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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

No. 18.

**ANGUS & LOGAN,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 351 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, 239 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

**A. McE. COCHRANE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent  
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 495 and 495 St  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

**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.,  
274 St. Paul st., Montreal.  
1-ly

**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,  
Pamand Printed Feathers,  
Do Laines, Straw Goods.  
And a complete Assortment of  
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c  
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all  
departments by 15th March.  
French & Gorman Twoeds, 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,  
MONTREAL.  
1-ly

**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. TIFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
ceries, WINES, BRANDY, &c. Nos 184 and 186 St  
Paul st., and 49 and 60 Commissioners st.  
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolong.  
Hyson Twankay. Soulong.  
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 500 lbs Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and  
250 lbs Prime Retaining Molasses.  
60-ly

**A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
most complete and accurate for its efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORE, BUILDING, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in this market or shipment to Britain  
charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
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, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 16  
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,  
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,  
Terns 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

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

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

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

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

Orders received by post or personally, will receive  
our best attention.  
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,  
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

**BARBADOES SUGAR.**

180 Hhds very choice Grocery

SUGAR

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

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.

ALSO IN STORE

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy, Pale and  
Dark—Vintage 1863.MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO.,  
No. 7, St. Helen Street.

HENRY J. GEAR,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries  
Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's  
Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 43 St. Peter st., Montreal.  
4-1yLEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,  
(Later with W. & R. Muir.)**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,  
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHERN &amp; CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS &amp; EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**NOTICE.**—The Co partnership hereto-  
fore existing between the undersigned under the  
name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR,  
has this day been dissolved by limitation.  
All debts due to and by the said firm, will be settled  
by either of the undersignedGORDON KINGAN,  
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
DAVID MAIR.389 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 14th April 1866 17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**WE,** the undersigned have this day as-  
sociated under the name, style and firm of  
WINNING, MILL & WARE, as GENERAL MER-  
CHANTS and IMPORTERS, for the purpose of con-  
tinuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Win-  
ning & Mair.PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
Late of Kingan, Winning & MairW. GALT HILL,  
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.W. HARRISON WARE,  
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.389 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 tf

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

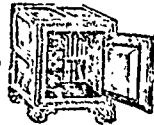
**BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS,****I**ncluding all kinds of Writing, Blank Book,  
Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrapping  
Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink and In-  
stands, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Black Lead  
Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank  
Book Maker,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

A liberal discount to cash buyers.

14, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 439 St. Paul  
Streets, Montreal.

May, 1866.

KIRSHAW &amp; EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.**GREENE & SONS.**HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,  
SPRING TRADE, 1866.**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW**  
on hand, and are receiving a complete assort-  
ment ofWOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,  
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,  
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,  
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS.

HAT &amp; CAP TRIMMINGS, &amp;c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashmerette  
Hats in Russel, Curand and Prince of Wales Shapes,  
French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by  
Express.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,  
1-1y Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE &amp; CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

**CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain,**  
Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Pro-  
duce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best  
advantage, and returns made with the utmost prompti-  
tude.**ON HAND, and for Sale—**FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and  
favorite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.

CORNFLEAT, do. do. do. do.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.

OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and  
daily arriving.

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &amp;c.

Sec mid hand Grain Bags.

Waxed Upper, Peblion Grain, Splits, Waxed Calf-  
skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and  
Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-  
proof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers  
and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co.,  
Belast."Papper's," "Warner's" and "Morewood's"  
brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass,  
Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron,  
F Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cesspools, Water Meters,  
Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of  
Messrs. William Brown & Co.KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,  
33 St. Nicholas Street.

JEFFERY BROTHERS &amp; CO.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.**

Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-1y

A. CHARLEBOIS &amp; CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-**

LERY, IRON, STEEL, &amp;c., manufacturers of

STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal. 47-1y

MULHOLLAND &amp; BAKER,

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE**

MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

J. Y. GILMOUR &amp; CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White &amp; Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 52-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

258 &amp; 260 St. Paul and 92 &amp; 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL. 1-1y

F. SHAW &amp; BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

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

HUA &amp; RICHARDSON,

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

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

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

THOMAS LEEMING &amp; CO.,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD &amp; CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

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

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.**Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
Montreal. 21-1y

JAMES ROY &amp; CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS &amp; CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-**  
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,  
No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 5-1y

SMITH &amp; COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-1y MONTREAL.

KERR &amp; FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**Advances made on all descriptions of Country  
Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and  
purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.  
Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
12-1y

WINN &amp; HOLLAND,

**GENERAL COMMISSION**

MERCHANTS.

15-1y 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Canal Street

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

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

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

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

**PROPERTY FOR SALE**  
**IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS**  
 part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-  
 signed, retiring from business, offers for SALE his  
 STORES on SANDWICH STREET with the DOCK  
 and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply  
 on the premises, or by mail to  
 5-11 JACOB BROWN.

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

**FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23**  
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-  
 signments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale  
 in this market, or for shipment. A personal attention  
 given to the sale or purchase of same. 16-

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

**PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**THE** Subscriber, having been appointed  
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is  
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-  
 fully, and with despatch.  
 A. MCK. COCHRANE,  
 31-ly 491 to 493 St. Paul Street.

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

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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF PIG and BAR IRON,**  
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or  
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent  
 Lings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,  
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.  
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Gray Nun sts., Montreal.  
 12-1y

**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 FORGINGS  
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 —ALSO,—  
 Has on hand, several Second-hand  
**ENGINES AND BOILERS**  
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**DUNDAS.**  
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 DUNDAS, C. W  
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 19-1y

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-**  
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
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**JAMES LOCKHART,**  
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**C. DORWIN & CO.,**  
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**IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE**  
**FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,**  
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On opening of navigation, the following first class  
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of  
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 HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.  
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 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-  
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 Rates as low as by any other line.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**WE** take this medium of informing our customers  
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 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.  
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 Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of  
 sale.  
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds  
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted  
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or  
 other receipts.  
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 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
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 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
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 Silvas, Shawls, Brushes,  
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 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
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And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
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 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
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**F. H. SIMMS,**  
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**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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6-1y

**DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.**

Spring 1866.

**OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE** in EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE  
20TH OF MARCH.

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CANTONHILL'S BUILDINGS,

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

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000 Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 13 1866

**NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.**

**T**HE large, wealthy, and populous Counties of Bruce and Grey, in the north-western part of Upper Canada, have no Railway communication, and various Railway schemes have been advocated for several years past. The large crops of last season brought out more strongly than ever the disadvantages under which the Counties lie in this respect, and the increase of money seems to have given the people the spirit necessary to begin the costly undertaking. As usual on such occasions, there is great diversity of opinion as to which route would be the best, and much agitation is taking place. The magnates of each locality think that the Railway should run through their neighborhood, and no leaving no stone unturned to carry their point.

There are at present no less than four distinct and separate routes proposed. All of them, we believe, purpose to end at Kincardine or Southampton, with a branch to Owen Sound, or vice versa. Beginning at the West, and taking the different routes proposed in their order, we have first a line from Stratford through Listowel to the Lake Huron ports. This line would be rather roundabout, so far as the principal Canadian markets are concerned, and has not received so much consideration as the others advocated. The second line is proposed to start from Guelph, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and run through Elora, Fergus, Arthur Mount Forest, and Durham to Owen Sound, a connection also being made with Kincardine or Southampton. This line has been long spoken of, and large meetings in its favor have recently been held. The third has been called the Central route. It is strongly advocated by John Fowler, Esq., of Peterboro', who has enjoyed long experience in Railway work. This route purposes to start from the Lake Huron ports mentioned, and run almost direct to Peterboro' either coming into the city, or striking the Grand Trunk at Weston or some other point a few miles west. A larger tract of country would be opened up by Mr. Fowler's line than any other, but it has the disadvantage of being longer, and consequently more expensive. The fourth and last project is, to make a branch line from Durham, in the County of Grey, to Angus, on the Northern Railway, and then follow the line to Toronto. This branch would only be fifty miles long, but it would still be necessary to extend it from Durham to Owen Sound and Kincardine or Southampton. When completed, it would be a very circuitous route.

Notwithstanding good arguments can be advanced in favor of all these Railway projects. But it is quite certain that not more than one of them can be built at present, and, therefore, that one which will confer the

**RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!**

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

- SMITH & WESSON'S.....all sizes.
- COLLIS'S.....do.
- WHITNEY'S.....do.
- POND'S.....do.
- REMINGTON'S.....do.

Also the following RIFLES:  
SPENCER,  
BALLARD,  
F. WESSON,  
BALL'S,  
PALMER'S,  
HENRY.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

March 28.

**SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.**

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

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

March 28

1-ly

most advantages on the greatest number, and can be most readily constructed, should have the preference. From the spirit manifested at the meeting recently held at Fergus, we should suppose that the route from Guelph is the most likely one to be gone on with. It has, if anything, the start in the race. At Guelph the two great Railway arteries of Canada—the Grand Trunk and Great Western—connect with each other, the passengers and freight of the proposed new line could there take the former road to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, or the latter to Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, &c. Judging from the remarks of the representatives of the different Counties at the Fergus meeting, Wellington, Grey, and Bruce would give largely to construct this line. The share of Wellington was spoken of as \$280,000, being at \$7,000 per mile for 40 miles, which, it is supposed, would be constructed within the County limits. Grey and Bruce were expected to contribute at the same rate. Another large meeting is about to be held in favor of this line, and its advocates seem determined to push the matter forward to success.

The present is not a very favorable time to secure money in England for Canadian Railway enterprises. Some difficulty may be encountered on this point. The cheapest of these lines must cost a large sum of money. The calculation that the Guelph line could be built for less than \$20,000 per mile, we think too low. Nearly all Railways cost more than the original estimate. However, there is no denying that Railway communication is much needed throughout Bruce and Grey, and whatever the cost of it may be, they cannot much longer do without it. We hope it will not be long until that very large and wealthy tract of country will enjoy the excellent markets and many other conveniences which the Railway always brings in its train.

**Trade with the Lower Provinces.**

We learn that the Grand Trunk Railway contemplate making such arrangements as will enable them to give through bills of lading from points in Canada to all the Maritime Provinces by rail and water, and that the General Manager, Mr. Brydges, and Mr. Stratton, the General Freight Agent, are immediately to visit Halifax, Prince Edward's Island, and St. John, N. B., for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements. Everything that at the present time tends to facilitate the transportation of Canadian productions to the markets for which they are intended, is a public boon, and will, no doubt, be so appreciated by all whose interests are in any way connected with the commercial prosperity of the country.

**New Railway Station at Paris, C.W.**

A large and commodious station has been built for the use of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and leased to them by the Great Western immediately adjoining the station of the latter road. This is in place of the one destroyed by fire in July last, and will be used by the G. T. R. instead of their now station at the head of River Street which was found to be inconveniently located.

**FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.**  
ARTICLE NO. 3.

In our last article we endeavored to answer some of the objections raised against the principles of Free Trade. We now proceed to add some further considerations to the arguments already put forth in its favour; and first,—

Free Trade is based upon the principle of "the greatest possible good to the greatest possible numbers." Protection is almost the opposite of this—the advantage of the few at the expense of the many. Out of our Canadian population of about 2,500,000 souls, not over 15 or 20 per cent are engaged in manufactures of any kind. The remaining 80 or 85 per cent. of our population may be classed among the consumers of what they produce; and it is manifestly unfair that the great majority of Canadians should be taxed to increase the profits of the minority. If this policy were invariably successful in building up the manufacturing interests of a nation on a substantial basis, and had only to be borne for a few years, and then withdrawn, it might be advocated with some plausibility; but we have previously endeavored to show, and we trust not without effect, that in many cases Protection is no blessing even to the protected classes, and that although the progress made under Free Trade may be slower, it is far more solid and enduring.

We do not think it would be possible for the Canadian Government to adopt an entirely Free Trade policy at the present time. Canada, unfortunately, owes too much for that. But, if they could do so, there are two great advantages which would at once ensue: the abolition of Custom-houses and the saving of vast expense connected with them, and the introduction of the system of direct Taxation. We do not intend to dwell upon the civil, social, fiscal, commercial and political, connected with the collection of the Revenue by indirect Taxation. Suffice it to say, that the cost of collection swallows up a large portion of the millions collected; to save this large amount of money annually would be an object to any country. Direct Taxation might be unpopular at first, but as soon as the people fully understood it, it would be hailed as a blessing. If the taxes had to be collected directly from the people, we may assume, without any hesitancy, that a much closer grip would be kept upon the public purse than under present circumstances. The annual cost of carrying on the Government, too, would soon afford evidence of retrenchment, and although our direct taxes would be increased, yet the decrease in the price of almost everything we consume would give our population more than enough to pay it with. This system only needs to be tried to prove it the cheapest and the best for all classes, not the least advantage being that it would prevent the accumulation of those vast sums of money in the hands of the Government of the day, which are often the fruitful source of corruption and demoralization in political circles.

The unexpected position which the United States has taken up towards Canada, renders it more than usually important that we should make the restrictions upon our commerce as light as possible. Our neighbours have become so infatuated in favour of protection fallacies, that they have nearly reached the level of the wisdom of the Chinese, who regard as "outside barbarians" all the rest of the world. The American seem bent on destroying their foreign commerce, and endeavouring to supply all their own wants even if they maul the people in double or triple prices. This foolish, commercial policy, coupled with their heavy taxation, is fast silencing the boast that the United States is the cheapest and most attractive country in the world for settlers, and is giving Canada an opportunity for prosperity which she has never enjoyed before. The question, therefore, arises—How can we best frame our commercial policy to secure the greatest advantages from the change of circumstances? By Protection principles? by heavy Tariffs, increasing the cost of living? Certainly not. But by making our fiscal system liberal, instead of like that of the neighbouring Republic, by making our duties as light as possible, thus decreasing the cost of all articles to the consumer, by cheapening our public lands, and in every way endeavouring to render Canada attractive as a home both to immigrants and others. In this matter, "America's necessity is (emphatically) Canada's opportunity." We have already reaped some advantage from the great difference in the taxation of the two countries. It must soon tell largely upon emigration, if our rulers act with wisdom, and there can be little doubt that wisdom lies in pursuing a liberal

commercial policy—one in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, in other words, the opposite of that with which our usually sharp-sighted Republican cousins seem so enchanted.

We have only glanced briefly at this important question of Free Trade or Protection, which is one upon which volumes might be written. Part of our remarks have been upon the principles at stake, and part of them as regards the best policy to pursue under Canada's present circumstances. As we have remarked elsewhere, Canada is not in a position to adopt a thorough Free Trade policy at the present time; but we think she is able, and that it would be to her interest, to adjust her tariff more in accordance with free commercial principles. Whatever duties require to be levied, might still be imposed, so as to encourage manufacturing, but all duties should be cut down as far as is consistent with the preservation of the public credit. With this object in view, there should be strict economy and retrenchment in the public service. If properly gone about, much good could be done in this respect by the Government, and whatever savings were effected would decrease the burdens of the people, and add to Canada's attractions as a place to live in.

**WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.**

LAST month a meeting of the inhabitants of Rimouski was held, and a Committee appointed to investigate the subject of a winter port on the St. Lawrence. The Committee have made a report, in which they recommend Father Point as the most suitable place for a winter harbour, that would be easy of access, have sufficient depth of water, and be least likely to have any accumulation of ice. The Committee have taken the testimony of a number of pilots and others, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Lower St. Lawrence is navigable up to Father Point all the year round, excepting only from the 1st of January to the middle of February. In their report, they recapitulate the information obtained as follows:—

1st. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence, as far up as Rimouski, is comparatively easy throughout the winter for steamers.

2nd. Father Point offers the best place for forming a winter harbour, and constructing a railroad thither.

3rd. This winter harbour will be accessible without difficulty until the 1st of January and after the 15th of February.

4th. From the 1st of January to the 15th of February, the steamers may encounter floating ice drifted to the south side, and will then have to wait, in the opinions of some persons, until the ice is borne away into the stream by south-west, south-east and southerly winds, a circumstance which always only continues but for some days, while others think that even then the steamers could pass through, which cannot be proved but by experience, as has been the case with the *Arctic* at Quebec.

The numerous demands for information which have been made to your Committee from all parts of the Province respecting Father Point as a winter harbour, as well as concerning obstacles, sufficiently testify to the high importance which the country attaches to this question, and to the impatience which the people of the country feel in seeing themselves subjected to the good pleasure and the caprice of our neighbours for our communication with the Mother Country and the Maritime Provinces during more than four months of the year.

Your Committee could perhaps have presented this report somewhat earlier, but they believed it their duty to spare no means of useful information on a national labour of such vast importance."

**North American British West India Association**

We have received a Prospectus of the above-named association, bearing the signature of Henry B. Evans, M.L., of Picton, C. W. The object of this Association as set forth in the prospectus, is to become "a medium" of communication and information between those comparatively unknown markets about to be opened up to us and our merchants who are willing to "embark in this new enterprise." It proposes to place itself in communication with the British Consular Agents in foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining advice and information in regard to the opening up of new channels of trade, and also to correspond with the Chambers of Commerce and prominent political and mercantile men in the West India Colonies, "with a view, by united action, to secure freedom of trade and reciprocity between these groups of British Colonies so diverse in their products and so necessary to each others existence. It promises advice to returning shippers as to the state and prospects of foreign and colonial markets, and choice of consignees, and claims that it will materially simplify the West India Trade and place it within the

reach of traders, mechanics and farmers who may form co-operative associations to export their own wares, and the produce of their farms or labor to a direct market, and thus receive the main profits with but a few drawbacks. When all this has been accomplished then the association, as the prospectus states, "can gracefully retire from the scene of its operations "conscious that by its aid and assistance the people of "this country have been induced into one of the most profitable and lucrative of trades." If it were feasible to form an association to carry out these objects, much benefit would doubtless be obtained, but from past experience it will be found difficult if not impossible to organize a company on the plan proposed.

**MEETING OF THE MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILWAY COMPANY**

The adjourned annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Montreal and Champlain Railway was held in the offices of the Company, in Montreal, on Saturday last, the 12th May.

Hon James Ferrier, President, occupied the chair. The Report issued by the Directors to the proprietors was read and adopted on a division, after further information and explanations were given by the President and Mr. Brydges, in regard to the Company's affairs.

The Auditors and Directors were unanimously re-elected.

In the report the Directors state that considerable additions and improvements have been made to the roadway and to the rolling stock, and both are now in a much better condition than they have been for several years past. Considerable outlay still requires to be made upon the main line, between St. Lambert and Rouse's Point, especially for new iron. Some of the bridges also want repairing. The one-fifteenth of the joint earnings of the Grand Trunk and Champlain Lines have amounted, for the year 1865, to less than the minimum of \$100,000 a year, which, under the Agreement with the Grand Trunk Company, has to be paid for, the three years ending 31st December, 1866. The Grand Trunk Company have consequently paid the sum of \$100,000 for the past year, out of which the interest upon the bonds and preference stocks has been paid, and the balance carried to the sinking fund to redeem the preference shares. That fund now amounts to \$12,686 83.

The revenue account for the year showed the following as the mode of distributing the \$100,000—To interest on notes, incidental expenses, &c., \$2,405 98; Interest bonds (one year), \$60,667 10; preferred stock dividends (one year), \$30,400; sundry accounts in settlement of old accounts chargeable to revenue, \$4,114 92; interest on sinking fund, \$775 27; balance to sinking fund, \$1,679 73. Total, \$100,000.

**Gold at Niagara.**

Paragraphs announcing the discovery of the precious metal on the Niagara River have been going the rounds of the papers for some weeks past. We waited for confirmation of the reports, and that, it seems, we are not to have. The *Niagara Mail*, in answer to some correspondents who have been making enquiries, assures them "that the people of Niagara have the least knowledge of anybody about the gold mines here. They have never seen any and never expect to see any. The company that set to work boring on the river bank have all stopped further search, whether they have extracted all the gold and gone off with it, or whether it stuck so fast to the rock that they could not draw it off, we cannot say. But we don't think enough gold has been found to gild the pill of disappointment or pay for the postage of the puff that have appeared in the *Toronto Globe*. If the salvation of Niagara depended on faith in gold stories, its condemnation is beyond question! If the fortune of our correspondents depends on their becoming Niagara gold mine "millionaires," the sooner they look out a comfortable poor-house for themselves the better! We are requested also to say, that the Hon. D. L. McPherson begs to repudiate any use of his name as a member of the Niagara River Gold Mining Company."

**Imports of Dry Goods at New York.**

The importation of Dry Goods into the United States for the first four months of 1866, shows an enormous increase on the amounts received during the corresponding periods of 1865 and 1864. The following are the figures:—

1864	\$55,477,140
1865	16,268,630
1866	65,640,603

The imports of Dry Goods for the ten months preceding April 30, 1866, were \$122,351,478, more than three times the imports for same time of 1864-5, and exceeding by more than twenty-six millions of dollars those for the corresponding period of any previous years.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

THE operations of this vast monetary institution, comprising, as they do, the larger part of the Banking business of France, are worthy of careful attention by all who are interested in financial matters. Canada is now entering on that period of commerce in which she trades directly with different nations for their products, and there are more reasons than one why she should be particularly interested in the commerce of the great nation between which and our Mother Country such intimate relations have been established of late years. The Bank of France is more in France than the Bank of England in England, and its weekly reports are much more detailed and elaborate. In addition, a yearly review is laid before the stockholders by the Governor, and this document, issued for 1855, contains a very clear and comprehensive summary of the year's operations.

1. The total transactions of the Bank for 1855 are stated to have been 7,000,000,000 francs, or \$1,562,000,000. Judging from the returns of the London Clearing House, we should say that the transactions of some of the leading Banks of the Metropolis (not including the Bank of England) would almost amount to that sum. The business done by some of the Banks in New York would, we imagine, almost equal this, though it is impossible to make an accurate comparison without knowing definitely what the Bank of France includes under the term "transactions."

2. The rate of discount is stated to have varied six times in 1855, and never to have exceeded 5 per cent. In treating of the rate of discount the Governor announces that the Bank always conformed to the conditions of the market and expressed in all their truth, the inevitable variations in the value of the money. For acting on this sound principle, the Bank, as is well known, has been made the subject of bitter attack by a school of economists who believe it possible to regulate the value of money by law. The First Napoleon expressed the views of these people when he said that the principal function of the Bank of France was to discount all the paper that was offered it at four per cent. Why the limit was fixed at four, rather than at three or two, he did not condescend to explain. It is a notion that seems to have taken a deep hold on the French mind, that the value of money does not vary, and, therefore, that its price should be uniform.

The Bank of France, however is governed by men who have a clear comprehension of their position and know full well that the value of money is a subject of the laws of supply and demand. Hence the rate of interest is raised or lowered according to the circumstances of the time. It fluctuated from three to five per cent last year, the average being 3 3/4, and the directors felicitate themselves on the fact that the rate was constantly lower than that prevailing in London and the principal European markets. This result was largely attributable to the decrease in demand for capital to invest in permanent work at home or abroad, in conformity to the state of things in England, and to the favorable balance of trade between France and England.

The Governor gives some very curious information respecting the discount business of this Bank. The number of bills discounted is enormous, amounting in Paris alone, to an average of 7,500 bills per day throughout the year. As the total amount is only \$1,700,000,000, it follows that the bills average less than \$200 each. The vast majority of the bills range from \$20 to \$100, and great numbers are done for amounts even below \$20. The Governor mentions with a sort of complacency, in answer to the charge that the bills of small traders did not receive as much attention as they deserved, that during the last three days of December the number of bills below \$20, discounted at Paris alone, was 17,12, — an almost incredible fact, according to our notions of bills, — and that the number from \$20 to \$100, for the same three days, exceeded 45,000. By far the larger number of bills offered for discount were passed, those rejected during the year amounting only to 1 1/2 per cent of the whole.

The most remarkable thing about the Bank of France is its enormous note circulation. The capital of the Bank is \$3,000,000,000. Its circulation averages \$170,000,000, or nearly 500 per cent. On the 25th January, this year, it touched the sum of \$185,000,000. During the month of March it ranged from \$170,000,000 to \$190,000,000. The circulation of the Bank of England is generally about 150 per cent of its capital, while that of the other circulating Banks of the United Kingdom must be far less than their capital. The circulation of the Banks of Canada, as our readers

will remember, has not, for some time back, averaged over 50 per cent. of their capital. The circulation of the Banks of the United States cannot be used in making a comparison from the fact that specie payments are suspended. The remarkable amount of circulation maintained by the Bank of France seems to point clearly to the prevalence of non-commercial habits amongst the large mass of the population.

The Bank distinguishes between bills discounted current and overdue, and returns the latter at a wonderfully small amount. On the 24th December the account stood debitor for only \$27,000. The discounts current at the same period were \$150,000,000, and the proportion of bills was therefore only one-sixteenth of one per cent. The overdue account, it should be said, fluctuates very considerably, for, during the month of March last, the variations were from \$40,000 to \$80,000 during a single fortnight. But, taken even at the higher figure, the proportion is so small as to indicate a remarkably wealthy class of business.

As a true commercial spirit is developed, credit is utilized to the highest degree. Coin first gives place to notes, and these in their turn are displaced by cheques and other instruments of exchange, until at length in great commercial centres, all their vast monetary operations are carried on with scarcely any movement of specie whatever. Specie is the ultimate basis, and the real foundation, but like the main-rig of a watch, or the driving wheel of an engine, it does not prominently appear. The notes of the Bank of France we should judge, are made to perform a vast number of functions which in Britain are performed by drafts and cheques, and it is very likely that, in addition, they are headed by the small proprietors who make up so large a part of the population.

The Bank of France, as is well known, pursues a different policy from the Bank of England in respect to its supply of gold. The latter, when gold is decreasing raises the rate of interest, the operation of which is to curtail discounts, and gradually bring about a favorable condition of the exchange. The Bank of France operates differently. When her gold is declining, she goes into the bullion market as a purchaser, and by offering a higher rate than the current one, secures that which she needs. This course is often condemned by bankers and economists, as wasting the Bank's funds, and disturbing the regular movements of the bullion market, but the Bank adheres to it, and finds it answers her purpose.

During 1855, the Governor reports that no sum was expended for the purchase of gold, in consequence of the exchanges having been uniformly in favor of France.

The information supplied respecting the branches is interesting. The five branches along the large-tide business are Marseilles, Lille, Havre, Lyons and Bordeaux. During 1855 the position of the last three changed, and Lyons now occupies the third rank, Bordeaux the fourth, and Havre the fifth. Four branches are reported as showing a loss, three being newly organized, and not having yet covered their preliminary expenses, the fourth, Saint Lo, in consequence of a heavy disaster suffered by the town, of which the Bank, it is said, has had to bear its share.

A Commission of Enquiry has for some time been obtaining information respecting the working of the Bank, granted we believe at the instance of those who believe that greater arrangement should have been given to speculative undertakings, and that the rate of interest should not fluctuate with the requirements of the money market. The Bank has no reason to fear the result of this enquiry, for the more thoroughly economical principles are understood, the more will her course of action be vindicated and justified.

Duties on Productions of the United States.

At a meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, held on the 11th inst, the Hon J Buchanan introduced a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting that the true interests of the British Provinces "is to have entirely free Trade in natural productions with the United States, but that while that country refuses to allow the produce of our farmers to enter free into its markets we ought to charge the same duty as is charged in the United States, while at the same time providing for the passing of the produce of the United States in bond and also for the milling and manufacturing of the same in bond."

Mr J Turner moved, in amendment, that so much of the original resolution as we have quoted be expunged and the following inserted instead — "Is to have reciprocal free trade in national productions

with all foreign articles disposed to enter into treaties for that purpose, but that it is premature to express any opinion as to whether we ought to charge the same duties on American produce as are charged in the United States on that of Canada, especially in view of the early accomplishment of the Confederation of the Provinces, as the first duty of the Confederate Parliament will be to revise the fiscal system of the country, and adopt an Independent British American commercial policy."

The amendment, we are glad to learn was carried by a large majority. The imposition of duties at the present time, of a merely retaliatory and protective character we consider would be un-reasonable and ill judged.

UNITED STATES COTTON TAX.

THE tax proposed to be levied on Cotton, of five cents per pound, promises to be an exceedingly unpopular one, and will not become law without meeting the strongest opposition. The New York Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting last week, and the Committee to whom was referred the subject of taxing Cotton, reported that in their opinion the present tax of two cents per pound ought not to be increased, giving the following reasons therefor:—

1. That the Cotton interests in India, Brazil and Egypt have accumulated large capitals from the high prices of the last three years, while our plantations, as a rule, have lost all theirs.
2. That nothing has yet occurred to arrest the extension of Cotton production in those countries, and nothing will arrest it short of material and permanent decline in price, hereafter.
3. That in the last five years railroads have been opening to traffic in India, and other means of transportation have been improved, and as the Indian Government guarantees an annual dividend of not less than the per cent to railway stockholders, we must suppose branch railroads will be made wherever they are likely to pay.
4. That during the four years famine of United States Cotton in Europe great improvements have been made in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics from India Cotton, so that eminent manufacturers, who thought formerly that they could only use American in making their standard fabrics, have found that a mixture of four-fifths Indian and one-fifth American, or over one-tenth Indian and one-tenth American, produced the requisite quality, at least, so it is stated on authority which your Committee are forced to respect, without being competent to indorse it.
5. That the expenses in the United States of producing, transporting and selling at the ports, exclusive of tax, must be estimated at this year at not less than 13 cents per lb. In case of a yield of 2,500,000 bales, and about two cents more if the yield is less. It is sometimes said, though very inconsiderately, that the cultivation of Cotton in India and Egypt has been a failure. Let us examine this up to the present time, to give the latest possible light upon the question.

The average import into Liverpool, from the first of January to the 20th of April, has been as follows:

	India	Egypt	Brazil	
For 3 years, 1859 to 1861 ..	bales 118,000	40,000	30,000	
For 3 years, 1862 to 1864 ..	138,000	30,000	61,000	
For 2 years, 1865 to 1866 ..	283,000	144,000	151,000	
<i>Quantities mentioned 20th April, at Liverpool to be at sea for England, from India (in bales).</i>				
On April 20th, 1865 ..	185,000	180,000	185,000	
each year ..	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$48,000	
Stock of all kinds ..	\$20,000	\$28,000	\$18,000	
cotton in Liverpool ..	\$20,000	\$28,000	\$18,000	
pool on April 20, 1865 ..	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$72,000	
Average Import of 12 months into ..	India	Egypt	Brazil	
Great Britain in 10 years from ..	1845 to 1855, inclusive ..	bales 214,000	70,000	120,000
England during 1855 ..	1,257,000	331,000	310,000	

The above tables show that the production of Cotton has been an eminent success in India, Egypt and Brazil, in quantity; and whatever may be said to the contrary, the quality seen in India Cotton is good enough even to drag down our own growth, as happened in Liverpool last month, to the extent of 6d sterling per lb. — equal to 15 or 16 cents in our money — in less than six weeks.

The Commis further say that the natural course seems now to be for Cotton to decline, perhaps very slowly, and by fits and starts, until it reaches half its present value, if the growths of 1855 and 1867 are prolific and it is equally natural to suppose our planters must make two successive crops, each of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bales, and sell them at very low prices before the cultivation in the Bombay district will be materially curtailed. The prospective difficulties of the American planter, even without any tax on Cotton, are great, probably greater than he supposes, as both in the North and South there are still lurking ideas that "American Cotton is king." For if he secures a large crop he is sure to meet a low price, while if his crop is short and his earnings therefore small, the cultivation in other countries will continue to increase. Yet at this very time, when he is struggling for existence, a tax of five cents per pound is proposed, which being practically an export duty, is equivalent to charging him with that amount for the purpose of paying it over to the cultivation in Egypt, India and Brazil. And still it is expected he is to compete successfully with those growers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his financial statement on the 3d inst. As was generally anticipated it contains none of his usual large reductions or remissions, its tone and scope being concisely summarised in his remarks at the outset. He had not this year, like the last and preceding years, so great a surplus to dispose of, but this did not arise from any falling off in the revenue, or any depreciation of the resources of the country, but solely from the fact that in the arrangements for the last three years there had been such large remissions of taxation that a good deal of the present surplus was already provided for. The expenditure of the last financial year was £5,914,000 or £233,000 below the estimate. The National Debt had cost £26,223,000 or 43 per cent., the Army and Navy, £24,820,000, or 49 per cent., the Civil Government, Consolidated Fund and Miscellaneous, £1,250,000, and the collection of the Revenue, £4,990,000, or taken together 17 per cent. The surplus this year was pretty generally divided through all the branches of the Revenue. The decrease consequent on the reduction of the duties had been estimated at £1,024,000 but it had only been £2,380,000, the revenue having grown by the sum of £1,750,000. The estimated loss on tea had been singularly near the actual loss, the estimate having been £1,863,000, while the actual loss was £1,871,000. On the income tax the loss had been £1,568,000 instead of £1,600,000, as estimated. The tax itself had rapidly grown in its productsiveness. When first imposed each penny had produced £700,000, but a now produced £1,400,000. The expectations with regard to the Fire Insurance Duty had not been fully realised. The increase had been estimated at 10 per cent., but it had not been realized, and the loss to the revenue, which was estimated at £260,000, had really been £272,000. The Malt tax had increased from £6,800,000 to £6,410,000, and the revenue derived from the spirit duties had produced £13,952,000, which was the largest sum Mr. Gladstone said, that had ever been raised in any country by means of an indirect tax. The exchequer balances had been reduced in consequence of the application of an unusual amount to the liquidation of debt from £7,621,000 to £5,851,000. He estimated the expenditure for the year 1866-67 as follows.—United and unattached debt, £26,140,000; Consolidated Fund, £1,580,000; Army, £14,895,000; Navy, £10,400,000; Collection of Revenue, £5,003,000; Packet Service, £821,000; Miscellaneous, £7,806,000. Total £66,200,000. The estimated revenue for the current years 1866-67, was Customs, £21,300,000; Excise, £13,750,000; Stamps, £9,450,000; Assessed Taxes, £3,400,000; Income Tax, £5,700,000; Post Office, £4,350,000; Crown Lands, £250,000; Miscellaneous, £3,100,000. Total, £67,550,000. The estimated charge was £69,225,000, and the probable surplus of income over charge £1,550,000. Of late years, Mr Gladstone continued, the policy of Great Britain had been especially one of Free Trade, and the beneficial effect of that policy had been exhibited by the commercial treaty with France. The effect in that country was that whereas in 1829 France exported cotton, linen, and woollen goods and yarns to the value of £27,000,000 francs, they had increased in 1864 to £17,000,000 francs. The exports of England had increased, if possible, in a still more remarkable degree, having been £38,500,000 in 1829, and £114,000,000 in 1864. Austria, the last stronghold of the protective system, had also abandoned her ground, and adopted the French standard, having agreed to impose no duties exceeding 35 per cent. on any description of British goods. Mr. Gladstone then said that he proposed to repeal the duty on timber, and equalise the duty on wine in bottle to the duty on wine in wood. The duty on timber was as bad as it could be. It was a protective duty, and a duty on raw material of which the country stood in great want. It was an article of great bulk, of which Great Britain required large quantities, and to levy a duty upon it was the quintessence of folly. In 1814, 417,000 loads were imported; in 1841, 829,000 loads. The duty was then reduced and in 1843 the consumption rose to 1,298,000 loads. In 1850, it was 1,723,000 loads; and further reduction having been made, the import increased in 1859 to 2,408,000 loads, and was now upwards of three million loads. The whole revenue from timber for the entire year was £300,000 from various descriptions of wooden goods, and £7000 on wood when manufactured into ships. The whole of that he should reckon as loss, because he proposed that the repeal should date back from April 1, 1866. As to wine, when imported in wood, the charge when it was

above the alcoholic strength of 20 degrees was 1s 6d a gallon, and 1s a gallon under that test. This charge would further reduce the surplus by £28,000. He also proposed to reduce the duty on pepper, a condiment which was largely used, especially in Ireland, where much vegetable food was consumed. The duty upon the article last year was £121,000, and, allowing for the months which had elapsed, would take a further sum of £112,000 from the surplus. Mr. Gladstone further stated that he proposed to reduce the duty on post-horses, post carriages, and public conveyances, and begin by reducing the mileage duty from one penny to one farthing. The annual loss on this would be £90,000, but only £60,000 would take effect this year. A modification of the present duty on post-horse licences and hackney carriages would occasion a further loss of £20,000, of which only £10,000 would also take effect this year. He thus disposed of £56,000 out of the estimated surplus of £1,550,000. Mr. Gladstone then referred at length to the national debt, incidentally stating that the debt of the United States involved an annual charge of £55,000,000, and that there were two ways by which Great Britain could extinguish its debt—first, by the application of the surplus of income over expenditure, secondly, by the conversion of perpetual into terminable annuities. What he proposed was this—That the £21,000,000 standing in the State deposit account in connection with the Savings Banks should be converted into annuities of 185s. That conversion would raise the charge from £720,000 to £1,725,000, or in round numbers, would increase the charge by a million annually, but by payment of certain dividends, the total charge for 1866-67 would be £1,222,000, imposing an additional burden of £503,000. He further proposed that so much of the dividends of the annuities as were not required to meet the demands upon the Government, should be re-invested from year to year. He assumed that there would be a sum of £560,000 to re-invest, and upon that supposition the result would be that the annual charge which he gave at £112,000, would gradually mount up until it reached in 1853, £1,344,000, and the amount of public debt cancelled by that time would be £6,000,000. To sum up the surplus would be £1,550,000, and the remissions—on wood, £200,000; wine, £60,000; pepper, £12,000; post horses and stage carriages, £86,000, making altogether £348,000. He also proposed to apply £62,000 to the conversion of the public debt, which would make a total of £410,000, and leave a surplus of £285,000.

CIRCULAR TO THE BUTTER TRADE OF CANADA.

We are indebted to Messrs. Akin and Kirkpatrick for the following excellent Circular to the Butter Trade of Canada. Such unwise directions from parties so intimately acquainted with the requirements of the trade are necessarily reliable and of the utmost value to those interested, and we most heartily commend it to the attention of the trade, as the benefits to be secured by following such obviously important directions are almost incalculable.

The Butter Trade of Canada, being one of great and increasing importance, and the losses or gains of the business being largely dependent on quality, suggestions tending to elevate the standard of Canadian butter cannot be too frequently urged on the attention of those concerned in its production. Some good has already resulted in some sections from attention to hints supplied by practical individuals, but although the general product shows some improvement on the experience of a few years back, still the defects are so numerous, and the general average so much below what it ought to be, that we venture again to urge the importance of seeking some effectual remedy for this crying evil. This is more opportune inasmuch as the close of the reciprocity between Canada and the United States, will greatly restrict the American demand, and thus those occasions of active competition by which the accumulations of inferior butter have hitherto been usually absorbed.

The matter is one which, on the score of political economy, should engage serious attention, as thousands of thousands of dollars are annually lost to the country through the causes referred to. Shippers have experienced so much loss, disappointment, and vexation for many years in exporting to Britain, unless the Canadian Butter is in growing disrepute, that, unless the quality be improved, it must, in a large measure, cease to engage attention. The fact that third quality—even according to our own standard of inspection, which is below that of Britain—is above the average receipts from Upper Canada, and that much of what arrives, if subjected to the test, would be classed as grease, or but one remove from it, bespeaks an amount of ignorance or mismanagement highly discreditable. Difficulties, we know, exist in new sections of the country which only time and cultivation can effectually overcome, but in the older settled districts, where stock is generally good and pasturage unexceptionable, the common defects observable are absolutely without excuse or palliation.

The correction of the evil we conceive to lie mainly in the hands of merchants themselves, and can only be remedied by proper discrimination in purchasing from manufacturers. So long as the practice obtains of paying a uniform price for every thing offered under the name of Butter, so long must the grievance be perpetuated and increased. Let the pale, streaky, sour, rancid, and generally ill-made trash be either rejected altogether or only taken at its proportionate value,

encouragement will thus be given to careful and competent manufacturers, and the careless and slovenly will find it their interest to improve.

**THE DUTY.**—While reform in every department is called for, it must of course begin at the Duty, as no subsequent doctoring can cure the defects of Butter if originally bad, and experience has shown that the denomination "duty-packed," so generally thought to imply everything desirable, is a grievous delusion. We have seen many parcels of such lacking in every essential of good Butter, and utterly unfit for human food.

For the production of good Butter, a cool, airy apartment, scrupulously clean in every respect, and sweetened in every detail, and frequent churning are indispensable. The cream should not be kept too long, or remain too long on the milk for the sake of increased quantity, and at the time of churning should be about the temperature of 61°. Let the churning process be briskly and steadily performed. Wash the Butter in clear spring water till freed from milk, else it soon loses flavor and turns rancid besides being subject to various shrinkage in weight, but avoid over-working, as then it becomes tough and clammy. Good Butter has a bright transparent appearance which ill-washed or over-worked will not present. Aim at producing richness and uniformity of colour as well as flavor; but never resort to artificial coloring, as it only injures the flavor, and none but the inexperienced are deceived by it. Carefully avoid excessive salting, as this is reckoned an insuperable objection for the British market. Use only the best fine salt as coarse will ruin any Butter, and to each pound of salt an ounce or two of powdered white sugar may be added with advantage. Guard against needless exposure to the air, as the strong unpalatable flavor so common is largely due to this cause. In packing let the vessel be filled to its utmost capacity and at once headed up as closely as possible, and if perfect uniformity is unobtainable, let the several colors be kept separate, as nothing strikes the eye more unfavorably on drawing a sample or turning out the contents of a package than the great diversity so common, and no single defect is so prejudicial to a sale. Parcels otherwise respectable are frequently rejected, or have to be sacrificed through this very cause.

**PACKING.**—The best method, and the one adopted in those sections from which our best Butter comes, is to give out or sell the packages to the farmers, taking care that the dry tare is legibly marked on the vessel. In this way the defects and irregularities incident to store packing will be, to a large extent, avoided; but when packing in the store is unavoidable, it should be done in a clean, sweet, and airy apartment, by all means avoiding the too common practice of allowing Butter in rolls to be exposed for days together to the action of a close moist atmosphere. Those who use Butter-works should guard against over-working, as the attempt to blend widely dissimilar colors often ends in destroying the grain of the Butter, and reducing the whole to a species of unwholesome paste. As in the dairy so in the store, where uniformity cannot be attained, the several colors and qualities should be kept apart, and in packing no salt whatever should be put between the layers, as, besides preventing the compactness of the whole, it hinders the drawing of a clean sample, and gives the appearance of a much larger admixture of salt than may be really the case. Fill the package to its utmost capacity, as otherwise, during mild or warm weather, the handling and shaking in the course of transit displaces the contents, and often, on arrival the cloth and salt are found worked into the Butter, the Butter itself reduced to oil, and oozing out or adhering to the head and sides of the vessel, and the whole presenting a most disgusting spectacle. Place a clean white cloth or piece of canvas over the top, carefully tuck down the edges with a knife, sprinkle a thin layer of fine salt over the cloth, add a little brine sufficient to wet the salt, and finish by heading up closely. Hops should be of white oak, white oak or birch well made, neat, and clean, of uniform size and capacity of holding about 90 lbs., which is the weight generally preferred. STAR COVERS, which more rapidly placed or removed by the inexperienced, can only be used with advantage during cool weather, as they cannot be employed for forwarding when the Butter is liable to become soft. TRAYS or TENS are most desirable for really prime Butter, but should not exceed 60 to 65 lbs., and should be neat, clean, and inviting in appearance, old or unsightly packages should never be used for sending abroad.

**FORWARDING.**—In times of warm weather, or seasons of extreme depression, it is usually best to forward it as soon after packing as practicable, and by the most expeditious route, as operating in view of existing rates is found in experience to be safest and most profitable on the average. Mark your own or customer's initials, a running number, and the dry tare, with a neat stencil plate (which we will supply without charge to those of our customers who may desire). Using many letters or flourishing over the head of a package with lamp-black, not only disfigures the appearance, but entails extra labor and expense on shippers, who have to remove original marks in preparing for shipment. Inaccuracy in tares is a fruitful source of annoyance and disputes. The package should be carefully weighed when dry and the weight accurately marked; omitting, however, all fractional parts of a pound, or what is still better let the cooper scribe or brand the dry tare before the package leaves his premises, and in no case should the soakage be included. Carefully insert marks in the Bill of Lading or Railway Receipt, which engage in your letter of advice, that on arrival your agent may at once be able to identify your consignment, and attend to it as he may be directed. It a parcel consists of various qualities, distinguish each by a particular mark, directing the attention of your Commission Agent to such mark that he may be guided accordingly.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,  
Produce and Commission Merchants,  
Corner William and Grey-Nun Streets,  
Montreal.  
May, 1866.







**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cauveron & Ross, Crawford, James, Deulin, George, Dougal, John, & Co, Follingdale & Williamson, Hill, W. G. & Co, Holton, Thomas, & Co, Kirkwood, Armstrong & Co, Lafleur, Middleton & Co, Laby, M, Leeming & Buchanan, Morris, J. & Co, Niven, Wm., & Co, Raphael, Th. mas W, Sauvageon & Co, Stewart Jack & Co, Stewart, W. W.

THE business of the week has been on a restricted scale for the season. The activity in Breadstuffs formerly noted has entirely subsided, and few sales can be reported for some days past, a fair amount of Pease and Oats has changed hands, mostly for export to Britain; other grains have been mostly nominal. Provisions have been steady, but less active, and in most departments full rates are secured for what changes hands. Ashes have been in fair supply, though receipts since open navigation have been much smaller than usual. Prices are no doubt steady.

FLOUR—The receipts of the week from all sources have been heavy—largely exceeding the general expectations, and with a violent reaction in the States, the market has been completely paralyzed for the time. Some anxious holders have been offering liberal concessions without, however, leading to any transactions beyond an occasional hundred to the city dealers for immediate local use. The fear of a permanent decline is, however, by no means general, and several decline offering their stocks, not being prepared to accept such reduced rates as would be necessary to induce purchases. The higher grades, from scarcity, have varied little; the demand is, however, of a purely retail character. Supers have been offered latterly in some hands, at \$6.60, but without leading to much business, but the majority of holders are firm at \$6.75 to \$7. No. 2 and coarser grades are on limited supply, and while for the time they are neglected, a relatively high value promises to rule, owing to the limited supply in market. **BAG FLOUR** participates in the general stagnation; nominal rates are \$3.60 to \$3.80.

The Western market is watched with much anxiety, as by it rates here are mainly influenced. All accounts from Upper Canada lead to the belief that supplies there are reduced below what will probably be needed for the fisheries and local use, and unless foreign Wheat and Flour are thrown into the Canada markets, it is presumed high rates will necessarily rule. The unsettled state of the markets, however, both here and in the States, baffles all circulation, and the most experienced cannot advance an opinion with any degree of confidence.

WHEAT—There is little offering, and any sales taking place are mostly on private terms; rates are largely influenced by the price of flour, the purchases being for local milling purposes.

PEAS—Continue in fair request, and all offered find prompt sale at late rates. Much of what arrives, however, is coming on contract, and shipped direct without going on the market.

OATS—Continue quiet at unchanged rates, the offerings being taken at 33c to 35c, as to quality, location, &c.

BARLEY—Is nominal in the absence of wholesale transactions.

PORK—There have been some sales of Mess at \$24 50 for wholesale parcels, and for retail lots as high as \$25 has been paid. Prime Mess is almost out of stock; Prime has been placed in quantity at \$19 to \$19.50, some holders asking an advance on these prices. The market closes steady and firm, although without excitement, and much disposition to speculation—purchasers confining themselves to the filling of actual orders when vessels are ready to load.

LARD—Is arriving sparingly, and with a somewhat improved demand; prices are the turn higher.

TALLOW—Is also wanted—receipts being unequal to the demand; 10c. could readily be paid.

BUTTER—A few shipments to the lower ports during the week has relieved the market and cleared off the bulk of the stock which, notwithstanding the very limited arrivals, had already begun to accumulate.

The high prices and poor assortment in this market have prevented the execution of some orders which have been received, and it is probable that the low prices at which the balance of lots now remaining unsold in Britain are being forced off will cause the spring supplies required for the fisheries to be drawn from thence. The season is reported as closing very unsatisfactorily for holders in Britain, prices there for ordinary, of which the whole of the stock of American and Canadian now consists, ranging from 65 shillings to 80 shillings per cwt.

SEEDS.—The season for clover and timothy being now over, we omit quotations.

ARRIVE.—Receipts for the past week have been about equal to those of the same time last year, and with a steady demand. All the arrivals have been placed within the range of \$5 85 to \$5 95 for firsts, according to tares—the market closing somewhat duller—extreme quotations being unobtainable. Inferiors are very dull a. near about \$5.40, less deductions. The low price of superiors has, however, caused more pains to be taken by manufacturers, in order to produce a superior article, and a marked increase in the quantity of first sorts is observable.

PEARLS are very scarce, and the few arriving find ready sale at quotations.

**Ships Sailed for Montreal and Quebec.**

For Montreal.		
Dagmar,	Liverpool,	April 30
Gauntlet,	Adrossan,	May 2
Laura,	Shields,	April 25
May Dundas,	Newport,	May 25
St. Devenick,	Liverpool,	May 4
St. Lawrence,	Greenock,	May 4
Venskabet,	Liverpool,	April 30
Walvisch,	Longhope,	May 21
For Quebec.		
Actacon,	Limerick,	April 29
Albert,	Yadstow,	May 23
Alchymist,	Greenock,	May 26
Augusta,	Queenstown,	May 1
Balder,	Hull,	April 30
Charles Northcote,	Genoa,	May 26
China,	Abertywith,	May 1
Crode,	Belfast,	April 29
Crescent,	Alexandria,	May 13
Fidolia,	Adrossan,	May 27
Fleetwing,	Bremohaven,	May 27
Franklin,	Linnely,	May 1
Glanmoe,	Carthagen,	April 28
Gloriana,	Shields,	May 3
Grand Triton,	Alexandria,	April 16
Haversham,	Maryport,	May 30
Helen Douglas,	Genoa,	May 25
Hibernia,	Genoa,	May 25
Honduras,	Plymouth,	May 29
Jane,	Cardiff,	May 27
Kelvin,	Liverpool,	May 4
Medalion,	Genoa,	April 23
Melicete,	Liverpool,	May 23
Ocean,	Longhope,	May 24
Perseverance,	Alexandria,	May 13
Peter Maxwell,	Liverpool,	May 1
Queen of the West,	Belfast,	April 29
Ratcliffe,	Greenock,	May 28
Scotia,	Greenock,	May 28
Sir Chas. Napier,	Falmouth,	May 3
Speranza,	Liverpool,	April 29
Stirlingshire,	Pill,	May 3
Thalia,	Longhope,	April 24
Wolverine,	Falmouth,	May 28

**Return of the number of passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec from the 1st to the 15th May, 1866.**

From	Canla.	Steerage.	Total.
From England	95	1,639	1,734
" Ireland	5	341	346
" Scotland	2	339	341
"	102	2,319	2,421
Corresponding period in 1865	88	1,305	1,393
Increase this year to date	14	1,014	1,028

**NATIONALITIES.**

English	600
Irish	674
Scottish	250
German	300
Norwegians	160
Swedes	20
Danes	320
Other Countries	47
	2,421

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Government Immigration Office, }  
Quebec, 16th May, 1866. }

**Collision between the Steamers Montreal and Hero.**

A collision, accompanied by loss of life, occurred on the morning of the 11th inst., between the passenger steamer *Montreal*, of the Richellon Company's line, on her trip to Quebec, and the St. Lawrence Towboat Company's steamer *Hero*, with the barque *Deodar* in tow, off Point Platon, opposite St. Croix. The *Hero* struck the *Montreal* on the port side, close to the bow smashing away the state-rooms on deck on that side, which were used as sleeping apartments for the officers and crew. From the bow to the paddle-box a clean sweep was made. When an examination of the *debris* took place, immediately after the collision, it was found that the mate, Noel Ladébauche, had been literally crushed to death as he lay sleeping in his

berth, and his body jerked along the deck some distance in the direction of the paddle-box. It is exceedingly fortunate, under the circumstances, that the loss of life was confined to one individual. The escape of one of the engineers who slept in the berth immediately beneath the mate was little short of miraculous. The shock of the collision on caused such injury to the machinery of the *Hero* as to prevent her from proceeding. Her master came down in the *Montreal* for the purpose of sending up assistance. Several of her crew were slightly injured. The damage to the *Montreal* was not very serious, requiring but little time to repair; and she left at her usual hour in the afternoon for Montreal.

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday May 16, 1866	From the 1st January, 1866, to May 16, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	27,694	103,849	238,713
Flour, barrels	37,326	139,394	189,353
Corn, bushels	19,769	214,316	800
Peas, "	51,261	105,297	15,171
Oats, "	42,230	115,243	33,265
Barley, "	510	21,202	23,478
Rye, "	1,000	10,016	1,209
Oat and Corn Meal, "	1,000	3,229	1,578
Ashes, barrels	846	7,587	8,790
Butter, kegs	402	8,678	10,420
Cheese, boxes	41	804	891
Pork, barrels	469	5,663	4,520
Lard, "	14	2,148	754
Tallow, "	142	1,125	243
Whiskey & H. Wines, Cks. & punche	36	3,429	3,498

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

	Average Prices on					Highest Price for week.	Average Price for week.	Corresponding week 1865.
	Friday May 11	Saturday May 12	Sunday May 13	Monday May 14	Tuesday May 15			
Flour, Superior Extra.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Extra	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62
Patent	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62
Superfine	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62
Do. No. 2	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12
Do. No. 3	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62
Do. No. 4	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
Do. No. 5	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62
Do. No. 6	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12
Do. No. 7	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62
Do. No. 8	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12
Do. No. 9	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
Do. No. 10	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Do. No. 11	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Do. No. 12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Do. No. 13	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
Do. No. 14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

(Including the Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.)

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending May 12, 1866:—

Passengers	140,673
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,750
Freight and Live Stock	68,229
Total	\$113,652
Corresponding Week, 1865	127,433
Decrease	\$13,981

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

TRAFFIC for the week ending 11th May, 1866.

Passengers	\$29,747 00
Freight and Live Stock	23,238 15
Mails and Sundries	2,848 49
Total	\$61,834 24
Corresponding Week of last year	59,003 63
Increase	\$2,830 61

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,  
No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-1y

**AUCTION SALE.**

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

MEDITERRANEAN CARGO.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE.

THE Subscribers have received instructions from Messrs ALEX. LEITCH & Co. to offer at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, 1866, the cargo of the "Deodar," now in port from Marseilles; together with a large assortment of ENGLISH GROCERIES, including 3,600 packages FRESH TEAS. Particulars hereafter.

Sale at NINE o'clock punctually.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,

18-1 Auctioneers.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening 19th inst. JAQUES, TRACY & CO, Montreal, 15th May.

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

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

**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**  
**THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW**  
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence  
 running, on the opening of navigation, between FORT  
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient  
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on  
 the Welland Canal.  
 This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up  
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,  
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted  
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and  
 will be under the command of that well-known and  
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.  
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a  
 low rate of Insurance.  
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 W. M. BOWMAN,  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,  
 London;  
 A. W. GUNN,  
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port  
 Stanley;  
 H. W. IRELAND,  
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-  
 treal. 12-4 mos.

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

**THE STANDARD**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ESTABLISHED 1825.  
 Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.  
 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.  
 Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.  
 INCOME 1865 £661,195 Sterling.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865 £3,651,633 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-  
 out delay and liberally.  
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.  
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of  
 the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken  
 out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,310.  
 Agencies in every town in Canada.  
 W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.

**TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.**  
 The Subscribers, having received extensive  
 orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are pre-  
 pared to buy and pay the highest price for any quan-  
 tity of choice well fed HOGS.  
 THOS. HOBSON & CO.,  
 48 & 483 St. Paul street.  
 21-3 mos.

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

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

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

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

**SIDLEY & 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.  
 2-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ALEXANDER UBQUHART & 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.  
 52-ly

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

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

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

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.**  
 Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments  
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
 to my address here.  
 Advances made on shipments to Euro e.  
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

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

**CUVILLIER & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,**  
**AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Advances made on Consignments.  
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,  
 MONTREAL. 5-1y

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

**W. W. STUART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
**AND**  
**PRODUCE DEALER,**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,  
 and Produce generally.  
 Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
 5-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**P. D. BROWNE,**

Banker and Broker.

NO. 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**CASH** advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent money, Exchange, and United States Bonds and securities of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of Canada and the United States.  
 1-5m

**FRANCIS FRASER**

**HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St Sulpice street, Montreal.  
 1-ly

**CANADA GLASS COMPANY.**  
 (LIMITED.)

SODA WATER BOTTLES.  
 CANTOR OIL BOTTLES  
 VARNISH BOTTLES.  
 FRAMES of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.  
 PRIVATE (lettered) MOULDS made to order.

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

A. McK. COCHRANE,  
 Secretary  
 496 St. Paul Street.  
 31-ly

**JOSEPH MAY,**

IMPORTER OF

**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
 489 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 51-ly

**ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,**

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** 5 Gillespie Buildings, Common street.  
 5-ly

**MacEWEN & MACHAR,**

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
 AT LAW,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.

10 Anchor Buildings,

KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN MAC EWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.  
 32-ly

**R. C. JAMESON & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS** of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.  
 50-ly No. 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

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

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

T. JAMES CLANTON & CO.

Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

**GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,**

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,

**EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY**

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

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

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
 Montreal. 50.3y

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

References:

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

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**

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

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale, 49, 51, 53, and 55 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal. 5-ly

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS**

for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.  
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

**QUEBEC.**

**HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

**JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,**

(Established 1821.)

**SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers.**

OFFER FOR SALE  
 Soaps—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Lrasive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.  
 CANDLES—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.

OILS—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Spirit, and Messrs' Patent Sperm.  
 13-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

**R. S. HOWELL,**

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

**JOHN ROUND & SON,**

TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

**CANADIAN BRANCH,**

Lemoune Street, Montreal.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-**

PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of GLASS and SHELL Hardware. Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebbingshaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices 5-18

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. McK. COCHRANE,  
 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal  
 1-1y

**O I L S .**

Bbls. No. 1 LARD.  
 Do. W. B. WHALE.

Do. PALE SEAL.

Puns, Hhds. and Bbls. COD.

Bbls ENGINE AND MACHINERY.

20,000 lbs. WHALE OIL SOAP (in Bbls.) for Fullers' use.

For Sale by  
 15-1 ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**

486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,  
 MONTREAL,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

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

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

**CAMERON & ROSS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS** and

**SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS,** 7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

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

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.  
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.  
 " Peter Knutson, Son & Co., Glasgow.  
 " Abalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.  
 " Rimner, Gunn & Co., Montreal.  
 42-ly.

**JAMES M. LAWTON,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.

HAVANA, CUBA.

**SPECIAL** attention given to the sale

of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR BOX SHOOKS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving promptest possible returns, and the lowest charge adapted by responsible houses.

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

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

14-6m.

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