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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

No. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. McK. COCHBANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

HENRY & SWAIN,
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.
46-2, 19 276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
16-23 No. 21 Sacrament st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
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
required 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 GROCERIES,
WINE, 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. Souchieng.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhd. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
20 hhd. } Primo Retailing Molasses.
50 tierces } 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

do B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELL
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.,
115, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.
1-ly

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

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

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

SUAGRI SUGAR SUGAR!

386 hlds } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
282 bbls } Sugar

Received ex "Wild Hunter" and "Jane Bell," from
Demerara, and "Express," from Barbadoes.

ALSO, IN STORE.

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY,
PALE and DARK, in Bond

Bags PIMENTO, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1896.

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

Opposite the Custom House Sq.,

10-ly Montreal.

GRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
AGENTS FOR
HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
tical Accountants.

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

To the young man just settling forth into the busi-
ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is a
sure means of rapid promotion.

To the man in business, or to the one about com-
mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
sably necessary to a successful business career.

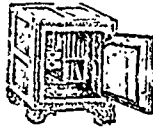
The Actual Business Department is furnished with a
Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
ite Banking-houses, where the Students make their
deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
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&c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François 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 and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock
this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Mens'
and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORT 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.
Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-1

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

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

WEST BROTHERS,

**TOBACCO. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.**

CIGARS.—HAYANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.

WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, ST. FRS. NAVIER ST. 1-ly

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also,
Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFAC-
TURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hun-
dred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee
Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping
Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at
very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed
to CASH BUYERS.

37 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1896.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

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

MONTREAL.

1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.,

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

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

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS,

&c. &c. &c.

Hyson, Young Hyson, }
Imperial, Goupowder, }
Japan Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Uncoloured Japan, }
Twankay, Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and Congou, }

—ALSO—

Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccos, and a general assortment
of Groceries.

For Sale by

J. HUTCHINS & CO.
Montreal, 3rd January, 1896. 62-1m

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

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

7-ly

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

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
 GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 LOZENGES of every description.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
 CREAM DROPS.
 Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
 the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

G O D O I L.
 160 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
 June 2. **ALFRED SAYAGE & SON,**
 12 St. John Street.

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 408 Broadway, New York. 611 St. Paul st.,
 Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller.)
PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE
 STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book
 Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers,
 Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books,
 and Church Services.
 Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all quality, and
 descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 ST. HELEN STREET,
 Montreal. 3-ly

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

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

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

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

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
 customers every advantage.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal. 9-ly

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
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ARE receiving, ex "Hibernian," (now
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A large assortment of Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Belt,
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 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 15-ly

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.

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Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

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

- SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
- NON-LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE of Policy
- LIBERAL RETURNS for SURRENDER of Policy.
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On 5th April next,

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

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.
Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

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

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WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1896.

FROM WESTERN CANADA.

THE receipts of produce at all points continue unexpectedly small. It has generally been thought, notwithstanding the heavy deliveries of grain during the autumn, that there yet remained in the country a good haul of the product of last year's harvest. Barley was such an immense crop and took so long to market, that it was believed wheat was only partially delivered. It was therefore generally anticipated that there would be a great deal of activity in the produce trade during the winter, and that every other branch of business would feel the good effect. Thus far this expectation has not been verified, and even to fill ordinary milling orders, prices of wheat have advanced three to five cents per bushel. Generally speaking, along the frontier the sleighing has been very indifferent; but for the past fortnight it has been good in the counties north and west of Toronto, the sources from which the great bulk of the Wheat supply was expected. We can hardly believe that the Grain has been exhausted, yet we must confess that the small deliveries thus far form a conclusion in that direction. It is most important that all the produce in the country should be sent to market before the middle of March. The Reciprocity Treaty will expire in five weeks more, and we earnestly trust that, during that short period, every effort will be made to realize the best possible price in all that the country has to spare.

But notwithstanding the limited deliveries of grain, there is an unexpectedly large supply of pork from all sections. It was a generally received impression that American drivers and dealers had brought up all the hogs on foot that could be spared. But thus far in the season the supplies have been most satisfactory, and farmers are realizing an excellent price for all offered. The crop of peas last year was most abundant, and is proving most remunerative thus converted into good fat pork. In Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere large quantities are being bought for packing and curing for the English Market, while American dealers are competing in shipments across the border.

ABOUT RATES OF POSTAGE.

WE give every credit to the present and past Postmasters General of this Province, and to their able Deputy, Mr. Griffin, now of Ottawa, who has always been in the van of Postal enterprise; but with due deference to them, we think the time has come for agitating for a little further postal reform. Five cents for a single letter is perhaps not too much for one that has to travel over five hundred miles to its destination,

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

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

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Moccock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Dary's English Gunpowder.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lacline Canal.
1-ly Montreal.

but it does seem rather too high for sending from one neighbouring town to another. We cannot say whether discriminating rates would be found to answer in practice; but if not, the universal rate should be lowered rather than the rate for short distances kept up. In the United States, a letter goes from any part of the Union to any other for three cents, and we can see no good reason why we should have more to pay in Canada.

Again, it does seem absurd that a letter can go from Montreal to Jamaica for five cents, but, if it has to pass the border and be delivered at Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg, or Buffalo, it must pay ten. There is a fine opening here for our present Postmaster General to make a new and popular Postal treaty. Surely there can be no reason why a letter from Canada to the States should pay more than eight cents—five for our own postage and three for the American. But even that should, and we think could be lessened by agreement. It would be a fine thing to say that for three cents a letter should go from any one part of this continent to any other. Yet why should it not be? There are traditions, we know, about the expediency of having the Post-Offices always self-sustaining. And ours is only just self-sustaining now, if, indeed, it be so in reality, and not by evading or getting charged to other services certain Postal subsidies. But whether these traditions embody a true theory is questionable, and it is not certain that a three cent postage rate would not produce as much as five and ten cent rates.

The money order system, too, has not yet been established between Canada and the United States. The variations in the value of American currency are, no doubt, perplexing, and may hinder the establishment of an international money order system for a time, but some steps should be taken to overcome this, just as they have been taken in customs matters. It would be a great boon to Canadians and Americans too, who have an infinitude of small mutual pecuniary transactions, if a good money order system were established, by which they could avoid brokerage, commission, exchange, and the other small but vexatious charges which are now involved in sending money from one side of the border to the other.

We have a few other words to say about the Post Office charges. It is time that we are in advance of the United States in the matter of the rate of postage to England. But are there not good reasons why the cost of a letter to England should not be reduced from twelve and a half cents to five or even three? Perhaps, as a mere business matter, they would not pay, but as an emigration measure it would. Our best emigrant agents are our settlers. Our best tracts and most effective invitations to Canada are these settlers' letters. Would it not answer our purpose to sacrifice a considerable sum of money annually, to ensure two or three of these going across the water for one that goes at present?

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.*

UP to this time the American Government has, to use a vulgar phrase, refused to "show its hand" upon the great question of the day—the continuance of Reciprocal Trade. This position may now be said to be abandoned. The report of the three gentlemen composing the Revenue Commission, as well as the special report on Reciprocity, by Mr. E. H. DERBY, whilst doubtless conveying the results of their examinations of the subject, may also be taken to point out the attitude of the American Cabinet regarding it. Mr. DERBY's report is, in many respects, an able and important document, and barring some silly allusions regarding annexation, Canadians have little reason to complain of its want of fairness. As his investigations were made at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and must exercise an important influence upon Congressional action with regard to our future Commercial relations, it deserves more than a passing notice. A copy of it has been placed in the hands of every Senator and member of Congress, by order of Mr. McCulloch, but without his official endorsement.

Mr. DERBY begins by referring to the Colonial policy of Great Britain, but is soon deeply engaged in the consideration of the effects of the Reciprocity Treaty upon the interests of Canada and the other Provinces on the one hand, and the United States on the other. The Treaty is shown to have increased our annual trade from \$18,700,000 in 1851, to \$50,300,000 in 1863, and to \$68,000,000 in 1865. Mr. DERBY thinks this a satisfactory result, and contends that a Treaty which has effected such an increase of International commerce "should not be abandoned, or the amity which exists between contiguous nations of the same origin be endangered, without careful investigation and conclusive reasons." This is the only view which a man of common sense could take after candidly considering the results which the Treaty has effected.

The beneficial effects of Reciprocity to the British Provinces next engages Mr. DERBY's attention. As these benefits are candidly admitted, it is unnecessary to give the figures in proof thereof furnished in the report. Only one remark would we make. Mr. DERBY does not hold the views regarding the prosperity of Canada which some amongst us are so ready to express. He speaks of our increase in population, in our commerce, our revenue, our improvements in land, and our railways, as fully keeping pace with the United States, and ends up with these significant words: "She (Canada) has increased her wheat and oat crops, her wool, the value of her forests, and wealth more than we have, although she is naturally inferior in climate, soil, and position." With much fairness, Mr. DERBY next proceeds to point out that Reciprocity has conferred great benefits upon the United States. And first, of the fisheries. Prior to Reciprocity these were in a languishing state. But during the period from 1851 to 1862, the tonnage of vessels engaged in fishing increased from 129,000 to 203,000 tons, and the returns of fish and oil exceeded fourteen millions of dollars. The value of the St. Lawrence as an outlet for American cereals is duly acknowledged, but the necessity of enlarging the canals is insisted upon; the depth mentioned is 12 or 15 feet, so as to allow the passage of ocean vessels. The large balance in favour of the United States in their trade with the Eastern Provinces—although it has somewhat decreased of late—is next admitted, and also the great advantages reaped by the New England manufacturing districts from the importation of Nova Scotia coal. The quantity of coal imported has increased from 220,000 tons in 1863, to at least 400,000 in 1865; on the other hand, Canada buys from them—principally Pennsylvania coal—as much as 170,000 tons per annum. Besides allusions to our trade in grains, in animals, in butter, &c., Mr. DERBY demonstrates the great importance to his country of the long wool which we raise. We sent them over 5,500,000 lbs. of combing wool last year, which they do not raise themselves, and which is absolutely necessary for their worsted manufactures. In short, Mr. DERBY's report affords abundant evidence that Reciprocal Trade is just as necessary to the interests of the United States as to those of Canada; and that the long and dreary columns which have been written to show that

Canada has all the advantage were the offspring of interested minds or the merest sham and clap-trap.

Having shown the advantages enjoyed under the Treaty by both parties, Mr. DERBY goes on to ask a series of questions: Are we to go back to a system of retaliation and restricted commerce?—Would it be wise to incur provincial ill-will?—Would it be politic to encourage illicit trade?—Should we direct Canadian trade from our railroads and canals through the wilds of New Brunswick?—And are we to come to blows about the fisheries? The report answers these queries in the negative, and in true Yankee style declares that three courses only are open to them; to risk the fisheries, to treat with the Provinces, or annex them! This last proposition is very amusing. But as a little "bunkum" is as necessary to an American State paper as the handle to a jug, we pass over this display of Yankee-phobia, particularly as Mr. DERBY comes at last to the very sensible conclusion that the wisest course to adopt is to treat with the provinces for a new Treaty.

Thus far Mr. DERBY's report, generally speaking, is fair and impartial; but when he comes to the conditions of a new Treaty, the interests of the United States have certainly blinded him considerably to ours. To the report of the Revenue Commissioners is appended a draft bill, prepared by Mr. DERBY, which may be taken to indicate the demands of the American Government regarding a new arrangement. This draft bill provides for the extension of the existing Treaty for one year, from the 17th March, 1866, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, mousselin-de-laines, coarse shawls, satinets, and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound; and shall raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least 75 cents per gallon, wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. Besides all this, they ask that the fisheries be made permanently secure to the United States; that the navigation between Lake Erie and Ontario, and between Ontario, Montreal and Lake Champlain be improved; that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces, which they may levy on their own products of the same kind; that the duties on articles taxed of the two countries may be assimilated, besides several other conditions. Some of these demands are not unreasonable, but taking them altogether, it is very questionable if it would be for our interests to consent to them, even suppose we obtained a permanent Treaty; but to do so simply for the extension of the present Treaty for one year, and to depend on "reciprocal legislation" for its continuance, would be perfectly preposterous. Mr. DERBY has very clearly shown in his report that Canada does not require to submit to any such one-sided terms. The United States require a Treaty quite as much as we do; they have quite as much (and some think more) to fear from unfriendly legislation, and our Government will be very foolish if they agree to the unreasonable terms suggested.

We admit that it is quite proper to consider the altered circumstances of the United States in these negotiations. We might abolish our free ports, we might legislate so as to aid in preventing smuggling, we might even admit a small tax upon our produce crossing the lines, so as to correspond with the internal tax upon the American farmers; but any proposal to agree to all the terms mentioned in Mr. DERBY's draft bill, without a guarantee of any thing but the extension of the present Treaty for one year, is not likely to meet the sanction of the legislature and people of this country.

No—there is no mistaking the voice of the country on this question. Unless we can get a new Treaty reasonably fair and just to Canada, we don't want one at all. We will not agree to any arrangement whose advantages are all in favour of the United States, and which will detract from the position of independence which we at present enjoy. Both of the reports laid before Congress on the question, prove that it is necessary for the United States to make new commercial regulations with us; and if Canada refuses to agree to unreasonable terms, there is little doubt more equitable arrangements will ultimately be offered us.

—The *Royal Gazette* states that the revenue collected at the port of Halifax, for the year 1865, amounts to \$380,473.01, showing an increase of \$58,517.44 over the receipts of 1864.

"YOU MUST CALL AGAIN"

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
When notes are due, and lengthy bills
Come in from far and near;
When 'here's that small account of yours.'
Is whispered in your ear,
And 'won't you please to settle now?'
Is all the talk you hear."

AT the beginning of a new year a large amount of indebtedness generally falls due. On account of the improved financial condition of Canada, the general indebtedness this season has already been largely reduced, and before the end of February not many pressing claims will remain unliquidated. But there is one class of debts which, this year as in all years, remains neglected to a large extent: we refer to small debts due to retail traders. Among many who have to complain of no scarcity of money,—those who have only to sign their check, and the matter is settled,—as well as others who could easily pay, if they made an effort, do we find the settlement of small claims postponed from time to time, until the creditor is almost ashamed to call again. How frequently is it the case that such interviews as the following occur:—

"Good morning, Mr. Jones. How are you off for funds? I am just running round to scratch enough together to meet a bill, and I find that I have a few small items against you."

Jones scratches his head, and looks blue. Looks at his bank account, and finds a favourable balance—no excuse for delay there. He opens his well-filled cash box—no excuse yet. Taking up the account, his countenance again changes. "Mr. Smith," solemnly begins Jones, "sorry I can't let you have it to-day. I must go over the items of your bill—my invariable practice—and I have no time at present. Mr. Smith, you must call again!"

And so Smith calls and calls—put off by one excuse after another—until completely disgusted.

This picture is not at all overdrawn. Thousands are acting constantly just as we have represented Mr. Jones as doing. There are no doubt many who are above such smallness, and we rejoice to believe that their number is largely on the increase. But many of our well-to-do citizens—men of means and standing—manifest the greatest dislike to pay small accounts promptly. If an instalment on a real estate purchase falls due, though the amount may be large, they call punctually with the money; if a bank note matures, they never fail to present themselves at the bank counter with smiling face. But in many cases, when Smith calls with his little bill, which has probably run during the whole twelve months, these very men will say, "call again," or put him off with some paltry excuse for months and months together.

Nothing could be more wrong or pernicious than conduct such as this. It is doing injustice to the creditor, and it is unjust to the debtor himself. Let us consider the case of the creditor first. That account, which he presented at the beginning of January, may contain charges for articles obtained from his store or shop in the previous February or March; he has waited fully ten months on payment of at least part of it, and it is only justice that, when at last it is presented, it should be settled cheerfully, and at once. Jones' income may be obtained from a dozen large bills, but Smith's may comprise hundreds of small sums—insignificant when considered separately, but of the very greatest importance in the aggregate. He may be relying upon the payment of those to preserve his credit at his banker's, and often to save him from bankruptcy—and we have not the slightest hesitation in asserting, that the dilatoriness of good creditors in not immediately settling small accounts, has been the rock upon which hundreds of retailers have been dashed and ruined. We can conceive of no conduct more mean, more selfish—shall we not say more dishonest?—than men with overflowing coffers turning away a poor, but honest and industrious creditor, week after week, with some paltry excuse.

Nor are debtors not so well off, excusable when they thus act. If they are unable to pay these small bills when January or July arrives, they had no right to incur the indebtedness. There are only two courses which they could properly pursue: either to pay the debt promptly at maturity, or not incur it at all. And the business of the retail dealers of Canada will never occupy that healthy, sound position which is desirable, until those who have current accounts are required to act strictly upon this principle.

The procrastinating debtor cannot afford—if he understood his best interests—to pursue this selfish policy. To a man of right principle to be frequently *dunned*

* Since this article was written, the matter has been summarily brought to a close by the Canadian delegates declining the propositions of the Committee of Ways and Means. Negotiation is therefore of no avail, and each country has now but to regulate, by legislation, the conditions upon which commercial intercourse with the other is, in future, to be conducted.

is felt to be something akin to disgrace—and there is no man whose happiness it does not mar. It destroys a man's feelings of self-respect—often hardens him until worse conduct does not seem venial. It also introduces want of punctuality, and want of truth, in conducting business, two very dangerous errors. If many men, who neglect to pay small debts promptly, only knew how much it injured their own business habits, and how largely punctuality would detract from their daily cares and vexations, they would never (except in case of necessity) tell Smith to "call again," but always meet his just demands promptly, and with a smile.

There are some individuals, not a few of whom consider themselves gentlemen, who seldom pay a debt until sued; there are others who meanly refuse to pay until no dodge remains to be tried. But, in justice to human nature, we believe that the most common cause of this want of promptness, from which so many traders suffer, is simply carelessness or thoughtlessness. The sum is but a trifle, and a few of the items need to be verified by some one not immediately at hand, and so the bill is put into the pocket of a coat or a dressing-gown, laid aside with the garment, and never thought of until the annoyance of a fresh bill brings it to remembrance. Those who are wealthy can hardly imagine how much some of their creditors may have watched and waited for the coming in of that small amount. They have, perhaps, a large list of such accounts standing upon their books, fixing each debtor's name upon their minds with unpleasant vividness. Yet the man or woman of fashion—the careless and thoughtless man—dreams not, and often cares not, how long they make people wait. Everybody knows they are able to pay, and will pay some day; but they are too busy to be troubled, and those who have trusted them are meanwhile embarrassed, and (in some cases) ruined. If they were large creditors, they might insist on immediate payment—"pay me what thou owest," might be said with impunity. But, for fear of losing customers—for fear of giving offence—the honest retailer often dares not ask for his own. His business is cramped, and his peace of mind destroyed, simply because his customers are negligent or thoughtless in meeting their engagements.

The interests of both debtor and creditor demand that small debts should be more promptly squared off than at present is the case. Traders can seldom buy at longer time than three, four or six months, and they should insist that their customers should do the same—unless where some very good reasons are advanced. In fact, the nearer we can come in our retail trade to a cash business, the better. The system of giving twelve months' time is ruinous both to buyer and seller—the former pays double prices for his purchases, and the latter loses more in bad debts than makes up the difference. We hope, at least, that we have said enough to influence those who are able to pay at any time—not to tell Smith to "call again," except for good and sufficient reasons.

TRADE OF NEW YORK IN 1865.

THE evil effects of the late war in the United States have been very seriously felt in their foreign trade. As regards the internal trade of the country, it seems to have passed through the fire of the great and ever-memorable Revolution, almost unscathed. It may, and we believe it will, ultimately suffer. But up to the present time at least, business continues as brisk and active as if peace prevailed, and neither blood nor treasure had been squandered with reckless profusion. The result has been very different with the foreign trade of the Republic. The large number of men drafted into the Army and Navy, and withdrawn from the pursuits of peace, has greatly reduced the productions of the country, and there has not been the customary quantity of breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum, cotton and tobacco to export. Nor are they in a position to compete, so successfully, with other agricultural countries as they were five years ago. The heavy taxation which has been imposed to carry on the war, has so increased the price of all articles produced in the United States, that they can be undersold in many of the markets they formerly supplied. The natural result has followed, that foreign countries have made their purchases in more desirable quarters. Taking the whole period of hostilities into consideration, the amount of foreign trade which, the Americans have lost, must amount up to a pretty round figure.

The exports and receipts at the port of New York may be taken as a very fair indication of the amount of exports of the entire Republic, as also of the extent

of the production of the country. More business is done at New York than at any other point, and a pretty correct estimate for the whole States can be made from its returns. Last week we received reliable statistics of the exports from New-York, the receipts of produce, etc., and the stock on hand at January 1st, for several years past. From these figures we make up the following table of some of the principal articles:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1st, 1866, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.						STATEMENT OF STOCKS ON HAND AT NEW YORK ON JANUARY 1st, DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS.					
	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866		1863	1864	1865	1866	
Receipts at Port New York.	29,260,629 bush.	29,898,929	29,898,929	29,898,929	29,898,929	WHEAT.	29,260,629	29,898,929	29,898,929	29,898,929	
Do	17,623,926	17,623,926	17,623,926	17,623,926	17,623,926	COBN.	18,548,799	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	
Do	18,548,799	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	FLOUR.	5,384,872	4,574,049	4,574,049	4,574,049	
Do	18,548,799	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	FORK.	877,819	498,981	498,981	498,981	
Do	18,548,799	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	17,648,709	BUTTER.	688,942	518,537	518,537	518,537	
Exports from New York.	316,688 qrs.	316,688	316,688	316,688	316,688	TOBACCO.	68,868	69,003	69,003	69,003	
Do	1,403,956	1,403,956	1,403,956	1,403,956	1,403,956	PETROLEUM.	720,760	686,882	686,882	686,882	
Do	1,853,221	1,853,221	1,853,221	1,853,221	1,853,221	CHEESE.	853,605	798,070	798,070	798,070	
Do	857,211	857,211	857,211	857,211	857,211	COTTON.	161,162	126,011	126,011	126,011	
						PORK, old & new.	100,791	78,988	78,988	78,988	
						FLOUR.	752,288	607,257	607,257	607,257	
						COBN.	4,223,013	1,731,320	1,731,320	1,731,320	
						TOBACCO.	19,924	24,165	24,165	24,165	
						WHEAT.	4,794,417	5,540,440	5,540,440	5,540,440	
						COBN.	4,223,013	1,731,320	1,731,320	1,731,320	
						FLOUR.	752,288	607,257	607,257	607,257	
						PORK, old & new.	100,791	78,988	78,988	78,988	
						TOBACCO.	19,924	24,165	24,165	24,165	
						PETROLEUM.	166,100	75,080	75,080	75,080	
						COTTON.	190,000	58,711	58,711	58,711	

The above interesting table shows that the receipts at the Port of New York have largely decreased during the past few years. There has been a falling off in every article, except Cotton and Tobacco; and if our statistics extended further back than 1862, it would doubtless be found that in these two articles the decrease had also been quite large. The decrease in exports has been enormous, and proves how greatly

injurious the war has been to the foreign trade of our neighbours.

The crop of wheat grown throughout the United States in 1865, shows a considerable falling off. It is estimated that they reaped at last harvest 149,000,000 bushels, whilst in 1864 they produced 161,000,000, and in 1863 as high as 191,000,000. These figures show a deficiency in 1865 of 12,000,000, as compared with 1864, and of no less than 42,000,000, as compared with the previous years. This decrease in the quantity of wheat produced is, doubtless, one of the main causes of the great staple of America having commanded so high a price during last fall. It is rather singular that while there is a decrease in wheat, there has been a large increase in the quantity of Indian Corn raised last year. It is estimated that 705,000,000 were produced. This exceeds the crop of 1863 by 256,000,000 bushels, and is 174,000,000 in excess of that of 1864. These figures are, of course, only approximate, but they are very near the mark. Why wheat should have so largely decreased, whilst Indian Corn has advanced so largely, would be somewhat difficult to account for.

Now that the war is over and the sword sheathed, the Americans may reasonably look for a steady increase in their Agricultural and other productions. The larger portion of those who were taken from industrial pursuits, have returned to their former occupations, and that there will be a larger breadth of land sown and better cultivation is sure to follow. The South will soon begin once more to send forth its Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Rosin, and the Agricultural products of the North must soon again mount upwards. Should increased production come rapidly, it will do much to prevent, or at least modify, the Commercial crisis which so many believe to be rapidly approaching.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

NO. IV.

THE COMPANY'S DISPOSITION TO SELL THE FERTILE SECTION—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

IN closing our remarks on this great question of the Hudson's Bay Territory, it is but just to say that space has not permitted us to do more than lightly touch our subject. The interests involved in its settlement are immediate and of vast importance. We have noticed a late letter in the London Times, in which one of the Company's shareholders expresses the opinion boldly, that £1,000,000 would be too small a sum for the sale of the Territory, and gives it as his idea, that if Canada will not purchase at that figure, Americans enough would be found who would be glad to get it for the price. From the sketches we have already given, our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea as to the real state of affairs in connection with this Territory, and all the circumstances necessary to be taken into account, by Canada, in arriving at a correct idea of its real worth, and negotiating for its purchase. The Company, our readers will perceive, are disposed to sell—they are most anxious to do so—because the settlements in their land have always been a source of loss to them, instead of gain. We find that this state of affairs existed so far back as 1819, when Mr. Coltman, one of the commissioners appointed to settle the difficulties between the Hudson Bay and North West Companies, suggested "that the government of the Red River country should be assumed by the British Government, as it would relieve the Hudson Bay Company from a very expensive administration." It has, in truth, been a very costly, thankless work to the Company; and so eager are they to be quit of the uncongenial employment, that they will be inclined to treat on almost any terms for its surrender this time. If they can get a million for surrendering their rights, shadowy and otherwise, in the fertile section of their principality, depend upon it, they will not say no. Their policy is to sell as speedily as possible; for each year, under present circumstances, lessens the probability of their being able to command advantageous terms, while it does not make them in the least willing to become colonizers themselves. As to the fine promises made in the prospectus of the new Hudson's Bay Company, in 1863, it must be said that they look very well in the programme, but it is most unlikely that they will ever be realized. They say:—"The Southern district will be opened to European colonization, under a liberal and systematic scheme of land settlement. Possessing a staff of factors and officers, who are distributed in small centres of civilization over the Territory, the Company can, without creating new and costly establishments, inaugurate the new policy of

colonization, and at the same time dispose of mining grants." No effort has yet been made, in accordance with those promises, we say. All things remain as they were. Dr. Rae, it is true, has crossed the continent since then to locate the line of Overland Telegraph to the Pacific, and the wire itself has arrived at Fort Garry and elsewhere along the route. But there it has remained for more than twelve months, and there, it seems to us, it is likely to remain for years to come. The truth is, that the Company's fur interests—and these comprise nearly all their real interests in the land—would not be served by aiding in any colonization scheme. The real state of the case was put by the Governor of the Company in a letter to the Canadian Government, in 1862, when he said he was reluctantly compelled to admit his inability to meet the Government of Canada in its forward movement, because "the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys, though not in themselves fur bearing districts, are the sources from whence the main supplies of winter food are procured for the Northern posts from the proceeds of the buffalo hunts. A chain of settlements through these valleys would not only deprive the Company of the above vital resource, but would indirectly, in many other ways, so interfere with their Northern trade, as to render it no longer worth prosecuting on an extended scale." The statement that the colonization of these valleys would result in stopping the Company's supplies of winter food, is unadulterated moonshine. On the contrary, the forward movements of settlers would be a great help to them. The real reason lies in the concluding portion of the paragraph: the Company's fur business would be endangered; and for this reason they have been, and will be, unable to join in these "forward movements." Their staff of factors and officers in the country are good enough for hunting up peltries and skins; but as for being able to help in any colonization scheme, it would be absurd to expect it of them. They have quite as much as they are able to do to attend to the fur trade, and would, we opine, prove as poor hands at governing as their brethren at Fort Garry.

Thus we see that one and all are unanimous in a desire for change. The governors and the governed,—white men and Indians,—the people of Canada and of Red River,—are all dissatisfied with the present disposition of matters in the North-West: and before very long a change must, in the nature of things, be brought about.

In enumerating the advantages of the fertile section, in a previous article, we did not touch on one point in connection with the acquisition of the Territory, which is of no small importance. We allude to the facilities it would give for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. The road through the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys is, we believe, the true North-West Passage. It has been stated on the authority of some of the ablest engineers of the United States,—men who have actually surveyed the route,—that the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway is only practicable across the Rocky Mountains, through British Territory; and there is no doubt of it. If this highway of nations is ever to be constructed, it will be over the beautiful prairies of Rupert's Land. But that is a project, the realization of which is too remote to warrant its discussion at any length in these pages. It is, for all that, a point of much importance to Canada and the mother country, for, beyond question, "the empire of the world, in a commercial point of view, will belong to that one of the powers which shall be the first to find the means to establish a direct road across the continent of America to communicate with the East on the Pacific side, and Europe on the Atlantic side." It will be the great highway for carrying old world products to the East, and for carrying the rich stuffs of the East to the States and Europe.

This vast scheme is likely to be preceded many a year by the opening up of waggon roads through the North-West, from Lake Superior to the Mountains. A very feasible and excellent scheme of this sort was propounded by Mr. Sandford Fleming, some years since. His proposition was, that "Territorial Roads" should be located in advance of the settlements; that these should be opened in such directions as would be best suited for carrying on the commerce and travel of the country—as would, in fact, be best adapted for the carrying trade. By and by, when the necessity for railroads came to be recognized, so much of the work of laying a track for the same would already be accomplished; and thus, by a plan of gradual development, the Territory would be opened up by the best routes, and ultimately, when the increasing traffic warranted steam communication, it could be had with comparatively little expenditure.

TRADE AND OTHER ITEMS.

—A joint stock company has been formed in Detroit for the purpose of exploring and developing the resources of the North Shore of Lake Superior, and will proceed with their work as soon as navigation opens. Unless the Canadian capitalists already interested in mining locations there begin operations at once, they will see the vast wealth within their reach put into the hands of enterprising Americans. Whoever does open up that rich region will deserve every assistance the government can give.

—The Clinton Era, states that Mr. C. J. Brydges made a visit on special train to Goderich, on Tuesday last, for the purpose, it is rumoured, of examining into the capacity of Goderich harbour. It is said that the Grand Trunk intend putting on seven propellers, to ply between Goderich and Milwaukee, next spring. Good news, if true, for Goderich.

—We have received from England the seventh report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, from which we gather the following statistics:—

Number of Cattle attacked	55,386
Do. killed	12,380
Do. died	29,700
Do. recovered	4,686
Do. under treatment	8,620

This is from the recognized outbreak of the disease to December 16th. At the commencement of the week ending December 16th, there were remaining sick from previous week 7940, new cases in the week 8064, killed 605, died 3970, recovered 799, remaining 8620.

—The New York World forcibly points out to the American governing classes the absurdity of using the negotiations relative to the Reciprocity Treaty, which are now going, on as a lever by which to force Canada into annexation.

—The recent terrible shipping disasters continue the leading theme of English journals. The weather continues stormy. The steamer London, which foundered at sea, was valued at £85,000 sterling, and her cargo was insured for £220,000 sterling.

—In view of the Montreal Exposition to be held next year at Paris, and the increased intercourse likely to spring between this country and France, would it not be advisable to try and establish a line of steamers between Montreal or Quebec, and some port in that country? French Canadians are deeply interested in such a project as this; and there are many of our Canadian products which could be exchanged profitably for French products and manufactures. We trust that our lumber merchants on the St. Maurice will try and get out some fine specimens of pine this winter, which they will forward to the French Exhibition.

THE DELAWARE WELLS.—A hitch has occurred in applying the pump to the "Enterprise well." The instrument was put down to within 30 feet of the bottom of the well, and the water spirted up to nearly the top of the derrick, but the pump would not go down. It seems that the well is not drilled quite true, and it is feared that the work will have to be gone over again. The Loomis well promises great things. Mr. Loomis arrived on Saturday from Chicago, and the pump is at once to be applied. Oil continually flows from the hole, and very little water. It is fully expected this will prove to be a twenty barrel well. The Pioneer well, Captain Graham, President, is down over 400 feet in the rock, and any day we may hear of a success there. There is great excitement in the village, and strangers are pouring in from all directions. Speculation is rife, and the "fever" has quite taken hold of the community.—London Free Press.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Banklidge, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Clark, James P.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenshield, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.

May, Joseph.
May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyor, J., & Co.
Munderloh & Steucken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Strirling, McCall & Co.
Walker, Alexander.
Wilks, George, & Co.

The past week has been very quiet indeed; very few orders have made their appearance, and those only for sorting up. We suppose country merchants will do with as few goods as possible for the future, until after their usual stocktaking, which is generally attended to by the first of March. Goods are arriving in fair quantities by each steamer, and there is every probability that in two or three weeks' time there will be no scarcity of ordinary staples. From information received from the home markets, we understand that our Canadian buyers have found great difficulty in procuring their usual supply of fancy goods, owing to the American buyers having swept the market of all desirable goods, and also engaged manufacturers for all that could be produced far into the season: from this cause, we think this market will be later supplied than usual with new designs in dress goods, shawls, ribbons, and other desirable fancy goods.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Buchanan, I., & Co.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton.
Flispatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules.
Gear, H. J.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingsan & Kinloch.
Law, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Maitland, E., Tylos & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.

Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
Nirvin, William, & Co.
Noad, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Ikonias & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Routh, Havilland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bold & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stinlar, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
Winn & Holland.

Withers, Joy & Co.

THE condition of the market remains with but slight alteration as last reported. An occasional buyer from the country coming in, but no great activity prevailing.

COFFEES.—Unchanged.

FRUIT.—We observe a feeling of more firmness in New York for dried fruit. The opinion is now generally held that the lowest point has been touched. Stocks in the market are certainly light, and there is a very strong probability of an increase in prices.

MOLASSES.—Some large sales have been effected during the week, and prices are easier. Quotations in New York are represented as tending slightly downwards.

SPICES.—Prices will be well maintained during the coming season, as stocks here are light; and in New York there has latterly been more activity in the markets, and prices were becoming firmer.

SUGAR.—Transactions light. Every one appears to be holding off for the present, and are buying only for actual wants, in anticipation of a still further decline in prices.

TEAS.—No change to note. We understand that in the English Market Japans were becoming a little easier, but of this we have not yet had any positive information. The stock on hand in Britain, on 31st December last, was 84,000,000 lbs. being 22,000,000 lbs. less than at same date of previous year.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Fruchingham & Workman.

Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Law, Young & Co.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

SALES during the week have been of moderate extent. A few orders by mail have been received from Western Canada; and although not large, yet the amount of business transacted has been of a very satisfactory nature, and is at least equal to that of former years at this season.

BLOCK TIN.—Firm at quotations.

COPPER.—Market almost bare of supply, and prices still held firm at 32 cents. A further decline of £5 has taken place in England.

PIG IRON.—Stock of ordinary brands exceedingly light; and Gartsherrie may be said to be entirely exhausted. The prices in England have slightly increased; touched 69s. 3d. for cash. Pipes and Castings also have advanced 15s. per ton.

BAR IRON.—Continues busy with the manufacturers, otherwise no particular activity.

BOILER PLATES.—Some arrivals via Portland during the week have sorted up stocks. It is being rapidly disposed of, however, at about \$4 per 112 lbs.

LEAD.—Unchanged.

TIN PLATES.—The supply in market is at present light, but some small lots are expected by the "Peruvian."

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.	From the 1st January to Jan. 31, 1865.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	15,400	49,000	49,815
Flour, barrels	6,231	26,192	31,359
Corn, bushels	.....	.....	.....
Peas, " "	.....	350	462
Oats, " "	3,500	11,050	70
Barley, " "	.....	2,450	5,737
Rye, " "	320	380	.....
Oat and Corn Meal, brls	29	729	127
Ashes, barrels	420	2,290	2,258
Butter, kegs	455	3,487	4,106
Cheese, boxes	16	77	378
Pork, barrels	1,528	2,170	217
Lard, " "	258	516	252
Tallow, " "	13	164	86
Whiskey & H. Wines, } cks. & putchs. }	366	1,121	787

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, FEB. 8, 1866.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

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

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists names and details of discharge applications.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank/Company Name, Closing price, Last Week's Price, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists various banks and their stock prices.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 27th January 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Lists various import goods and their values for two years.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Cattle. Lists grain types and their prices.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists a wide variety of goods including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, Iron, and more, with their current market rates.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Crawford, James,
Deakins, George,
Dougal, John, & Co.
Fillingay & Williamson
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Holmes, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Lalig, M.
Leeming & Buchanan,
Morris, D., & Co.
Nitin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Savignau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

GENERAL quiet has prevailed throughout the week transactions in almost every department being confined to existing wants.

FLOUR.—Receipts, though light, have been fully adequate to the demand, which, as formerly noted, has been purely local and very restricted. Extras and Fancies, being diverted from this market, have become very scarce, and rates obtained are relatively high and very various. Superfine constitutes, as usual, the bulk of the offerings, and alone engages attention in round prices. The demand is, however, so very restricted, that within the day's receipts prove larger than usual it is found impossible to sell except at some decline, and sellers can do little else than await the recurring wants of the trade. A wide range of prices has obtained ordinary bringing in the vicinity of \$5.50, while strictly choice and strong has commanded all figures up to \$5.80, and for broken parcels of the more favourite brands, somewhat more has occasionally been secured. No. 2 and grades below are in limited supply and demand within the range of quotations.

BAKING FLOUR.—Continues dragging, and even at quotations the limited receipts are placed with extreme difficulty.

ONION FLOUR.—Continues to accumulate, and, in the absence of wholesale demand, has further declined, \$1.50 being now highest obtainable rates for best samples.

WHEAT.—We are still without transactions on which to base quotations, the small receipts being on millers' account, and not placed on the market. Nominal quotations for U.C. Spring are \$1.15 to \$1.20.

COARSE GRAINS.—There is little doing on the spot, deliveries and purchases being confined to farmers' loads.

PORK.—The late fluctuations in the West had somewhat weakened our market, but with renewed firmness in Chicago and Cincinnati, there is a better feeling here. As the season advances the reports of a short crop, which were received with great caution in the beginning of the season, are being confirmed, and without some external cause influencing prices, it seems likely that there will be a continuance of present high rates during this year.

DRESSED HOGS have for some time past arrived very sparingly, and receipts are barely sufficient for the wants of consumers. Prices have in consequence gradually advanced to about \$8 for good Hogs of an average of 250 lbs., up to \$8.50 for Choice heavy selected parcels. In the entire absence of packing demand, and with but little order for the Eastern markets, sales are slow at these rates, and the market is ruled by the daily supply and demand.

BUTTER.—Receipts are moderate, and all that comes in is taken within the range of 17 to 19 cts., according to quality; strictly Choice alone commanding near the latter figure. The season for shipment to Britain being now about over, and ocean freight being still scarce, there is but little enquiry for shipping parcels; and New York and Boston being both largely stocked with declining prices, a lower range is looked for in this market, when the city and local demand, which usually sets in the first half of Lent, shall be over.

LARD is more plentiful, and is quiet at 12½ to 13 cts. **TALLOW** is also in fair supply and in moderate demand, within the range of 9 to 10 cts.

ASHEs.—With more moderate receipts, prices have somewhat improved from the lowest point they touched, and there is some enquiry for first sort Pots at from \$3 to \$5.60, and for inferiors from \$5.60 to \$5.75; great discrimination being exercised in selecting good Tares, &c: The latest advices from Britain are of dull and declining markets; prices having receded there from 42s. to 36s., with a still downward tendency. Few orders are in the market, and there is a continued difficulty in securing ocean freight.

—Philadelphia is making a bold bid for the trade of the Southern States by establishing a number of steamship lines. With this object in view her merchants have already subscribed \$500,000.

Stock Market.

There has been a limited amount of business done this week, and but a slight alteration in our quotations may be noted. This week the demand is not active, and sellers are not pressing sales. Bank of Montreal stock has been sold 114 and 116. Ontario Bank, 102½ and 102. City Bank, at 101½. Nothing doing in Bonds or Debentures.

The Richelieu Steam Navigation Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent in cash, and a bonus in Stock of 50 per cent on their last season's operations.

R. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

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.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS, & C.,
Are giving special attention to the READY-MADE CLOTHING; and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.
Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada; and we advise those wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our samples.
GENTS' HATTERS.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A full stock of plain and fancy.
LEICESTER KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.
422 ST. PAUL STREET,
1-1y MONTREAL.

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER,
420 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.,
SOLE AGENT FOR
GEO. SAYER & CO.,—COGNAC.
AND FOR
HENRI MORE,—Champagne. 4-6

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. **BENJ. HAGAMAN.**
1-1y **THOS. C. CHISHOLM.**

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
HAVE
REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,
1-1y Corner of St. Peter Street.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.
BURLAND, LAFRICAINE & CO.,
(Successors to G. Mathews.)
General Engravers, Lithographers and Printers,
116 St. François Xavier st., opp. the Post Office.
TWENTY-TWO PRINTING PRESSES in the various branches, with numbering, Perforating and Cutting Machines in operation.
Every description of
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING & PRINTING,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
Maps, Plans, Bonds and Certificates of Stock, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Notes, Drafts and Circulars, Bill, Note and Letter Headings, in every style and size.
Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, in the newest styles.
Dating Presses, Seals, Door Plates, and every description of Die Sinking.
A LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAPER and ENVELOPES kept in stock.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and embossed in every colour.
TWO DIPLOMAS and FIVE FIRST PRIZES awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition.
Montreal, 8th December, 1865. 1-1y

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
OIL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty
JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF
Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,
No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
MESSRS. EDWARD LUSHER and **M. R. D. MACPIERSON** have this day been admitted as Partners in my business, which will be continued in the same premises, under the firm of **B. HUTCHINS & Co.**
B. HUTCHINS.
Montreal, 1st January, 1866. 52-1m

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

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

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KINGSTON, C.W.
OFFER FOR SALE several Invoices of **FRESH TEAS** and **FRUITS**, ex Steamships *Peruvian, Moravian, Belgian, and Nova Scotia*, via Portland, consisting of—
Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Twankay, Gunpowder, Imperial, Uncoloured Japan, Congou, Souchoong, Valencia Raisins, Prunes, Figs.
Together with a full assortment of General Groceries.
3-7

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 expedi-
 tiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Hinton, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Absalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Hammer, Gunn & Co., Montreal.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
COSES; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
 1-ly 296 St. Paul st., Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

W. D. MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-
TERS of Boots and Shoes,
 1-ly Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

CHAS. GAREAU,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 3-ly 62 McGill " Montreal.

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

THE MONTREAL HOOP SKIRT
FACTORY, 11 Recollet Street, Montreal. G. A.
 CAMERON, Manager, is prepared to execute orders
 promptly. 1-26
 MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their
 supply of FRESH SKINS, which they are selling
 at following prices:—

No. 1 Selected	\$12.00
No. 1 Ordinary, our usual assortment	10 25
No. 2 Small Seasonable, and Large Fall	8 75
No. 2 Fall and Summer	7 75
No. 3 Fall and Summer	5 00

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
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 pro-
 duce 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

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
General Merchants.
 50-3y 21 AND 23 ST. JOHN STREET.

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

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

SIDEY & CRAWFORD
 OFFER FOR SALE
 D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT
 ROOFING FELT.

THOMAS BRAMIWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyno)
 VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
 MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES,—CAUSTIC
 SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
 ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

FOR SALE.

G H MUMM & CO.—Champagne—Gold Seal—Cham-
 pagne des Souverains Dry Verzeley—Ne plus ultra
 Cabinet.
 GEO. SAYER & CO.—COGNAC—1841, 1847, 1849,
 1851, 1854, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, in Cases, Hogs-
 heads, Gr. Cases and Octaves.
 CHS. COHAN & CO.—Cognac in cases.
 H. MORE—Champagne—Red Seal, Green Seal, and
 White Seal.

Jules Fournier,

Sole Agent for Canada, and Importer of General
Groceries, 420, St. Paul Street.

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 31 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 426 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and
 St. Francois Xavier streets. 12-ly

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES,
BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 1-ly Wellington street, Montreal.

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

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

ON HAND, and for Sale—

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

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

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

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE business heretofore carried on by
 the undersigned, under the name and firm of
 GAULT, BROS. & CO. has been dissolved by mutual
 consent.

A. F. GAULT
E. L. GAULT.

WITH reference to the above, the busi-
 ness will be continued by the undersigned, under
 the same name and in the same premises.

A. F. GAULT.
SAMUEL FINLEY.

Montreal, 1st January, 1866.

51

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for
 sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best
 Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON;
 Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER
 PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast
 STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut,
 Pres-ed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated F
 HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other
 approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY
 GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive
 assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SHELF
 GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German,
 and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c.,
 CORDAGE, LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by
 Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will
 plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane
 circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will
 plane any angle or curve, cost £90 sterling in Leeds,
 and has been only a short time in use.

243 St. Paul street,
1-ly Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

MORRISON & SAMPTON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
 Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
 TORONTO.
 Collections made at all points in Canada West.
 Angus Morrison. D. A. SAMPTON.
 1-ly

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

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
ESTABLISHED 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AU-
CTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,
 FREDERICK W. COATE.
 King st., Toronto.

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
 ST. JOHN, N.B. 23-

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
LONDON, C. W.,

Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
 2-ly London, Dec. 25, 1865. 40-22.

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

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL. 7-ly

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
 AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
 MONTREAL.
 1-ly

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

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Importers of Teas and General Groceries. Advances
 made on consignments of Produce.
 18 St. Maurice st.,
 Near McGill st., Montreal.
 -ly

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 AND
 PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
 and Produce generally.
 Office 16 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
 5-ly

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
 AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
 MONTREAL.
 6-ly

NOTICE.
 THE Co-partnership heretofore existing
 between the undersigned as "MATHÉWSON &
 Co." was dissolved by limitation on the 30th November
 last.
 All outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled
 by Messrs. SMYTH & EDMINSON, who succeed to the
 business
 (Signed) HUGH MATHÉWSON, Jun.,
 By his Attorney, HUGH MATHÉWSON.
 WM. SMYTH, Jun.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-2,7

NOTICE.
 THE undersigned have this day entered
 into Co-partnership, and will continue the Boot
 and Shoe Business heretofore carried on by Messrs.
 MATHÉWSON & Co., under the style and firm of
 SMYTH & EDMINSON.
 (Signed,) WM. SMYTH, Jun.
 H. EDMINSON.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-2,7

NOTICE.
 MONTREAL, 1st January, 1866.

THE business heretofore carried on by
 GILMOUR, WHITE & CO., and, since the death
 of Mr. White, by Gilmour, White & Co., in liquida-
 tion, will be continued in the same premises,
 376 St. PAUL STREET,
 by J. Y. GILMOUR, the surviving partner, his brother,
 ALEXANDER Y. GILMOUR, whom he has admitted as
 partner.
 The style of the firm will in future be
 J. Y. GILMOUR & CO. F
 51-52

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

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

BROWN'S BANKING HOUSE,
 (Walter R. Brown.)
 69 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANK-
 ing business, buys and sells New York and Ster-
 ling Exchange, greenbacks and uncurrent funds;
 Receives current accounts, allowing interest on daily
 balances, negotiates commercial paper, and issues
 sight drafts on London, New York, Buffalo, and
 Detroit.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS;
 City Bank Montreal, Montreal; City Bank Montreal,
 Toronto, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C.; John Mac-
 donald, M.P.P.; Dun, Wiman & Co., Mercantile
 Agency, W. C. Hewitt, M.D., all of Toronto; Natl.
 Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes &
 Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers, and R. G. Dun
 & Co., all of New York; American National Bank,
 Detroit; Craig, McMaster, & Wright, Chicago;
 Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, and to
 his solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto.
 Toronto, Dec. 8. 48-52.

TRADE PERIODICALS,
 Published at Monument Yard, London, C.E.

The "GROCER" (Weekly). Subscription—20s. per
 year; post free if paid in advance. The Grocer is
 published every Saturday morning, and extensively
 circulated amongst Grocers, Oil and Colour-men, Provision
 Merchants, Drysalteries, General Dealers, Manu-
 facturers, and General Merchants throughout the
 world. It contains the most reliable Price Current
 published, a LIST OF DUTIES PAID on every article in
 the Trade, Foreign and Home Correspondence, Latest
 Market Reports, Fairs, Markets, &c., &c. In the
 Advertisement pages may be seen the Price List of
 many of the principal Wholesale Houses and Manu-
 facturers, and in fact a fund of most important in-
 formation is supplied which is not to be obtained from
 any other source; thus from week to week the Trades-
 man is kept posted up in all matters relating to his
 business.

The "OIL TRADE REVIEW" (Monthly). Gratis
 to Subscribers to the Grocer. Subscription—5s. per
 year in advance. The Oil Trade Review is wholly
 devoted to the interests of the Trade which it repre-
 sents. It contains Editorial Articles on the prospects
 and Progress of the Trade, Letters from exporters at
 the Canadian and Pennsylvania Oil Springs, New
 York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Havre, Hamburg, Liver-
 pool, Bristol, Hull, &c.; Articles describing the various
 modes of Manufacturing and Refining; the current
 Trade News, Prices Current, Patents, Correspond-
 ence, &c.

The "WINE TRADE REVIEW" (Monthly). Sub-
 scription—10s. per year in advance. The Wine Trade
 Review, as its title implies, is the special organ of the
 Wine Trade, and the recognized authority upon all
 matters relating to its interests. It is edited by a gen-
 tleman thoroughly acquainted with this branch of
 commerce, who is assisted by an able staff of contribu-
 tors. The success which has attended the publication
 of Trade Journals, proves that the utility of class
 literature is properly appreciated. The advantage to
 the Man of Business of being able to obtain all the
 information he requires from one journal is too evi-
 dent to need argument.

The "BREWERS' JOURNAL" (Monthly). Gratis
 to Subscribers of the Wine Trade Review. Subscrip-
 tion—10s. per year.

The Advertisement Agent to the above named Peri-
 odicals will wait upon Advertisers by appointment
 REMITTANCES to be addressed to WM. REED.

Books for Review, General Business Letters, Orders
 for Advertisements, &c., to HENRY S. SIMPSON,
 Publisher.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received by Mr.
 J. V. MORGAN, 23 Hospital street, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 1 Prince's street, Bank of England
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
 4 Vic. cap. 3.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-
 dent Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,
 Montreal.

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

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 37 Commissioners streets. 46-1,4

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

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

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 MONTREAL.
 GENERAL IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Messrs. William Baird & Co.'s, Gartsherrie.
 " Blair, Eglinton and Muirkirk, Pig Iron.
 " Wm. & Jno. Graham & Co.'s, Port Wines.
 " James Hennessy & Co.'s, Brandies.
 " Peter Domecq's "Royal Arms of Spain,"
 and other Sherries.
 " Durand & Co.'s, Masden.
 " Florio & Co.'s, Marsala, Madeira.
 " James & Co.'s, Leads and Paints.

ALSO, CONSIGNEES OF
 Grain, Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Tobacco, and
 other Western produce.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
 Direct shipments of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, English
 and Foreign Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Brandies,
 Paints, Oils, Window-glass, Pig Iron, Bar, Hoop and
 Band Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, Cut Nails, &c. &c.
 For sale on liberal terms.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 PETER BUCHANAN & Co., Glasgow.
 ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., New York.
 BUCHANAN, HOPE, & Co., Hamilton. 16-ly

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 " " 4 1/2 lbs., "

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Im-
 perials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C.
 Japans.

FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes,
 halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs,
 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in Kegs.

WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysaa's Sherries; La-
 cave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports;
 Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock,
 Absynthe.

BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vino
 Growers' Co.'s, in hlds. and cases;

Together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Montreal, 26th May, 1865. 1-ly

JOHN M'GLASHAN. | J. W. MUSSON. | J. C. GEDDES.

M'GLASHAN, MUSSON & GEDDES,
 General Commission Merchants,

OFFICE 108 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

REFER TO
 Bank of Montreal.....Chicago.
 Armour, Dole & Co., C. B. & Q. Elevator...Chicago.
 Col. R. B. Mason, Land Dept. Ill. Cen. R.R. Chicago.
 33-52 Advances made on Consignments.

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
 (Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,

Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
 Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
 plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
 Workman to apply the same.
 Office, No. 6 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
 MONTREAL. 1-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. FERGOUSON.
 32-ly

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

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7-30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865. 23-ly

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

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

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

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, 9 Gillespie Buildings, Common
 street. 8-ly

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

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

JOHN W. HOLCOMB,
 M.A., LL.B. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MEMBER
 OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,
 OSWODE HALL,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 No. 65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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