'S CURRENCY RESOLUTIONS.

It becomes more fully evident, the further matters progress, that Mr Galt's banking scheme is not merely a proposal to enable the Government to borrow \$5,000,000 on easy terms. The Government, like an individual, has the right to borrow in the cheapest market, and no one could blame the Finance Minister for endeavouring to utilize the resources of the banks for that purpose.

But in so doing, the Government is bound to consider the effect of any measure proposed, on the existing interests of the country. It is bound further, specially to avoid any legislation which could give one class of institutions any advantage over another, or which, while benefiting neither, would damage one more than another. The Government may pay too dearly for its whistle, and when it can attain its object only by seriously interfering with the business of classes on whom it depends for support, the question naturally arises, whether the end to be attained is worth the sacrifice requisite for arriving at it.

We candidly confess our inability to see any justification for a measure which is intended to substitute a Government circulation for the present bank note system of the country. That it will save the Govern-

ment anything is exceedingly doubtful, but that it will seriously cripple and damage many important and valuable interests is not doubtful at all.

The manner in which the Departments of Government are managed is not such as to inspire confidence in a scheme by which the Finance Minister of the day would have the manipulating of so delicate a machine as a currency redeemable in specie. An irredeemable currency is a very simple matter. Once admitted, the Government has no further trouble with it, the only difficulty being to get it into circulation at all. But a redeemable currency is a matter which requires to be managed by practised bankers, familiar with the variations of ebb and flow to which it is subject. To them, as they know, it is a matter of constant watching and difficulty, and it is intimately connected with the other great departments of their business, viz.—discounting.

To put the issuing in the hands of Government, and render it subject to fixed and invariable rules, is a measure that could by no probability be carried out unless the discounting power went along with it. Now the Government will scarcely propose to assume the discounting business of the banks, nor will it be willing, we suppose, to give the banks legal tenders without the equivalent of specie. But without such powers as these, the measure would soon bring the country, financially speaking, to a dead lock. The circulation of Canada, as any one can see from the monthly banking returns, is much more an affair of the West than the East. Somehow or other, it is impossible to maintain a large note circulation in this part of the country. So far as the large cities are concerned, this is easily enough understood, for there is never an extensive bank note circulation in commercial centres. But in the country districts of Canada East, it would seem as if some special cause operated to prevent bank bills keeping out. It may be poverty or it may be distrust, but whatever be the cause, the fact is clear.

It is the Western banks, therefore, and the Eastern banks doing business in the West, that are most vitally interested in Mr Galt's proposal. Our own community throughout, and our own banks, are, of course, interested directly, for whatever damages Western Canada tells us costely on them. And that the proposal will interfere most seriously with the business of the Western banks, it does not require much penetration to discover.

If the bill were carried and adopted by the Western banks, it is clear enough they could not obtain the necessary amount of bills to carry on their business without handing over to the Government, in addition to all their debentures, some five or six millions in specie.

Now that they could not do this at present is plain enough, for they have only about half that sum altogether, and they must hold a reserve against their deposits. The specie then must be obtained from outside sources.

That the effect of a heavy drain of specie from the Western banks to the coffers of the Government would be a universal curtailment of discounts and extreme tightness of money, no one can fail to perceive. Under such a state of things, strong houses might stand, but hundreds of others would be reduced to embarrassment and distress. A considerable proportion of them would fail, and bad debts innumerable be the order of the day. The whole business of the country would require to be reduced in order that the specie might be obtained from abroad. It could not be drawn from the Lower Canadian banks, for it would be all they could do to comply with the provisions of the Act for themselves, if, indeed, they would not have to reduce too.

It deserves also to be considered, and it is of vital importance to the proper consideration of the question, that after this sweeping reduction has been effected, the banks would have no power to expand. The business of Canada, like that of every agricultural country, has its regular periods of ebb and flow, and the variations are represented principally by the contractions and expansion of the circulation. Every fall there is expansion, every spring there is contraction. The average expansion is about \$3,000,000, but last year it reached \$600,000, and notwithstanding this immense increase in the volume of business, it was managed by the banks with perfect ease.

But when the period for expansion comes, they will have no power to do it. They cannot fall back upon stocks of unissued notes as formerly, before they can obtain bills, they must either buy from the Government

or borrow. They will not have the money to spare to buy the large amount of bills required, and as to borrowing, will the act make any provision for such a contingency?

Thus, even if the first difficulty were got over, a greater would supervene. The produce must be moved, that is clear enough, or the country will be bankrupt, but how the task is to be performed under the Currency Bill, it is impossible to see.

Look at its operation in any way we may, there appears nothing but embarrassment and disorder, financial distress and mercantile loss as the fruits of the Bill.

DONE UP IN YANKEE STYLE!

BROTHER Jonathan is an odd fish. Almost as vain of his country as Jack Chinaman he is the very opposite in intelligence, enterprise and "go-ahead-ative-ness." This latter "bump," as some phrenologists have it, is largely developed on our cousin's cranium; and whether he whittles a stick or constructs a Pacific railway—whether he carves a chicken or carves out the dimensions of new States and territories—

"It's a'ano to Dandy."

Jonathan's "go-ahead-ative-ness" will stick out in some cases this quality is profitable, in others it is decidedly "too fast," and is apt to make our Republican neighbour appear not a little ridiculous. A short time ago, the Hon. Mr. McMillen, Secretary of the United States Treasury, appointed Mr. F. W. Taylor, of Minnesota, to make a report upon the trade, the canals, the tariff, and other commercial matters relating to Canada and the rest of our Colonies. Now, the said Mr. Taylor is a very nice little man, a good friend of the late Reciprocity Treaty of happy memory, given to admiration of the polar star, which is popularly supposed to be "winking" at Minnesota's courtship of the Selkirk settlement, but with an awful big "bump" such as we have described, on the back or front of his head, we forget which. Well, Mr. Taylor makes his report to the Man of Dollars at Washington, and a clever performance it is, done up in true Yankee style. Following closely the dignified fashion of the present generation of American Statesmen, the report contains two parts—truth and fiction—argument and bunkum. The *fact* portion, is that which demonstrates the great importance of the trade of British America—the advantage of our canals and rivers to the United States—the mutual benefit derived by both countries from the late Reciprocity Treaty—and the astounding loss of which Mr. Morrill *et hoc genus omne* were guilty in abolishing it. So far, Mr. Taylor is quite sensible. He writes like a shrewd business man. He is evidently no disciple of Cousin Potter, nor does prejudice seem to blind his judgment. That the loss of Reciprocal Trade is punching our neighbour's corns more than ours, is very ingeniously admitted, and the desirableness of closer commercial relations strongly urged. In fact, the hero of St. Paul comes quite up in this part of his document, to our expectations, he is—

"All our fancy painted him."

But, alas! how shall we write the sequel? How tell that the big National "bump" at last comes into play—that the immense size and glorious plumage of the American Eagle makes Mr. Taylor forget that he stands only four feet eight in his stockings—and that he concludes his report to Mr. McMillen by giving a bill for the "Annexation of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Red River, and British Columbia"—nearly half the continent—to the said "glorious" Eagle aforesaid. Not to be outdone by his friend from the region of the setting-sun a wise man from the East named General Banks afflicted with the same big "bump" herebefore described, has introduced Mr. Taylor's "Annexation Bill" into Congress and the four hundred Statesmen (with the four hundred "bumps,") which compose it at body, are now gravely considering that momentous question. Badingage apart, could it be possible for a grave Legislative body to present a more ridiculous spectacle than Congress gravely considering a Bill for the Annexation of the whole of British America at one sweep—the Bill only to take effect (how considerate!) when Great Britain and the Colonies signify their agreement thereto! This proposition is too absurd to give offence in Canada, we simply laugh at Cousin Jonathan's idiosyncrasy (the "bump" aforesaid,) and pass it over. But the circumstance—silly and harmless though it be—is not without its moral. It clearly indicates how important the Americans think British America to be. It tells

how anxiously they desire our absorption into the Republic. For several decades the American policy was this. They declared to us that they cared nothing whether we joined them or not, that if we wanted Annexation they were ready to accept us—but that they were quite indifferent as to which course we pursued. The moment Confederation was broached this "policy" changed. The last hope of Annexation must die out if the several Provinces joined together to form a new Nationality—a rival to their own.

So Mr. Potter appears upon the scene. Commercial coercion becomes the order of the day—the Reciprocity Treaty is doomed. Next boom up the Feman horde. We will not accuse the American Government—nor yet the people as a whole—of encouraging Fenianism, from a desire to drag Canada into the Republic's arms. But we do believe that many Americans hoped Sweeney's raid would distract and unsettle affairs in this Province, that many would advocate Annexation as the only way of obtaining constant peace and prosperity. Now Mr. Taylor's "bid" to British America is being tried in which we are promised a North Pacific Railway, costly canal improvements, and ever so many nice things if we will only consent to join them. It's surely time Brother Jonathan should know that Mrs. Canada will not wed him on any terms—but we are determined to save Confederation and work out our own destiny.

The National vanity of our cousins (we cannot use milder word) seems to render them incapable of comprehending that we could ever think of remaining of their Union—and that from choice. But such is nevertheless, the fact. We respect the people of the United States, we rejoice at their past prosperity. But we, ourselves, are also prosperous; we have institutions which we like better than those in existence across the lines, and we are fully decided—we may say unanimously decided—in favour of enjoying our prosperity and institutions in a British American Confederation. Many in Canada feared that the close of the American markets against our agricultural products free of duty, would injure us. But experience has shown us that though closely connected with our commercial prosperity is not dependent upon the United States, and that if they despoil or hamper our trade, other markets are open to us. Never was Canada more hostile to Confederation than at present and therefore, Mr. Taylor's Annexation Bill seems to reach the climax of impudence and absurdity. We are glad that so good a writer has demonstrated the American people what a mistake they have made in throwing stumbling-blocks in the way of our commercial intercourse. We trust they will learn wisdom from his words, and we can say for Canada that at any time, we are prepared to meet them half way in negotiating a new measure. But we want no closer union. We believe British America has a destiny of its own, and were it not for the dimensions of Brother Jonathan's "bump," he would long ago have perceived this. But we ought, probably, not to be hard on the periodical Annexation wooings to which we are subjected. The "fourth of July" occurred last week, and on these national holidays people are apt to say and do what they would be too sensible to do on other occasions. Mr. Taylor wrote, and General Banks introduced, this Annexation Bill close upon the "Glorious Fourth," when almost every stump vocal with national extollings, and we may, therefore, place it in the same category as the "orations" common to that festive occasion.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

(NOTE.—The Items printed in Italics have already passed the Committee and the changes of duty have taken effect. They are printed here for convenience of reference.)

1. That it is expedient to amend and consolidate the present tariff of duties of Customs, and for that purpose to repeal the duties now imposed under chapter 17 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Acts 23 Vict. c. 18—25 Vict. c. 4—and 27, 28 Vict. c. 2, or by any other Act, and the Tables of Free Goods and Prohibitions now in force, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, the said repeal, new duties and other provisions to take effect from the periods hereinafter mentioned respectively.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:

STUBS AND STRONG WATERS, viz. — BUTT
Spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hy-

drometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz.

Brandy	Per gal	\$ 0 70
Gin	"	" 0 70
Rum	"	" 0 70
Whiskey	"	" 0 70
Spirits of Wine	"	" 0 70
Alcohol not being Whiskey	"	" 0 70
Perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only	"	1 20
Cordials, spirits and liquors adulterated or mixed with any article so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, and being other than Ginger, Or nge, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines	"	1 20
Acetic acid and vinegar	"	0 05
Ale, Beer, and Porter, in casks	"	0 05
Do, do, do, in bottles	"	0 07
4 Quart or 8 Pint Bottles to the gallon		
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, and Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder, and Currant Wines, containing not over 26 degrees of proof spirits by Syke's Hydrometer, in wood	"	1 10
Do, do, except as above, containing over 26 degrees and not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Syke's Hydrometer, in wood	"	0 25
Do, do, except as above, containing not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Syke's Hydrometer, in bottles	Per doz	1 50
And an additional duty of 30 per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in wood or bottles, 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon	Pints	0 75
Wine—Sparkling, of all kinds in bottles, when accompanied by a certificate of growth, in quart	Per doz	3 00
Do, do, in pints	"	1 50
And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth, an additional duty of, in quarts	"	1 00
" in pints	"	0 50
SUGAR, viz—		
Candy—brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto and manufacturers of refined sugar, including succades and confectionery	Per 100 lbs	3 00
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, and not being refined or equal in quality to refined	"	2 00
Yellow Muscavado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscavado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed	"	2 25
Brown Muscavado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to brown Muscavado and not equal to yellow Muscavado or brown clayed	"	2 00
Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown Muscavado	"	1 75
Cane Juice	"	1 50
Molasses	"	1 00
COFFEE, green	Per lb.	0 03
Do roasted or ground	"	0 04
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green	"	0 05
Chicory, kahn-dried, roasted or ground	"	0 04
Oil, viz—		
Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified and refined	Per gal	0 10
Naphtha	"	0 15
Benzole	"	0 15
Refined Petroleum	"	0 15
Crude Petroleum	"	0 06
TOBACCO.—Manufactured, viz:—		
Cavendish	Per lb.	0 10
Common cut	"	0 05
Fine cut	"	0 15
Canadian Twist	"	0 02
Snuff and snuff flour dry	"	0 10
Snuff damp, moist or pickled	"	0 08
(IGARS—		
Value not over \$10 per M	Per M.	2 00
Do over \$10 and not over \$20	"	3 00
Do over \$20 and not over \$40	"	4 00
Do over \$40 per M	"	5 00

The said duties to be levied upon, from and after the 27th day of June, 1868, except those on wines, which shall be levied upon, from and after the 1st day of September next.

Butter

Cheese

Lard and Tallow

Fish, salted or smoked

Flour of Wheat and Rye

Flour and Meal of all other kinds of grain

Grain of all kinds, except wheat

Meats—fresh, salted, or smoked

8. That it is expedient to provide that Tea shall be subject to a duty of Customs of 15 per cent on the value thereof, (15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the present *ad valorem* duty,) and to a specific duty of 7c per lb.

4. That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of 25 per cent on the value thereof.—(25 per cent. *ad valorem*)—viz:

Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs. Spices, including ginger, pimento and pepper ground. Patent medicines and medicinal preparations not elsewhere specified. Groceries and Confectionery not elsewhere specified. The said duties to be levied upon from and after the said 27th day of June, 1868.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, and all other articles not hereinbefore made subject to a specific or *ad valorem* duty, and not hereinafter declared free of duty, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per cent on the value thereof, (15 per cent. *ad valorem*)—viz:

Manufactures of Leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery (clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine. Soap, starch, blacking Bagatelle boards and billiard tables and furnishings not elsewhere specified. Brooms and brushes of all kinds, cabinet ware or furniture, candles and tapers of tallow, wax, or any other materials, carpets and hearth rugs, carriages, coach and harness furniture, chandeliers, girandoles and gas fittings, china ware, earthenware and crockery, clider, clocks, corks, cottons, cotton warp, and cotton twist, dried fruits and nuts, drugs not otherwise specified.

Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz—Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals, bracelets, braids, &c., made of hair, feathers and flowers, fans, and fire screens, gold and silver leaf, millinery of all kinds, ornaments of bronze, alabaster, terra-cotta or composition, silver and gold cloth, thread and other articles embroidered with gold or for embroidering, thread, lace, and insertions, writing desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes, and other fancy goods. Foreign newspapers, sent otherwise than through the post office fireworks, ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, gunpowder, guns, rifles and firearms of all kinds, glass and glassware, plate, and silvered, stained, painted or coloured, hats, caps, and bonnets, hat ¹sh, hosiery, inks of all kinds, except printing inks.

Hardware, viz—Cutlery, polished, of all sorts, Japanese, polished, British, Britannia Metal ware, Spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks and edgetools, scythes and snaths, spikes, nails, tacks, brads and springs, stoves and all other iron castings, other hardware, plank and sawed lumber of all kinds.

Leather, viz—Stoop, calf, goat and chamois skins, dressed, varnished, or enamelled, linen, locomotive engines and railroad cars, accaroni and vermucelli, Manufactures of marble, or imitation of marble other than rough sawn slabs or blocks; manufactures of Cautchouc, india rubber or gutta percha, fur, or which fur is the principal part; hair or mohair; papier Machic, grass, osier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, except plaits elsewhere mentioned, bone, shell, horn, pearl and ivory, gold, silver, electroplate argentine, alabaster, and German silver and plated and gilded ware of all kinds, brass or copper, leather or imitation of leather, wood not otherwise specified, cashmere, musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks, Mustard, machinery not elsewhere specified, ochres when ground or calcined, oil cloths, oils, in any way rectified or prepared, not elsewhere specified, opium, packages containing goods paying specific duties only. If containing goods paying *ad valorem* duties their value to be added to the value of the goods for duty, paints and colors, paper, paper hangings, parasols and umbrellas, plaster of Paris and hydraulic cement, ground and calcined, Printing cards, pickles and sauces, preserved meats, poultry, fish and vegetables, printed, lithographed or copper plate bills, bill heads, &c. and advertising pamphlets, portable printing presses, Shawls, silks, satins and velvets, silk, woolen, worsted and cotton embroideries, and tambour work, silk twist and silk mohair twist, not elsewhere specified, spices unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper, stationery, smallwares, tobacco pipes, toys, varnish, other than bright or black, woollens, book, map and news printing paper, engravings and prints, flat wire for crinomees, covered, Jewellery and watches, maps, charts and atlases, not elsewhere mentioned, ready made sails, spirits of turpentine, fish oil, crude or refined, fish, products, of, animals.

The said duties to be levied upon, from and after the said day of

6. That it is expedient to provide that upon, and from and after the said 27th day of June, the following articles be admitted free of duty, viz.:

Anchors, brass in bars, rods or sheets, brass or copper wire and wire cloth of brass or copper, copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets, copper, brass or iron tubes and piping, when drawn.

Iron—Canada plates and tin plates, galvanized and sheet, wire, nail and spike rod, round or flat, bar, rod or hoop, boiler or tire for locomotive wheels bent and welded, hoop plate, rolled plate, lead in sheet, li-tharge, locomotive engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods, medicinal roots, phosphorus, silk twist, for hats, boots and shoes, steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough, steel, wrought or cast, in bars, rods or sheets circular or oblong, straw, tuscan and grass fancy plaits, tin, granulated or bar, zinc or spelter in sheet, acids of every description, except acetic acid and vinegar; alum, anatomical preparations, antimony: antiquities, collections of; apparel, wearing, of British subjects domiciled in Canada, dying abroad argol, articles for the public uses of the Province, articles imported by and for the use of the Governor-General, articles for the use of foreign consuls, when such consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade and commerce, ashes, pot, pearl and soda bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs, used solely in dyeing bark, tanners, bleaching powder, bolting cloths, box-rax, bookbinders' tools and implements; books—printed, periodicals and pamphlets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor school or other books printed in this

Province, boot-felt, bristles and hogs' hair of all kinds, broom corn, busts, casts and statues of marble, bronze or alabaster, paintings and drawings, as works of art, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities, burrstones and grindstones, wrought or unwrought, burs and broad from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, cocoa paste from do do, cables, iron, chain, hemp and grass; caoutchouc or India rubber and gutta percha, unmanufactured, carriages of travellers and carriages employed in carrying merchandise, hawkers and circus troops excepted; cement, marine or hydraulic, unground.

The following articles, when imported by and for the use of officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Canada, viz—For officers' mess—(Glasses, silver or plated ware, china ware, glass ware, table linen, spirits, wines, malt liquor, billiard tables and bagatelle boards, when imported directly by and for the use of Regimental Corps serving in Canada. Clothing—plain and military, imported by Officers of the Army serving in Canada. Coffee, sugar and tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance. Church bells, communion plate, coal and coke, clothing and arms for Indian Nations. do, do, for the Army and Military forces in the Province; Commissariat and Ordnance stores, cork wood or bark of the cork wood tree, cotton and flax waste, cotton wool, cotton candle wick, cream of tartar in crystals; diamonds and precious stones not set; donations of clothing, for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies, drain tiles for agricultural purposes, drawings as works of art, earthen, clays and sand, eggs, emery glass and sand paper, farming utensils and implements, when specially imported for the encouragement of agriculture, felt hat bodies and hat felts, flax, hemp and tow, undressed, firewood, fire brick and clay, fish, fresh, for daily consumption, fishing nets and seine, hooks, lines and twines, furs and skins, pelts or tails, undressed, gems and medals, gold beaters' brass moulds and skins, gold and silver leaf, grease and seraps, gravels, gypsum or plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined; hair—angola, goat, Thibet, horse, hog or mohair, unmanufactured; hay, hides, horns, and pelts, hops, indigo, junk and oakum, kryolite, linen machine thread for boots and shoes, locomotives, and passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the United States; Manila grass sea grass and mosses for upholsterers' purposes, manures maps and charts, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become bona fide settlers in the Province; marbles in blocks or slabs not polished, and not especially shapen, medicines for hospitals; meageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, military and naval stores, models, musical instruments for military bands, nitro of saltpetro, oeres, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, not calcined, oil cake or linseed cake, oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their crude, unrectified, or natural state, ores of all kinds of metals, osiers and willow for basket-makers' use; philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when specially imported for the use of colleges and scientific and literary societies; pipe clay, pig iron, pig lead and pig copper, pitch and tar, printing ink and printing presses, except portable hand printing presses; prunella, rags, red lead and white lead, dry; resin and rosin, rice, sal ammoniac, sal soda, soda ash and bicarbonates of soda, salt, scrap brass, seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only; settlers' wearing apparel, and other personal effects, implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province; silicate of soda; ships' blocks, binocular lamps, bunting, sail cloth or canvas from No 1 to No 6 compasses, dead eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, travelling trunks, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; slate, stone, unwrought, stereotype blocks for printing purposes, electrotpe do, for do, sulphur or brimstone in roll or flour, tansels, tin and zinc or spelter, in blocks or pigs, tram silk and tram cotton for elastic webbing, trees, plants, and shrubs, bulbs and roots, treenails, tobacco, unmanufactured; turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine, type metal, in blocks or pigs; varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders, vegetables, veneering, weaving silk and weaving cotton for making elastic webbing, whitening and whitening; wool of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured, wool, flax, or feltilla, and Mexican fibre or tampoico, white and black, zinc, white, coin and bullion.

Le ther, viz.—Sole and upper leather not elsewhere specified. Mowing, reaping, or threshing machines, mill factory machinery of all kinds.

7. That it is expedient to provide that the following articles be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz—Books, drawings, paintings and prints, of an immoral or indecent character; coin, base or counterfeit.

EXPORT DUTY.

8. That it is expedient to impose upon saw-logs exported out of Canada, except the same be exported directly to any of the B. N. A. Provinces—(On every thousand feet, board measure, Pine, \$1 00 Do, do, do, Spruce 85 00

9. That it is expedient to repeal the Act 28 Victoria, chapter 20, intitled—"An Act respecting Free Ports of Entry," and to provide that the same duties shall be levied in the places now included in such Free Ports as in other parts of this Province, and that goods which have been imported into such Free Ports before the repeal of the said Act, shall, if brought therefrom, in any other part of this Province, be dealt with as if imported from a place beyond the limits of the Province.

THE FEELING AT THE WEST.

COMMERCIAL circles in Upper Canada, as well as in this section, continue much excited regarding the new banking scheme and the changes in the Tariff, which the Hon. Mr. Galt has introduced into Parliament. These changes were evidently unexpected by the business men of the country; and now that they are fully before the Legislature, the greatest diversity of opinion seems to exist regarding them. The writer has had an opportunity of ascertaining the state of public feeling in the West, and he would confine the few remarks which he proposes to make, to that section. This subject is the main topic of discussion among the community generally, and it is surprising how various and conflicting are the views put forth. On one point only is there an approach to unanimity. That is with regard to the time at which the Finance Minister has chosen to introduce these changes—particularly those of a fiscal nature. The opinion is very general that no alteration of the Tariff should have been proposed till after Confederation had been consummated. Changes in our revenue laws are very undesirable, and it is urged, with much force, that although the changes now introduced will make the second change so much the less, still it would have been better to avoid two changes where one would have answered the same purpose. For the first time almost in our history, Free Trade and Protection has become a living issue. All those engaged in manufacturing, and many of the inhabitants of the cities and towns, view with no favor a reduction of duties on articles which are now being made in our midst. They are up in arms against what they call a Free Trade policy, which (they assert) will ruin our manufacturing interests. On the other hand, the agricultural community, backed by a number of other classes, are not averse to a policy which will give them cheap goods. It certainly accords with their views, and were it not for division among them as to the time the change should have been proposed, would have met their entire approbation.

The Toronto, Hamilton and other Western Boards of Trade have gone against Mr. Galt's proposals, principally on the ground that Confederation should first have taken place, and not so much upon the merits of the questions at issue. Party feeling has something to do with the sides taken on the question, but generally it is judged free from political bias—sometimes Conservatives opposing the changes, and Reformers being found in their favour. As regards the borrowing of \$5,000,000 by the Government from our Banks, public opinion is just as much divided as about the tariff alterations. The question is more difficult to understand than the latter—in fact, there are really very few, either East or West, who have had the necessary experience to judge of the matter intelligently. Mr. Isaac Buchanan has come out against it, he and the *Globe* sailing for once in the same boat. The writers has met others who cordially endorse Mr. Galt's views, but the general opinion seems to be one of fear lest our banking institutions might suffer in some way from the alterations. Whatever is to be the result, it is to be hoped Parliament will soon dispose of these questions, for the excitement regarding them is steadily on the increase. This is not a healthy state of things for the business of the country, and the sooner all classes know what result is to be reached, the better it will be for the general prosperity.

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is a rather easier feeling noticeable in the money market, the demand having very considerably fallen off, both to pay duties and for other purposes. Business, in fact, is almost at a stand-still, and everybody is waiting for the action of Parliament on the Tariff.

Sterling Exchange in New York has advanced to 109 for 60 days' Bankers' Bills, and the price here, sympathizing with New York quotations, has come up to 109 to 109½ for Bank Drafts.

GOLD in New York has fluctuated somewhat since our last issue, having declined to 148. It has rallied again, however, under a demand for shipment and the advance in sterling Exchange, closing at 151½. The shipment on Wednesday amounted to over \$700,000.

SILVER is abundant; buying at 4½ and selling at 4½ per cent. discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

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|---|--|
| Ballie, James, & Co.
Baukhage, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S. Son & Co.
Hington, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph. | May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Munderloh & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart, & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Strirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George & Co. |
|---|--|

BUSINESS in this department of trade continues quiet, and we do not look for any marked improvement for some time to come, certainly not till after the tariff on manufactured goods is settled definitively, one way or the other. We have every reason to believe that the prospects for a large fall trade are unusually encouraging, and that the unfavourable reports concerning the crops, so extensively circulated in the spring, have been altogether exaggerated. Even where the wheat was entirely winter killed, spring wheat, barley, &c., were sown to a large extent, and promise large yields. There will, we believe, be no difficulty in disposing of these crops, and the farmers will be in a position to largely patronize the country store-keepers. We do not think we are over-sanguine in expecting an unusually prosperous trade in the coming season.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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|--|---|
| Brown & Childs.
Dougall J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson. | Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros. |
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THE Business of the past week has been only to a moderate extent, the demand being almost entirely for present consumption.

SPANISH SOLE has had some enquiry; but we do not hear of sales of any considerable lots, to effect which, some concession in price would be required.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—The demand for all kinds has been light, but prices are unchanged.

HARNESS is scarce and in demand. All lots coming forward can be placed readily at full quotations.

WAXED UPPER is quiet and without change, the stock still continuing light.

GRAINED UPPER—Good stock, of which there is no surplus in market, sells readily; but inferior is in better supply, and has less call.

BUFF AND PEBBLED—Good makes sell readily at former quotations, but there is little demand for inferior.

PATENT ANT ENAMELLED are in good demand, but the supply continues very small.

SPLIT—Sales have been made readily at unchanged prices.

SHEEP SKINS meet with good enquiry, but the supply is comparatively small.

HIDES—Prices continue firm, and sales have been effected to a fair extent at about our quotations.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlote, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. E. | Hall, Kay & Co.
Inland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Stimms, F. H.
Winn & Holland |
|--|--|

THIS, as well as other branches of trade, has been seriously affected by the proposed changes in the tariff, and still more by the uncertainty as to whether they will go into effect, and as to whether duties paid now under the old tariff will be refunded if the new one receives the sanction of Parliament. Some houses, depending on Mr. Galt's influence to secure the passage of his bill, with a remission of all duties paid after the 27th ult., others believing he will not be able to carry his measure, continue to enter their goods and pay duties, according to the requirements of their business, while others are afraid to act, and leave their goods, beyond what they actually must have, in bond, preferring to wait for the final decision.

Prices are, in the main, entirely unchanged. Pig Iron is less abundant, and we advance our quotations for Gatsberrie \$1 per ton. Bar Iron is quiet and unchanged, and the same remark applies to other descriptions of manufactured iron.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Fispatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hutchins E., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.
Leeming & Buchanan.
McLeland, E., Tyles & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
Nivin, William, & Co. | Noad, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lionals & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Roath, Hayland & Co.
Saunders & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
West, Bros.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co. |
|---|---|

THE past week has been one of very great inactivity in all kinds of Groceries, trade in some of the leading articles having been almost entirely checked by the doubts that exist concerning the duties to be levied on them. Liquors and Teas are nominally higher, but prices are unsettled, and no large amounts could be placed at the advance. We hear of 250 hds. chests uncolored Japan Teas at about 58c. There have been some sales of Cuba Sugars, in lots of 10 hds, at \$8½ to 8½ per 100 lbs.

Trade of Saint John, N. B.

Comparative shipments from 1st Jan. to July 3rd:—

No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Birch.	Fine.	M.S.P.F.I.	
1864.....	120	91,751	5,771	5,478	70,867
1865.....	116	82,667	4,238	5,817	69,204
1866.....	116	83,908	4,018	959	66,540

There were on 3rd July 38 ships, 35,051 tons in port, against 27 ships, 26,990 tons, same date in 1865.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

A MASS meeting was held in front of the Court House on Wednesday evening last, at which some of the influential citizens of Montreal were present. We have not room for more than the resolutions passed, which were as follows:—

1st. That this meeting views with alarm the changes in the tariff as proposed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, as striking a severe blow to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, checking its present prosperity and growth, and sapping the foundations of a structure which is fast raising the Province to a high rank amongst the nations of the world.

2nd. The constant changes in the tariff are at all times dangerous to the commercial, manufacturing and other interests of the country, and should be made gradually, and after mature deliberation. That the proposed changes are unequal for the country never being in a more prosperous condition than at present. And in view of the early Confederation of the Province any changes that might then be thought necessary should be made with the full concurrence of the Confederate Parliament, allowing our Sister Provinces an opportunity of expressing their views on the question.

3. That Free Trade, as viewed by us, is opening the market of foreign and neighbouring countries to a free interchange of our productions and manufactures, thereby placing us on an equal footing with them. That instead of abolishing the duties upon the industrial products of the country, and driving our population to seek a home in the neighbouring republic, while we are debarred from entering their markets, except under an almost prohibitory tariff, it should be the aim of our Legislators to develop and employ the resources of our country, and retain the vast emigration which naturally seeks our shores.

4. That our representatives in Parliament be called upon to oppose the whole scheme, and exert their influence to have the Government abandon it. That a large and influential deputation of gentlemen be sent to Ottawa to confer with the Government, and urge upon them the withdrawal of the scheme, and to take such other measures as they may think necessary under the circumstances. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our representatives. The following gentlemen to compose the deputation:—His Worship the Mayor, Henry Starnes, Esq; J. L. Mathewson, G. W. Weaver, Champion Brown, Wm. Workman, Ferdinand David, John Redpath, Haviland Routh, A. W. Ogilvie, Dr. Bernard, N. Valois, R. Learmont, James Rose, John McDougall, E. E. Gilbert, Henry Bulmer, Thomas D. Hood, W. F. Bartley, Mr. Leclair, Mr. Mosely, S. Rodier, Mr. Herald, A. W. Pierre, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Herald, A. W. Hood, P. Christie, Alfred Savage, Mr. Borgoin, Henry Lyman, Mr. Drummond, Alfred Perry, John Henry Molson, Mr. Leclair, A. Benning, M. H. Cochrane, Thomas Feck, A. A. Stevenson, John Smith, Charles S. Watson, William Johnson, G. L. Rolland, Owen McGarvey, Mr. Green, J. W. McGauren, W. A. Ives, Mr. Ames, Francis Scholes, E. Auger, P. DeJorne, A. Fleck, J. Richardson, P. Donovan, Mr. Jones, J. W. Mullarky.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Brewster, Geo. P., Montreal	Court House, Montreal	July 24
Foley, Robert, Hamilton	Hamilton	" 25
George, Geo. J., Brecon	" " " " " "	" 19
Quinn, Joseph P., Ascut	" " " " " "	" 20
Graves, Th. mas II., One Township	S. C. Wood, Lindsay	" 23
Harvey, Thomas R., Cobourg	E. A. Macnehan, Coburg	" 17
Haynes, W. S., 18, Lather st	Currie & Brown, St. Catharines	" 19
Higgins, P., Montreal	Court House, Montre	" 24
Hicks, John, Chingacousy	Loyne, Little, & Clark, Brantford	" 10
McLean, Hector, Lindsay	S. C. Wood, Lindsay	" 24
Simbourne, James, Hamilton	Court House, Hamilton	" 19
Tegna, George & Co., Quebec	William Walker, Quebec	" 18

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Black, Alex. & his wife	Prescott	A. B. Stewart.
Phillips	"	"
Buchanan, Robert	Brantford	A. W. Smith.
Orry, William	"	"
Reynolds, James	London	J. S. Brown
Scott, John	"	George Stevenson.
Horton, Thos. Andrew	Lindsay	W. I. Mason.
Macanlay, Alex.	Lindsay	S. C. Wood.
McNevin, Danl & Son	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Merritt, John C.	"	Thos. Holge.
Moore, Patrick	St. Thomas	S. Pollock.
Smith, He y A.	Lancan	Thos. Churcher.
Spillman, Edward	Layralde	John Whyte.
Tompson, Fred. Alexander	Joderich	S. Pollock.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Eitch, Robt. Sidney	Woodstock	Co. Court House, Co. Oxford	Sept. 5
Fogg, John	Exbridge	Ontario	Aug 31
Fraser, James	Plessavage of St.	superior Court, Antabaska	Oct 13
Grant, Cass	Peterborough	Co. Court House, Co. Peterboro	Sept 10
Grant, John A.	Cornwall	" " " " " "	" 15
Hart, John	St. Thomas	" " " " " "	" 10
Heck, John W.	K. Nelson I ship	Co. Frontenac.	" 10
Leck, Joseph	St. Thomas	" " " " " "	" 10
Milligan, Thos. J.	Cobourg	" " " " " "	" 10
Parsons, John & Chas.	Tur into	" " " " " "	" 8
Taylor, J.	Guelp	Co. Wellington	Aug 18
Wash, John	"	" " " " " "	Sept. 17
Wash, George	Simcoe	" " " " " "	Sept. 10

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Pulsford, Josiah, Chatham, C. W.	Emery Ward & Joseph Bailey	June 26
Seaburne, James, Sault Ste Marie	Donald Mcfons	" 25

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal	113	113
Ontario Bank	104	104
Bank of B. N. A.	92	92
City Bank	92	92
Commercial Bank	78	77
Bank of Upper Canada	181	181
Rangers du Peuple	104	103
Molson Bank	112	112
Bank of Toronto	103	103
Bank of Montreal	103	103
Bank Jacques Cartier	103	103
Merchants Bank	92	92
Union Bank	92	92
Gore Bank	92	92
Eastern Townships Bank	92	92
Montreal Telegraph Co.	122	122
Richelieu Navigation Co.	122	122
City Passenger R. R. Co.	74	74
Government Debentures, 5% C.	84	84
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7% C.	86	86
Montreal Corporation Bonds	84	84

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 12, 1866.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	
GROCERIES.			Wine.			
Coffee.	8	Mosé & Chandon Chip	5 00 to 18 00	Varnish per gal.	2 75 to 4 50	
Laguayra, per lb.	0 21 to 0 20	H. M. Chandon	0 80 to 15 00	Coch Body (Targ)	1 75 to 2 00	
Java, " "	0 20 to 0 22	Burgundy Fort, gal	0 80 to 1 25	Furniture (Bembo)	1 25 to 1 50	
" "	0 23 to 0 28	Port Wine,	1 50 to 4 00	Spirits Turpent.	1 10 to 1 25	
Fish.			HARDWARE.			
Herrings, Labrador.	3 00 to 4 00	Black Tin, per lb	0 25 to 0 26	Benzine	0 45 to 0 55	
Prime,	3 50 to 4 50	Copper-Pl,	0 21 to 0 24	SOAP AND CANDLES.		
Gibbed,	2 00 to 3 00	Sheet,	2 75 to 0 55	Candles.		
Round,	2 50 to 3 00	Cut Nails.		Tallow Moulds,	0 00 to 0 13	
Macaroni, No. 3	11 00 to 12 00	Assorted, 1 Shingle,		Wax Wicka,	0 17 to 0 00	
Salmon	21 00 to 23 00	per 112 lbs	0 00 to 4 00	Adamantine	0 20 to 0 00	
Dry Cod	5 50 to 6 50	Shingle alone, ditto	4 00 to 4 20	Soap.		
Fruit.			Galvanized Iron.			
Balsin, Lavers	2 25 to 2 50	Assort-d sizes	0 08 to 0 09	Montreal Common	0 04 to 0 03	
M. R.	2 15 to 2 35	Best No. 24	0 09 to 0 10	Crown	0 04 to 0 04	
Valentia, lb.	0 07 to 0 08	" "	0 10 to 0 10	Steam Rolled	0 05 to 0 05	
Currants, per lb	0 05 to 0 07	" "	0 10 to 0 11	Montreal Liverpool	0 05 to 0 05	
Molasses.			Horse Nails.			
Clayed, per gal	0 25 to 0 35	Guest's or Griffin's	0 21 to 0 00	Thin Boots No. 1	0 00 to 1 90	
Muscovado,	0 27 to 0 40	No. 7	0 21 to 0 22	Men's Ware.		
Rice.			W of P.			
Aracan, per 100 lbs.	3 60 to 3 70	No. 9	0 19 to 0 20	Thin Boots No. 1	2 25 to 2 50	
Salt.			Iron.			
Liverpool Coarse	0 75 to 0 80	Pig-Oatberrie,	1 25 00 to 2 70 00	Men's Hats	1 30 to 0 50	
Stoved	1 00 to 1 10	Other brands,	2 20 00 to 2 40 00	Calf Balmores	1 30 to 1 50	
Spices.			Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs			
Cassia	0 35 to 0 40	Belind,	2 80 to 3 00	Hut Congress	1 25 to 1 40	
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	Hoops & Coopers,	3 50 to 3 60	Calf Congress	1 35 to 1 50	
Nutmegs	0 55 to 0 85	Band,	3 50 to 3 60	YOUTH'S WARE.		
Ginger, Ground	0 18 to 0 20	Canada Plates	4 50 to 0 60	Thin Boots, No. 1	0 00 to 1 50	
Pepper, Black	0 10 to 0 11	Best Union Jack	4 75 to 5 00	PRODUCE.		
Pimento	0 07 to 0 08	Pouty	0 00 to 4 50	Pots, 1st sort	5 40 to 5 45	
Mustard	0 16 to 0 19	Iron Wire.			" Inferior	5 10 to 7 15
Sugars.			No. 6, per bundle			
Porto Rico, per cwt.	9 00 to 9 25	" "	2 70 to 2 80	Butter, per lb.	0 17 to 0 18	
Cuba	8 50 to 9 0	" "	3 00 to 3 20	Choice	0 18 to 0 17	
Canada Sugar Refined	0 09 to 0 09	" "	3 20 to 3 50	Medium	0 18 to 0 17	
" " Yellow Refined	0 09 to 0 09	" "	4 10 to 4 30	Inferior	0 15 to 0 15	
Crushed A	0 09 to 0 09	Lead.			Cheese, per lb.	9 15 to 0 13
" "	0 11 to 0 00	Sheet, per lb	0 08 to 0 06	CONCRETE GRAIN.		
Dry Crushed	0 12 to 0 09	Shot,	0 07 to 0 08	from Farm.		
Ground	0 12 to 0 09	Tubing,	0 08 to 0 00	Barley, per 50 lbs	0 50 to 0 55	
Extra Ground	0 13 to 0 00	Powder.			Oats, per 35 lbs	0 36 to 0 37
Leaves	0 12 to 0 00	Blasting, per keg	3 50 to 4 00	Pease, per 60 lbs	0 75 to 0 50	
Syrup, Golden	0 45 to 0 00	" "	4 50 to 5 00	Flour, per lb.		
Standard	0 44 to 0 00	Pressed Spikes.			Superior Extra	3 75 to 9 00
Tens.			Regt size, 112 lbs			
Twankay and Hyson		Extra	4 50 to 5 00	Extra	5 25 to 8 50	
Twankay	0 40 to 0 50	Railway	4 00 to 0 00	Fancy	7 50 to 7 75	
Medium to good	0 35 to 0 40	Thin Plates.			Superfine	6 60 to 6 75
Japan uncolored	0 50 to 0 60	Charred B	10 00 to 10 25	Wet	6 50 to 6 75	
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	IX	12 00 to 12 25	Infior	6 50 to 6 75	
Fine to choice	0 65 to 0 75	DX	11 00 to 11 25	Superfine No. 2	6 30 to 6 50	
Colored	0 50 to 0 60	IC Terme	8 00 to 8 25	Fine	5 80 to 6 00	
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	IX	9 25 to 9 50	Middlings	5 25 to 5 50	
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 80	IC Coke	8 50 to 9 00	Pollards	4 40 to 4 75	
Congou and Sauch		DRUGS.			Bag Flour	3 60 to 3 75
Ordinary and		Alum	3 00 to 3 50	Lard, per lb.	0 13 to 0 14	
dry kind	0 35 to 0 40	Acid, Sulphuric	0 4 to 0 5	Outment, per barrel	4 60 to 5 00	
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 58	" Tartaric	0 55 to 0 60	PORK.		
Fine to choice	0 75 to 0 10	Bine Vitriol	0 12 to 0 14	Mess	24 00 to 24 50	
Oolong		Cumpher	0 70 to 0 75	Thin	22 50 to 23 00	
Inter	0 31 to 0 39	Carb. Ammon	0 17 to 0 20	Prime Mess	20 00 to 21 00	
Medium to fine	0 50 to 0 60	Cochineal	1 05 to 1 10	Prime	19 50 to 20 00	
Common to fair	0 40 to 0 60	Cudbear	0 14 to 0 25	Cargo	16 50 to 17 00	
Medium to good	0 70 to 0 80	Cremm Tartar	0 30 to 0 32	Tallow, per lb.	0 60 to 0 10	
Fine to finest	0 85 to 1 00	Chloride Lime	5 50 to 6 00	Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 50 to 1 52	
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 00	Gum Arabic		U. C. Spring	0 00 to 0 0	
Gunpowder		" " " " " "	0 30 to 0 40	" White Winter	0 00 to 0 0	
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	" " " " " "	0 45 to 0 55	LEATHER.		
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90	Liquorice, Calabris	0 25 to 0 30	Hem. R. A. Sole No. 1	0 22 to 0 22	
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10	Refined	0 30 to 0 00	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 20	
Imperial		Autgalls	0 55 to 0 60	" O. R. " " " "	0 18 to 0 20	
Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	Opium	5 50 to 6 00	" " " " " "	0 17 to 0 15	
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	Oil, Almonds	0 40 to 0 50	" Slaughter " " "	0 22 to 0 24	
Hyson		" Cloves	1 10 to 1 20	" " " " " "	0 20 to 0 21	
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	" Lemon	3 50 to 4 25	" " " " " "	0 22 to 0 21	
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	Peppermint		Rough	0 22 to 0 21	
TOBACCO.			Waxed Upper, Light			
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 05 to 0 05	" " " " " "	6 00 to 6 50	Heavy & Med.	0 35 to 0 36	
United States Leaf	0 06 to 0 10	" " " " " "	4 50 to 5 00	Grained Upper	0 37 to 0 40	
Honeydew, 10's	0 26 to 0 30	" Olive, per gal	1 40 to 1 50	Kips, Whoop	0 45 to 0 45	
" 5's	0 28 to 0 35	" Salad	1 90 to 2	" in Sides	0 30 to 0 35	
" lbs.	0 28 to 0 40	Cayor	1 50 to 1 60	Spitta, Large	0 25 to 0 30	
Bright, 1 lb	0 55 to 0 65	Rhubarb Root	3 50 to 4 00	Small	0 18 to 0 22	
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85	Seeds, 1 lb	0 15 to 0 20	Waxed Calf, light	0 55 to 0 65	
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.			Soda, Ash			
Ale.			Carbonate			
English	2 50 to 2 60	Soda, Ash	3 50 to 4 00	" " " "	0 50 to 1 10	
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60	" " " "	6 50 to 7 00	Harnes	0 25 to 0 27	
Brandy.			Wax, Yellow			
Hennessey's, per gal	2 00 to 2 10	" " " "	0 27 to 0 30	" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	
Martell's	2 00 to 2 10	" White	0 95 to 1 05	Peblled	0 13 to 0 14	
Robin & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	OILS, PAINTS.			Sheep Pelts	1 50 to 1 75
Pinet, antillon & Co	1 70 to 1 80	" " " "		Pulled Wool, (washod)	0 75 to 0 80	
Orard, Dupuy & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	" " " "		Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 07 to 0 08	
J. D. H. Moun's, gal	1 50 to 1 75	" " " "		" (Green Slaughter)	0 07 to 0 08	
Geo Sayer & Co	1 60 to 1 75	" " " "		FURS.		
Other brands, p. gal	1 50 to 1 60	" " " "		Bear	3 00 to 18 00	
Brandy in cases, doz	6 50 to 9 00	" " " "		Beaver	1 25 to 1 50	
Gin.			Hemp Oil			
Hollands, per gal	0 97 to 1 00	" " " "		" winter	0 00 to 0 00	
" green cases	0 65 to 0 75	" " " "		Don	0 20 to 0 20	
" per case	0 00 to 2 90	" " " "		Fisher	4 00 to 5 00	
" red cases	5 00 to 5 25	" " " "		Martin	0 70 to 1 18	
Porter.			Oil, per gallon			
London	2 00 to 2 3	" " " "		Inte	3 60 to 4 00	
Dublin	2 30 to 2 50	" " " "		Otter	3 00 to 6 00	
Montreal	0 00 to 1 50	" " " "		Spring Hats	0 20 to 0 25	
Rum.			Waxed Upper, Heavy			
Jamaica, 100 P.	1 70 to 1 80	" " " "		" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	
Demarara	1 30 to 1 50	" " " "		" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	
Cuba	1 10 to 1 15	" " " "		" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	
Whiskey.			Waxed Upper, Light			
Scotch, per gal	1 50 to 1 75	" " " "		" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	
Irish	1 40 to 1 70	" " " "		" " " "	0 13 to 0 14	

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Carroll & Ross.
Convers, Colton & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Douglass, John, & Co.
Foltingby & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Leung, M.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Morris, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

GENERAL quiet continues to prevail in most departments. We have no outward movement of consequence in Breadstuffs, there being no British demand, and but trifling operations for the Lower Ports. Pease and Oats, together with Oatmeal, have been exported to a considerable extent. In Provisions a fair amount of Butter and Cheese has found sale for Britain at somewhat enhanced prices. Ashes have been dull, Pots, however, maintaining their value, owing to the limited receipts; but Pearls have latterly become quite nominal, all previous buyers having withdrawn from the market.

FLOUR—The receipts continuing largely in excess of expectations, and the warm weather causing buyers to restrict themselves to actual wants, and the consequent anxiety of holders have led to some concessions in price, without, however, materially influencing the extent of business, as no concessions will induce buyers to lay in stock in advance of their duty requirements. The stock of the higher goods is more than ample for the limited requirements of the trade, and only sales of broken parcels can be noted at very irregular rates, according to circumstances; Superfine, constituting the bulk of accumulations, has been more sensibly affected. Latest transactions have been mostly at rates between \$6.80 and \$6.70, with occasional sales of strictly strong and choice at exceptional figures. Brands from Western Wheat, from their superior keeping properties, have been those taken most freely for the fisheries; and our city brands being most in favour, have commanded from \$6.80 to to \$6.88 in the fore-part of the week. No. 2 finds ready sale from scarcity, at rates mostly from \$8.31 to \$8.40. The lower grades are very various, prices being more regulated by the intrinsic value than the denomination of grade; we quote Pollard to Fine, \$4.50 to \$6.00 B g Flour—The supply and demand have been pretty nearly balanced, and prices, though the turn lower, have not been materially affected.—\$3.60 to \$3.75 covers the several shades of quality.

OATMEAL has been in limited supply, the bulk of arrivals being for shipment direct. A steady demand has existed, and all the more exportable samples have been taken between \$4.90 and \$5. The more irregular lot, however, range down to \$4.80, and but little in favor of any abatement.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues almost nominal, there being but few transactions. Latest sales of U. C. Spring were in a small way at \$1.50 to \$1.53, but with the declining tendency in flour these figures would not now be given. Pease have sold to a moderate extent at 86c. to 88c. ex store, and 88c. to 87c. adost per 66lbs. Oats.—Transactions are to a fair extent within the range of quotations.

PORK.—Transactions are restricted to the merest retail, as buyers only operate in view of existing wants.

CUT MEATS have been barely saleable for some time back, and quotations are very irregular, 10c. to 12c., according to quality, may be given as the range for the several descriptions in stock.

LARD—Both supply and demand are restricted, and prices continue without material change.

TALLOW is also in small supply and demand, rates varying from 9 1/2c. to 10c., outside figures being somewhat exceptional.

BUTTER.—The receipts for the week amount to a mere trifle, occasioned, probably, by the excessive heat of the weather, and by the advanced pretensions of the Western holders, who, for what cause, is difficult to ascertain, have been somewhat excited by the manifestation of some disposition on the part of shippers and dealers to make a few purchases. Prices have advanced in Upper Canada beyond a figure that can be obtained at present for them in any part of the world. Here a few small experimental shipments are being made with a view to testing the British market, and until the result is known and a price fixed in Britain for Canadian Butters, the more prudent operators will restrict themselves to small purchases, mainly with a view of keeping the run of the market. The quantity manufactured this season will be very large, and if holders decide on refusing to sell at such prices as shippers and others can afford to pay, it becomes a question of importance where all the Butter manufactured on this Continent is to go to, as it must be borne in mind that the Southern markets, which last year consumed so large a proportion of the make, are now amply supplied.

ASHES—Pots—Small receipts again during the week have prevented a decline in prices corresponding with the present British quotations. Shippers have some difficulty in filling engagements. British advices continue very dull, with small sales at 28s. to 29c. Pearls are declining with a very light demand, and the tendency is decidedly downwards.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

ACCORDING to the Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, the duties on wool will be as follows:—

On Class 1st, clothing wools and down clothing wools, and wools not included in classes 2 and 3, the value whereof at last port, whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32c. or less per lb., the duty shall be 10c. per lb., and 10 per cent. ad valorem; exceeding 32c. per lb., the duty shall be 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem. On Class 2nd, curling wools, hair of the alpaca goat, &c., the duties to be the same as class 1st.

On Class 3rd, carpet wools and similar wools, if the value be 12c. or less per lb., the duty shall be 3c. per lb.—if more than 12c. per lb., the duty shall be 8c. per lb. It is also provided that if wools of the 1st class be imported washed, they shall pay twice, and if scoured, three times the duty charged on unwashed wools.

On sheep-skins and angora goat-skins, raw or manufactured, imported with wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty is to be 80 per cent. ad valorem; and on woollen rags, shoddy, mungo waste and flocks, 12c. per lb.

With reference to determining the dutiable value of goods imported into the United States, the entire cost of such goods is to be taken, according to certificate of United States Consul. And if such purchase shall be at an interior locality, then all actual costs of transportation to last port of shipment are to be added to original cost, and all cost of preparation or preservation paid, or accruing in such port of last shipment, except the actual cost of removal from warehouse on board the vessel for final exportation.

The effect of this new tariff will be to raise duties from thirty to one hundred and fifty per cent., as compared with the existing tariff. The leading commercial papers of the United States are strongly opposed to it, and though from the great strength of the manufacturing interests in Congress, there is little doubt of the passage of the bill in its present shape, still there will probably be a sharp contest first.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 30th June:—

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Land Pr., Refined in kegs, Butter, Yellow, Eggs and frits, Corn, bushels, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of flour, such as Flour, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of sugar, such as Sugar, Yellow, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of oil, such as Oil, Petroleum, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of lard, such as Lard, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of tallow, such as Tallow, etc.

Table listing exchange rates for various locations, such as London, Paris, New York, etc.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table showing traffic for the week ending 8th June, 1866, including Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries, etc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Table showing return of traffic for the week ending July 7th, 1866, including Passengers, Express Freight, Mails and Sundries, Freight and Live Stock, etc.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices on various types of grain, including Flour, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, including Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, etc.

JOHN B. GOODE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 87, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

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

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto. ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER. July 13, 1866. 6m-26

O I L S. 55 hds Olive Oil, 75 bbls do, 50 do No. 1 Lard Oil, 25 do No. 2 do, 75 do Tallow Oil. For sale by ALFRED SAVAGE & SON, Corn Exchange Buildings, 25-2m. July 5.

DAVID MORRICE & CO., PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c., 52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," M.O.A.T. Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 14th instant. JAQUES, TRACY & CO. Montreal, 6th June.

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

SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.

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

50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL

(For Wood)

For sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 Corn Exchange Buildings,
 24-2nd

THE STANDARD
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
 THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 ESTABLISHED 1825.

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

INCOME 1855 \$661,196 Sterling
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865 £3,651,683 "

Unconditional policies granted Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1310. Agencies in every town in Canada.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Students can enter at any time.
 For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 48-1A Commissioners streets.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
 AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
 AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

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

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the command of that well-known and efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. PORTER.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a low rate of Insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 W. M. GOWMAN,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway, London;

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

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

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 266, 268,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217.
 10-1y.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 29th March, 1865. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 165 McGill street,
 Montreal. 5-1y

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
 Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
 62-1y

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

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. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.
 1-1y

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
A STANDARD MANURE
 For all field and garden crops. For sale by country merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.
 E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
 Montreal. 13-3mos.

DUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacramento street,
 MONTREAL. 6-1y

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 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 8-5-1y

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 1815.
THE EASTER TERM of the above School will commence on the 24th of January, 1865. Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Helmuth, or to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W. London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 128, 123, 120 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
 1-1y

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

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
 —The Subscribers, having received extensive orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are prepared to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity of choice well fed HOGS.
THOS. HOBSON & CO.,
 12-3 mos. 480 & 488 St. Paul street

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