

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24 1866.

No. 32.

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

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

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

**EDWARD MATTLAND, TYLER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
10 Hospital st. 1-ly

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 2-ly

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
461y MONTREAL.

**DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,  
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,  
St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,  
61y MONTREAL.

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

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

**A. McK. COCHRANE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent  
for Woollen Manufacturers, 434, 436 and 438 St.  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

**WITHERS, JOY & CO.**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and  
General Merchants.  
50-ly 21 and 23 St. JOHN STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERS, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolong.  
Hyson Twankay. Souchoing.  
Twankay.  
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-  
milian" from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:  
49 hhds }  
110 tierces } Choise Retailing Molasses.  
277 bbls }  
AND IN STORE:  
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba  
Sugars. 1-ly

**A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
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 29 years.)  
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Beauveventure 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,**  
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &c.  
[See next Page.] 1-ly

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

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

**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,  
Cole 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

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

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

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

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

**ROOTS AND SHOES.**  
**JAMES POPHAM & CO.** beg to inform  
their numerous customers East and West, that  
they are now making extensive additions to the  
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in  
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing  
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers  
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good  
season for their Fall orders.  
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,  
1-ly No. 421 and 423 St. Paul Street.

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

**SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS.**

The SUBSCRIBERS are now landing ex Brigs "Thomas Young" and "Arthur" from Barbadoes direct, and "Marie" from Halifax.

11lds } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.  
Barrels }

Punchoons Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

—Also—

To Arrive shortly, 9000 Primo AFRICAN KIPS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax

For Sale by

MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO

June 26, 1866. 1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

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

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of Wm. Kingan, Hill & Ware, 389 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,  
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
DAVID MAIR

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

17 1/2

**NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,  
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair  
W. GALT HILL,  
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.  
W. HARRISON WARE,  
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

289 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 1/2

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

28-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal

JAMES & FOSTER,

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,

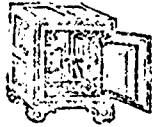
HALIFAX, N. S.

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.

ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 13, 1866. 6m-26

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.**

**GREENE & SONS**

**INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK of**

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,  
MEN'S FURS. BOYS' FANCY HATS,  
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,  
BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,  
FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is direct to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Men's and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORTE HATS, which are becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 4-ly**

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 18 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly**

SMITH & COCHRANE,

*Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers*

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

15-ly 81 RENAUD BUILDINGS, bounding Street

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

12-ly

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. Xavier st. 1-ly

SIDEY & CRAWFORD,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St. Nicholas Street,**

MONTREAL.

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 2-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**

258 & 269 St. Paul and 22 & 93 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

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

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

THOMAS LEEHNG & CO.,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

*Commission Merchants and General Agents,*

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 28-ly

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.**  
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents  
Montreal. 28-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., &c.  
605 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**REFINED PETROLEUM.**

The subscribers are prepared to supply the best refined Petroleum, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

No. 1 Corn Exchange.  
29-1

August 3, 1866.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 29-3m

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. BUCHANAN.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.  
July 26. 23-3m

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,  
MONTREAL. 1-1y

**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**

OIL MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

1-1y

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.

THOMAS MAY & CO. have

REMOVED to No. 65 St. Peter street, Caverhill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866. 9-1y

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,

1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,

750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,

together with their other assortment of  
TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,  
WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-1y

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

McKEAND & LORIMER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

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

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

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

GENERAL DRY GOODS  
AND  
CANADIAN TWEEDS.  
5-1y

ROBERTSON & BEATIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-  
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner  
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-1y

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.,

1-1y 877 St. Paul Street.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING  
AND

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

122 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.  
1-1y

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

Is prepared to execute orders for  
Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY  
Portable and Stationary ENGINES  
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and  
Heavy Furnace FORGINGS  
Hoisting MACHINES  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

-ALSO-

Has on hand, several Second-hand

ENGINES AND BOILERS  
Which will be sold low. 23-1f

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
Montreal.  
WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.  
8-1y

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-  
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for  
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
of Liverpool.  
Hunt, Roope, Fease & Co., Oporto.  
Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,  
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,  
and vice-versa.

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

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

H. W. IRELAND,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Agent for

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,  
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,  
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,  
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 91 Cornu on Street,  
Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

O I L S.

55 hds Olive Oil  
75 bbls do  
50 do No. 1 Lard Oil  
25 do No. 2 do  
75 do Tallow Oil.

For sale by

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,  
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal. 24-2m

July 6,

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

478 St. Paul, and 299 Commissioners Streets,  
MONTREAL,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,  
Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,  
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,  
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866.

1-1y

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISS-  
SION MERCHANTS,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,  
52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

ANDRA CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.  
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada  
Bank.  
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Broc., Montreal.  
Messrs. Wm. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.  
Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto.  
Messrs. Bruce, McLELLAN & Co., Toronto.  
" Wm. ROSS & Co., "  
" GEO. MICHIE & Co., "  
" D. MOINNES & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of  
sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds  
Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted  
only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or  
other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,  
Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.  
July 21, 1864.

**FOULDS & HODGSON**

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silicious,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Courours,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linon Threads,	Doils,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweeds,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purcases,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Peucils,	Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
for a General Country Store of any house in the  
Province.

263 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE FOR SALE-

BOILER TUBES,	DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes,	Roman Cement,
Gas Tubes,	Water Lime,
Paints and Putty,	Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks,	Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay,	Garden Yases,
Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-1y

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURES on Order, and has  
all in Stock, Carriage Bolt of all sizes, Nuts and  
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,  
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,

507 St. Paul Street,  
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 15-1y

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000

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

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—For the pre-emptive advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—50 per cent of profits divided among participating Policy Holders—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED COLE, Secretary.

Office, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MURRO, Montreal  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.  
6-ly

FALL CIRCULAR,

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their

STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27th AUGUST.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDING,

69 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

1-ly

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman. (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman. (Ch. Ontario Bk)  
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)  
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tyce, Esq., (mer.)  
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)  
Capital paid up: \$1,000,000. Reserved surplus Fund,  
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,200,000; Un-  
divided Profit \$1,000,000; Total Funds in hand  
\$15,200,000

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;  
Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments  
\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,100,000.

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

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

1-ly

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

## TEAS AND TOBACCOES,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,  
Secretary.

1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

## WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1866.

1-ly

## TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.

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

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

Having been in the business as Brokers and Commission Merchants, since 1845, we can offer every advantage as well as every guarantee which experience gives. References can be furnished if required; and we shall be happy to correspond with parties disposed to favor us with their consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, and articles of Produce, and Provisions generally.

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

We are, respectfully yours,

TAYLOR BROS.,

18 St. Sacramento Street.

N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities.

T. B.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets. 1-ly

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES AND GOVERNMENT LOAN.

WE believe the result of the interviews during the past two days of Mr. GALT, Mr. HOWLAND, and Sir N. BELLEAU, with the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is an agreement to assume the issue of \$8,000,000 of Provincial Legal Tender Notes by the Bank,—the whole amount authorized by the Act. We believe, also, that if the Government should require any further sum than this issue will give, the Bank of Montreal will, in addition, take a million of Provincial Debentures. We consider this arrangement, in the present situation, as extremely satisfactory. It will stop a monetary crisis which was fast growing into a panic in this city, despite the plentiful harvest, abundance of money in the country, and sound state of the relations of country traders with city merchants.

### Bank of England and the rate of discount.

We learn, by telegraph, that the Bank of England has at last consented to reduce its rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent., and this will probably be followed by a further reduction, until the rate is 5 or 6 per cent. Letters from our English correspondent were written previous to the action of the bank, and, as we now receive despatches daily over the Atlantic Cable, do not give the latest commercial intelligence; but we think they will still be read with interest.

Mr. Watkin's motion and the attacks upon the bank seem to have led to the reduction to 8 per cent., for we cannot see any reason for so doing that did not exist for some time before.

### The Petrolia and Wyoming Branch of the G.W.R.

All interested in the success of the oil interests of Petrolia will be glad to learn that the five and a-half miles of road from that oleaginous village to Wyoming Station is now under contract to be completed and in running order by the 15th of October next. When this is open for traffic, it will facilitate both travelling and transportation in a region which so far has not been famous for the pleasure it afforded to the numerous tourists attracted to it.

### Bank of London.

A charter has been obtained for this bank, and stock books have been opened in London, C. W., which is to be its headquarters.

## MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

## HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axes, Powder, Shot, Pumps, Oil, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

## S A W S ,

MCCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## BAR AND SHEET IRON,

## CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

General Agents in Canada for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-ly

### SUB-MARINE CABLES.

VERY few people have any idea of the extent to which Sub-marine Telegraphing is now carried on. Not a few are of the impression that the Cable so successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland is about the only one in existence. This is an entire mistake. There are now nearly sixty lines in operation in different parts of the globe. Messages are constantly flashing under the green waters in all directions. The first cable laid was in the year 1851, fifteen years ago. This was across the English Channel, between Dover and Calais, and is 27 miles in length. It has worked in the most satisfactory manner ever since it was laid. Two years afterwards two new lines went into operation—those between Dover and Ostend, and a short Danish line across the Belt. From that time nearly every year has witnessed the completion of one or more deep-sea Telegraphs, until this year we have the great triumph of a Cable stretching across the Atlantic's broad bosom.

Many of the sub-marine cables already in operation are short. Among the shortest ones are the following: Norway across Fiord, 16 miles; Folkestone to Bologne, 24 miles; and Ceylon to India, 30 miles. The Atlantic Cable is, of course, the longest, being 1,856 miles. But there are two others very nearly as long. The line from Malta to Alexandria is 1,635 miles in length. This was laid in 1861; and three years ago this Summer there was one laid in the Persian gulf of 1,450 miles. Besides these, the following important lines are in successful operation:—From England to Denmark, 303 miles; Sardinia to Sicily, 243; Tasmania to Bass's Straits, 240; and Suez to Fuhai Island, 229 miles. Nearly 9,000 miles of cable now lie below the deep. This is only the quantity which has been properly laid, and is now in use; the quantity lost during unsuccessful attempts to put it down, has been very large.

A large number of workmen are kept constantly employed in England in the manufacture of sub-marine cables. The principal firm engaged in the business is Glass, Elliott & Co. The principal portions of all the cables in operation have been made by this firm, whose enterprise is now known and appreciated throughout the whole world. They made the Atlantic Cable, and notwithstanding the failure last year, never lost heart as to its final success. They proved the sincerity of their opinions by subscribing largely to the Company's stock; and we hope that now the great work is accomplished, they will, in conjunction with their fellow-shareholders, reap that reward which their enterprise merits.

**IS A GOVERNMENT CURRENCY THE BEST?**

It has been stated very confidently, and accepted without much inquiry, that the function of issuing circulating notes properly belongs to the Government, and that it would be much better for the country if they were to exercise it. This security, it is said, would be perfect, and the profit realized would be so considerable, that a sensible relief from taxation would result. These statements are so plausible that they are generally accepted without dispute, but when it is considered that the system of redeemable government circulation has never been adopted in Europe, and that it has never existed in America, there is sufficient to make us pause before finally accepting the conclusion that there is any inherent superiority in the system, and that it would be beneficial for the country to adopt it.

There is this fundamental difference between the redeemable currency of a government, and that of a bank—that to the bank, the prompt redemption of its notes is a matter on which its very existence is staked. Failure to redeem is ruin, to a bank, and nothing remains for it but closing its doors. The strongest conceivable pressure is, therefore, put upon it, to keep at all times in such a position as to be able to redeem in gold whatever notes may be presented. It is the business of a banker to watch his circulation from day to day, and to take measures from day to day in accordance with the demands on him for redemption. Neglect on this point would be fatal; and, therefore, vigilance is never relaxed. It is an absolute necessity of the business, and, being so, becomes habitual.

The Government, on the other hand, is under no such stringent obligation. Failure to redeem would imperil its existence. It could, and would carry on its functions unimpaired, even if its notes became irredeemable. No such contingency as closing its doors is possible; and, therefore, no finance minister would be stimulated to vigilance by the fear of it. It must be remembered that circulating notes will not have currency beyond the limits of the country; and, therefore, there is not the pressure to maintain their credit which exists in the case of debentures, which are largely held abroad. There is the same stimulus to maintain these in full credit that exists in the case of the circulating notes of a banker; for failure to pay a foreign creditor would be fatal. Holders of debentures, therefore, though nominally on the same footing as the holder of a government note, have in reality a far stronger security. Failure to pay their demands would be ruinous to the credit of the country, but failure to redeem circulating notes would be a purely internal difficulty, to be got over by political arrangements.

It is not to be supposed that a government department could or would exercise such constant vigilance as is necessary to keep the supply of specie always conformable to the demand for it. The contractious of the currency, so often attributed to the voluntary action of bankers, are in reality the result of a natural cause operating in a thousand channels, which are beyond the control of any man, or any set of men. The reserve of specie proposed by the Act is quite inadequate to meet the contractions which will certainly take place when the season comes round, and it is not at all an improbable contingency that the Government may have notes poured in upon them for redemption at some particular season far beyond their power to meet.

What, in such a contingency, would the Government do? The reply, of course, will be, that the reserve of debentures must be used, and money raised on them to meet the emergency. But it need not be said that such debentures are not always to be relied on for that purpose. In a time of commercial pressure, even if it were no more than such as prevails at present, debentures could neither be sold nor hypothecated, in which case the simple course open to the Government would be to suspend, by an order in Council, payment of the circulating notes in specie.

With this possibility ever before the holders of such notes, it is not to be supposed that they will command the unquestioned confidence which the notes of chartered banks do. It is a question, under the influence of the same possibility, if the banks will be found willing to hold any considerable portion of them as a reserve. They will certainly not be willing, unless a larger reserve of specie is held by the Government than is required by the Act: in fact, unless they can see that the Government, in addition to the reserve held on account of notes in circulation, holds dollar for dollar in specie for the notes in their vaults. For it may be at any time necessary or convenient to send

gold out of the country, in which case the natural course would be to exchange Government notes for gold.

A consideration of the whole subject tends to raise the gravest doubts whether the Government can work it. The redemption of circulating notes is a difficult and delicate business, and is so intimately connected with other monetary operations that it is questionable whether it is possible to carry it on independently of them. It is not unlikely that the burden and care of redemption, after all, would fall upon the Government Bank, and the whole scheme may end, if redemption is kept up at all, in a mere falling back upon the old circulation of the Bank of Montreal. We say, if redemption is kept up at all; but there are those well-informed on the subject who are convinced that the scheme, if persevered in, must end in an irredeemable currency.

Such considerations as these have doubtless had weight with the statesmen of Europe, and prevented the establishment in their respective countries of a system such as has been lately inaugurated. The advantages to be found by it are apparently so great, that we may be sure it would, before this, have been put into operation if feasible, and the fact that it has not, should be sufficient to warn us that inherent difficulties, if not insurmountable embarrassments, have been perceived to attend it.

Now that the Act is passed, we suppose the experiment, to some extent, will be tried, but we earnestly trust that it may be carried no farther than the limits already imposed. Let no bank be foolish enough to covet the honour of issuing Government notes. Let the issues of the country, apart from those of one institution, go on as before, and it is possible that the Act in time may become a dead letter.

**FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.**

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a letter, advocating a protective policy for Canada, which, at his request, we publish. We cannot, however, allow it to appear without endeavouring to expose a few of the errors into which our correspondent has allowed himself to be led.

In the first place, we deny that the "grand maxim of the free traders" is refuted, as he says, by the course of trade on the frontier. Taking the article of butter to which he refers; all that the United States imports is either consumed in that country, or exported to foreign markets. If exported, then it might just as well be sent direct from Canada, thereby saving to the farmer the duty paid for the honour of sending it via Boston. If needed and consumed by the New England mechanic, then we unhesitatingly assert that the price of butter all through New England, and in every part of the United States where the price of butter is affected by its value in the manufacturing districts, has been increased to the consumer by the amount of duty imposed on what imported from Canada. Were the duty to be abolished to-day, Canada butter would not advance one cent, whereas there would be an immediate decline in the price of butter in the markets of the United States. It is evident that the price of any article, in a country which does not produce a sufficient quantity of that article to meet the wants of consumers, must advance to the point at which the same article can be imported from other countries. It makes little difference what the deficiency may be, that deficiency must be made good and at the cost only of the consumer.

In the second place, our farmers would not get one cent a bushel more for their grain, were the surplus for export reduced to a few hundred thousand bushels, instead of the millions of bushels now grown above the needs of the country, for the price obtained for the surplus of any commodity, must regulate the home price of that commodity alike whether the surplus be great or small. And it is idle to talk of the saving that might be effected to the country by bringing the consumer and the producer side by side. By increasing the cost of labor, and of every single commodity which the farmer has to buy, his profits are reduced, and the protected manufacturer grows wealthy at the expense of the class to which Canada, essentially an agricultural country, must always look for its prosperity.

Furthermore, our correspondent points, as a proof of the soundness of the policy he advocates, to the fact that in the United States there has been, as a general thing for the last fifteen or twenty years, a protection tariff, and that with it the country has prospered beyond all precedent. We admit the facts, but deny the conclusions drawn therefrom. The United States

has grown wealthy through the multitude of its natural resources almost in spite of legislative interference with trade, and the enormous rapidity with which the stream of population has set towards the Western farming lands, and away from the manufacturing centres, is, we take it, hardly to be considered the best reason in the world for taking from the agricultural population, whose hard labour creates the wealth of the country, the wherewithal to enable rich manufacturing corporations to pay enormous dividends to the stockholders, and to give them, by means of their wealth, such an influence in the Government of the country as to bid defiance to all who would wish for a juster apportionment of the burdens of taxation.

**LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.**

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)  
PER "CUBA."

THE maintenance of the Bank of England discount rate at 10 per cent., while it has disappointed many traders, is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the determination of the other banks to strengthen their reserves of gold and Bank of England notes. That they are right in so doing cannot be denied. For many years past the trade of the country has been carried on with too small a reserve, and we are now paying the penalty. It will be well for our future if the banks continue to act on this prudent principle, and resist the temptation which the Bank Act of 1844 undoubtedly offers to trust almost exclusively to the Bank of England in times of panic. It is remarkable that, in spite of all this pressure, the trade of the country keeps up so well. The fact that for so far this year the trade is the largest on record is an abundant proof that the recent panic was a money and credit one, and not a commercial one. Of course, this large trade requires a large capital to carry it on, and prevents any great reduction in the value of money, such as was experienced after the crisis of 1847 and 1857. I give the declared value of the exports for the month of June, and also for the first six months of the three last years:

	June	Six Months.
1853	£14,629,000	£92,588,000
1855	13,227,000	74,129,000
1854	13,974,000	78,048,000

I give also the computed real value of the imports for the month of June, and for the five first months of these years:

	June.	Five Months.
1853	£23,225,000	£92,630,000
1855	14,555,000	69,523,000
1854	22,393,000	77,112,000

The most important items in this great increase are furnished by the cotton trade, and I give first of all the exports of cotton-yarn and of manufactured cotton for yarn, and for the six first months of these years:

	June.	Six Months.
1853	£5,002,000	£37,050,000
1855	4,423,000	25,589,000
1854	4,811,000	26,599,000

I next give the computed real values of the raw cotton imported in June and in the five first months of the last three years:

	June.	Five Months.
1853	£9,153,000	£8,898,000
1855	8,215,000	17,183,000
1854	10,829,000	29,341,000

The following table gives the declared value of the exports to British North America:

	June.	Six Months.
1853	£594,000	£2,423,000
1855	220,000	1,392,000
1854	424,000	1,946,000

The returns from the Bank of England for this week are as follows:

	Am't.	Incrs.	Dec'se.
The Public Deposits	3,490	31£	31£
The Other Deposits	17,789	672	868
The Government Securities	10,123	300	—
The Other Securities	23,567	—	175
The Notes in Circulation	25,524	257	—
The Bullion	13,793	—	77
The Reserve	3,273	—	150

These returns are of a negative character, and indicate that there has really been very little change since last week.

The returns from the Bank of France are more favourable, and there is again a further addition to the very large stock of gold in the Bank. As compared with last week, the figures are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mill Franes.	Mill Franes.
The Treasury Balance	—	—
Current Accounts	—	5 3-8ths
The Advances	—	1 1-5th
The Commercial Bills	—	14
The Notes	15	—
The Cash	174	—

The Cotton Market during the week has been quiet, and without material change. The sales in Liverpool have amounted to 74,600 bales, of which the trade has taken 44,750. The stock is now 902,000 bales, against 347,600 last year. Manchester trade has also been quiet, and yesterday lower prices had, in some cases, to be submitted to.

The Grain Markets have somewhat recovered from the recent depression, and yesterday an advance of 1d to 2d per cental was established for red wheat. Indian corn, as usual at this period of the year, has been dull of sale, and is a shade easier to buy. In other articles there is not much quotable change. The weather during the week has not been very favourable for the harvest.

The funds have been very quiet all week, the 10 per cent. discount rate checking speculation. Railways and Bank shares are in general dull. The price of Grand Trunks, the only Canadian security which was much dealt during the week, fluctuated between 20 and 23, the latest quotations being 21½. American securities of all kinds have been dull, and the Atlantic Telegraph will undoubtedly cause a far closer correspondence between prices in London and New York. Of late prices here have been higher than with you, and hence, in a more close approximation, our prices are lower.

August 4, 1866.

(PER "PERSIA.")

THERE is little change in the position of trade since last week. The Bank of England still maintains its rate of discount at 10 per cent., and a further gloom has been cast upon trade by the demand made by the Emperor of the French upon Prussia for a rectification of his boundary. The statement made yesterday in the House of Commons by Lord Stanley leaves no doubt that some demand has been made. Some people consider that this demand is made in consequence of a previous arrangement between the Emperor and Bismarck, others consider that the Emperor has been forced to make it by the state of public opinion in France, whilst a smaller number think that the Emperor feels aggrieved at the want of respect and deference which has been shown to him by Prussia, and is determined to assert his position in Europe. Whatever may be the relative probabilities of these conjectures, the report had yesterday a very prejudicial effect upon trade, and at one time the funds declined nearly ¼ per cent. To-day they are, however, firmer.

More than usual attention has been excited in this country by Mr. Galt's new tariff, and by his proposed scheme for issuing notes or bills to serve as a circulating medium. Here there is of course no two opinions as to the principles of his tariff. It seems to us quite self-evident that free trade, or, as he calls it, the European principle, is the only correct one, and that the only justification for departing from it is the necessity for raising a reserve to meet the wants of Government. In so far, therefore, public opinion here is with Mr. Galt, and it is to be regretted that he should have brought forward in the same year with so beneficial and important a measure, the far more debateable one of a Government currency.

Without going into the details of Mr. Galt's scheme, and he would doubtless admit reasonable modifications of these, I believe the principle of his measure is unsound. As a matter of fact, no Government has yet succeeded in the task of issuing notes which shall be redeemable in cash on demand, and any failure to redeem, any suspension of payments, throws the entire commerce of a country into confusion. The causes for this are not very far to seek, and are, I fear, immovable. The first of these is to be found in the fact that the machinery of Government is not suited to the task. At present the circulation is kept very active by the fact that it is for the interest of each banker to return promptly all the notes which he holds of other banks. Any bank, therefore, which is encouraging over trading has a very quick, although of course, not always a fully adequate check put upon it; and what is of almost equal importance, the other banks promptly see that this overtrading is being carried on, and guard against it by augmenting their reserves, and preparing for any run which may be upon them. A Government circulation, which, even if redeemable, would practically be a monopoly, would be a far more sluggish one. And it would be impossible for Government officers to foresee danger in the same way that bankers do who are daily handling bills and cheques, and watching the transactions of trade so as to be able pretty shrewdly to guess from what direction the blow may be expected, and with what force it is likely to fall. The Government would thus be comparatively

when young?) from the competition of better established to meet the demand for cash for their notes, and, if they did not actually suspend, would have to ask the assistance of the banks. I know it will be said, in answer to this, that the Government circulation will have a better credit than that of any private or joint-stock banker, that there will therefore be less likelihood of a run, and less liability to suspension. But this is, I fear, more than doubtful. People in a state of panic do not reason much, and in this country we know that the credit of an issuer has not very much after all to do with the sudden demands which may be made upon him. The Bank of England, for example, especially when it issued small notes, was many times run upon, and it is not likely that any Canadian Government currency could be in higher credit than that of the Bank of England. Indeed it would be likely in much less credit, for it must always be borne in mind that in the case of a Government circulation, every one feels that the same discredit, the same ruin would not attend a suspension as would attend the suspension of a joint-stock or private banker. The Government of a country in relation to the currency is much in the position of Queen Elizabeth with the Bishop—"I who made you, can also unmake you"—and it may be feared that the power to avoid the consequences of a suspension of payment by an indemnity bill would rob suspension of the terrors which it has for the banker. It would be easy to point out other ways in which the Government machinery, so to speak, would be less suitable than that of bankers to manage the circulation; but I pass from these to another branch of the subject.

The circulation of the country is set into motion, and kept in motion by the floating capital of the country. Notes or bills are used to pay wages and accounts, and in various trading purposes. But transactions connected with the fixed capital of a country scarcely give any circulation to notes; and it is quite certain that were it not for the requirements of trade, bank notes would never be used. At present, if a banker discounts a bill, the probabilities are that a portion of the amount, at least, will be drawn out in notes; and thus the notes issued by a banker are represented partly by trade bills based upon the purchase and sale of commodities—that is, upon the floating capital of the country, and partly by specie. Under Mr. Galt's scheme the circulation would be based partly upon Provincial Debentures, which really represent public works and improvements, or, in other words, fixed capital, and partly specie. To this statement of facts it only remains to add the further fact that, in a new country like Canada, there is always a danger that floating capital will unduly be converted into fixed—that an undue proportion of the capital which is required to carry on the trade of the country and to supply the wants of its inhabitants will be used in constructing railroads and bridges, in making roads, in building houses or manufactories, or some other of the many forms which fixed capital takes. The process of thus converting floating into fixed capital is generally a very pleasant one. Trade is brisk, imports are large, wages are high; the circulation is also high, and the true test that tells of the cause of all this apparent prosperity is to be found in the constant demand for accommodation—a test which the banker almost alone has, and upon which he can alone act in time, by carefully selecting those to whom he will give accommodation. The most prominent cause of panics is to be found in this conversion of floating into fixed capital, as in England in 1847; and the avoidance of panics by the competing circulation of the Canadian banks, although Canada is so much more exposed to this danger than England, is the best proof of the superiority of the Canadian system over the far less active circulation of the Bank of England, which, in its turn, would be less sluggish than that of a government circulation.

It would be easy to pursue the line of argument which is here barely hinted at, and to show that at present the circulation, which is based upon floating capital, corresponds very much to the fluctuations in floating capital, and that this correspondence would be entirely lost under Mr. Galt's scheme. A still stronger argument is to be found in the fact that, as the floating capital of a country is continually being consumed, but consumed only to be reproduced, so bills based upon the transfers of floating capital are most certain of all forms of security to be paid off, and paid largely in bank notes, so that the bank is at once realizing its assets and reducing its liabilities. The superior convertibility—so to speak—of floating as compared with fixed capital, will be best illustrated

by reflecting how constant is the demand for flour, or tea, or broadcloths; and how likely, on the other hand, the building of houses or the construction of railway works is to be stopped in bad times; and just in proportion to this superior convertibility of floating as compared with fixed capital is the superior convertibility of the securities based upon it. I feel, however, that I have already taken up, perhaps, an undue space; but I confess that I should be sorry to see the Canadian system of banking broken in upon. In spite of some defects, it is probably the best system in the world; and it would be easy to prove that the present depression of trade in this country would have been largely avoided had our system been at all equal to yours.

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

	Am't.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Public Deposits.....	£ 3,160,000	.....	£ 29,000
Private Deposits.....	17,660,000	.....	79,000
Government Securities.....	10,078,000	.....	50,000
Other Securities.....	26,157,000	.....	411,000
Notes in Circulation....	25,042,000	.....	478,000
Bullion.....	13,622,000	.....	171,000
Reserve.....	307,000	.....	.....

These returns are only moderately favourable. There is a considerable reduction in the bank's liabilities, but the bullion has also decreased. It is hoped that the continental demand for bullion, consequent upon the discredit which was attached to nearly all English bills, is now nearly over, and should this be so, we may expect a great strengthening of the bank's reserve.

The following are the Bank of France returns:

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	.....	100,000
The Current Accounts ...	18,838,000	.....
The Advances.....	.....	1,250,000
The Commercial Bills.....	.....	10,250,000
The Notes.....	.....	8,333,000
The Cash.....	18,600,000	.....

There is a further addition to the cash in the Bank, which now amounts to the immense total of £29,000,000 sterling.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool have been much less than for some weeks past, and only amount to 51,700 bales, of which the trade has taken 29,400. The stock has decreased 3,800 bales, and is now 898,500 bales against 873,700 bales last year.

Manchester market has been very dull to-day. Reports from Liverpool also show a dull market.

In the grain trade there is rather a better feeling this week; demand has improved, with but little change in prices. Holders, however, are unwilling to sell at current rates. Indian corn, 2s 6d to 5s per ton lower for white, sale dull; while yellow is inquired for at late rates. Foreign wheat in fair demand at a shade higher prices in some cases. Flour meets a ready sale at a slight improvement for Irish and English; foreign held for 6d per sack more.

The weather during the week has been stormy and wet, and unfavourable for field operations. There was a decided improvement yesterday, which is very much needed in order to get the crops saved.

The funds have been very quiet during the week. Transactions at this season are always comparatively moderate, and the pressure of the Bank rate of 10 per cent. has, of course, rendered operators still more cautious. Canadian shares have been in general dull, and Great Westerns have declined ½ per share.

August 11, 1866.

H.

#### LETTER FROM A PROTECTIONIST.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

THE fallacy of that grand maxim of the free traders, that the consumers always pay the duty or tax levied on articles of use or consumption, is practically and very plainly refuted by the course of trade on the frontier this summer. Last season, with no duty on butter, the price at Stanbridge Station, C.E., and St. Albans, Vt., was almost identical; but this summer, the price at the last-named place has been about 40c U. S. currency, equal to about 28c silver, while at Stanbridge Station, the price has only been 20c to 22c silver, freight and destination (Boston) the same as last year. Now what can be clearer than that the New England mechanic gets his butter just as cheap as before, and the Government a revenue from the foreigner.

No country has been, or ever can be, prospering or truly independent without manufactures; and it just as true, that they never have been and never can be successfully and permanently introduced into any country without protection to shield them in their infancy (what is there that does not need protection) and perhaps, for the time being, of the more skillful manufacturers of older countries.

With a duty of 30 to 40 per cent. on manufactured

goods that we are likely to produce, and a guarantee that it would remain so for at least ten years, we would see our farmers with a home market, and without the necessity of sending their beef and butter to Boston, their wheat to Britain or to still more distant and uncertain markets, but the products of his farm could be exchanged almost at his own door with the manufacturer, and thus save to the country that immense sum annually paid to the middle men (a non-productive class), and they increase in geometrical proportion as the market is more distant for commission, profits, transportation, insurance, &c., &c., that must accrue so long as our raw productions are sent to distant countries to be there exchanged for manufactured articles.

But, says the free trader, under protection you tax the producer and laborer for the sole benefit of the manufacturer,—plainly in theory to those who only look at the surface, but totally at variance with the facts. It is not disputed that the United States have, for the last 15 or 20 years, as a general thing, had a protective tariff, and the question can be solved at once when we learn how it has affected the laboring and producing classes there. Have emigrants been repelled by it from that country? Have their wild lands and broad prairies remained unsubdued? Have the farm lands of the old portions of the country gone uncultivated? Have the laboring young men and the "bone and sinew" of their land gone to free trade non-manufacturing regions in search of remunerating employment? The ships have been too few that have carried the crowds to their shores. The lands of the West have been settled and cultivated with a rapidity without a parallel in the history of the world. The farmers of the older States have permanently and steadily increased in wealth, and are as truly independent as any class of people can possibly be. The latter question must also be answered in the negative, but it is one that Canadians ought to ponder well. Before we adopt that system which is sure to stop what little manufacturing we have, and surely prevent the establishment of any more. What will stop the great Exodus from Canada of our laboring class? Nothing but providing remunerating employment at home, that can only be had by manufactures. Manufactures cannot be, without protection. J. C. B.

Stanbridge, C.E., Aug. 5, 1866.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

WE resume in this number a condensed reference to the mineral and other natural resources of Canada, taken from the Geological survey of Sir William Logan. In the report of the minerals applicable to chemical manufactures, magnesite, or carbonate of magnesia, is specially noticed. A bed of this mineral is found associated with or replacing the dolomites of the Quebec group. It is of more rare occurrence than the dolomite. In Sutton it occurs on the east side of the Shipton and St. Armand anticlinal, where it is often slaty, from a mixture of felspar, with a mica-coloured green by chromium. The purest specimens contain eighty per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, with a portion of carbonate of iron. In Bolton, it occurs on the east side of the Melbourne and Potton anticlinal, where it forms an enormous bed, resembling a crystalline limestone. It contains, like the last, small portion of chromium and nickel, and consists of:

Carbonate of magnesia .....	60
Carbonate of iron .....	9
Grains of quartz .....	31
	100

Though the use of this mineral as an economic source of pure magnesia and magnesian salts on a large scale, may be worthy of consideration its most important application is probably for the fabrication of a cement to resist the action of sea water.

Among the magnesian rocks at the base of the Quebec group, in that part of its distribution where it is in a metamorphic state, soapstone or steatite occurs in great abundance. Beds of it, varying in thickness from one to six feet, can be traced for long distances, usually not far removed from serpentine, dolomite, or magnesite, or apparently replacing one or other of these rocks. In general the soapstone is remarkably pure, but occasionally there are disseminated in it crystals of bitter spar or of actinolite. The specimens exhibited from Sutton and Bolton are from equivalent beds of twenty and thirty feet respectively on the opposite sides of Sutton Mountain. In the latter locality the soapstone is interstratified with potstone and dolomite, and in some parts of the band the three rocks are seen to interlock among one another in lentil-shaped masses. These two bands of soapstone appear to be on the opposite sides of a general synclinal form, yet Sutton Mountain between them has an anticlinal structure, with a height stated to be four thousand feet. This mountain occupies a breadth of ten miles at the province line, but gradually narrows, and completely dies down in a distance of thirty miles north-eastward. Its structure may be explained by stating that Sutton valley on the west, Sutton Mountain in the middle, and Potton valley on the east, run upon three anticlinal axes, which converge to the north-eastward, like the stocks of a fan; and while the rocks on the two outside anticlinals have been worn off, and those on the middle anticlinal have resisted denudation. Sutton Mountain is continued

into Vermont, in Jay Mountain; which appears to stand on one of the main axes of the Green Mountain range.

Plumbago, or black lead, is found in great abundance in Canada.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian system are very generally marked by the occurrence of graphite or plumbago, in small scales, which are often so thickly disseminated in particular bands of the rock, as to give them a black or dark grey color, distinctly marking its stratified character. It occurs also in beds, in sufficient purity and quantity to be economically available. The workable beds which have been observed, are chiefly in various townships on the north side of the Ottawa. They occur in many localities, at considerable distances from one another, but several of the exposures are probably repetitions of the same bed, or, at any rate, of beds approximately equivalent, in repetitions of the same band of limestone. The whole Laurentian series is so corrugated, that the outcrop of one of these bands of limestone, in the counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, followed through all its windings, in an area of fifty miles northward by twenty miles eastward, measures upwards of 200 miles. A bed of pure graphite occurs in the Argenteuil of Grenville, and has been traced, at intervals, for a distance of about three miles, running a little east of north. One of the exposures, occurring on lot 3, range 2, has been mined, to a small extent by Messrs Russell & Co. At the opening of the excavation, it showed a thickness of about ten inches, but the pure graphite was found to form a lenticular mass, which appeared to be separated from other masses of the same character by intervals, in which the graphite became intermixed with the limestone. It is probable that a number of these, running through the rock at the same horizon, may represent the general character of the workable beds. On lot 5, range 6, the bed becomes three feet thick, but here the quality is impaired by the presence of foreign earthy matters, which, however, can scarcely be detected by the eye.

Plumbago is in much demand for facings for castings in iron foundries, having recently been found of great importance in such use. Frable sandstone is also found in beds of upwards of twenty feet thick, and in demand by the foundries of Montreal, who pay \$3 per ton for it.

Montreal.—About a mile and a half south-eastward from Philipburg there occurs a black marble, the beds of which dip to the eastward at an angle of twelve degrees. A quarry was many years ago opened on one of them, which has a considerable thickness. The stone was exported to the United States, and much esteemed in New York, but the opening of quarries of black marble at Glen's Falls, where there is a great water-power, interfered with the demand, and caused the enterprise to be abandoned. Red marble occurs near the river Guillaume, associated with red shales and sandstones, resembling those of Sillery, near Quebec. The red limestone is succeeded by a band of a peculiar argillaceous rock, resembling the *gabbro* used by the Italians. Grey marbles, with red spots, occur in the same formation as the rock of Caughnawaga behind the city of Montreal, and on Isleizard, while beds in the same formation, at St. Lin, in the county of L'Assomption, are wholly red. In all of these localities the rock is filled with fossils, which are plainly seen on the polished surfaces. The marble of St. Dominique is easily cut, and takes a good polish. It is surprising that, situated so near to Montreal, with a railway running near it has not been applied to various purposes in the city, for which a stone not so good is at present used. A bed of grey marble, thickly disseminated with spots varying in thickness from three to six inches; it is near the surface, and easily quarried, but it has hitherto been but little used. The locality is a quarter of a mile from the south bank of the Ottawa, four miles west of L'Orignal village, and sixty-four above Montreal. The white spots are caused by small valve shells (*Utrypis plena*), filled with calc-spar. Of the darker variety there are two beds, of six inches and one foot respectively, near the surface, and overlying the previous bed. Blocks large enough for chimney-pieces and tables are readily obtained. Drab colored marble occurs in great quantity on Esquimaux Island, of the Mingan group, where the stone might be easily loaded on board of small vessels. It cuts with great facility, and takes a uniform polish. The Birdseye and Black River formation at Pakenham, on the Mississippi, a tributary of the Ottawa, yields a very peculiar dark smoke-brown or snuff-brown marble. The stone takes a good polish, but small pieces of chert are sometimes met with, which renders it necessary to be careful in selecting slabs to be wrought. Brecciated green serpentine marble, veined with white, has been traced on the south side of the St. Lawrence, from Potton to Cranbourne, a distance of 140 miles, in forty miles of which it is repeated twice by undulations, giving an additional eighty miles to its outcrop. It is again recognized 250 miles further to the north-east, in Mount Albert, in the Shacklock Mountains; and about seventy miles beyond this, in Mount Serpentine, approaching Gaspé Bay. All the specimens of these rocks, which have been analysed, contain small quantities of chromium and nickel, and the band is associated in its distribution with soapstone, potstone, dolomite and magnesite. The whole of these occur in large quantities, and in them, as well as in the serpentinite, chromic iron occurs, sometimes in workable quantities. These rocks, or others immediately near them, contain the metals iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, silver and gold, with the drift gold, derived from the strata, are found platinum, iridosmine, and traces of mercury. In 1847, the serpentines, from their distribution, were described in the reports of the Geological Survey as an altered sedimentary rock. All subsequent observations have confirmed this, and beautiful crystallized masses of it have at length been discovered in Mount Albert.

None of the serpentines, and, with the few trifling

exceptions that have been mentioned, none of the marbles of Canada, have yet been quarried for economic purposes. All of the specimens of them exhibited by the Geological Survey are consequently from parts of the strata that have long been exposed to the influence of weather, and are of course inferior to the unweathered portions beneath. There appears little doubt that, in time, both the limestones and serpentines will afford a great amount of beautiful material for architectural purposes, and support a great amount of industry.

FLOUR TRADE WITH THE LOWER PROVINCES.

IT is with much pleasure that we note any increase of trade direct between Canada and the other British American Provinces, solving the question, as for the present it does, as to where we shall find a convenient market for some of our surplus productions. We subjoin an article from the *Morning News*, St. John, N. B., which testifies to the great increase in the supplies of flour received from Canada, and anticipates in consequence the keeping of the price of this important article down to a moderate rate. We are glad to learn that Canadian millers are thus providing themselves with customers, who will be able, for years to come, to purchase all the surplus flour they can produce. The following is the article referred to:—

"The flour trade of this country seems about undergoing a change, that is to say it appears likely that all the flour wanted here, or as much as will sell, will be consigned here from Canada, and that merchants will not need to send orders abroad to purchase, it being probable that this market will be kept fully supplied by consignments from the wheat growing districts of Canada.

One of our merchants, largely engaged in the trade in bread-stuffs, whose firm have imported to the extent of 40,000 to 60,000 barrels annually, has stated to us that they scarcely find it necessary to purchase abroad at all on their own account, being now in great part supplied by consignments from Canadian millers, with a prospect of being kept supplied entirely from the same source by Canada flour sent to them for sale on millers' account. They have had numerous applications to receive flour on consignment, and parties who have been forwarding them from 400 to 500 barrels have lately enquired whether they can receive and sell a larger quantity. Increased consignments are also being received by other houses in the trade.

From this we infer that this market will be enlarged as a distributing point for the flour supply, the fact of large quantities coming here for sale will make it a cheaper mart for purchasers than sending their orders abroad; and it is fair to reckon that many parts of this Province, and especially many parts of Nova Scotia, which have drawn their supplies from Boston and New York, will find this a more advantageous place to make their purchases. In fact it is not unlikely to happen that none, even of our own dealers, will have to send orders abroad. The whole surplus of Canada, being shut out by high duties from the United States market, must seek an outlet in the Lower Provinces, and that surplus being large this year, we are likely to have very large quantities forwarded here for sale, keeping prices down to a moderate rate.

Thus one result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty is going to be, that in the price of this important staple, we shall be benefitted, and not only by an amelioration in price, but further by an extended trade resulting from the causes above mentioned.

WOOL IN CANADA WEST.

THE following letter, from an intelligent wool correspondent of the U. S. Economist, will do our interest.—

LONDON, C. W., Aug. 5, 1866.

I left home since I wrote you, and came here by Lima and Detroit, over the Grand Trunk Railroad, to Toronto, thence I took private conveyance, and went to Markham and over the country generally, in most every direction, looking for sheep, which I found quite scarce and high priced. Wool all sold by the growers at \$1 to \$1.50, and selling by second hand lots at \$1.50, mostly to parties to go to England. Wheat and oats yet green. Peas a large crop. Corn a mere nothing. Barley good. Of fruit—Apples poor, but of cherries, which are just ripe, I never saw so many. Peaches—none.

Land, in price generally \$40 to \$60 an acre, gold, with no better improvements than our good farms in Ohio at same price in our money. I from Toronto I came to this place, which I find a very handsome city, and entirely different people from those around Toronto, more polite and kind every way, yet, with all the United States tariff is a sticker to them; it has decreased the price of all their produce, and makes them quite sore towards us. Sheep around here are quite plenty, and a good price is \$5 to \$10 and \$20 each, gold, until you get among fancy breeders, then the price runs up to \$50, \$75, and \$100, gold. I only bought \$3 of the combing wool sheep.

Wool around here all sold at \$4 to \$5. I think very little wool in Canada is now in the hands of the growers, but quite large lots are held at \$7 and \$8. At Toronto one sale was made of 25,000 lbs. to go to Liverpool, at \$3.50, a mixed lot. The duty now on sheep is 25 per cent in gold on the first cost of the sheep, which makes them of course much higher than the purchases before. Cost of freight on sheep from here to central Ohio is about \$2 a head, paper money. At Bucyrus, I learn, there is nothing doing in wool. As I last wrote, about one-third of the clip is yet on hand, at which \$0 to \$5c. would now buy what \$20c. would not have done two weeks ago.

When I get home I will post you more about Ohio. Yours L. CONVERSE.



THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Battle, James, & Co.
Bankers, Bank & Co.
Black, Lewis & Co.
Canton, T. James, & Co.
Fourth, John, & Co.
Gould & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
Huntington, James, & Co.
Low, R. & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Jas. J.
May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Deason & Co.
Metcalf, J., & Co.
Moss, H., & J.
Muir, W., & J.
Munderloh & Steenken.
Ogilby & Co.
Preston, Amable, A. Co.
Rymer, and Heart & Co.
Robinson, A., & Co.
Ross, Jas., & Co.
S. J. W. Hillman, & Co.
Shilling, McCall & Co.
Wink, Thos., & Co.
Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Bellamy, C. H., & Co.
Collis, George, & Co.
Converse, Colon & Lamb.
David, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Goulet, James.
Hillhouse, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jettifer, Brothers & Co.
Kousser, James.
Levington, Thomas & Co.
Maitland, E. Tyack & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Alexander & Co.
Shaw, William, & Co.
Wood, James S., & Co.
Whomers, Hill & Ware.
Chapman H., & Co.
The Lion, Joseph
Reuter, Ontario & Co.
Bismarck, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Henkle.
Botsford, David.
Routh, Haywood & Co.
Saulsberry & Co.
Saulsberry, Bond & Co.
Stclair, Jack & Co.
Thom, J. & Sons.
Torrance, W. Murray, & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Creswell, A. J., & Co.
West, Ross.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, J. & Co.

MONEY MARKET.

THE amount of paper which has been offered for dis-
count during the past week to the Banks, has
not, as far as we can learn, been unusually large; and
on the street the supply of good notes has fallen short
of the demand. Notwithstanding, the Banks have not
merely refused to grant any extra accommodation,
but have, some of necessity, others as a measure of
prudence or of policy, reduced their discounts very
materially, so as almost to create a monetary panic.
The arrangement which, we understand, has been en-
tered into between the Bank of Montreal and the Go-
vernment, that the Provincial Loan should be with-
drawn, and the \$8,000,000 Notes authorized to issue
by the Bank, will doubtless have the desired effect of
giving ease to the money market, and of arresting the
evil consequences which a continued stringency would
undoubtedly have caused. Sterling exchange is dull,
and falling at 107 to 107 1/2 for cash for 60-day Bank
Drafts. New York quotations are from one quarter
to one-half per cent. higher for first-class bills.
Gold fell during the week as low as 157 1/2, but rallied
again, closing at 158 1/2, the average for the week being
158.
Silver is offering more freely, and under the pres-
sure for bankable funds the rate of discount has ad-
vanced to 5 per cent., the selling price being 4 1/2 per
cent.

DURING the past week a few small buyers from the
country have made their appearance in this
market, but their purchases have not been extensive.
Orders from the country, however, and from travel-
lers, come in freely and to a considerable extent.
Stocks are being opened out, but some delay has oc-
curred in the arrival of expected goods, and the string-
ency which has been experienced in the money mar-
ket has prevented the withdrawal from bond of a good
many packages which have arrived. The chief defi-
ciency appears to be in Fancy and London Goods, but
the indications are that by the first week in September
there will be a full and complete assortment in every
department.

TRADE has been somewhat more active during the
past week. Transactions are limited by the ex-
treme tightness in the money market.
In teas very little doing, but prices are firm. A
few lines of Young Hyson have changed hands dur-
ing the week at from 70c to 90c.

In Fancy and Dress Goods there is an absence of
new styles. Stripes are prominent in everything, and
in some classes of dress goods, small checks and
mackerelbockers.

A very considerable inquiry exists for teas in bond,
but none are to be had, owing to the fact that every-
thing has been taken out to escape the increased
duties under the new tariff.

In the Manchester market, notwithstanding the
large stock of cotton held in Liverpool, the value of
Cotton Goods now is very much higher than it was in
May and June, at which time a considerable propor-
tion of the purchases for this market was made, the
advance being from ten to twenty per cent. The goods
now being received will, therefore, probably be dis-
posed of on more favourable terms than those which
may come in late, and were purchased in a higher
market. Woollens, and particularly Stuff Goods,
have also advanced considerably.

In sugar we have to note a sale of bright Barbadoes
Sugar of about 80 bbls., and 100 packages, tierces,
brls., and bags, at 6 1/2c in bond. Some few smaller lots
at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c in bond, and at 7 1/2c to 8c duty paid.
Molasses inactive.

Some 500 to 600 brls. Seal Oil have sold at for Straw
pate 80c per gal.; Strictly pale 82c to 83c per gal.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Bush, George.
Buchanan, J., & Co.
C. Carleton, A., & Co.
Cuthbert & Carobhill.
Currie, W. & F. T., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Forsyth, E.
Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Hart, W. H.
Kerbow & Edwards.
McDonald, Watson & Co.
Mullholland, & Blair.
Robertson, Jas.
Rusby, John & Sons.
Stewart, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
DeGall J. & Co.
Hus & Richardson.
Seymour, C. P.
Seymour, H. H.
Shaw F. & Bro.

MATERIALLY checked the activity previously reported,
and consumers are now buying more sparingly, chiefly
to supply their immediate wants. Holders are also
evincing less disposition to sell on the usual terms, so
that there has been a considerable falling off in trans-
actions.

ARRIVALS so far of Staple goods are very light
and in consequence it is hard to pick up an as-
sortment, and it is anticipated that goods will be re-
quired for the West as fast as they arrive.

IRON—Lots arriving have been all taken up
for Western account, and further large lots to arrive
have been already secured. This is owing to the low
rates of freight to Lake Michigan; lots arriving later
cannot find these markets open, but Western Canada
markets will still require a supply. It is hardly likely,
however, that the demand will keep up, as the ex-
treme prices paid will tend to drive buyers to
New York for later supplies. We quote Lanthierite,
\$23 to \$27, 6 months; for cash, \$25 50 has been paid in
some instances—other Brands, except Eglington, are
very scarce.

SPANISH SOLE—Is without change, prices contin-
uing steady, with only a small amount of prime stock
offering.

BAR IRON—Very few large sales have, as yet, been
made, and our quotations are fully maintained. It is
hardly probable that prices will recede, as stocks are
not as large as was anticipated, and several lots that
were expected, will not come out in consequence of
the high freights asked in Liverpool and Glasgow.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Is scarce, but the demand is
almost limited to medium and heavy.

HOOP AND BAR IRON.—Is in good supply, and
prices for large lots would be a trifle under our quotations.
Nail-hoops are arriving freely, but we cannot
give quotations, the holders refusing to sell, as they
require them to make shingle nails, the stock of which is
short.

ROUGH—Is asked for, and would meet ready sale at
our quoted rates.

BOILER PLATES.—Is in large supply for 1 inch plate,
and in consequence is selling at lower rates than it can
again be imported for; in other thicknesses the mar-
ket is again nearly bare, and there are several large
orders lying unfiled for 5-16 and 1/2 inch. In Tubes
the stock is very complete for both Gas and Boiler,
and prices favor the buyer.

HARNESS—Prices are firm, owing to a continued
scarcity, although there is no pressing demand.

CANADA PLATES.—Several large sales took place
last week to the trade at 6d to 9d under our quotations,
several lots arriving have been taken for Western ac-
count, and lots to arrive are now enquired for. This
will tend to keep the market firm. The stock in hand
just now is much lighter than it was anticipated it
would be, and it is now thought that the importations
will be much under the quantity required. Budd,
Swansea, and Glamorgan are now the favourite
brands; common brands are neglected.

WAXED UPPER—No difficulty has been experienced
in placing all receipts at full prices, these, especially
of light, having been only moderate.

TIN PLATES.—We reduce our quotations fully 2 1/2c
per box, as the duty is now taken off. At these rates
large sales have been made the past week. The stock
in hand is very small, as compared with past seasons.
Some lots of Scotch tin have been sold this season,
and it is now taking the place of favourite English
and Welsh brands. Of this, several shipments have
already been disposed of, and it is very much liked
this will, to a certain extent, enlarge our market, and
create a little more competition.

GRAINED UPPER—The receipts are trivial, and
prime sells readily on arrival.

CUT NAILS.—We still retain our quotations, but
they are purely nominal, as no large lots can be got
at our quotations, the makers not yet having com-
pleted their spring orders, and they are refusing all orders
under, but can only give very small lots, and will not
quote a price for future delivery. It will take some
time to get up stock, and hence it is thought that prices
for fall delivery will go considerably higher. Single
and half nails have been sold at 2s to 2s 6d above our
quotations in quantities, in consequence of scarcity.

BUFF AND PENNED—The demand somewhat ex-
ceeds the supply, and the stock being very light prices
are firm.

GLASS.—Late arrivals have made the stock complete
but prices have not given way, as it is not likely there
will be any surplus this fall.

PARENT AND ENAMELLED—Are without any parti-
cular inquiry, and at the same time the stock in market
is quite inconsiderable.

SHEEP-SKINS are in only fair supply, and holders
are quite firm in prices for all staples. There is now
no doubt of short supply in many goods.

CALF-SKINS—Are without change, receipts contin-
uing light.

SPRITS—Are only in moderate demand, with a
limited supply.

SHEEP-SKINS—Have been more inquired for, parti-
cularly Russets, leaving the stock in market greatly
reduced.

HIDES—Are very scarce, and difficult to be ob-
tained, even at the advanced rates which now rule.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.
Brown & Childs.
Linton & Cooper.
Pughans, James & Co.
Smith & Cochran.

THERE is no change to note in the Boot and Shoe
Trade, unless it be a firmer feeling under the ex-
pectation of a still further advance in leather. The
demand for goods in this line continues fully up to the
capacity of the manufacturers for supplying the same.

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool has been scarcely
maintained this quarter, although it is still very
considerable. Matters have moved on as follows, as
compared with July, 1865, and July, 1864:—

Table with 4 columns: Date, Bales, 1865, Bales, 1864. Rows for July 6, 13, 20, 27.

The stock is thus still far larger than it was a year or
two years since, although the imports have of late
scarcely kept pace with the very heavy consumption.
In the five months ending May 31 the value of the raw
cotton imported was £38,337,752, as compared with
£11,182,887 in the corresponding period of 1865, and
£29,340,681 in the corresponding period of 1861. It
appears probable that the payments made for raw cot-
ton this year will range between £80,000,000 and
£90,000,000. In 1865 the corresponding payments
amounted to £66,082,193; in 1864, to £78,263,723; in
1863, to £56,277,353; in 1862, to £31,663,045; in 1861, to
£38,653,295; in 1860, to £24,766,889; in 1859, to £34,555,
035; in 1858, to £20,106,968; in 1857, to £23,265,827; and
in 1856, to £23,033,322.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Bank/Company Name, Closing price, Last Week's Price. Lists various banks and companies.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table with 4 columns: For the week ending, From the 1st January, To corresponding period 1865. Lists various produce items like wheat, flour, corn, etc.



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Quantities of Goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland:—

Table showing quantities of goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland, categorized by month ending 30th June and six months ending 30th June, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

Computed value of principal articles imported from British North America:—

Table showing the computed value of principal articles imported from British North America, categorized by month ending 31st May and five months ending 31st May, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

Account of Exports of the principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufacture from the United Kingdom to British North America:—

Large table showing the account of exports of principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufacture from the United Kingdom to British North America, categorized by month ending 30th June and six months ending 30th June, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inward and cleared outward with cargoes (including their repeated voyages) from and to British Possessions in North America:—

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered inward and cleared outward with cargoes from and to British Possessions in North America, categorized by month ending 30th June and six months ending 30th June.

Account of the computed real value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie for the month ending 30th June:—

Table showing the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie for the month ending 30th June, categorized by imports and exports, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

An account for six months ending 30th June:—

Table showing the account for six months ending 30th June, categorized by imports and exports, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

An account of the declared value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British North America for the

Table showing the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British North America, categorized by month ending 31st May and five months ending 31st May, with columns for years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

Table showing the return of traffic for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, categorized by week ending Aug. 18th, 1866, and corresponding week, 1865, with columns for passengers, freight, and mail.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 17th Aug., 1866.

Table showing the traffic for the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 17th Aug., 1866, and corresponding week of last year, with columns for passengers, freight, and mail.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Table listing various firms and their addresses in Montreal, including Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Converse, Colson & Lamb, Crawford, James, Denholm, George, Douglas, John, & Co., Follingsby & Williamson, Fuller, Thos., & Co., Hill, W. G., & Co., Hobson, Thomas, & Co., Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Laidlaw, Middleton & Co., Laing, M., Leeming, Thomas & Co., Morrice, D., & Co., Nivin, Wm., & Co., Raphael, Thomas W., Sauvageau & Co., Sinclair, Jack & Co., and Stewart, W. W.

THE stringency of the money market has caused an almost total suspension of business, every one endeavouring to narrow down his operations within the most prudent limits—following the example of the banks, who are giving out money very sparingly, and doing as little business as possible.

FLOUR—Has not maintained its value. For several days there were scarcely a hundred barrels sold; dealers who usually buy from one to two hundred barrels at a time, confining themselves to small broken parcels to supply existing and pressing orders. The price, consequently, ran down until ordinary and weak supers are pressing at about \$6.25, without finding purchasers to any extent, and it is doubtful if even \$6 would move them in quantity. Strong supers alone have maintained their value, and \$6.50 may be considered as the rate for choice and favourite brands' which are scarce. Extras and lower grades are quite unsaleable, no concession in price enabling holders to force off any quantity; of extras especially, the stock is heavy, some parcels having been on hand for several months. Bag-flour is in small demand and supply at a slight decline from previous rates.

OATMEAL is dull and drooping; \$4.75 is the highest price lately paid for good samples.

WHEAT is in small stock, and will all be required for the wants of the local millers before new comes forward.

PEASE—There is no demand at present for shipment the season being over.

OATS are scarce, and wanted for local use. The large quantity sent to Britain has left the market bare for the home trade.

PORK—Mess is very firm, and full rates are asked. Transactions are, however, merely by retail; other grades are not in demand at present.

LARD, HAMS, &c., continue in small supply and demand.

BUTTER—A continuance of the unfavourable advices of the declining tendency in British markets has caused a total cessation of the demand for shipment.

Stocks are, however, not heavy at this point, and the lower prices which holders are now disposed to take will probably prevent accumulation until a demand once more springs up. It seems now certain that a comparatively low range of prices will be current during the fall. The British advices will be narrowly and anxiously watched for the next three or four weeks as upon them must depend the future of the article.

Holders in the West will do well to recollect that from the end of September to the end of October is the most favourable time for shipment to this market for sale or otherwise.

If any demand exists during the whole season, it is almost certain to be most active about the time when there is no risk to the quality from heat, and when usually dealers at home go largely into stock. Later shipments are always more or less precarious, and on the average of years have been found to end in loss.

ASHES—Pots have declined to 20s again in Britain, with a dull market. Here they are affected by the low rate of exchange and the scarcity of money, so that the price is barely maintained. Pearls: firsts have rather advanced in value, while supers are dull.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 25 Hospital Street. Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

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

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

**REMOVAL.**  
**ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE**  
 CLOTHIER and IMPORTER, has removed to  
 No. 36 St. Joseph Street, four doors from McGill  
 Street. 31-3y

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

**CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.**  
**F. GROSS,** Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring  
 Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds  
 of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 25 Victoria  
 Square, Montreal. 31-6m

**HENRY WOODHOUSE & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS  
 OF  
 WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BLANKETS,  
 439 St. Paul Street. 31-3m

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
 IN  
 WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
 18 Lemoino Street. 31

**BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

**DESIGN** to educate young men for busi-  
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-  
 tical Accountants.  
 The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure  
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they  
 have opened a Branch of their College in the City of  
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical  
 Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-  
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines  
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-  
 sary for the book-keeper and business man. The  
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double  
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,  
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale  
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-  
 sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are  
 kept partly in sterling money), Railways, Steam-  
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial  
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,  
 Telegraphy, and Phonography.

To the young man just setting forth into the busi-  
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is  
 a sure means of rapid promotion.  
 To the man in business, or to the one about com-  
 mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-  
 sably necessary to a successful business career.

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

Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical  
 business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure  
 guarantees of efficiency and employment.  
 Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,  
 address (enclosing stamp):  
**MUSGHOVE & WRIGHT**  
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

**JAMES KINGSTON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and  
 261 Commissioners streets. 45-1y

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

**THE Steamer "AVON,"** Master,  
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-  
 TURDAY evening, 18th Instant

**J. A. QUÉBEC, TRACY & CO.**  
 Montreal, 17th August. 17-6m

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
 IMPORTER,  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,**  
 55 & 57 St. Paul Street. 27-1y

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
 And Sole Agent in Canada for  
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.  
 " G. H. Munim & Co., Reims,  
 Mr. H. More, Avrre, Marac,  
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,  
 429 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-3m

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

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

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up  
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,  
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted  
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and  
 will be under the command of that well-known and  
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.

Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of  
 a low rate of Insurance.  
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
**WM. BOWMAN,**  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,  
 London:

Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port  
 Stanley;

Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-  
 treal. 12-4 mos.

**AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND**  
**GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.**  
 St. Paul Street 256, 258,  
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 19-1y.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.** have removed  
 into the the premises lately occupied by Thos.  
 May & Co., 459 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

**ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. Peter Street, Montreal,  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries**  
**and Mediterranean Produce.**  
 SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR  
 S. Berger & Co.'s Starch,  
 Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.  
 C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Size.  
 Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.  
 62-1y

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

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA**  
**MERCHANTS.**  
 1-3y MONTREAL.

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

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

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

**JOHN REDPATH & SON,**  
**SUGAR REFINERS,**  
 MONTREAL. 7-3y

**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, Tolaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.**  
 2-1y No. 4 Lemoino st.

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,**  
**AND**  
**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS**  
**AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**  
 Nos. 339 and 351 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 21

**JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
**BREWERS AND SUGAR**  
**REFINERS, Montreal.**  
 22th March, 1855. 10-1y.

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND**  
**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 166 McGill street,  
 Montreal. 6-1y

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

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

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

**AMES, MILLARD & CO.,**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.  
August 3, 1866. 29-ly

**SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.**

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

**50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL**

(For Wool)

For Sale by

**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
Corn Exchange Buildings.  
24-2m

**C. DORWIN & CO.,**

**BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
46-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

**FRANCIS FRASER,**

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

**JOSEPH MAY,**  
IMPORTER OF

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

**ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,**

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street. 8-ly

**MacEWEN & MACHAB,**

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

**SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.**

10 Anchor Buildings,

KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN MAC EWEN.

JOHN MAULE MACHAB.  
32-ly

**B. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**

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

**JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,**

(Established 1821.)

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

OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.

CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.

OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm. 49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

**GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,**

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,

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

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

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-ly

**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.  
82-ly

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

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.

Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.

" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

" Thibaudeau, 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.  
28- MONTREAL.

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**

IMPORTERS of BRITISH and FOREIGN, FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale, 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

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

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS** for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

**QUEBEC.****HENRY R. GETTINGS & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,** QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

**R. S. HOWELL,**

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, FORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ly

**JOHN BOUND & SON,**

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

**CANADIAN BRANCH,**

509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS,** importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware. Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices. 19-8mos

**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,

1-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal

**FREER, BOYD & CO.,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,**  
18 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. 18-6m

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**

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

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

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

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given. 1-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 realise the highest market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any goods arriving out of condition are put in proper order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports, advances made if required, and the goods forwarded to responsible agents for disposal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS.

**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND**

**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,** 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. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.

" Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 ly.

**JAMES M. LAWTON,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

NO. 12 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 charges adopted 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.

The Trade Review, printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by M. LONGMOORE & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street Montreal.