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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

No. 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hhds. } Prime Retailing Molasses.
50 tierces }
1-ly

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORE, 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.
Charge the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
of the trade.
1-ly Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terns Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass

Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-1y

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

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

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

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

SUGAR! MOLASSES! RUM!

Landing this day ex Brigs "Wild Hunter," from Barbadoes; "Callio Attie," from Cuba, and "Mario Vigilante," from Halifax:

- Hhds Choico Grocery SUGAR
- Puns Primo Mocovado MOLASSES
- Puns High Flavored Strong Proof RUM
- Brls Pure COD OIL

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 23, 1860

23

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co.

9-6m

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

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

2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation. All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING HILL & WARE, 389 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

389 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1860.

17 lf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair

W. GALT HILL,
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co

W. HARRISON WARE,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co

389 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1860.

17 lf

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS.

INCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Stationery, Ink and Ink-stands, Writing Desks, Pocket-books, Black Lead Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian School Copy-books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks.

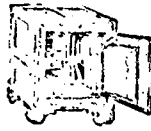
Manufactured for, and now in Stock, several hundred reams each of Manila, Brown, Tea Wrapping Papers. Several tons of Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes; Straw Board.

A liberal discount to cash buyers.

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

May, 1860.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1839.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

1-ly 52, 54 & 55, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
SPRING TRADE, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW

on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

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

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Re-corte Hats, Cashemerite Hats in Russell, Curand and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by Express.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 4-7-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 316 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

2-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

268 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL.

1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

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,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

1-ly

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

1-ly

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

2-ly

LADLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and shipping Agents,
Montreal 2-1-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 178 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

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

84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Coudling Street

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

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

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.
 408 Broadway, New York. 611 St. Paul st., Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-1y.

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

THOMAS MAY & CO. have
 REMOVED to No. 63 St. Peter street, Caverhill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1868 9-1y

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,
 1000 Cases of **BORDEAUX CLARETS,**
 700,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,
 together with their other assortment of
TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,
WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,
 AND
GENERAL GROCERIES.

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. MCK. COCHRANE,
 81-1y 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal 2-1y

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

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Cor-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other
 Merchandise.
ANTHONY McKEAND. **JAMES LORIMER**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1868. 3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.
 6-1y

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

SPRING TRADE, 1868.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
 customers every advantage.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-1y 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

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.**
 19-1y

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

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-1y 33 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Ouard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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

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

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

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Compteslovers Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 WE take this medium of informing our customers
 that we have now received into store, the greater
 portion of our Importations for the coming season,
 and will be prepared to show the same by the last
 week of the present month. These goods having been
 bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell
 them on the most favourable terms.
 MONTREAL, 10th February, 1868.

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

REFERENCES:
ANOUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
 Bank.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto
 Messrs. BRUCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
 " Wm. ROSS & Co., "
 " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

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

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
 Dentims, Parasols, Combs,
 Silestas, Shawls, Brushes,
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologne,
 M de laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Crockets,
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
 Province.
 363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
 Oil Well Tubes, Roman Cement,
 Gas Tubes, Water Lime,
 Plumb and Putty, Port and Cement,
 Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,
 Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
 Flue Covers, Chimney Tops, &c., &c

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 6-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
 507 St. Paul Street,
 Agent for Lya Tannery. 16-1y

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25th.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,850,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$300,000; Total Income, 1888, \$4,750,000.

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

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

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

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.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

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

Montreal, 30th April, 1888,

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs. 10-ly

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, JUNE 29, 1888.

TRADE WITH MARITIME PROVINCES.

WE give up an unusual portion of our space to-day to a letter of the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has recently made a visit to the Maritime Provinces, for the purpose of effecting arrangements for through bills of lading from all parts of Canada to the principal ports below. We are glad to learn that those arrangements have been effected, and agents appointed for the purpose of carrying them out at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. Mr. Brydges, during his visit, collected a quantity of statistics for the purpose of showing what the trade may be if it is cultivated with sufficient energy. We look upon the figures he has furnished as practical and valuable. They show that the Maritime Provinces may furnish a market for our breadstuffs equal to our exports under the Reciprocity Treaty to the United States. The question, therefore, for Canada is how to obtain the maximum production, rather than how to dispose of surplus after it is obtained. Mr. Brydges has grouped his figures and argument in a clear and comprehensive manner; and we commend his letter to the careful consideration of merchants.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

THE way in which Mr. Galt proposes to deal with the duties on unmanufactured goods must, we think, give great satisfaction to the trade generally. The change may not at first be so favorably viewed by our native manufacturers of textile fabrics; but a short experience will be required to convince them that the policy proposed by the Government is good as regards them also. They will soon learn that their real prosperity is far less dependent on a high protective tariff than they have heretofore been wont to believe. They will soon find out that their real and permanent interests are best served by a policy which supplies them free of duty with everything they require in the production of their manufactures, thus enabling them, if they have equal skill and energy, to compete in the markets of the world, with the manufactures of other countries.

With respect to the machinery used in the manufacture of textile fabrics, we have authentic information that it is proposed to admit it duty free.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axles, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,

MOOOK'S OREBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.
Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1888.

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WILL REASON PREVAIL!

WE mean with the Committee which the Hon. A. T. GALT has got appointed to consider the interest question! This vexed subject is again before Parliament, and as a Member of the Government has now ventured to take the matter up, it is to be hoped that something will be done to set it at rest. If ever a public body was ever bored it has been our Provincial Parliament, by those indefatigable but simple gentlemen, who believe you can make money cheap by legislation. It is to be hoped, although there is precious little chance of its realization, that the House will be spared by these ancient Political Economists on the present occasion, for the Province is really likely to suffer injury unless our Usury Laws are made more liberal towards our banking institutions. The readers of the *Review* are familiar with the legal suits which have taken place within the past twelve months, wherein debtors have sought to escape payment of debts justly due to banks on the plea of Usury. The effect of this state of matters was very well illustrated at the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of one of our leading Banks, where it was strongly urged that part of their capital should be withdrawn from Canada, and invested in—where does the reader think? In some older and wealthier country? No; but in Vancouver Island and British Columbia! This straw shows which way the wind blows, and we hope our Legislators will learn wisdom therefrom. We have little enough of banking capital in Canada at present, and our rapidly increasing trade is constantly requiring more. And yet our Usury Laws are such as tend to drive capital away from us! It is high time our Legislators evinced common sense enough to allow our Financial institutions some liberty of action, or at least make the laws on our Statute Book such that they are not open to be defrauded with impunity. We trust reason will prevail with Mr. GALT's Committee, and that in their report Money will be treated as any other commodity, the price of which is regulated by the law of supply and demand. Most of our representatives regard the action of the American Congress regarding International Trade, as very liberal and short sighted. The past record of many Members of our Legislature regarding the rate of interest, has not been one whit more sensible than that of the Americans regarding Reciprocity, and it is full time they were turning over a new leaf. But will reason prevail? We shall see.

From New Brunswick.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a well-informed correspondent at St. John, N. B., dated June 23rd:—

Money matters are very tight down here, but the large earnings of our vessels enables people to pay up pretty promptly. Our imports of flour from Canada must now fall off for a time. Much of the flour sours after the end of June, so that our merchants are afraid of the risk. A large miller from London, C.W., was here a short time ago, and he told me that he should at once provide himself with large drying kilns, in order to be able to grind flour suitable for the West India and South American trade. We expect to send our delegates to England by the next Halifax steamer, to arrange the terms of Confederation. They speak of naming Albert Smith as one of them. Perhaps it would be a politic move, because he has been the leading spirit among the "Anglo."

BANKS AND THE USURY LAWS.

We observe that the Presidents and Chairmen of Bank Meetings continue to declaim against the Usury Laws of Canada. Our readers well know that we are averse to any legislative interference in bargain between man and man. Every individual of sound mind is supposed to be the best judge of his own interest. Our greatest political economist says that "Governments should confine their interference to protecting the people against force and fraud—laissez faire should be the general practice: every departure from it, unless required by some great good, is a certain evil."

Interference by the State in any department of trade or manufacture is prejudicial, but especially is it so in the case of dealings in money, a commodity which can be transferred from place to place almost magically—by a few short strokes of a pen.

If the Bank Presidents ask for an abrogation of the Usury Law in order that the industry of the country may be fostered, by a change in the system of Bank management, we cordially agree with them; but if their objections to restrictive rates of interest are intended as an apology to Shareholders, for dividends earned, we consider the complaint unreasonable.

A maximum rate being fixed by law, the Banks take care to make it the minimum also. They say, "we are not allowed to charge more than 7 per cent. when the Bank of England rate is 10, (how seldom!) therefore, in order to make an average, we cannot lower our rate when money is worth only 1 1/2 per cent. in England." If allowed to follow the Bank of England upwards, would they follow it downwards too? Last year the leading financial paper in England showed that the average rate of the Bank of England for twenty years, was but a shade over four per cent.

The banks tell us that their London credits cannot be used when the rate there is over seven per cent. We can tell them that when the English rate is 1 1/2 per cent they do not borrow, for the superabundance of money renders that unnecessary. Then, when do they use their credits, or do they use them at all? Looking over the Bank statements now, we are inclined to think that all available means are sent by the banks from this country, to take advantage of the high rates ruling in London. Is this proper? Trading on Canadian deposits, and having the privilege of circulating notes, would it not be more just to employ their surplus in this country, where capital is required. We have heard enthusiastic Bankers pride themselves upon being able to exert great moral influence over the community; and also boast that Banks are conducted on patriotic principles. Such institutions are as useful as any other of the component parts of our political and social system; but we believe that they are conducted on principles as selfish (economically speaking) as any other business. The main idea with all Directors, and business men alike, is to get the largest return possible from the capital employed.

The principal banks of Canada, if we may judge from their own statements, have always earned handsome profits, indeed quite as great a return for the capital invested, as most of our merchants would expect to get from their own business, to which they have in addition devoted all their energy and ability. We consider that the Banker has no reason to complain because his profits have been reduced by bad debts. That is a matter of prudence in management, with which the public have no concern. When a merchant makes such losses through rashness, or want of judgment, the Banker cares little for it, provided the merchant can meet his liabilities.

The Bankers ought to furnish statements in the proper form, namely with their overdue assets given separately. If the amount of bad, doubtful, and renewed paper now included in "bills discounted," were eliminated in the calculation of interest on capital, we believe that the return of profit on capital, actually operative, would be from 12 to 16 per cent.

The annual statements of two of the Banks, give us a slight idea of what an amended return to the Government would show. In the statement of the Bank of British North America, we find an item "reserve to meet bad and doubtful debts," and in that of the City Bank we see "Contingent fund."

Notwithstanding the amount of their unproductive capital, our Banks have been able to declare dividends of 7 and 8 per cent., have given bonuses, have made ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, and further have added largely to their reserved profits. We cannot therefore see that they have much reason to complain. In comparatively new countries banking is carried on almost entirely with capital. In Canada the deposits barely reach the amount of capital; but in England we see Banks whose proportion of deposits to capital is as 20 to 1. As we progress in wealth, yearly or even Banks will make greater profits, because they

will be able to do more business with proportionately less capital.

We may return to the discussion of this subject in a future issue. We are convinced that an abolition of the Usury Laws would prove especially beneficial to those following industrial pursuits, and others not engaged in foreign commerce, by causing the Banks to adopt a new system of management, not unlike that practised in the manufacturing and wine-growing districts of France.

ESTIMATE OF THE Total Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1867, 1868.

Service.	TOTAL.
Interest on Public Debt	\$3,655,750
Charges of Management	81,600
Sinking Fund	200,000
Redemption of Public Debt	2,570,500
Provision, Discount and Exchange	20,000
Civil Government	521,000
Administration of Justice, East	131,000
do West	350,000
Police	45,000
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection	220,800
Legislation	132,000
Education, East	570,500
do West	
Literary and Scientific Institutions	11,800
Hospitals and Charities	321,600
Geological Survey	20,000
Militia	1,500,000
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	61,000
Agricultural Societies	108,500
Immigration and Quarantine	62,400
Pensions	42,500
Indian annuities	40,200
Public Works and Buildings	726,700
Rents, Insurances and repairs do	40,000
Roads and Bridges	103,000
Ocean and River Steam Service	345,000
Light Houses and Coast Service	116,000
Fisheries	25,000
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights	200,000
Seigniorial Indemnity to townships	60,000
Culling Lumber	75,000
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	10,500
Municipalities Fund, West	104,000
Indian Fund	140,000
Miscellaneous	153,000
Collection, Management and other charges on Revenues	
Customs	\$334,000
Excise	120,000
Post Office	535,000
Public Works	235,000
Territorial, including special Funds	152,000
Fines and Forfeitures	7,000
Stamps	20,000
Minor Revenues	1,000
	1,620,000

Refunds are not included in the Estimates for collection of revenues, and may amount, in all, to..... 14,846,650 100,000

14,946,650
Less Redemption of Public Debt. 2,570,500
\$12,376,150

The Usury Laws.

A meeting of the London, C. W., Board of Trade was held last Friday to consider two bills now before Parliament, introduced by Messrs. Bourassa and Dunkin. It was pointed out by several of the speakers how the present law, by restricting the free and natural employment of money, inflicted great injury upon the commercial interests of the Province, and had the effect of causing capital to be withdrawn from the country. Extracts from the report of the Bank of British North America were read, showing that it was for the interests of that Bank to transfer much of its capital from Canada, where but small profits could legitimately be obtained on the use of money, to other countries where there were no such restrictions. After a full discussion of the subject, the meeting concluded that the condition of the country justified the employment of a much larger amount of money capital than was at command, that the parties concerned were the best judges of the rate of interest they could afford to take; and that as the certain tendency of legislative restriction was to withdraw capital from the country, it was, therefore, injurious, and should be abandoned. It was resolved that the following memorial be presented to the three branches of the Legislature.—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada: The Board of Trade of the city of London respectfully memorialize your honorable body as follows:

1. Your memorialists are of opinion that any restriction imposed by law upon the rate of interest chargeable for money is as impolitic as an attempt would be to regulate the price of any article of commerce by legal enactments.
2. That your memorialists believe that all attempts to regulate the rate of interest payable for money by Acts of Parliament must prove prejudicial to the material interests of the Province.
3. That your memorialists, therefore, regard with apprehension and alarm the introduction into Parliament of any measure to restrict the rate of interest on money.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Financial Minister in introducing the estimates and accounts of revenue and expenditure in Committee of the House on Tuesday last, said that he considered the present position much more satisfactory than it had been when last he had addressed the Committee, and that they could encounter a trying ordeal with much better resources. The accounts showed that during the year there had been an expenditure of \$12,106,788, of which \$207,393 had been applied to the reduction of the public debt, leaving as ordinary expenditure the sum of \$11,899,395. The income had been \$12,432,748, giving a surplus of \$533,353 above charges, and of \$325,982 to be carried to the credit of the country after the reduction of the debt referred to. The liquidation he had mentioned included, he was happy to say, all the unexpected charges incurred in defending the country against lawless invaders. He referred with satisfaction to the principal sources whence this increased income was derived, as it was just those receipts which had increased, which showed the people to be prosperous. The customs had realized \$7,233,248 against \$6,090,000, or an excess of more than a million. On excise \$183,575 was realized over the estimate at \$1,500,000, duties having been received on 4,000,000 gallons instead of 3,250,000 gallons. Many estimated that the expenditure for Militia would have been covered by \$500,000, but it really reached \$1,638,888. Had this come upon the country under less favorable circumstances, it might have involved them in great difficulties, but he was delighted to say, that all this expenditure was met by the ordinary revenue. With regard to the trade of the Province, he thought the statements must be satisfactory. Comparing the trade of eleven months of which he had returns with those of the previous year, and making an estimate for the twelfth, it appeared that in 1864-5, there was an import trade of \$1,620,469 against one of \$53,634,015 in 1865-6; an excess in favor of the present year of nearly eight millions and a half. The exports for the twelve months were \$51,881,375, against \$42,181,151 in the previous year. Consequently, though the import trade showed a large increase, the export trade more than met it, and no embarrassment to the Province need be feared from over trading. The whole trade had thus increased from \$7,112,629 in 1864-5, to \$105,018,420 in 1865-6, making a difference of nearly eighteen millions in favor of the latter, and being an amount more than ten millions in excess of any previous year.

With reference to the estimates for the ensuing year, Mr. Galt stated that the total expenditure, including the redemption of the public debt, was put down by the officers of the Government at \$12,376,150. With regard to the items, he might remark that many of them were increased from the same causes that caused increase last year. A continual increase must arise in the cost of civil government by the promotion and increased salaries to which civil servants became entitled. It had also been found desirable to make an addition for contingencies, as it was impossible to live in a large house as cheaply as in a small one. It was likely that the administration of criminal justice would be more costly this year than before, partly in consequence of the large number of prisoners now in gaol for a practical invasion of the Province. Passing over other items, he came to that of the Militia. He regretted to have to say that the Government would not hold themselves responsible for the safety of the country, unless a sum largely in excess of what was voted last year was voted now. Instead of asking for \$50,000, the Government felt it to be their duty to say they wished to be empowered to spend a sum of no less than \$1,500,000. They did not wish again to incur the responsibility of violating the law and expending more than their estimate. It was desirable that the magnificent volunteer system, to which the country owed so much, should receive further development, and the Government would like power to arm and equip 35,000 militia, instead of 25,000. Connected with this was the necessity of placing within the reach of the people of the country, depots of arms, to enable them, in case of need, to assist in their own defence. Again it was necessary to maintain in perfect and regular efficiency the military schools that were training the young to be the officers of this force. They were alongside of a friendly country, and recognized the way in which the United States had acted in reference to the raids, after overt acts had been committed; but, after all, the safety of a country was in its own power, and it should depend on itself rather than on a foreign nation for maintaining the integrity of its soil. It was to be remembered that the Fenian snake was scotched, not killed. At any moment the country might again be called upon to send its young men to meet this lawless foe, and it was desirable that they should be able by numbers and the perfection of their equipment to do this thoroughly. With reference to the provisions to meet the proposed outlay of \$12,376,150, he would consider first the items not subject to any particular charge, such as revenues from the Post Office, American Postage, Public Works and territorial and miscellaneous resources. According to estimates of officers in his department this would yield only \$2,925,538, and these were all the sources of revenue except customs and excise. There remained therefore to be provided from these two sources, or from loans no less than \$8,450,617. He could not base the estimate of revenue to be collected under the present law upon that of the current year, which was in several important respects an exceptional one. He thought not more than \$6,000,000 was to be expected from customs, and \$1,500,000 from excise. Having then to provide \$8,500,000 with only \$7,500,000, it was obvious that some further provisions were necessary to be made by Parliament. He proceeded to say, that in any readjustment of taxation, they had to choose between two systems, the American and European. He did not believe if they should adopt the American system of protecting every interest by high duties, that the Euro-

as the railway is completed, of supplying a want without which trade cannot be properly developed.

I am so satisfied of the means which can be developed to those places, if the means of communication were supposed, that I have already made arrangements with an existing line of steamers running between Portland and St. John, to carry traffic from all points on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to St. John, New Brunswick.

I am also now completing arrangements for putting on, during the month of September next, steamers to run between Portland and Halifax, which, it is intended, shall run continuously throughout the year, forming at first a weekly line, to be increased as the extent of the trade may render necessary.

New Brunswick, from its position, and the fact that the city of St. John takes the largest amount of importations, must, until the railway is built, be served in the way I have named, viz : by way of Portland; and, in my opinion, this must be the case in regard to Halifax also. The length of time occupied by the Gulf route is considerable, and, of course, is only available for less than seven months in the year. During the latter part of the season, when the largest amount of produce seeks conveyance, the difficulty of navigating the Gulf is the greatest, and the rates of insurance become so high as to make a considerable addition to the cost of transportation.

Another reason also operates in the same way. The merchants of the Lower Ports, owing to the necessity of getting in their supplies at certain seasons of the year, have been compelled to lock up a considerable amount of capital, by having always large stocks on hand at certain periods of the year.

The necessity for this will, of course, no longer exist, as soon as constant means of communication are supplied, enabling merchants to order what they want by telegraph at short notice, and thus avoiding the loss by storage and other contingencies which are necessitated when large stocks have to be kept on hand.

Prince Edward Island will probably be mainly supplied, so far as they draw their supplies from Canada, by water from Quebec and Montreal; but Newfoundland, from its proximity to Halifax, will in all probability, to a large extent at any rate, be supplied in future from that place.

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the Province of New Brunswick has not altered its policy in regard to the importations of flour, which, both from the United States and Canada is now, as before, admitted into the Province free of duty. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the laws which were in force before the Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated have been revived, and there is now a duty upon United States flour imported into those Provinces of 25c. a barrel,—flour from Canada in both Provinces being free of duty. In Newfoundland, where their supplies for a great many years have been drawn almost wholly from the United States, a duty since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has been imposed of 1s. 9d. a barrel upon flour, no matter from whence imported.

As regards Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there is therefore a discriminating duty in favor of Canada of 25c. a barrel; and when in addition to that it is remembered that the duty which the American Government now imposes upon wheat imported from Canada adds, of course, to the cost of the article from which flour is manufactured, this fact, added to the great cost of all descriptions of labour in the United States, must render the price of flour in that country in future greater than it has been in the past.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that as regards all the Lower Provinces, the price of flour must, from natural causes, so long as the present policy of the United States is continued, be cheaper in Montreal than in New York or Boston, rendering it, of course, of advantage to consumers in those Provinces to buy in the markets of Canada rather than those of the United States; and so far as the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are concerned, this is made still more so by the differential duties which they now impose.

The total importations of flour into the four Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, according to the latest returns which have been published by the respective Governments of these Provinces, are as follows, viz.:

In New Brunswick.....	256,096	bbls.
Nova Scotia.....	856,358	"
".....	26,943	"
Prince Edward Island.....	32,501	"
Newfoundland.....	202,718	"

Making a total of.....871,816 "

This is more than the average importations of flour into the United States from Canada during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty.

It follows, therefore, if proper means of communication are provided, and energy displayed by the merchants of Canada, that the Lower Provinces alone will offer a market for the great bulk of the surplus flour that Canada has to export.

The duties now imposed by the United States upon the importations of breadstuffs from Canada, and the great cost of all their manufacturing operations, render it certain that the comparatively lighter taxed country of Canada will be able to produce what the Lower Provinces require at much less prices than can possibly be the case with the United States.

Of the importations of flour into New Brunswick, not far short of 200,000 bbls. are taken at the port of St. John alone, and from that place a very large portion of the Province is supplied, especially that part of it tributary to the River St. John, which is the most populous and best settled portion of the country.

Between 20 and 30,000 barrels of flour find their way to the Gulf ports, as far down as Shediac, and the remainder of the importations into New Brunswick go to St. Andrews and St. Stephens, to be carried along

in the 10 per cent. list, with the exception of cotton warp, by abolishing the duties and making them free. He might say this 10 per cent. list was composed almost wholly of articles that entered into consumption in the manufacture of other articles, and were such as iron, steel, lead, &c. The Government believed that by making these articles free all those classes of manufactures, on which there was a duty of 20 per cent. and which were manufactured in this country, would be produced more economically, whereby this advantage would be gained—that while manufacturers would be able to supply our own people with goods 5 per cent. less than before, they would at the same time, by a cheaper rate of manufacture, be able to compete favorably with foreign manufactures. He thought that these changes, so far from ignoring our manufactures, would place them in a better position.

He went on to say it was his intention to ask the Committee to consent to these changes at once *pro forma*, not binding the House as to its ultimate decision, but to prevent in the mean time improper conduct by goods being taken out of bond, and to give authority to the Government to lay the increased duties on spirits immediately in the same way as authority had been given on a former similar occasion. Of course, if the changes were not finally confirmed by the House, the amount of increased duties collected would be refunded to the parties from whom they were collected, but if confirmed, his proposition would enable the public to reap the benefit of the new duties. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to state what provision had been made to meet the portions of the public debt of the Province which would accrue this year, \$1,500,000 would fall due within the year. This debt was contracted three years ago. There were also some other debts to meet within the year, making a total to be provided on 1st July of \$1,889,000. The floating debt in England would on the 1st July be \$3,152,000. In regard to this amount \$125,000 have been borrowed at 8 per cent. payable in October next. There would be owing to the Bank of Montreal on 1st July \$750,000 borrowed at 7 per cent. within the last four weeks. Altogether therefore the Government would have to provide for about \$5,170,000, and to do this, it was proposed to issue \$5,000,000 of legal tender money, which it was believed would suffice to meet the immediate requirements of the country. In view of the disturbed state of Europe and of recent troubles here, it would be folly to attempt to meet this by foreign loans, and it was considered that any attempt to renew loans would end in disastrous failure.

Formal resolutions were then submitted as follows: 1st.—That it is expedient to increase excise duties on spirits distilled in the Province as follows: On every gallon of spirits of strength of proof, by Sykes' Hydrometer, from 30c per gallon to 60c per gallon.

2nd.—That it is expedient to repeal existing duties of Customs upon the following articles, and in lieu thereof to impose specific duties hereunder mentioned, that is to say: On every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer of brandy, 70c per gallon; gin, 70c do; rum, 70c do; whisky, 70c do; spirits of wine and alcohol, not being whisky, 70c do. On cordials, other than ginger and orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, \$1.20 per gallon.

3rd.—That it is expedient to increase the specific duty now imposed on the following articles, that is to say, on tea, from 4c per lb. to 7c per lb.; on crude petroleum, from 4c per gallon to 6c per gallon.

4th.—That duties of Customs now existing and levied upon the following articles be repealed, and in lieu thereof specific duties hereinafter mentioned be imposed thereon, that is to say, cane juice, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; molasses, \$1 do.

The foregoing duties are now in force, instructions⁶ to that effect having been sent to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports of entry.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

To the Presidents of the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States being likely to cause a considerable change in the trade of Canada, and consequently of the traffic along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, I was induced to make careful examination into the condition of the trade, particularly in regard to breadstuffs, with the Lower Provinces, and with this view have lately spent some time in visiting the principal cities in those Provinces, and obtaining the best information that could be procured in regard both to the existing trade, and the possibility of increasing that trade with Canada.

The result of these investigations has convinced me that a very considerable traffic, indeed can, if proper means are used, be carried on between Canada and the other Provinces,—to be, of course, very considerably enlarged as soon as their Confederation is actually accomplished.

One great difficulty which has hitherto existed in regard to the development of this trade, has been the want of proper means of communication; and it is quite evident no large amount of trade can be secured until this want is supplied.

Obviously the most important means of communication, and the one calculated to develop the trade to the largest possible extent, would be the construction of a line of railway connecting all parts of Canada with the various Provinces; but as it is impossible, for a considerable time to come, to get that into practical operation, it becomes necessary in the meantime to adopt other modes of conveyance.

The principal ports of the Lower Provinces which receive the largest amounts in imports, are: in New Brunswick, St. John; in Nova Scotia, Halifax; in Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown; and in Newfoundland, St. Johns. The securing, therefore, of direct rapid means of communication between Canada and those points will have the effect, until such time

as proposed to the American was calculated to bring in people from abroad with capital, seeking homes and employment in this new world. The policy of imitating our neighbours and adopting their system would be sure to end in assimilation and absorption. On the other hand an assimilation to the European system would remove one of the arguments against confederation of the colonies, by making the Canadian tariff more nearly like that of the sister Provinces. When the Union comes, it must change it, and a partial change now would make the shock to trade of future changes much less felt. Such a change as was contemplated would also tend to assimilate our policy to that of the Mother country, an important object, seeing we had to look to Britain for defence, and to ask her aid to protect our frontier, our inland waters and our fishermen on our coasts; also to that of France, trade with which was of very considerable importance, and indeed seemed scarcely to have a limit. Mr. Gait proceeded to say that it was the intention of Government to double the excise duties on spirits, or an increase from 80c. to 60c. No change would be made as regards beer and tobacco. On brandy, whiskey &c. a specific duty of 70c. per gallon, or 10c. more than the excise duty would be levied. On Indian corn, coarse grains, &c., imported from the United States, there would be a duty of 10c. a bushel, and he proposed asking the House to authorize Government to alter this if the United States altered their policy towards Canada. On flour the duty would be 50c. a barrel. It was the conviction of Government that the free ports could not be retained. On tea, it was proposed to add 3c. per pound to the present specific duty. It was also proposed to levy an export duty of 25c. per standard log on saw logs. The total estimated amount of customs at extra rates with the changes he had mentioned, would be \$7,244,902; and of excise \$2,150,000; making together \$9,394,902, and with the items of Crown Lands, Post Office, &c., mentioned before, the total estimated revenue would be, \$13,720,235; against the estimated outlay of \$12,373,150. Consequently the changes he had mentioned would leave at the disposal of the committee the amount of \$1,347,085; and when the committee found how that sum would be applied, by the way, he thought it would entirely justify the changes proposed by way of the increase. In the first place it was proposed to make changes in the duties on sugar. Great difficulties arose from these duties not being uniform, to those in other countries. After getting the best information on the subject from skilled officers, and otherwise, Government had come to the conclusion that the interests of the country would be best promoted by adopting the English standard of duties for all kinds of sugar, a standard that was known to most sugar producing countries, and which, while simpler, differed not very materially from our own duties. By adopting the English tariff on sugar, then, we should lose probably about \$100,000—a sum about equal to the increased duty proposed to be put on tea. This alteration on sugar duties would render necessary similar alterations in the duties on molasses, by which there would be an increase of about \$70,000. The duties on sugar it was proposed would be as follows:—Candy, brown and white refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined sugars, or sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, \$3 per 100 lbs.; white clayed sugar, or sugar equal to white clayed, \$2.80; yellow Muscovado and brown clayed, \$2.25; brown Muscovado, \$2; any other sugar, \$1.75. The duty on cane juice it was proposed to make \$1.50 per gallon; and on molasses \$1 per gallon. The committee would see that this was precisely the scale of sugar duties adopted in England, which, by levying on weight instead of capacity, would better prevent fraud. He now came to wine duties. He thought it advisable to encourage the consumption of wine, in order to lessen the consumption of spirits. The duties were not high now, but they were open to objection, they being ad valorem. Government did not get the real amount of revenue that ought to be derived from importations of the article. Under the present system a considerable amount of fraud was committed. The standard adopted by England in the treaty with France, was one based on strength rather than capacity, and was the result of a most intricate enquiry by skilled officers of the British Customs in all of the wine-growing countries of the world. It was that standard he proposed to adopt in this country, by proposing a specific duty of 10c. per gallon on wine in wood, containing not over 26 degrees of proof spirits overproof, and 25c per gallon on wine containing over 26 degrees, and not more than 42, of proof spirits. On wine in bottles, except sparkling wine, it was proposed that \$1.20 per doz. should be levied, with a corresponding rate for pints and half-pints; but as large proportions of sparkling wine were found to be spurious, it was proposed to protect the public by imposing increased duties, the rate to be \$3 per dozen on genuine sparkling wine, if accompanied by certificate of origin and growth, and of \$4 per dozen if not accompanied by such certificate. It was proposed to make the duty on coffee 3c. per pound, instead of 5 per cent., and specific 8c.; and on ground or roasted 4c. instead of 80 per cent., and 8c. He would next state what it was proposed to do with regard to manufactured goods. They were at present classed principally under the 25, 20 and 10 per cent. list. There was one article under 15 per cent., two or three under 25, and one or two under 30, but most of them were under the 20 per cent. rate of duty. The two articles under 30 per cent. it was proposed to class with other manufactured; those not charged 25 per cent. boots and shoes, harness, saddlery, clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine, it was proposed to remove from the separate list of 25 per cent. and class them with ordinary articles of manufacture. These changes made, it would be found that the great bulk of our imported manufactured goods have a duty of 20 per cent. and in these it was proposed to make a reduction of from 20 to 15 per cent. At the same time, it was proposed to deal with articles

the line of Railway running towards Woodstock, for the use of the lumbering districts.

Nearly the whole of the flour, therefore, imported into New Brunswick will, until the Intercolonial Railway is completed, of necessity find its way into the Province by the Bay of Fundy. As I have already stated, I have completed arrangements with steamers running between Portland and St. John, by which flour in all parts of Canada can be sent on through-bills of lading to St. John, the shipper at any station on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway having no necessity to look after the transfer at Portland, that being done, as well as the Customs business, by the officers of the Company. St. Andrews and St. Stephen's will also be supplied from Portland by sailing vessels, which can always be obtained without difficulty, and through-bills of lading will be given to those places also.

of the importations of flour into New Brunswick the great bulk has for some years back been from the United States, although, even before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the quantity sent from Canada has been annually increasing. Thus I find in the year 1883 St. John received from Canada by way of Portland 9,909 barrels, in 1891, 15,999 barrels, whilst during the last twelve months the quantity has increased to 47,000 barrels.

If this has been the case before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, it follows, as a matter about which there can be little dispute, that the circumstances which now exist will make it certain that nearly the whole supply will in future be drawn from Canada.

In regard to Nova Scotia, the importations by the last returns which have been published in that Province, namely, for the year ending 30th September, 1895, show the following result—

From Canada.....	58,233 bbls.
New Brunswick.....	10,482 "
Prince Edward Island.....	372 "
Newfoundland.....	658 "
United States.....	312,351 "
Great Britain.....	118 "
Other places.....	67 "

Of the importations from Canada the largest amounts have been to Halifax and Pictou, the quantities having been respectively—

To Halifax.....	27,018 "
" Pictou.....	25,473 "

From New Brunswick, the importations into Nova Scotia have been principally along the shore of the Bay of Fundy. From the United States, the importations have been, to a very large extent, into the Port of Halifax,—they having amounted to 172,182 bbls. The next largest place of importation is Yarmouth, into which place the importations were 19,714 barrels. The next largest are Cornwallis and Windsor, they each having imported 9,000 bbls.

All other ports have received quantities varying from 10 bbls to 3,000 bbls each.

There are now 65 places (including Halifax) in Nova Scotia, which have received importations of flour from the United States. Many of these, of course, are small harbours where fishing operations are carried on, and each de jure their supply of flour from one hundred to two or three thousand barrels from sailing vessels which carry fish from these places to New York or Boston, and bring back, after selling their loads, the flour they want for their home consumption.

In Prince Edward's Island the importations, according to the last published returns, have been—

From Canada.....	1,848 bbls.
" Nova Scotia.....	2,253 "
" New Brunswick.....	373 "
" United States.....	27,227 "

Total..... 32,801 "

These figures are taken from the returns for the year 1894. I was informed in Prince Edward Island that the amount last year was larger, and that during the present year the quantity imported will not be less than from 50 to 60,000 bbls.

In Newfoundland, of the total importations of 202,183 bbls. there were from Canada 25,835, from Nova Scotia 3,882, and from the United States 172,445. The bulk of the importations into Newfoundland are taken into St. John's, although some portions find their way to the different fishing points along the coast in the same way as is the case in Nova Scotia.

These figures will give a very accurate idea of the general course of the flour trade, and will show the merchants of Canada the places with which it will be necessary to make arrangements for supplying this traffic in future from Canada. To facilitate these arrangements, I have, as already explained, effected arrangements in regard to steamer communication between Portland and St. John. At the latter place I have appointed an Agent, who will attend to all business arising at that place and in New Brunswick generally, and to whom all property will be consigned. The steamers I have mentioned will be placed also upon the line between Portland and Halifax as early as possible in the month of September. An Agent has been appointed at Halifax, who will attend to the business in Nova Scotia generally, and also to the trade which, no doubt, can be cultivated from that city with Newfoundland.

There is, of course, in addition to the question of flour, much trade hitherto carried on by the Lower Provinces to a very large extent with the United States, which, by proper arrangements, can be diverted to the direction of Canada, to the advantage of both buyers and sellers. Thus, as regards New Brunswick, the importations of butter and cheese amounted, by the last public returns, to 5,042 lbs., of the total value of \$1,672. Of this, 369,846 lbs. were purchased in the United States. Of meats and hams, cured and salted, New Brunswick imported 2,650,131 lbs., of a total value of \$167,183, of which 1,999,846 lbs. were imported from the United States. Of boots and shoes, of various kinds, New Brunswick imported to a total value of \$30,476, of which \$66,489 came from the United States. Of leather, of various kinds, she imported to the value

of \$47,183, of which the United States supplied \$42,650, of the last. New Brunswick imported 93,165 lbs. of which 78,021 lbs. were sent from the United States. Of tobacco, she imported 107,521 lbs., of which 69,873 were sent from the United States. Of refined sugar, the United States supplied New Brunswick with 156,905 lbs. of unrefined sugar, 4,284 lbs. The greatest portion, of course, of the unrefined sugar was either supplied direct from the West Indies or from the same place through Nova Scotia. Of the article of tea New Brunswick imported 1,658,82 lbs., of which 455,978 lbs. were sent from the United States, nearly the whole of the remainder being imported from Great Britain.

The several articles of which I have given particulars are mentioned only as samples of the general trade of New Brunswick. There can be no reason whatever, why with proper energy on the part of our merchants, New Brunswick should not find it to be her interest to make her purchases in the markets of Canada rather than in those of the United States. The rate of taxation in the latter country, and the great cost of everything, have so largely increased the price of all articles of commerce, that it is a question that cannot admit of doubt that Canada, that is comparatively so lightly taxed, and will, it is to be hoped, improve in this respect hereafter, ought to be able to supply the Lower Provinces upon much more advantageous terms than can be done, under existing circumstances, by the United States.

It may be interesting to give some similar facts in regard to the trade of Nova Scotia. It seems from its returns that the total importations of beef, pork and hams (cured and salted) amount to about 13,000 barrels per annum, of a total value of \$212,707, of this 10,655 barrels were imported from the United States, and only 77 from Canada. Of tea the total importations into Nova Scotia were 1,546,075 lbs., of a value of \$515,890, of which the United States supplied 175,495 lbs. Great Britain, of course, supplied the great bulk of the remainder. Of tobacco in leaf the total importations into Nova Scotia were 507,889 lbs., of which the United States supplied 58,856 lbs. Of manufactured tobacco the importations were 317,629 lbs., of which the United States supplied 244,532 lbs. The importations of raw and refined sugar from the United States into Nova Scotia appear to be but a very small proportion of the whole.

The exports of fish from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are, of course, very large, and there can be no reason why, if proper arrangements were made for the curing and packing of the fish there, instead of allowing it to be mainly done as at present in the United States, there could not be a very large trade direct to Canada and through Canada into the Western States from Halifax.

The exportations of raw sugar from Nova Scotia are very considerable, amounting in the aggregate to nearly ten millions of lbs., of which upwards of a quarter appears to be sent from Halifax to Canada. This of itself will provide considerable back freight to the line of steamers which will be put on between Portland and Halifax.

In regard to Newfoundland, in addition to flour, they imported in the year 1894, the last return which I have been able to obtain, 26,57 bbls. of pork, of which 23,472 were sent from the United States, and 1,293 from Canada. They imported of beef 2,417 barrels, of which 1,999 were from the United States. Of butter the importations were 18,659 cwt., of which Nova Scotia supplied 4,192 cwt., Canada 2,496 cwt., and the United States 7,451 cwt. Of leather were the total importations were to the value of \$201,939. Of tea 461,890 lbs., and of tobacco 291,770 lbs.

For the reasons already given, the trade of which I have endeavoured as regards the Provinces to give a few examples, can by proper arrangements be carried on to a very large extent, indeed with Canada before Confederation takes place. Of course as soon as that desirable event has actually been completed, there can be no doubt of the large increase of trade which will immediately follow.

It might not be uninteresting before closing these remarks to say something in reference to the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and the extent of the trade which already exists in that article. Whilst I was in Nova Scotia I visited Pictou and the coal districts in its vicinity. The present railway system of Nova Scotia consists of the railway from Halifax to Truro, with a branch to Windsor, at the head of Minas Bay. The Nova Scotia Government are now constructing as a Government work an extension of the railway from Truro to Pictou, which will be completed in about a year from this time. This railway runs through the coal district. There are two principal Coal Mining Companies now at work, one, the General Mining Association, has been in operation for a considerable time, and has at present three mines in actual operation, and one more which they are opening out. The shafts of these mines vary from 2 to 600 feet in depth. The seam of coal which is being worked is 40 feet in thickness, of which about 36 feet is solid coal. In these three mines there are at present employed between 8 or 900 men and boys,—the average pay of the colliers during the last year having been about 8s. 4jd. currency a day; ordinary labourers getting from 4s. to a dollar. The mines are being worked very extensively with steam engines and all proper appliances. The General Mining Association have a railway about seven miles in length, which has been in operation for upwards of twenty years. The gauge of this railway is four feet eight and a half inches, and they have upon it six engines and five hundred and seventy trucks. These trucks are loaded with the coal at the mouth of the pits and are taken to a point on the river, where ships of the largest size can come alongside the wharf. The quantity of coal which has been shipped by the Mining Association for some years past has amounted to about 200,000 tons annually. The price of the steam coal at the point of shipment is about \$2.50 per ton, and of small coal about \$1.50 per ton.

Freight from Pictou to Boston would range from

\$2.50 to \$3.00 a ton, the same rates, or thereabouts, being charged to Montreal. This Company owns four square miles of Coal land, and they have also, in the vicinity land containing very large quantities of Iron ore as well as Lime.

The other Mining Company, which has lately been started, is called the Acadian Mining Company. They have one seam six feet thick now opened out of which they are getting coal, and they have just opened another seam, which they will begin immediately to work, and which has a thickness of 20 feet. They own a very large property in the neighbourhood of Nova Scotia, They are about to make three miles of Railway, to connect their shafts with the Railway now being constructed from Truro to Pictou. The quantity of Coal appears to be inexhaustible, and there seems to be no reason why this Coal, which is of excellent quality for steam purposes, should not be delivered in Montreal for one dollar a ton. I was so satisfied with the excellent quality of this Coal, from the reports I heard of it, that I ordered several cargoes to be sent to Montreal for the use of the Grand Trunk Company, so as to have it thoroughly tested for our purposes. There can be no doubt that the Coal which exists in Nova Scotia, in the neighbourhood of Pictou, and also at Cape Breton where large mining operations are going on, will prove when proper means of communication are supplied to be of great importance in the future history of the Confederacy.

I hope the information contained in this paper may prove of some use in calling attention to the existence of a large trade close to our doors, and amongst our own people, and which by proper attention may be made of very great value to all the Province. It is with this object I have ventured to address you, and which must be my apology for troubling you with this letter.

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BRYDGES

Montreal, 23rd June, 1895.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 16th June.

Lat. Pr. Refined in Stages	44.00 per 100 lbs.	22.50 per 100 lbs.	19.00 per cent
" do "	43.00 " "	21.00 " "	18.00 " "
" do "	42.00 " "	20.00 " "	17.00 " "
" do "	41.00 " "	19.00 " "	16.00 " "
" do "	40.00 " "	18.00 " "	15.00 " "
" do "	39.00 " "	17.00 " "	14.00 " "
" do "	38.00 " "	16.00 " "	13.00 " "
" do "	37.00 " "	15.00 " "	12.00 " "
" do "	36.00 " "	14.00 " "	11.00 " "
" do "	35.00 " "	13.00 " "	10.00 " "
" do "	34.00 " "	12.00 " "	9.00 " "
" do "	33.00 " "	11.00 " "	8.00 " "
" do "	32.00 " "	10.00 " "	7.00 " "
" do "	31.00 " "	9.00 " "	6.00 " "
" do "	30.00 " "	8.00 " "	5.00 " "
" do "	29.00 " "	7.00 " "	4.00 " "
" do "	28.00 " "	6.00 " "	3.00 " "
" do "	27.00 " "	5.00 " "	2.00 " "
" do "	26.00 " "	4.00 " "	1.00 " "
" do "	25.00 " "	3.00 " "	0.50 " "
" do "	24.00 " "	2.00 " "	0.25 " "
" do "	23.00 " "	1.00 " "	0.10 " "
" do "	22.00 " "	0.50 " "	0.05 " "
" do "	21.00 " "	0.25 " "	0.02 " "
" do "	20.00 " "	0.10 " "	0.01 " "
" do "	19.00 " "	0.05 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	18.00 " "	0.02 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	17.00 " "	0.01 " "	0.00 " "
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" do "	15.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
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" do "	12.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	11.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	10.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	9.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	8.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	7.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	6.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	5.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	4.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	3.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	2.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	1.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.50 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.25 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.10 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.05 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.02 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.01 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "
" do "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "	0.00 " "

EXCHANGE - London 60 days..... 19 to 19 1/2 per cent premium
Paris..... 6 1/2 per cent premium
New York..... 22 to 21 per cent discount
Payable in gold 45 to 55 p.c. premium
" 5 days..... 9 to 9 1/2 per cent premium

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Ballie, James, & Co. Baukhage, Beak & Co. Benjamin, Wm., & Co. Black, Lewis S. & Co. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Dougall, John, & Co. Foulds & Hodgson. Gilmour, J. Y., & Co. Greenhalgh, S. Scott & Co. Hingston, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co. McIntyre, Denoon & Co. Meyer, J., & Co. Moss, S. H., & J. Muir, W., & R. Munderloh & Steenkens. Ogilvy & Co. Prevost, Amable, & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Stephen, William, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co. Winks, Geo. F., & Co.

THERE has been rather more doing in this department of trade during the past week than previously, but orders received have been chiefly for sorting up stocks. There has been an active demand however, for Canadian tweeds and flannels, and sales made to a large extent. For some classes of goods manufacturers have orders on their books in advance of their ability to execute them.

By reference to the summary of the budget speech of the Finance Minister in other columns, it will be seen that it is the intention of Government to reduce the duties on manufactured goods, from 20 to 15 per cent. Some uncertainty at present exists as to whether this new tariff comes immediately into operation, in the same manner as the duties on spirits, tea &c., but we should judge there would be no change except in those articles mentioned in the resolutions, until after the passing of the new Tariff Act. Prices of imported goods will be affected but slowly by this five per cent. reduction of duties and until the arrival of the goods for the fall trade only to a limited extent.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs. Dougall J. & Co. Hua & Richardson.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co. Seymour, C. E. Seymour, M. H. Shaw F. & Bros.

BUSINESS during the past week has been of a moderate character. Sales have been chiefly for immediate consumption, and buyers show no disposition to speculate at present prices.

SPANISH SOLE.—The demand is light and transactions have been of a limited character at unchanged rates.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The inquiry for even medium weights is less, and light is comparatively neglected.

HARNESS is in better demand, and the stock in market being very small, prices are firm with an upward tendency.

WAXED UPPER.—The inquiry is light, but as stocks on hand are small and receipts limited, prices are very firm.

GRAINED UPPER.—Sales have been made to a fair extent of choice stock, which is arriving more freely.

BUFF AND FEBLED.—Prime stock of the former is scarce, but common is held in considerable amount. Of the latter which, in fair supply, only extra commands outside quotations.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED are in small supply, but not much enquired for.

CALF SKINS.—There is a ready sale for prime lots. Medium and light weights of which the receipts mainly consisted, are less desirable.

SPLITS.—The demand is less active, but prices are steady.

SHEEPSKINS.—Russets are in demand, stocks being very low. Colored Linings are also wanted, especially prints and wood red.

HIDES.—Recent receipts of green salted have augmented the stock. Prices are unchanged.

WOOL.—Rates are still unsettled, and reliable quotations cannot be given.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George. Buchanan, I., & Co. Charlebois, A., & Co. Crahan & Gaveochill. Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Evans, J. H. Evans & Evans. Frazer, F. Gilbert, E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H. Kershaw & Edwards. Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker. Robertson, Jas. Round, John & Sons. Simms, F. H. Winn & Holland.

BUSINESS in this line continues very good for this season of the year, and orders are being received to a very satisfactory extent. The change in the tariff announced by Mr. Galt, especially where it affects the interest of iron manufacturers by abolishing the duties on manufactured iron &c., has been a prominent topic of conversation. Fears are expressed that this action on the part of Government, may necessitate the closing up of the rolling mills and nail factories of the Province, and the consequent departure to the United States of hundreds of skilled workmen who would thereby be thrown out of employment. This may possibly result in individual instances, but the withdrawal of a protection of only 10 per cent. can hardly produce the results alluded to.

COPPER.—Sales have been made at lower figures, and we reduce our quotations accordingly.

CUT NAILS are very scarce, and prices correspondingly firm.

HORSE NAILS are in small demand at unchanged rates.

IRON.—Pig is unchanged. Quotations for manufactured iron, now paying ten per cent. duty, in consequence of the proposed action of Government, are to some extent unsettled and nominal.

TIN PLATES are in good demand, but with an abundant supply prices are unaltered.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Davie, Clark, & Clayton. Fitzpatrick & Moore. Fountain, Julius. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Gear, Henry J. Hutchins B., & Co. Jeffrey, Brothers & Co. Kinsland & Kinloch. Leeming & Buchanan. Matland, E., Tylee & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kinneair & Co. Nivrin, William, & Co.

Noad, James S., & Co. Rector, Linnais & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Robertson & Beattie. Routh, Havilland & Co. Saunderson & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Tiffin, Jos., & Sons. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. Urquhart, Alex., & Co. West, Bros. Winn & Holland. Withers, Joy & Co.

OWING to the changes which have been made in the tariff affecting coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, spirits, whiskey, rum, gin and wine, prices of these articles are quite unsettled. With regard to tea and liquors, on which the duty has been considerably advanced, the new tariff came into effect immediately. The resolutions were passed on the evening of Tuesday, and at 10.45 A. M., of Wednesday a despatch was received by the acting collector of the Custom House directing him to collect the increased duties. Quite a rush was made prior to this to pass entries and duties to a considerable amount were paid. Those who were fortunate enough to get their entries passed in time, will realize a handsome profit by the operations. For transactions we refer to the following reports trade sales:—

Choice Green, Black, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas, for account of Messrs. David Torrance & Co., 22nd June, 1866. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:

Hyson Twankay, Twankay and Hyson Skin—16 hf-chests extra finest Nankin Moyune imperial twankay 44c; 12 do hyson skin 38½c; 26 do 35c; 20 do finest Moyune do 35½c; 8 do curious do 35c; 22 do finest Moyune 35½c; 40, 36 do extra fine sealon twankay 37c; 20 do fine do 36c; 27 do do Moyune 16 to 16½c; 10 do 15½c; 10, 10, 26 do 15c; 10, 10, 10, 20, 10, 17 do do 15c.

Gunpowder—25 hf-chests superior curious gunpowder, matted, 86c; 24 do 86c; 30 do 78c; 10, 10, 17 do 79c; 10, 10 do extra superfine do 75c; 30 do 74c; 50 do 74c; 20, 24 do 74c; 50 do 50c; 58 do 51c; 6 do extra fine Moyune 83c; 6 do superfine do 83c; 14 do finest do 71c; 17 do extra fine do 66c; 7 do 52c; 20 do finest 53c.

Impers!—10 hf-chests curious imperial, matted, 76c; 40 do superfine do 84c; 30 do 84c; 15, 15 do 83½ to 84c; 15, 14 do 83½c; 30, 10 do extra superfine do 90c; 10, 10, 12 do 50c; 20, 19 do Moyune do 52 to 53c; 7 do extra do 81c; 9 do superfine do 44c; 30 do 47c; 10 do Ping Sney 70c; 22 do finest do 55c; 20 do fine do 42c; 25 do finest do 66c.

Hyson—32 hf-chests very superfine hyson 53c; 19 do Moyune do 61c; 18 do 62c; 14 do superfine do 62c; 25, 10, 10, 13 extra do 61c; 62 do 51c.

Oolong, Souchong and Congou—17 hf-chests finest Oolong 47c; 24 do 49c; 45 do finest new season Souchong 50c; 12 chests finest Kaisow Congou 57 to 58c; 5, 6, 6 do Oopack do 45 to 45½c.

Natural Leaf Japan—25 hf-chests superfine uncolored Japan 60c; 25 do 60c; 15 do 60c; 10 do 50c; 40, 20 do 57c; 10 do 50c; 10, 15 do 52 and 53c; 30 do 50c; 35, 15 do 53c; 10, 10, 10, 10 do 53c; 10 do 53c; 10, 10, 10 do 52c; 5 do 51c; 40, 10 do 52c; 40 do 51c; 38 do 55c; 30, 20 do 50c; 20 do 50c; 10 do 50c; 25 do 51c; 25 do 50c; 10 do 52c; 10 do 52c; 10 do 52c.

Young Hyson—10 hf-chests superfine young hyson 92c; 26, 10 do extra fine do 88 and 87c; 23 do finest do 87c; 40 do 88c; 10, 26 do 85c; 20 do extra fine do 83c; 10 do 82c; 40 do superfine do 81c; 10 hf-chests finest Moyune 84c; 10 do extra superfine do 78c; 20, 30 do cetties finest do 82 and 83c; 20, 20 do 82c; 20, 20 do 82c; 20, 29 do 82c; 30 do finest new season Moyune do 77c; 40 do 75c; 10, 10, 10, 10 do 75c; 10 do 75c; 49 do superfine Moyune do 49c; 40 do finest new season Moyune do 49c; 45 do 70c; 20, 10, 20 cetties curious small leaf Ping Sney, 85c; 20 do 85c; 20 hf-chests extra curious 76c; 20, 30 do superfine 56 and 57c; 10, 10, 10, 10 do 65c; 51 do 52½c; 10, 10, 20, 40, 40, 40 do 41c; 20 do 40c; 10, 10, 10 do exp sup 78c; 20 do 40½c; 20 do 61c; 50 do 40c; 61 do exp sup Ping Sney 74c; 35 do Fychow 77c; 14 do 44c; 20 do 54c; 40 do finest 56c; 37 do Moyune 56c; 40 do 54c; 25 do do 47c; 10 do do 46c; 59 do superfine Moyune 66c; 62 do extra fine Moyune 71c; 40 do superfine new season Ping Sney 69c; 50 do fine Moyune 45½c; 29 do finest new season Moyune 46½c; 10, 30 do Moyune 61c; 20, 17 do do 60c; 42 do superfine Moyune 62c; 16 do finest do 62 to 63c; 22 do fine do 50c; 53 cetties extra superfine Moyune 78c; 10 hf-chests extra superfine Moyune 59c; 6 do superfine Moyune 56c; 9 do do Ping Sney 78c; 11 do extra fine do 59c; 9 do do Moyune.

Trade sale of Groceries, for account of Messrs. David Torrance & Co., June 22, 1866. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:—

25 boxes and 25 do Liverpool soap 4½ and 5c; 10 bags rice 17½ 6d; 10 boxes Belmont sperm candles 23½c; 5 do 23c; 120 do 22c; 20 bales corks 13c; 2 bags filberts 7½ lb; 5 do soft shelled almonds 17c lb; 20, 60 and 22 boxes figs 10½ lb; 1 case liquorice 13½ lb; 2 do French mustard 6s 3d doz; 5 do nutmegs 2s 5d; 10 bags black pepper 8½ lb; 10 bxs citron peel (Hill & Jones) 27½c; 5 do lemon peel 24c; 5 do 22½c; 10 brls walnuts 7c lb; 3 cases pearl sago 6½ lb; 5 bbls table salt (Davison's) 2s 10d doz; 10 do currants 5½ lb; 65 do in lots 5½ lb; 40 bxs Valencia raisins in lots 6½ lb; 50 hf-bxds do 6½ lb; 50 bxs layer raisins 11s 3d bx; 30 do in lots 11s bx; 200 do 10s; 814 do 10s; 10 bxs M R do 9s 8d box; 147 do 9s do; 5 bxs layer, black crown, 5½ lb; 10 do 5½; 3 brls Jamaica ginger 19c lb; 5 qrs-cks sherry 2s 10d gal; 25 do 2s 9d do; 15 cases Vermouth bitters 83s; 5 do yellow seal champagne 24; 5 do red seal do 24; 5 bxs tobacco, 10s, 20c lb; 20 do Virginia tobacco, 3½ lbs, 31c; 12 hds muscovado sugar 38.20; 4 do 38.25; 2 do 38.20; 25 bbls crushed A sugar 11½; 5 do Redpath's No. 2; 8½; 10 bbls golden syrup 47c gal; 4 hds mustard sugar 38.15; 2 do 38.20.

Fruit, Wine, &c., &c., for account of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons, June 22, 1866:

10 qrs-cks Taragona port (7 grapes) at 75c; 50 bxs Valencia raisins 7½c; 10 hds Porto Rico sugar 8½c; 10 do 8.45; 5 do 8.50; 10 do 8.45; 5 do 8.45; 5 qrs-cks Taragona port 62½c; 10 do 50c; 5 bgs soft shelled almonds 18½c; 5 puns molasses 85c; 9 do 37c; 20 bbls 37½c; 10 puns do 36c; 3 do 36c; 3 qrs-cks sherry 60c; 10 do 60c; 10 do 60c; 5 do 60c.

Trade sale at A. Urquhart & Co.'s, on the 21st. John Leeming, Auctioneer:

7 bbls bathbricks 25c; 5 bgs cotton wick 34c; 5 do do 33c; 20 cs button blue 6½c; 2 cs ball blue 18c; 2 do 19c; 3 bbls liquid blacking 52; 2 do 45; 1 cs castor oil 17½c; 20 cs sperm candles 23½c; 5 bbls blue vitriol 6½c; 4 do 9½c; 10 kgs saltpeper 38.50; 5 cks alum 27.75; 35 do carb soda 36.50; 60 do 34; 5 brls table salt 3s; 10 do 2s 11d; 36 bags black pepper 9½c; 1 do white do 17c; 12 boxes cassia 34c; 4 bgs caraway seeds 8½c; 11 bbls Jamaica ginger 22½c; 11 do 22½c; 20 bxs vermicelli 10½c; 4 do canary seed 4c; 15 bbls Dutch madder 10½c; 10 bbls flour of sulphur 8½c; 10 do brimstone 13s 6d; 1 do cream tartar 28½c; 10 do 28c; 30 bxs French sperm 28c; 5 cs salad oil (pts) 19s 3d; 100 do 18s 6d; 4 do (hf-pts) 34.75; 15 do do (qts) 18s; 30 bxs Castile soap 11½c; 7 cs liquorice 17½c; 25 do do 17c; 1 do do 16c; 6 do do 15½c; 2 do do 19c; 6 do do 18c; 4 cs sardines (hf-tins) 23½c; 6 do 24c; 12 do 14c; 28 bgs Taragona almonds 20c; 20 do Provence do 16½c; 13 do hard-shell do 6c; 10 do 17½c; balance 17c; 1 do Languedoc do 23c; 25 do filberts 8c; 4 do 8½c; 10 do 7½c; 20 do 7½c; 50 do 7c; 3 bbls Brazil nuts 8c; 30 do 8½c; 40 cs Smyrna figs 12c; 1 do Turkey do 11½c; 8 do 11c; 13 do 10½c; 100 bxs layer raisins 10s 9d; balance 10s 6d; 50 do seedless locs; balance 9½c; 75 do Valencia, hf-boxes, 7½c; balance 7c; 30 do 6½c; 10 do 6½c; balance 6½c; 20 do 5c; 100 do 4½c; 10 do 4½c; 1 cs citron peel 27½c; 4 do 27c; 5 do 26c; 1 cs lemon peel 22c; 1 cs orange do 22½c; 34 bbls currants 6c; balance do 5½c; 10 do 4½c; 100 do 3½c; balance do 3½c; 16 qrs-cks Bordeaux vinegar 34c; 5 do 33½c; 1 cs indigo 3s 7d; 10 lbs mace 2s 9d; 1 cs arrowroot 15c; 1 do 14½c; 1 case tapioca 7½c; 1 do 8½c; 2 do 8c; 3 do sago 7c; 7 do 6½c; 10 bgs Arracan rice 17s 9d; 4 hds mustard 19½c; 4 cs do 4½c; 2 do 2½c; 60 bxs sugar candy 18c; 75 do 17½c; 42 do 17c; 40 do 16½c; lot bbls mixed pickles 12s 9d; 11 do assorted 12s 9d; 2 do 12s 6d; 6 do ketchup 17s; 11 cs sauces 14s 3d; 4 do 16s 6d; 1 do 29s 6d; 2 cases Windsor soap 18c; 30 bxs starch 11½c; 25 hf-chts young hyson tea 7c; 10 do 80c; 10 do uncolored Japan 53c; 10 do 60c; 10 do 59c; 10 do 52c; 19 qrs-cks Burgundy Port 4s; 5 do 2s 11d; 14 qrs-cks do 3s 11d; 4 do 3s 9d; 8 octaves do 3s 1d; 10 cases St. Julien claret 10s; 5 do Barton & Guestier's do 3s 9d; 5 do brandy 37.50; 80 do 36.25; 5 puns rum 6s 3d; 3 do 7s 6d; 2 do do gin 7s 8d; 10 cs do 13s; 20 qrs-cks whiskey 5s 9d; 20 cases do 16s 3d; 120 do 15s; 200 do 14s 4½d; 60 do Old Tom 18s 6d; 71 do 18s 8d; 50 do 18s; 50 do Cognac 18s.

Sale of Tobaccos at H. Joseph & Co., by J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer:

Bbls grass-cut 9½c; 10 bxs 16's 16c; 5 bxs premium tobacco 22½c; 10 do 22c; 5 do 21c; 18 bxs Union Jack 22c; 14 do bright Virginia 18c; 5 do Water Coles 24½c; 15 do Prince of Wales 26c; 15 do 26½c; 10 do 26½c; do hf-bxs 27½c; 10 do 27c; 18 bxs Jenny Lind 60c; 30 do Yellow Peach 35c; 20 do 80c; 10 bxs Russet 36c; 30 do Solace 40c; 10 do Golden Age 46c; 13 do 44c; 10 boxes extra chewing 30c; 5 do 31½c; 10 do Excelsior 25½c; — bxs Hunter 40c; 5 do Ida May 39c; balance do 88½c; 2 bxs Barker 31c.

Sale of Fish, Herrings, &c., on the wharf. Cuvillier & Co., Auctioneers:

10 bbls Gibbed herring 22½; 25 do Labrador 33½; 25 do 34; 250 bags coarse salt 73c; 150 do fine 95c.

Sale of Salt on account of V. Hudon, on the wharf. Cuvillier & Co., Auctioneers:

500 bgs fine salt 95c; 50 do 94c; 50 do 93c; 200 do 92c; 200 do 91c; 1,100 bgs coarse salt 73c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

THE new tariff bill being fully matured by the Ways and Means Committee, was to be laid before Congress on the 26th instant, and will no doubt pass without delay. It provides several important changes affecting the products of the British American Provinces. The duty on copper ore is increased from 5 to 15 per cent. On copper in ingots and bars, from 2½ to 5 cents per pound. On lead, from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound.

A heavy duty is laid on all descriptions of manufactured, and bar, round, sheet, and railroad iron. The duty on coal is rated as follows: Cannel coal \$1 50 per ton. All bituminous coal, 50c per ton. Anthracite and all other coals \$1.50 per ton.

The duty on Salt is to be as follows: In sacks, 42 cents per 100 lbs; in bulk 30 cents per 100 lbs.

Duty on Fish—mackerel \$2 per barrel; herring \$1 per barrel; salmon \$3 per barrel; shad \$2 per barrel. All other fish pickled \$2 per barrel; and on all fish not named \$1 per cwt. Fish in packages, not barrels, to pay in proportion to the rate on barrels.

Animals.—All sorts of living animals to pay 30 per cent ad valorem.

Breadstuffs.—Flour meal middlings and all feed of wheat, corn, rye, and oat, 20 per cent ad valorem; and potatoes 10 cents per bushel.

Fish Oil.—20 per cent ad valorem.

Want of space to-day prevents our giving the particulars of the newly proposed tariff in full. The new tariff seems chiefly to be directed against outside manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods and the like, the particulars of which are too extensive for enumeration at present.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.
FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Bacon, Henry, Owen Sound.....	G. J. Gale, Owen Sound.....	July 9
Boyd, Robt. & Thomas A., Toronto.	W. T. Mason, Toronto.....	" 11
Clark, William, Toronto.....	"	" 12
Dagg, Charles G., Montreal.....	Court House, Montreal.....	" 10
Davis, William, Ottawa.....	F. Clemow, Ottawa.....	" 10
Dell, Ephraim, Welland.....	A. G. Hill, Welland.....	" 16
Derby, Ellis Luther, Kingston.....	Strange & Rogers, Kingston.....	" 5
Fair, John & Andrew, Buxit, Goderich.	W. F. Findlay, Goderich.....	" 9
Farrar, David, London.....	E. J. Parker, London.....	" 5
Levasseur, L. Quebec.....	Thebaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.	" 7
Levey & Myers, Montreal.....	Court & McIntosh, Montreal.....	" 9
Lyons, Lyman, Woodstock.....	McWhirter & White, Woodstock.....	" 10
McClure, Charles, Alex., Montreal.....	F. S. Brown, Montreal.....	" 10
McKendle, Daniel, Toronto.....	W. T. Mason, Toronto.....	" 10
Moore, Fred. Alpheus, Kempville.....	F. Clemow, Ottawa.....	" 13
Snare, G. W., Toronto.....	Thomas Clarkson, Toronto.....	" 4
Sutherland, Thomas, Oil Springs.....	James Watt, Oil Springs.....	" 2

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Blackley, Edward, Hoarn.....	Montreal.....	T. S. Brown.
Bechtel, Henry.....	London.....	Thomas Churcher.
Husband, James.....	Felham Township.....	Jacob W. Farr.
Sovereign, John.....	Wellington Square.....	W. T. Findlay.
Worley, George.....	Shakespeare.....	"

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Atkins, William.....	Brantford.....	Co. Court House, Co. Brantford	Aug. 22
Boshtel, Henry.....	Granby.....	" " " Waterloo.	" 31
Clemens, Christian.....	"	" " " "	" 31
Colman, Peter.....	Bowmanville.....	" " " U. Cos. Northum.	" 35
Dawn, Lina.....	Beachville.....	Co. Court House, Co. Oxford.	" 22
Fuchs, Jacques.....	Quebec.....	Superior Court, Quebec.	Sept. 1
Hall, Henry.....	Woodstock.....	Co. Court House, Co. Oxford.	Aug. 27
Houghton, Emery.....	St. Catharines.....	" " " Lincoln.	Sept. 4
Meikle, William.....	St. Vincent.....	" " " Grey.	Sept. 11
Nasmuth, George.....	Woodstock.....	" " " Oxford.	Aug. 27
Shoemaker, Daniel.....	Simcoe.....	" " " Norfolk.	July 10
Stanton, Samuel.....	St. George.....	" " " Braint.	Aug. 22
Torrance, John A.....	Toronto.....	" " " York.	July 18

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Bacquet, Joseph, dit Lamontagne, } Montmagny.....	Eustace Forgas.....	June 2
Higgins, Patrick, Montreal.....	Luke Moore.....	" 15
McFarlane, Henry, Chatham.....	Emery Ward.....	" 9
Scott, Robert E.....	Miller Wood & James E. Wood.....	May 29

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 23rd June, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year :-

ARTICLES	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugars.....	1,729	30,623	28,899	..
Tens.....	32,071	40,563	7,492	..
Wines.....	970	52,922	51,952	..
Woolens.....	8,521	25,078	16,555	..
Oatmeal.....	9,747	21,230	11,483	..
Silks, &c.....	626	3,773	3,137	..
Hardware.....	8,727	19,532	10,805	..
Iron.....	11,445	18,534	7,089	..
Other articles.....	240,653	277,173	36,520	..
Total Imports.....	315,459	489,601	174,142	..
" Increase.....			174,142	..

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal.....	113	114
Ontario Bank.....	106	104
Bank of B. N. A.....	104	101
City Bank.....	99	99
Commercial Bank.....	Books closed	Books closed.
Bank of Upper Canada.....	23	23
Banque du Peuple.....	103	104
Molsons Bank.....	111	112
Bank of Toronto.....	Books closed.	Books closed
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	104	104
Merchants Bank.....	Books closed.	Books closed
Union Bank.....	do.	do.
Gore Bank.....	do.	do.
Eastern Townships Bank.....	do.	do.
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	124	123
Royal Bank.....	122	120
City Passenger R. E. Co.....	75	77
Governments Debentures, 5 p. c.....	84	84
Central Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.....	86	86
Montreal Corporation Bonds.....	89	89

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 21, 1866.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.		
GROCERIES.			Wine.				
Coffees.		Moot & Chandon Ch'p	15 00 to 16 00	Varnish per gal.			
Laguayra, per lb.	0 23 to 0 25	H. Moré's Champ'n	14 00 to 15 00	Couch Body (Turp't)	2 75 to 4 50		
Rio, " "	0 30 to 0 32	Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Wax Wicks.....	0 17 to 2 00		
Java, " "	0 23 to 0 26	Port Wine, "	1 50 to 4 00	(Benzine)	1 25 to 1 50		
Fish.			Hardware.				
Herrings, Labrador.	3 00 to 4 00	Block Tin, per lb.	0 25 to 0 27	Spirits Turpout.	1 10 to 1 26		
Prime.....	3 50 to 4 50	Copper—Fig.	0 23 to 0 24	Benzine.....	0 45 to 0 56		
Gibbed.....	2 00 to 3 00	Sheet.....	3 23 to 0 35	SOAP AND CANDLES.			
Round.....	3 00 to 3 00	Cut Nails.		Candles.			
Mackerel, No. 3.....	0 11 to 0 12	Assorted, 1/2 Shingle.	0 00 to 4 00	Tallow Moulds.....	0 00 to 0 13		
Salmon.....	21 00 to 22 00	per 112 lbs.	4 00 to 4 20	Wax Wicks.....	0 17 to 0 00		
Dry Cod.....	5 50 to 6 50	Shingle alone, ditto.	0 00 to 4 40	Adamantine.....	0 30 to 0 00		
Fruit.			Galvanized Iron.				
Raisins, Layers.....	2 35 to 2 50	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 to 0 09	Soap.			
M. B.....	2 15 to 2 35	Best No. 24.....	0 09 to 0 10	Montreal Common.....	0 03 to 0 03		
Valentia, lb.	0 07 to 0 10	No. 26.....	0 10 to 0 10	Steam Refined Pale.....	0 05 to 0 05		
Currants, per lb.....	0 05 to 0 07	No. 28.....	0 10 to 0 10	Montreal Liverpoul.....	0 05 to 0 05		
Molasses.			Horse Nails.				
Clayed, per gal.....	0 28 to 0 5	Guest's or Griffin's.	0 21 to 0 00	English.....	0 00 to 0 07		
Muscovado.....	Nominal.	No. 7.....	0 21 to 0 22	Family.....	0 07 to 0 07		
Rice.			W. or F.				
Arrocaa, per 100 lbs.	3 70 to 2 90	No. 9.....	0 19 to 0 20	Pale Yellow.....	0 12 to 0 08		
Salt.			Iron.				
Liverpoul Coave.....	1 75 to 0 90	Fig—Guthrie's.	26 00 to 28 00	Honey lb. bars.....	0 12 to 0 00		
Stowed.....	0 00 to 1 10	Other brands " "	24 00 to 26 00	Lily.....	0 08 to 0 08		
Spices.			Cast Nails.				
Cassia.....	0 35 to 0 40	No. 10.....	0 19 to 0 20	Boots, Shoes.			
Cloves.....	0 10 to 0 11	No. 11.....	0 18 to 0 19	Boys' Ware.			
Nutmegs.....	0 55 to 0 85	No. 12.....	0 18 to 0 19	Thick Boots No. 1.....	0 00 to 1 75		
Ginger, Ground.....	0 12 to 0 30	Iron Wire.			Men's Ware.		
Jamaica.....	0 23 to 0 25	No. 6, per bundle.....	2 70 to 2 90	Thick Boots No. 1.....	2 00 to 2 25		
Pepper, Black.....	0 10 to 0 11	" "	3 00 to 3 20	Klips.....	2 40 to 2 75		
Pimento.....	0 07 to 0 08	" "	3 30 to 3 50	French calf.....	3 25 to 3 75		
Mustard.....	0 18 to 0 19	" "	4 10 to 4 30	Congress.....	2 50 to 3 75		
Sugars.			Lead.				
Porto Rico, per pwt.	9 00 to 9 50	Bar, per lb.....	0 05 to 0 06	Sheet.....	0 07 to 0 07		
Cuba.....	8 50 to 9 25	Shot.....	0 07 to 0 06	Tubing.....	0 08 to 0 00		
Canada Sugar Refine-ry	0 08 to 0 09	Sheet.....	0 07 to 0 07	Powder.			
Extra Yellow Refined	0 00 to 0 00	Shot.....	0 07 to 0 06	Blasting, per keg.....	3 50 to 4 00		
Crushed X.....	0 00 to 0 00	Tubing.....	0 08 to 0 00	FF.....	4 50 to 5 00		
" A.....	0 11 to 0 00	Pressed Spikes.			Flour, per bbl.		
Dry Crushed.....	0 12 to 0 00	Regular sizes, 112 lbs	4 00 to 4 50	Superior Extra.....	8 75 to 9 00		
Ground.....	0 12 to 0 00	Extra.....	4 50 to 5 00	Extra.....	8 25 to 8 50		
Jamaica.....	0 12 to 0 00	Tin Plates " "	4 00 to 0 00	Fancy.....	7 50 to 7 75		
Pepper, Black.....	0 10 to 0 11	Charcoal IC.....	10 00 to 10 25	Superfine.....	6 75 to 6 90		
Pimento.....	0 07 to 0 08	IX.....	12 00 to 12 25	Western Superfine.....	6 90 to 6 75		
Mustard.....	0 18 to 0 19	DC.....	9 00 to 9 25	Superfine No. 2.....	6 60 to 6 40		
Tens.			Blue Vitriol.				
Twankay and Hyson	0 40 to 0 50	Bar, per lb.....	0 05 to 0 06	Superfine No. 3.....	6 25 to 6 00		
Medium.....	0 35 to 0 40	Sheet.....	0 07 to 0 07	Superfine No. 4.....	5 65 to 5 90		
Common to good	0 30 to 0 40	Shot.....	0 07 to 0 06	Middlings.....	4 75 to 5 00		
Japan uncolored.....	0 50 to 0 60	Tubing.....	0 08 to 0 00	Pollards.....	4 25 to 4 50		
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	Powder.			Bag Flour—Cho. & St.	3 55 to 3 75	
Fine to choicest.	0 65 to 0 75	Blasting, per keg.....	3 50 to 4 00	Medium.....	3 60 to 3 65		
Colored.....	0 50 to 0 60	FF.....	4 50 to 5 00	Superfine.....	0 13 to 0 14		
Fine to finest.....	0 70 to 0 80	DRUGS.			Lard, per lb.		
Oongon and Souch's	0 80 to 0 70	Acid, Sulphuric.			300 lbs.....		
Ordinary and	0 33 to 0 37	Tartaric.....	0 55 to 0 80	4 60 to 4 80			
dusty kinds.....	0 42 to 0 58	Blue Vitriol.			Pork.		
Fair to good.....	0 75 to 0 90	0 12 to 0 14	Mess.....				
Finest to choicest.	0 75 to 0 90	Camphor.			24 00 to 24 00		
Oolong.....	0 34 to 0 39	0 70 to 0 75	Thin Mess.....				
Interior.....	0 30 to 0 39	0 17 to 0 20	Prime Mess.....				
Good to fine.....	0 50 to 0 60	1 05 to 1 10	Prime Mess.....				
Extra Hyson.....	0 40 to 0 60	0 18 to 0 25	Cargos.....				
Common to fair.	0 70 to 0 80	0 30 to 0 38	16 50 to 17 00				
Medium to good.	0 85 to 0 95	Chloride Lime.....	5 50 to 6 00	Tallow, per lb.			
Fine to finest.....	0 95 to 1 00	0 20 to 0 20	0 09 to 0 10				
Extra choice.....	0 95 to 1 00	Alum.			Wheat, per 60 lbs.		
Gunpowder.....	0 80 to 0 70	3 00 to 3 50	U. C. Spring.....				
Common to fair.	0 75 to 0 90	0 4 to 0 5	White Winter.....				
Good to fine.....	1 00 to 1 10	0 55 to 0 80	0 00 to 0 0				
Fine to finest.....	0 80 to 0 90	Blue Vitriol.			LEATHER.		
Imperial.....	0 55 to 0 70	0 12 to 0 14	Hem. B. A. Sole No. 1				
Fair to good.....	0 80 to 0 90	0 70 to 0 75	" O.S. " " "				
Fine to finest.....	0 80 to 0 90	0 17 to 0 20	" O.S. " " "				
Hyson.....	0 80 to 0 70	1 05 to 1 10	" Slaughter " " "				
Fair to good.....	0 80 to 0 70	0 18 to 0 25	" " " " "				
Fine to finest.....	0 75 to 0 90	0 30 to 0 38	Rough.....				
TOBACCOES.			6 00 to 6 50			Waxed Upper Light.....	
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	0 20 to 0 40	" Heavy & Most				
United States Leaf.	0 06 to 0 10	0 35 to 0 30	Grained Upper.....				
Hondur, 10's.....	0 06 to 0 30	0 45 to 0 55	Kips, Whole.....				
" 5's.....	0 08 to 0 35	0 25 to 0 30	in Sides.....				
" lbs.....	0 28 to 0 40	0 35 to 0 00	Splices, large.....				
Bright, 1/2 lb.....	0 40 to 0 60	0 35 to 0 30	" Small.....				
Extra fine bright.....	0 55 to 0 85	0 20 to 0 00	Waxed Calf, Light.....				
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.			0 30 to 0 40			" heavy.....	
Ale.			0 45 to 0 60			French.....	
English.....	2 50 to 2 60	0 50 to 0 60	Harnes.....				
Montreal.....	1 30 to 1 60	0 75 to 0 80	Enamelled Cow, per ft.				
Brandy.			3 50 to 4 25			Buffed " "	
Hennessey's, per gal.	1 80 to 2 00	0 80 to 0 85	Pebbled " "				
Martell's " "	1 80 to 2 00	0 85 to 0 90	Sheep Felts, (washed)				
Robt. & Co.'s " "	60 to 70	0 90 to 1 00	Hilled Wool.....				
Pinot, Castillon & Co	1 80 to 1 70	0 90 to 1 00	Poles, (City Slaughter)				
Ord. Dupuy & Co's	1 50 to 1 70	0 90 to 1 00	" (Green Salted).....				
J. D. H. Monny's, gl.	1 50 to 1 60	0 90 to 1 00	Bear.....				
Geo. Sayer & Co.....	1 50 to 1 60	0 90 to 1 00	Beaver.....				
Other brands, p. gal.	1 50 to 1 60	0 90 to 1 00	winter.....				
Brandy in cases, doz.	6 50 to 8 00	0 90 to 1 00	Coon.....				
Gin.			0 90 to 1 00			Fisher.....	
Hollands, per gal.....	0 97 to 0 95	0 90 to 1 00	Martin.....				
green cases	2 60 to 2 70	0 90 to 1 00	Mink.....				
red cases.....	5 00 to 5 25	0 90 to 1 00	Oster.....				
Porter.			0 90 to 1 00			Spring Hair.....	
London.....	2 25 to 2 40	0 90 to 1 00	Sole.....				
Dublin.....	2 30 to 2 50	0 90 to 1 00	Wax.....				
Montreal.....	0 00 to 1 00	0 90 to 1 00	Zinc.....				
Rum.			0 90 to 1 00				
Jamaica, 16 O.P.....	1 70 to 1 80	0 90 to 1 00					
Demerara, " "	1 30 to 1 50	0 90 to 1 00					
Cuba.....	1 10 to 1 15	0 90 to 1 00					
Whiskey.			0 90 to 1 00				
Scotch, per gal.....	1 20 to 1 50	0 90 to 1 00					
Irish.....	1 45 to 1 60	0 90 to 1 00					

MONEY MARKET.

THERE has been an active demand for money, which still continues. Bankers are less liberal in granting accommodation and paper is more closely criticized. Sterling Exchange in New York is quoted at 109½ for Bankers 60 day bills. The price here is 108½, though round sums could probably be obtained at 108½.

GOLD which during the week advanced to 156½ has receded somewhat, closing at 151½.

SILVER continues in large supply, buying at 4½ and selling at 4¼ per cent. discount.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Crawford, James.
Danholm, George.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Follingsby & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laing, M.
Lesning & Buchanan.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

THE press of the spring trade being now over the volume of business has materially diminished, and transactions have been more of a local and retail character. Beyond limited shipments to Gulf ports there has been no outward movement in Breadstuffs. Pease and Oats have continued to move, though less actively. Provisions of all kinds have been at a comparative stand, Pork only selling by single barrels, and Butter not at all. Pot Ashes have undergone little change, but Pearls are dull and materially lower.

FLOUR.—The receipts of the week have been light, and the demand restricted to actual consumptive wants. The market has ruled firm for all the leading descriptions, and though no advance of consequence can be noted, full rates have been secured for most of what has changed hands. The higher grades are in small supply, and the sales of a retail character. Supers from Canada Wheat range from \$6.70 to \$6.90, with exceptional sales of the more favourite bakers' brands, mostly in broken lots, at somewhat more. The bulk of what is arriving is from the Welland Canal, ground from Western Wheat, and though less desirable for immediate local wants, yet from its superior keeping properties is taken with more confidence at this stage of the season, and a fair amount of business has been done at rates in the vicinity of \$6.75 to \$6.80. No. 2 of really good quality, finds prompt sale, and even those less desirable from security are taken but at irregular prices. The lower descriptions have also met a fair demand; the sounder lots, free from mixtures of Pease, &c., being promptly taken at full previous rates. Those mixed with foreign grain are regarded with special disfavour, and cannot be moved except as the result of absolute scarcity. Bag Flour has remained steady, the supply and demand being nearly balanced. The stronger and sounder samples find most prompt sale, even at relatively high prices, owing to the small proportion of really good offering.

OATMEAL continues quiet and steady; the more suitable samples being taken for export.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—In the comparative absence of transactions, prices may be considered nominal,—a few cars of U. C. Spring have sold from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Pease opened very dull, but engaged more attention toward the close at some improvement on late reduced rates. Oats—Less business has been done, but rates continue without material change.

PORK has continued extremely dull during the whole week, the transactions being confined to the merest retail. Stocks are light, and there appears no probability of any change before the fall trade sets in.

LARD is also very dull, and transactions unusually limited. Arrivals are trifling, and holders are content to await a demand for the little they hold.

TALLOW remains unchanged.

BUTTER.—The week has been one of uninterrupted dullness; shippers to Britain holding off until the market there has settled down to a point on which they can base calculations as to what price they will be safe in paying, so that no inducement in price has been or is any avail to place wholesale parcels. A few medium lots have been sold at 15 to 16c; some holders are asking higher figures without finding any enquiry. The late declining tendency of the British markets for all kinds of Provisions has prevented any speculation; shippers being afraid to venture on any transactions of magnitude at anything over the average opening prices of previous years, seeing no reason why Butter should be materially higher than in former summer months, when Irish and Continental Butters, being plentiful and sweeter and fresher than Canadian, monopolised the trade to the almost exclusion of American, except at low prices.

ASHES.—Pots continue to decline in Britain under the influence of the financial pressure, which has materially curtailed the demand. Receipts have been unusually limited, and that has prevented prices from further depression, shippers having some difficulty in filling existing orders and engagements of freight. Pearls are arriving more plentifully, and the late extreme rates, which were only maintained by extreme scarcity, are no longer obtainable, and the tendency of prices is downwards.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 57, St. Jacques Street, Montreal, 1-17

SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.

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

50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL

(For Wool)

For Sale by

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS

AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Are Prepared to Execute Orders, at Low Prices, for

Canadian Cotton Yarn, "Percy Mills."
Best Southern do.
33 and 36 inch Canada Grey Cotton.
Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.
Montreal, June 8, 1865. 21-23

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,**

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

MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

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

23-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master,
will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 8th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
Montreal, 22nd June.

AUCTION SALE.

**BY CUVILLIER & CO.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,**

THE 3RD JULY NEXT,

AT THE STORES OF

JULES FOURNIER, ESQUIRE,
No. 420 St. Paul Street,

WILL BE OFFERED,

A Large and Choice Assortment of the best
ENGLISH, MARSEILLES AND BORDEAUX

GROCERIES,

To which will be added,

VERY SUPERIOR PORTS,

SHERRIES, MADEIRA,

CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY,

GIN, &c., &c.

AS FOLLOWS:

MARSEILLES GROCERIES.

Malaga Raisins, in cases
Do in half-cases
Do in quarter-cases

Smyrna Figs, in cases
Unshelled Almonds d'Alicante, in cases
Almonds of Tarragona, in bales
Do Provence, do
Grenoble Nuts, do
Sicilian Nuts, do
Cruver Cheese, in boxes
Holland Cheese, in cases of 22 forms each
Green Olives (Jourdan Brive) in cases of 12 fasons
Capers do do
Superfine Olive Oil, in cases 1 doz each
Do in cases of half-bottles, 2 doz each
Do in cases of quarter-bottles, 4 doz each
Red Mottled Castile Soap, in cases
Perfumery Soap, in cases
Perfumery (assorted), in cases
Stearines' Candles (tapers), in cases
Vermicelli, in cases
Maccaroni, do
Canary Seed, in bales
Hemp Seed do
Rice, in bales, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities
Cream of Tartar, in bris
Flour Surpur, do
Roll Brimstone, do
Superfine Olive Oil, in quarter casks
Assorted Preserved Fruits
Assorted do in Brandy.

BORDEAUX GROCERIES.

White Wine Vinegar, in cases
Chocolate, "Louit Freres," in cases
Moutarde, do do
Pates de fole gras Truffes do
Truffes, do
Chempignons, do
Haricots (green) do
Tomatoes, do
Anchovies in oil, do
Capers, do

Almonds, in bales
Superfine Olive Oil, Barton Guestier, in cases
Do Duret, do
Prunes, in cases of 12 fasons each
Do do 12 boxes each
Corke, in bales
Bitters, in cases
Raisins in layers (superior), in cases.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Qr-casks Maderia
Do Sherry Cantaras [] []
Rhd Blanquefort
Do Queyries
Do St Julien 1 er Bourgeois
Do La Mission
do St. Loubes

Santerne, in cases
St. Estephe, Modoc, in cases
Qr-casks Macon
Do Santerne
Do Chablis
Do Rousillon
Do Sicile
Do Sherry, Pematrin
Do Port, Graham
Do Port, Bedell, Prior & Co
Octaves Sherry, Duff, Gordon & Co., dark, very superior
Qr-casks Sherry, A. M. O., Montillo
Octaves do do
Qr-casks do Royal Arms
Octaves do do
Qr-casks Port, Tarragona
Octaves Sherry, Harp Brand
Cases do Red Seal, A M O
Do do White Harp
Do do Amontillado, red seal
Do do McKenzie
Do O'Porto [] [] [] black seal, superior
Do Imperial Brandy
Qr-casks Sherry, Duff, Gordon & Co., superior
Octaves do Bedell, Prior & Co., Amontillado (1847) extra
Cases Johanieberger, superior
Do Ranenthaler Berg de

COGNAC OF GEO. SAYER & CO.:

Qr-casks Cognac, Geo. Sayer & Co., 1848, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1865
Octaves do do, 1848, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1865
Cases do do, 10 years, 6 years, 4 years, 2 do
Do do do, 24 half-bottles
Do do do, mark Ch. Coran & Co
Cases of Imperial Brandy
Bass & Co. East India Pale, in quarts and pints
Gin, DeKuyper, in hhd's
Do do in green cases

CHAMPAGNE:

Champagne—Moet & Chandon
Do G. H. Mumm & Co.

AND OTHER BRANDS.

ENGLISH GROCERIES.

Also, a complete assortment of the best English

Croceries, from the well known house of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL, London, and others.

TEAS.

Choice assortment of TEAS, consisting of:

TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSOON, JAPAN TWANKAY, UNCOLORED JAPAN, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE;

Under \$100.....Cash
From \$100 to \$300.....3 months
 " 300 to 600.....4 "
 " 500 to 1000.....5 "
\$1000 and over.....6 "

And other particular arrangements, according to the wishes of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at NINE o'clock.

CUVILLIER & CO.,

Auctioneers.

24

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.

Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.

INCOME 1865.....£661,195 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND 1865.....£3,661,683 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,810.

Agencies in every town in Canada.

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Manager for Canada.

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LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

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

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

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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.

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THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW

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

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

Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a low rate of Insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. M. BOWMAN, Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway, London;

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Sole Agents in Canada for—

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THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.

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AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.

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Commissioners Street 218, 215, 217.

10-ly

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,

BREWERS AND SUGAR REFINERS, Montreal.

20th March, 1865.

10-ly

W. & E. MUIR,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

166 McGill street,

Montreal.

8-ly

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed

into the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 490 St. Paul street.

6-ly

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

1-ly No. 377 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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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.

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STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

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Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

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DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

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1-ly MONTREAL.

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Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe. The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention.

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE, A STANDARD MANURE

For all field and garden crops. For sale by country merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.

E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.

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For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.

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Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

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THE EASTER TERM of the above

School will commence on the 20th of January, 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.

London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

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126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.

1-ly

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The Subscribers, having received extensive orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are prepared to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity of choice well fed HOGS.

THOS. HOBSON & CO., 12-3 mos. 486 & 488 St. Paul street.

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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MARTIN & FERGUSON,
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 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
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 NO 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
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CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent money, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of Canada and the United States.
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CANADA GLASS COMPANY,
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 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
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 BOTTLES of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE lettered, Moulds made to order.
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and carefully executed.
 A McK. COCHRANE,
 Secretary.
 496 St. Paul Street.
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JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 489 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL
 61-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, 6 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 MACEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

B. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS &c. &c.
 No 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
 30-ly

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, 36th December, 1865.

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

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 COVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST SACRAMENT ST,
 MONTREAL.
 60-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
References
 Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs Thomas, Thibault & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Olyer & Co., Montreal.
 " Hubaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C.W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do.
 20-

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale, 17, 19, 21, and 23 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal.
 8-ly

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

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

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

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

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDOR WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 509 and 611 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS, manufactured by and SHILLE Hardware Agents for Wm Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebberghaus & Sons, Prussia, Bismarck's.
 19-2mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
20 tierces of SODA ASH
2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
3 do GREY COTTONS
 ALSO
10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A McK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal
FREER, BOYD & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
 15 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & CO., No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour, Ashes etc. or on shipment to their friends in Great Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on Storage, in Bond, or Free.
 16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 483, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.
 If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given.
 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 413 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are daily receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Hides, Flax seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise. Having a thorough practical experience both in the Produce and General Trade of the country and giving our personal attention to the interests of our consignors, we are enabled to realize the highest market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any goods arriving out of condition are put in proper order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports, advances made if required, and the goods forwarded to responsible agents for disposal.
 Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on arrival of goods.
 Owing to our having a number of years of successful experience in the Country Trade, we can with confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being always in the market and familiar with the prices of the various staples, can always buy to better advantage than those who only visit the market two or three times during the year.
 Orders from the Lower Provinces for Butter, Pork, or Flour, will receive immediate and personal attention.
 Special attention given to the shipment and forwarding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient routes.
 All charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends, for the share of their business entrusted to us, and trusting that the same attention to their interests, which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future merit a still larger share of their patronage.
 N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c. we refer you to those contained in the Review which is partly supplied by ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
CAMERON & ROSS.
 1-ly

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 715/6 BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES, and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to their care will receive special attention. Goods expeditiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Abesalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal.
 42 ly.

JAMES M. LAWTON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.
 HAVANA, CUBA.

SPECIAL attention given to the sale of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR BOX SHOOKS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving promptest possible returns, and the lowest charges adopted by responsible houses.
 Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.
 Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS.
 14-6m.

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