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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

No. 38.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 351 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 235 St. Paul st, corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

**EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
3-ly 19 Hospital st.

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly

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

**DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BACON, CLARKE & CO.,**  
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,  
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, 491, 495 and 498 St.  
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORT-  
ERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,  
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.  
French and German Trimmings.  
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed Do-  
Prints, Laines,  
French Merinoes, Millinery.  
A. W. Pophins, Cotton Yarns,  
Dress Goods, Fingering do.  
Comprising a complete Assortment of  
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS  
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all  
Departments by 25th August  
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed  
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys.  
&c. 1-ly

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

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
521, 525 & 528 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 Fall  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the fine 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 43 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oologs.  
Hyson Twankay. Soucliong.  
Twankay.  
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Man-  
mihan," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:  
419 hhds }  
119 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.  
277 bbls }  
AND IN STORE:  
Two hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba  
Sugars. 1-ly

**A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
amplest capital, and facilities for its efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
in 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, SHOS AND LEATHER,  
Montreal. (Established 29 years.)  
OPPER & 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 satisfac-  
tion, both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,  
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,  
Ternio 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 Gas-fitters.  
1-ly

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

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
138 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.  
5-ly

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

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

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

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

**JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

JOHN E. SHAWHAN W. O. BUCHANAN  
Liberal advances made on Consignments  
July 25. 2-3m

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.**

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

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
**CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,**  
No. 63 St. Peter Street

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866 9-ly

**SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS**

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

Hhds Tierces Barrels } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR

Punchons Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

To Arrive shortly, 900 Prime AFRICAN KIPS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 25, 1866. 1-ly

**HENRY J GEAR,**

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

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

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**  
20 Lemoinne 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 Road, 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 THE  
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

7 Custom-House Square. 3-ly

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

Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto  
ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.  
July 13, 1866. 6m-20

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-ly \$2, 81 & 85, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal

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

**GREENE & SONS**

INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK of

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

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,  
1-ly Montreal.

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly**

**A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,**

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

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 1-8 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly**

**SMITH & COCHRANE,**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,  
47-ly MONTREAL.

**KERR & FINDLAY,**

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

**WINN & HOLLAND,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, bounding Street 15-ly**

**MCINTYRE, DENUON & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. 23-ly 6 Lemoinne st., Montreal.**

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

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS**

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co. Managers and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 2-ly

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE St. Frs. Xavier st 1-ly

**SIDNEY & CRAWFORD,**

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 2-ly

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**  
258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Street, MONTREAL. 1-ly

**F. SHAW & BROS.**

14, LEMOINE STREET.

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

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**

**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of 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.

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

**THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,**

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

**JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,**

Commission Merchants and General Agents,  
48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

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

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**  
 COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,  
 Importing, Insurance, and General Agents,  
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 29-3m

**W. CHRISTIE,**  
 SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,  
 Office: 516 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier  
 Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie  
 & Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

**GAULT BROS. & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND  
 STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'  
 TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,  
 44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT  
 STREET,  
 MONTREAL,  
 Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now  
 very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of  
 Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-  
 passed in the Province. They also operate largely in  
 all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have  
 now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,  
 Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all  
 which they offer at lowest prices. 33-ly

**NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**  
 WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice  
 that we have entered into Partnership under  
 the style and firm of EVANS MERCER & CO. as  
 Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Messrs. Lamplough  
 & Campbell having retired from the Drug Business in  
 our favour,  
 H. SUGDEN EVANS.  
 NATHAN MERCER.

APOTHECARIES' HALL }  
 265 Notre Dame Street, }  
 Montreal, 2nd July, 1866. } 4-35

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

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

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,  
 1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,  
 750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,  
 together with their other assortment of  
 TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,  
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,  
 AND  
 GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-ly

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

**JAMES LORIMER,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

**LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for**  
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-  
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the  
 purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.  
 Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
 AND  
 CANADIAN FINE EDS.

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

**SPRING TRADE, 1866.**  
**OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE**  
 DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-  
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the  
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our  
 customers every advantage.

**WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
 1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

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

**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 FORGING  
 Hoisting MACHINES  
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.  
 —ALSO,—  
 Has on hand, several Second-hand  
**ENGINES AND BOILERS**  
 Which will be sold low. 23-1f

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

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

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
**FAST 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, Teague & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

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

On opening of navigation, the following first class  
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of  
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—  
 HER MAJESTY..... CAPT. CHISHOLM.  
 OSPREY..... " PATTERSON.  
 AMERICA..... " MOORE.  
 WHITBY..... " LESLIE.  
 MAGNET..... " MALCOLMSON.  
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-  
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered  
 with despatch.  
 Rates as low as by any other line.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal,  
 E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.  
 NORRIS & NELSON, 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.  
 408 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,  
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

**THOS. FULLER & CO.,**  
 AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,  
 408 Commissioners Street — 482 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal.  
 Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.  
 27-6m

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**  
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,  
 MONTREAL,  
**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,**  
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,  
 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,  
 also at Montreal.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 WE take this medium of informing our customers  
 that we have now received into store, the greater  
 portion of our Importations for the coming season,  
 and will be prepared to show the same by the last  
 week of the present month. These goods having been  
 bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell  
 them on the most favourable terms.  
 MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866. 1-ly

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-  
 SION MERCHANTS,**  
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,  
 52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.  
**REFERENCES:**  
 ANGUS 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. BAYCE, MCMURRIE & 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, Blondes, Pins,  
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
 Silastics, Shawls, Brushes,  
 Colobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
 M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,  
 White Muslins, Batings, Stationery,  
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
 Vestings, Sauff Boxes, Table Knives,  
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
 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.  
 368 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

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

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

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.  
 507 St. Paul Street,  
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 68-1y

## 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-emption advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—20 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. C. S.  
6-1y

### FALL CIRCULAR.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their  
STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27TH AUGUST.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

1-1y

Montreal.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

### CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.)  
Henry Starnes, Esq., (M. Manager Ontario Bank)  
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytle, Esq., (mer.)  
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)  
Capital paid up \$1,900,000. Reserved surplus Fund,  
\$5,000,000; Late Department Reserve \$7,500,000. Un-  
divided Profit \$1,500,000; Total Funds in hand  
\$16,250,000

Revenue of the Comp'y—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;  
Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments  
\$800,000; Total Income, 1883, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-  
acted on reasonable terms

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

1-1y

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

### WEST BROTHERS,

## TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

14-1y

### 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.

1-1y

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 11 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom  
House, premises so long occupied by William  
Darling & Co

Montreal, 30th April, 1882.

1-7

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

MONTREAL, August, 1866.

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

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

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

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

We are, respectfully yours,

TAYLOR BROS.,

18 St. Sacrament Street.

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

### KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL MIS-  
SION MERCHANTS,

No. 53 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets

ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

### THE LOWER PROVINCES.

IN order further to extend the usefulness of the *Trade Review*, we are happy to be able to announce that we have completed arrangements with some of the ablest writers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, holding positions to make their opinions valuable, for contributions from those Provinces on trade subjects of interest, and also to publish prices in all cases in which they may be considered useful.

We may also take the opportunity to state to advertisers that the *Trade Review* has always had a very much larger circulation in the Maritime Provinces than any other journal, either weekly or daily, which has ever been published in Canada. Besides the circulation through the Mercantile Agency, it is regularly sent in large numbers to merchants and traders in the Lower Provinces.

### CANADIAN DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

WE understand that the delegation which is to proceed to London at an early day, in the interests of Confederation, will consist of four members of the Cabinet viz The Hon Messrs Cartier and Langevin, representing the Lower Canadians, and Hon Messrs Macdonald and MacDougall the Upper Canadian section of the Government. Should the affairs of the Province require the presence in London of the Finance Minister the Hon Mr Howland may take the place of the Hon Mr MacDougall. It is expected that the delegates from the Lower Provinces will remain in England until the arrival of the Canadian delegation.

### The Bank of Upper Canada.

Messrs Robert Cassels and Thos. C Street, have gone to England on the affairs of this institution.

Certain propositions, it is stated, have been made to the Canadian Government, in reference to the debt due to the Government by the bank, and an understanding been arrived at in the interests of both parties.

## MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

### IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

### HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

### S A W S ,

SPOCK'S OILBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### BAR AND SHEET IRON.

### CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c

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

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

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

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

1-1y

### BANK RETURNS.

THE following are the bank returns for the month ending August 31st, 1866:—

#### LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation	\$16,162,233
Balances due to other Banks	1,144,224
Notes not bearing interest	12,879,110
Deposits bearing interest	13,963,622

#### ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion	\$ 6,479,544
Landed or other Property of Bank	3,160,839
Government Securities	6,549,840
Notes or Bills of other Banks	1,336,185
Balances due from other Banks	4,335,616
Notes and Bills discounted	45,832,577
Other debts.	3,378,454

The Bank of Upper Canada is included in the foregoing statement, and had, at that date,—

#### LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation	\$ 813,518
Balances due to other Banks	416,773
Deposits not bearing interest	571,623
Deposits bearing interest	1,764,226

#### ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion	\$ 241,774
Landed or other Property	1,673,450
Government Securities	136,126
Notes or Bills of other Banks	61,232
Balances due from other Banks	236,236
Notes and Bills discounted	2,488,625
Other Debts.	874,884

As compared with the returns for July, there is a decrease in circulation of \$456,290. Deposits have been withdrawn to the amount of \$1,075,202, about three-fifths of which did not bear interest. The Bank of Montreal lost in deposits \$575,576, a higher per centage than any of the other banks. Specie has decreased \$231,311, while balances due from other banks have declined \$1,075,772, an amount almost exactly equivalent to the loss on deposits. Discounts have been increased by about \$85,060.

From January, 1861, until August, 1865, the circulation of bank notes in Canada has been decreasing gradually. The average circulation in 1861 was \$12,380,000, while in 1864 it was \$9,448,000, and in the first eight months of 1865, only \$8,557,000. This decrease in bank circulation was owing to the large amounts of silver coin imported from the United States, which took the place almost entirely of notes of the smaller denominations, and which cannot be (inclusive of British and Canadian silver coin) less than five or six millions. Last fall, with large crops, the circulation began to increase, running up in September and October nearly six millions of dollars, and touching a point not very far short of the highest previously reached. When the September returns are sent in, we expect to see a similar increase this year. Should the United States at any time return to specie payments, their silver coin will immediately commence to flow back to them, and Canada be rid, at a profit to this country, of its surplus silver. Bank or Provincial circulation will then take its place, and we shall be enabled to watch more accurately the growth of business as tested by the amount of circulation necessary to carry it on.

## EUROPEAN CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

OUR latest advices from England by mail are by the "Nova Scotian," to the 20th September. The great matter of most importance is the condition of the crops, and it will be of interest to review the reports received, running two weeks previous to the sailing of this steamer. Beginning, therefore, from the date of the 10th of September, we have reports of a continuance of changeable and rainy weather to the 15th, with frosts and frequent heavy showers, which damaged the crops in the middle and Northern Counties. Scarcely a day had passed during harvest time without rain falling all over the United Kingdom, and in the English Midland Counties it fell in torrents, causing the rivers to overflow their banks. The waters of the Trent, the Loar, the Derwent and their tributaries, were so high as to submerge an extensive surface of the adjoining land, doing great damage to the outlying crops, cut and uncut. Owing to the great quantity of rain which had fallen, the crops in many places were black and discolored, and in some districts sprouting from the damage sustained. Up to the 15th of September, almost the whole of the crops in the Northern and Midland Counties remaining in the fields, cut or uncut, were thoroughly saturated with moisture: and it was feared that without a speedy change in the weather for the better, the harvest would prove as disastrous as that of 1866. The potato crop had shown increasing symptoms of disease and faint, and accounts from the South of Ireland, where a large surface had been cultivated, were very unfavorable.

In consequence of these unfavorable conditions, wheat had steadily occupied the attention of the trade; and at London arrived cargoes were in request at an advance of 2s to 3s per quarter and the same advance was freely offered for cargoes to arrive. It was generally believed by the trade that the damage already sustained by crops in the Northern and middle districts could not be repaired by dry weather, inasmuch as a very large portion of the crops were badly soaked. Between the 15th and the 20th the weather changed for the better, enabling farmers to get in a great deal of their outstanding crops, and it was then estimated by the best informed merchants in the grain trade, that the injury would amount to at least three-eighths of the crops. A further advance on the week ending the 20th September had taken place of 1s per quarter in Wheat at the London Corn market, Peas were 1s. to 2s. dearer; Oats also dearer; and Indian Corn further advanced 1s. per quarter. At Liverpool the quotations on the 20th Sept. were—Western Canal Flour, 28s. to 29s.; Canadian Superfine, 29s. 6d. to 31s.; Fancy, 31s. to 32s.; Extra, 32s. to 33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; American White and Mixed Wheat, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per cental, Red, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; White Corn, per 480 lbs., 28s. to 33s.; Mixed, 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d.; Yellow, 28s. to 28s. 6d. Pot. Ashes, 32s. to 33s. Market dull. Pearls wanted at 43s. to 44s. Latest despatches by the Atlantic Cable quote the market higher, and Mixed Corn, 29s. 6d. to 30s. The prospect is gloomy considering the low stock of old grain in the country. The crops in France and the North of Europe are reported light, and as France cannot afford the usual supply for export, England will have to depend chiefly on the countries tributary to the Black Sea for breadstuffs the coming year. If, therefore, the accounts we receive be correct in the main, we may look for higher prices in England. It would appear that under the most favorable conditions which can be expected, the millers will require a large admixture of dry foreign grain to make up the deficiency in quantity and quality of the wheat produced at home.

In the Baltic ports the grain trade was firm and stocks light, but not much doing for shipment. The cereal crops tributary to the Baltic were harvested early, but a rapid extension of the disease to the potato crop had taken place.

In the Black Sea ports wheat had advanced in response to the accounts from England. At Odessa trade was very brisk, but the supply from the interior was yet light, but increasing. In the Danube a very firm tone prevailed. At Taganrog large shipments were in progress as fast as supplies arrived. At Trieste there was nothing doing in the way of exports, the corn supply from the interior of Hungary and Barret being barely sufficient for local consumption.

In France the markets for wheat and flour, after a slight decline, have now an upward tendency. In England Indian corn was becoming scarce in first hands. The latest accounts by the cable report the

market at Liverpool further advanced. Barley had advanced 6d. in London, and operations in arrived cargoes had come to a stand-still for want of offerings. It was reported at London that a telegraphic despatch had been received from the Danube, stating that the prohibition to export barley had been revoked. Rye had participated in the general improvement of all kinds of grain, and was a shilling dearer.

At Glasgow the market was strong at 3d. to 6d. advance on the week, and a fair amount of business doing in wheat at full prices. The "St. Patrick," S. S. "Mary Ann Anneson," and "Balmoral," had arrived from Montreal. Canadian superfine flour was selling at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Canadian peas were a ready sale at 21s. to 21s. 6d. per 250 lbs.; Indian corn, American mixed and yellow, 16s. to 16s. 3d. per 250 lbs. Potatoes, 29s. to 29s. 3d. per cwt.; and pearls, 35s. to 37s. Barley showed no change, and oats are dull.

## THE SILVER NUISANCE.

THE Ottawa Board of Trade, at a special meeting a few days since, resolved that American and British silver coins should be subject to a uniform discount of four per cent. from their present current value in Canada. It is doubtful, however, whether the merchants of that city, and others interested, will find it possible to carry out the resolutions of the Board, no matter how many names be obtained to the agreement now being circulated for signature. The market value of silver coin, which is not a legal tender, and which at times is too abundant for the needs of the country, varies very considerably from time to time. Thus we have lately seen silver sold in this city at 5½ per cent. discount, while at other times, especially when grain is being largely purchased from the farmers, the rate of discount falls as low as 2 per cent. and even under. While these fluctuations take place, it will be simply impossible for any isolated community, even that of Montreal, to establish a fixed rate at which silver shall be taken. If silver pass at four per cent. discount here, and the demand becomes active, it will soon, by the natural law of supply and demand, go elsewhere where it is more valuable; and thus becoming scarce here, the need of it for making change, paying wages, &c., &c., will increase its local value, and almost of a certainty restore it to its old place. The only way in which, theoretically even, this matter can be regulated is by an agreement all over Canada that American and British silver shall pass at a certain rate, when it will cease to be an object to transport it from one part of the country to another. In practice, this is impossible; hence until something occurs to carry off the surplus coinage, either by a return in the United States to specie payments, or by the export of it for bullion at a loss to the country, we must be content to endure what cannot by any sort of commercial or legislative tinkering be permanently cured.

We do not believe the country has to any extent, as a whole, suffered by the introduction of American silver since the suspension of specie payments in the United States. It was imported in exchange for gold or greenbacks, or American credits, at an average discount as compared with gold of probably five per cent. Much of it was brought direct from the United States by cattle and horse buyers, who took no gold away in return, or was imported for their account in large sums. The retail dealer is the apparently chief sufferer by the heavy discount on the coin which he principally receives at par in payment for his goods, and which the importer will not accept from him except at the current rate of discount for bankable funds. This loss to the retailer, however, is, we doubt not, more apparent than real, as he can reimburse himself by selling his goods at a small additional advance on their invoiced cost. Again, the possession of a redundant silver coinage, which every one was anxious to part with at par, was likely to induce the prompt payment of debts; and we have known many instances where accounts of long standing, and previously considered very difficult of collection, were settled when the debtor found himself making a profit, as it were, by paying them in this depreciated coin, which he had on his hands, or which he could purchase for currency at a large discount.

To our banks, the large volume of silver has undoubtedly been a loss by occupying the place of a large part of their ordinary circulation, and as an effect, reducing their discounts and their deposits. Bank discounts and deposits were reduced, because those in the regular receipt of large sums of silver coin, on

which they were unwilling to lose, discounted paper, say of the manufacturers (who used it for paying wages at par) or of those whose pressing needs made it necessary for them to raise money irrespective of cost. In this way, a very large amount of discount and deposit business which would, in the natural course of things, have been accomplished through the banks, was done outside of them. This we do not consider was of any particular loss to the country at large, and the dividends declared half-yearly by the monetary institutions, and the premiums at which the stocks of many of them now stand, are practical proofs that though under different circumstances, they might have done better, still they have done quite well enough. This silver, "nuisance" though it be, is capital to the country, just as much as any bank credit is capable of supplying, and is really of more value to the country than where the banking capital is merely the aggregate of individual wealth already in the country.

We do not go so far as to say that this present accidental state of our silver circulation should be perpetuated; but we do not believe that it is sufficiently harmful to require legislative interference, or to be amended at any great present sacrifice on the part of the Government, and we think it may be allowed to remain as it is until circumstances prepare the way for its rectification.

## MANUFACTURE OF DUTIABLE GOODS IN BOND.

THE order in Council regulating the manufacture in bond of drugs, (including essences and extracts,) perfumery, vinegar, varnishes and starch, for which licenses may be granted, provides that any licensed bonded manufactory may be closed, and the license forfeited, whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance that there is just cause for believing that frauds upon the revenue are being perpetrated; that in addition to the regular license fee, every person to whom a "bonded manufacturing license" is granted, shall pay to the Collector of Inland Revenue, in monthly instalments, such sums of money as shall be sufficient for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Finance Department for the effective supervision of the manufactures, and for taking account of the dutiable articles consumed and produced; the maximum sum to be paid, to be determined from time to time by the Finance Minister, and to be as nearly as may be in proportion to the magnitude and general character of the business carried on under the license, and that goods manufactured in bond, as soon as the manufacturing process is completed, shall be placed in apartments or store-rooms set apart for that purpose, and then bonded according to the Excise Bonding regulations now in force, and to be dealt with in respect of their subsequent removal, exportation, or entry for consumption, in accordance with those regulations.

## Wool Prospects.

The very high price which the present wool tariff of the United States places on Canada combing wool, has prevented manufacturers from purchasing hitherto, but as old stocks begin to run down, they must come into this market to replenish. Some sales, at fair figures, though not to any very great amount, have been made, and will probably be followed by more extensive transactions. The following is from a Boston circular.—

Canada wool has been more enquired for, and there is now a prospect of more active movements, although the high cost must continue to interfere with trade. A lot of 25,000 lbs. superior combing has been taken by one of our leading mills at 82c.; and 20,000 lbs. superior combing pulled at about 70c. per lb. A lot of choice Canada combing was received near the close of the week at a cost of about 87c. per lb., and unless manufacturers make up their minds to take this wool at present high cost, the balance of the clip will be forwarded to England at an early day. We cannot, as yet, give any reliable quotation, as the sales of Canada, noticed above, are hardly a fair criterion.

## Shipbuilding in Prince Edward Island.

The Summerside Progress contains a detailed statement of the vessels building and built in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the present year, which shows a total of 57 vessels, of 13,500 tons.



## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER CUBA.]

THE continued unfavourable weather has exercised a depressing influence over every department of business. A very large portion of the harvest is still in the fields, and the uninterrupted rain of the past three weeks has done a very great amount of damage. The expectation now is, that the harvest, which was expected to be about an average one, will be very considerably short of an average; and as the wheat harvest in the whole West of Europe and in America is believed to be a deficient one, the price of grain is daily advancing. The Russian harvest is understood to have been a good one, and to have been well saved, and it is to that country that we are looking for our supplies. The effect of this rise in the price of grain upon the money market has been very considerable. The apprehension of a large import of grain, and a consequent unfavourable foreign exchange, has, in proportion to its extent, a greater influence than an unfavourable exchange produced by any other cause. The demand for breadstuffs is so immediate that the market is at once affected.

Independently of this unfavourable influence, the money market has also been rendered more stringent by the demand for gold to send to America in payment of the purchases of United States bonds. These purchases have been going on for some time to a very large extent, chiefly upon Continental account. In themselves they probably form a very advantageous form of investment, but they are undoubtedly absorbing a portion of the spare cash of the old world, and are tending to equalize the rates of interest here and on the other side of the Atlantic. The returns of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, both show a reduction in the bullion, and the cause is mainly that which I have just indicated.

The cotton market is in a very unsatisfactory position. No reliable information seems to be obtainable as to the probable supplies this year, and in this uncertainty, and with a large stock in Liverpool, the market, both for the raw material and for the manufactured article, is very dull, and prices are downward. To-day, indeed, the Liverpool market is reported as rather better, but no important change can be expected till the result of this season's crop is known, and should the more sanguine estimates be even realized in part, the present range of prices is not likely to be exceeded.

The funds during the past week have been decidedly dull. The tone at the close is, however, a shade firmer, but upon the week there has been a decline in the price of nearly all classes of securities.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week, when compared with those for last week, present the following results:—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Public Deposits.....	5,185,000	406,000	.....
Private Deposits.....	17,308,000	.....	154,000
Government Securities.....	11,712,000	485,000	.....
Other Securities.....	22,482,000	.....	744,000
Notes in circulation.....	23,472,000	.....	750,000
Bullion.....	15,975,000	.....	221,000
Reserve.....	7,503,000	529,000	.....

The following are the Bank of France returns:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance.....	7,900,000	.....
The Current Accounts.....	.....	16,000,000
The Commercial Bills.....	2,300,000	.....
The Cash.....	.....	13,600,000
Notes.....	.....	7,000,000

Sept. 16th, 1866.

H.

## THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR.—The rights of creditors should be co-extensive with the means of payment possessed by their debtors, subject only to those limitations which arise (1) from the subject matter and terms of the contract, (2) from principles of public policy.

1. The limitations of the creditor's right arising from the subject matter of the contract, are confined to usurious dealings and sales which partake of that character. The requirements of commerce demand flexibility in the rates of interest, so that the price of money lent for stated periods may be adjusted proportionably to the profits made by its use, and to the

risks of current enterprises. But there are usurious dealings which ought to be looked upon in some cases as depriving the creditor of any right to payment; in other cases as limiting the extent of payment. Illustrations will readily suggest themselves. A case obviously within the first category is that of a bill-discounter, whose rates are beyond possibility of honest payment, and who, consequently, at every period of renewal, exhausts the funds to which he and others must ultimately resort. Parallel with this is the case of the creditor, who, to gain an undue advantage over his fellow-creditors, sweeps his debtor's property by a collusive and covinous execution, in order to get the business in his own hands, and when he has done so, advances the price of his goods to such an extent that the debtor cannot make a livelihood by their sale. Cases as clear as these, and no doubt there are many such, would, under adequate and well-administered laws, call for retributive justice,—that is, the denial of any remedy to the creditor, because, in the first place, he has anticipated the fund from which he seeks payment; secondly, he has diminished that fund to the injury of his co-creditors. Usurious sales and money-bargains ought not to be upheld beyond the limits of fair prices and legal interest to the diminution of payment of just claims. It is quite plain that a creditor who has been paid \$1,000 for a year's use of \$5,000, has no right to the same share of an estate that a bank should get, which has received only \$350 for the same accommodation. The usurer has received by anticipation \$650 of the debtor's estate.

The formulas of law are generally so stiff and inflexible that anything like abstract justice, pure and unadulterated, is scarcely to be looked for from Courts. The fountain is so muddy from the accumulation of ancient dirt, and a great deal of modern dirt too, that even legal rhapsodists, while they extol its healing virtues, take good care to avoid tasting it. Hence anything like a return to first principles must be despaired of. As between creditors, the bare debt, unaffected by profits, is the true measure of their honest claims upon the debtor's estate in a case of general liquidation or insolvency. They have no moral right to claim profits or interest until the bare debts are paid in full. And if honesty were not a very rare virtue, there might be found many cases in which a board of creditors, judicially considering all the circumstances of the case, would spontaneously decide upon the debtor's right to a full discharge upon payment of the bare debts, without at all considering that they had accorded him any favor whatever.

2. The limitation of the creditor's right to enforce payment of his debt, founded upon principles of public policy, are but few in point of truth, but, in fact, are very numerous. Truth, or a true view of the interests of the body politic as opposed to the creditor's interest, confines these cases to the loss of an estate by the act of God, or the enemies of the country; and to the denial of remedy to a creditor upon contracts of an illegal or immoral nature, or such contracts as the interests of humanity determine it expedient to enforce, such as suits for liquors sold by tavern-keepers, or for goods sold to persons of incapability, such as minors. But there is another view of the case of the creditor's rights, which may fitly be brought within this limitation. Payment enforced by law is, as a general rule, never resorted to until all other measures fail. This truism is a practical commentary upon the execution of the law by Attorneys, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and officers of justice generally. The Insolvent Act has afforded a means at once inexpensive, speedy and equitable, of effecting *pro rata* settlements. An estate cannot any longer be gobbled up for the benefit of two or three creditors, their Attorneys and the Sheriff. Upon principles of public policy, it has been found expedient to limit the rights of creditors, with a view to giving them justice as a class. Now the question arises, would not the further limitation in this direction, of the rights of creditors, or of a certain class of creditors, be found equally advantageous? If creditors of this certain class, by frequent resort to process of law, diminish the fund which exists for the benefit of the community, should they not be restrained? Legal process for the collection of sums under forty dollars, costs Upper Canada more than the collection of the aggregate indebtedness of individuals in sums of a greater amount. It would be impossible to arrive at a correct idea of the capital consumed in collecting money through the medium of the Upper Canada Division Courts, but it may safely be set down at one million five hundred thousand dollars a year, of which fully one million is expended in the collection, or in

the endeavour to collect, sums under forty dollars.

Let us devise as we may schemes for the accumulation of capital, they will be futile so long as the cupidity of unproductive consumers and unnecessary middlemen is so powerful in the consumption of capital. Fashion and idleness are hardly so expensive burthens as those which, under the symbol of legal forms, consume and waste capital, defraud debtor and creditor alike, and strike at the root of the well-being of the country.

In point of fact, the rights of creditors are limited by public policy, as determined and controlled by the privileges of debtors. Now the privileges of debtors are the exercise of the franchise, and the enjoyment of all advantages to be derived therefrom. The only charge which the law annexes to these privileges, is that of paying a price regulated by a liberal tariff for the aid of the law. And the law must be paid for, if the debtor cannot, or will not, pay for its protection of his peculiar privileges, the creditor shall. The advantages to be derived from the exercise of the franchise are:—1. The right to the next vacancy in a Government situation; 2. The right to the enjoyment of a liberal salary, free from any order attaching or charging the same; 3. The right to the protection of pianos, carpets and carriages, under a chattel mortgage, against foreseen and impending liabilities to butchers and bakers; 4. The right to "gain time" or delay, or vex the creditor by such proceedings as these, namely:—Creditor sues for four hundred dollars' worth of goods: debtor appears in eight days; creditor declares, "You owe me four hundred dollars for goods I sold and delivered to you;" debtor, in eight days, pleads, "I never owed you as you state; I paid you before you sued me; your claim is more than six years old; before you sued me I gave you four hundred dollars' worth of goods which you took for your debt, and I have a discharge from the debt under the Insolvent Act." Creditor goes to trial and debtor does not appear; creditor, after six months delay, beats debtor on the pleadings, and debtor beats creditor on the execution. Under the protection of the Division Court, the debtor has the sole right to the custody and control of his goods thirty to forty days after judgment and before execution, during which period, inasmuch as the creditor cannot identify the goods, or prove their quantity and value, the debtor's facilities for their sale or removal are quite ample. If the wife's friend buys them in, the wife may hold them for her own. If the husband is cited, and has a large family of able-bodied dependents, he will be bound to support them, and the creditor be bound to pay costs for his information. Such are some of the beauties of the law; and they fully justify all that John Stuart Mill has said of its costliness: "the (English) laws cannot be said to afford protection to property, when they afford it only at such cost as renders submission to injury in general the better calculation." If any Court cannot give a party in ordinary cases a cheap, speedy and efficient remedy, manifestly the utter destruction of its jurisdiction in cases of small debts would be a blessing to a country.

COMMERCE.

## HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

IN your last number you indulged in some free comments on my course of action in connection with the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, of which I am the President and Managing Director. As I wish to correct the erroneous impression under which your remarks appear to have been written, I beg the privilege of making a reply. I must be excused for denying the applicability of the term "bogus," either to the proceedings to which you refer, or to any of the acts of the Board. Its use, in this case, is only a gratuitous insult to the gentlemen remaining in the direction of the Company, who are quite as respectable as those who have retired from it. You say that the late commencement of the canal is not *bona fide*, but merely to preserve the charter, but why it is not the less *bona fide* on that account is not apparent. The fact is, that the commencement was made under a contract with Messrs. Beachell & Co., well-known contractors, for a section at the proposed site of locks No. 24 to 28, inclusive. That the work is *bona fide*, and in part construction of the canal, there is no room for question, and I think I may safely appeal either to you or to the public to say whether the prompt action which has thus saved to the Company its valuable charter, or the obstructiveness and inac-

unity of Messrs. McMaster, McMurich, Smith and McConkey, by which it must inevitably have been lost, is the most commendable. These gentlemen, as long as they were in the Board, took every means they could to oppose and obstruct the undertaking, and when they could not impede its progress in any other way, deliberately absented themselves from the Board meetings and rendered it impossible to get a quorum.

It is well known here that we do not expect to get stock subscribed for in this country, but depend on Government aid in the shape of a liberal grant of public lands, as a *bonus* to induce British capitalists to undertake this magnificent work, the great importance of which, I am glad to observe, you recognize.

With reference to your statement regarding the late engineer with whom we had no difference, withhold all drawings and specifications until he is paid, I beg to inform you that he does not pretend to have any claim whatever against the Company. We have the cost profiles, and reports prepared by him, and for which he has been fully paid, but he has some detail drawings in his possession which he considers his own property, and which he is willing to surrender at a valuation.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
FRED C CAPREOL,  
President,  
H. & O. S. Canal Co.

100-110, 30th Sept, 1866.

THE COFFEE CROP IN BRAZIL.

THE following will show the total shipments of coffee from Brazil during each of the last three years with the portion that came to the United States.

Total clearances.	Bags.		
During crop years 1863-64	1,344,888		
do do 1864-65	1,778,467		
do do 1865-66	1,655,892		
Quantities of coffee destined for the United States during same period.			
	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
For Baltimore	92,242	55,564	112,221
Dolaware, Bk Water, f.o	2,842		
Hampton Roads, f.o			11,047
New York	444,532	359,530	562,458
Philadelphia	13,003		7,000
Sandy Hook, f.o			32,954
St. Thomas, f.o			36,235
Wilmington, N.C.			1,662
Moble			5,700
Savannah			3,000
New Orleans			32,181
	552,619	491,253	740,743
For San Francisco, Cal	18,409	3,199	7,193
Matamoros, Mexico	2,800		3,800
Bermuda, f.o			3,014
Nassau, N.P. f.o			3,507
Total	573,888	504,674	748,236

Unity of the Atlantic Cable.

When, a few days previously to the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, it became known among banking circles that it was in difficulty, the Bank of Montreal, although prepared to stand a run of three millions of dollars, telegraphed over the cable to its correspondents in London to remit half a million additional in gold. The day following the receipt of the telegram, the gold was shipped, and is now in the vaults of the bank. Several of the other banks we understand, took similar precautions.

English Money Market by Telegraph.

The Bank of England has further reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent., and the rate at the different Continental monetary centres has also declined. Consols closed on the 3rd inst at 89½ for money. U. S. 5-20s, 70½. There were some fears that money would again be dearer, owing to the partial failure of English crops, and the consequent necessity of purchasing breadstuffs abroad, which would require the prompt outlay of large amounts. This effect, however, has not as yet begun to make itself felt, and the action of the bank in lowering its rate would not lead us to expect any very early heavy demand for money.

The Crops in Nova Scotia.

A Nova Scotia paper says—The heavy rains have badly injured—in many places totally destroyed—the hay crop. It is very sad to notice the destruction of the splendid hay crops which cover the intervals lands all over the Province. The grain crops are in great danger, should dry weather not soon set in. The potatoes in some places are rotting very fast. The week has been a gloomy one for the farmer. The fall of rain has been fully 6½ inches, in the part of September which is past, a rain-fall almost unprecedentedly large in the present month. The abundance of water has caused a larger amount of sawing to be done at the mills than in any former year within recent recollection at this season of the year.

Difficulty of Transit.

Large masses of manufactured material sometimes give rise to considerable difficulties in their transit from their place of manufacture to their ultimate destination, and we have lately had a case in point in the metropolis. A large crank shaft of Her Majesty's steamer *Hercules*, weighing 31 tons 11 cwt. 7 lb., and supposed to be the largest iron forging ever made, was lately completed at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, Liverpool. The forging is intended for the main crank shaft of engines of 1,200 nominal or 1,200 indicated horse power, now being constructed by Messrs John Penn & Sons, the eminent engineers of Greenwich, who have been so successful in their manufacture of engines for the navies of the world. When the forging was made, it had to wait a considerable time at Liverpool before the London and North-Western Railway Company could spare their large trolly to carry it to Camden Town Station. When the trolly was procured, arrangements had to be made for a special train, which was only permitted to move at the rate of ten miles per hour, and on Sunday, so as not to interfere with the other important traffic of the line. Arriving safely at Camden, its chief difficulties seemed to commence. Messrs. Pickford, the great railway carriers, on making inquiries respecting the best route to take it from Camden to Messrs. Penn's factory at Greenwich, where it had to be delivered, found all sorts of obstacles present themselves. The noble new bridge at Westminster, one of the latest achievements of modern engineering, was closed against them under threats of official pains and penalties, and special care was taken for fear the terrible shaft should be smuggled over the bridge unawares. Waterloo Bridge came to the rescue, and was pronounced by its owners as sufficiently strong for any weight, and was accordingly selected, but there were several other difficulties to surmount, such as the Underground Railway, two railway bridges at New Cross, where the traffic was suspended for a few minutes whilst the monster crossed; and last, but not least, was the Ravensbourne, at Deptford, where an old-fashioned bridge looked rather shaky, but, by perseverance, these difficulties were surmounted, and the shaft was landed in safety at Messrs. Penn's, Greenwich. The shaft, which, with the trolly upon which it was carried, weighed 45 tons, left Camden at six o'clock in the morning, drawn by thirty of Messrs. Pickford's fine horses, and was followed by crowds the whole way.

Going down Regent Street and Waterloo Place, the shaft appeared at times to be in danger of over-running the horses. In fact, at one part of the latter, the Guards' Monument appeared to be rather in danger from the momentum the shaft had acquired in the steep gradient, but the powerful breaks on the trolly which conveyed it brought it up in time to round the corner safely.—*Iron Tr of Circular.*

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

[From the Economist.]

Now that a peace is virtually concluded between Austria and Italy, we must earnestly hope that it will become a real peace, free from flaw or jar. Both States have suffered sufficiently in their material interest from the persistently hostile attitudes in which they have stood towards each other on their respective frontiers. The kind of angry truce which has existed for years—a truce enlivened by a perpetual minor of suppressed war—has been a standing source of reciprocal depression to those commercial relations which should be natural between two nations so contemuous as Austria and Italy, even if they were not directly prompted to supply their individual wants from each other's stores. It is difficult to say which indeed of the two countries will be most benefited by the renewed opening of that commercial intercourse so largely checked of late by arbitrary political obstacles. Austria and Italy stand to each other in such close material connection that even all the barriers erected by perverse willfulness and a narrow spirit of political isolation could not entirely destroy commercial intercourse. Each country has precisely what the other is in need of, and cannot find anywhere else as near at hand. There cannot be found a more complete example of natural barter than is furnished by the products of these two countries, which, for so many years under the influence of political animosities, have been reducing to a minimum the mutual enjoyment of these mutually much-needed commodities. Italy produces in abundance those raw products of the earth—oil, wine, grain, timber, and fruits,—in which Austria is deficient, while her staple article of manufacture (silk) is one with which the latter does not pretend to compete. On the side of Austria are produced a number of manufactured articles—especially, in the iron foundries of Styria and the woollen fabrics of Moravia—which, from her contiguity to Italy, must find there a ready and extensive sale. But of course trade in this case, as all over the world, will depend materially for its briskness on the facilities afforded it, or rather on the non-existence of artificial impediments. This is, however, a maxim which hitherto Austria has shown very little disposition to take in. The spirit of protection and obnoxious commercial tariffs is still in full vigour in Austria. Trade, instead of being hailed as a good fairy, whose coming in whatever shape must confer boons on the homo she visits, is looked at rather in the light of a malignant spirit, whose powers must be carefully kept within bounds, lest, instead of proving beneficial, they might be found pernicious or destructive. The temper of the Austrian mind has hitherto been shut to the principle that trade, if it wishes to gain something, must in return leave behind an ample compensation, that it cannot dart down in a piratical swoop and carry away goods without paying for them. If trade in the abstract be, however, still foolishly regarded as a possible evil in Austria by the commercial classes, when contemplating relations with distant countries

its value is yet sufficiently felt in regard to countries close at hand. People who cannot understand the excellence of a complicated operation extending over time and distance can very readily feel the desirability of one which will secure the legitimate enjoyment of a tempting object they look upon daily next door. Now, this is precisely the case as towards Italy. The naturally close connection with that country has made the commercial classes in Austria fully alive to the benefit to be derived from extended trade with it, while they are indifferent to and even suspicious of it with other countries. They have opened their hearts to the belief that in this quarter they can barter and trade without being the losers thereby, and such a belief it is most desirable that the Government should be ready to encourage now more cordially than has been the case heretofore. Unfortunately, the policy of the Austrian Cabinet has been, for motives of its own, as unfavourable to free commercial principles as the specifically narrow views of the commercial classes. The Austrian Government has never regulated its commercial relations on commercial principles, but has always subjected them to political motives. The buying from and selling to any State was rendered dependent on, not the commercial value of the transaction, but the political jealousy or friendship entertained by the Government towards the State in question. This feeling has steadily regulated the commercial relations which Austria has chosen to entertain with Italy. In 1851 Count Cavour conceded a commercial treaty with Austria. Italy conceded by it to Austria every reduction of tariff that had been conceded in the treaties previously concluded by Count Cavour with England, France, and other countries. He specially lowered still further the duties on some articles for her particular benefit, and assured to her prospectively the position of a most favoured nation. In return, Austria carefully restricted her reductions to wine and yearly horned cattle, while the clause securing to Piedmont participation in any future concessions that might be granted to trade between the Lombardo-Venetian provinces and any Italian State was in an *mezzo* expressly interpreted not to be meant to comprise any favour specially conceded to Modena and Parma. On the side of Italy there were the free principles which Count Cavour always advocated, while on the part of Austria there was the old spirit of political jealousy. That treaty was made for five years, but to run on for periods of the same duration it not denominated a twelvemonth previous. This renewal was allowed to take place twice, but during its second term occurred the great revolutionary events which changed the face of Italy, and which embittered her relations with Austria to a degree that rendered the state of peace inaugurated by the Treaty of Zurich merely nominal as regarded the two Governments. Nevertheless, trade cannot be absolutely suspended where nature provides a channel, and so it happened that in Austria the Government was urged by the commercial interests to establish relations on a better footing with Italy as regards trade. This was the state of things when the term of the second quinquennial renewal approached. But with characteristic stiffness Austria could not bring herself to treat with Italy. Through France she made, in November, 1864, some advances towards indirect negotiations, which were not repelled by Italy, but allowed to drop by Austria, until last year as the term was at hand she renewed the attempt, but under conditions which were quite unacceptable for an Italian Government. Austria declined to regulate her commercial relations with Italy—for she persisted in ignoring the existence of any such State—but she proposed that all the advantages of the old Piedmontese Treaty should be tacitly extended to her commercial relations with all Italian provinces through an informal convention between the local custom house authorities on the frontier. It was quite out of the question for any Italian Minister with the feeling that prevailed in the country to consent to an arrangement so derogatory in its shape to the dignity of the nation, and so Austria allowed the treaty to expire—preferring at that season loss and sacrifice to her commerce rather than the recognition of that Italian kingdom to which she has now made up her mind.

RETURN of the number of passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec from the opening of navigation to the 1st October, 1866:—

From	Colon	New York	Total
From England	883	4,792	5,675
" Ireland	114	1,690	1,804
" Scotland	143	1,483	1,626
" Germany	0	3,530	3,530
" Norway	0	13,855	13,855
" Belgium	0	11	11
	1,150	25,772	26,922
To corresponding period in '65	1,265	16,735	18,000
Increase this year to date			8,922

NATIONALITIES.

English	2,631
Irish	2,786
Scottish	1,897
German	3,332
Norwegians	14,923
Swedes	187
Danes	496
Belgians	117
Other Countries	623
	26,873

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent

Government Immigration Office,  
Quebec, October 1, 1866.



## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.  
Bauhaag, Beak & Co.  
Benjamin, Wm. & Co.  
Black, Lewis S. & Co.  
Claxton, T. James, & Co.  
Douglass, John, & Co.  
Foulds & Hodgson.  
Galt, Bro & Co.  
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.  
Greenshields, S., Son & 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 & Steencken.  
Ogilvy & Co.  
Prevost, Amable, & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
Robertson, A., & Co.  
Roy, Jas., & Co.  
Stephens, William, & Co.  
Stirling, McCall & Co.  
Winks, George & Co.  
Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

THE past has been a remarkably quiet week, hardly any trade being done and very few Western buyers having been in the market. As we write, there are indications of improvement, and we think the coming week will witness, if not a large, at least a healthy trade; and as the season advances we are confirmed in our impression that a good and sound trade would be done this fall. Undoubtedly the country is in a prosperous condition, and there is also, notwithstanding the injury sustained by the crops from the continuous wet weather, a very large quantity of grain harvested; and now that it has begun to move in good earnest, we confidently expect a brisk trade with the merchants through the Province generally.

From careful inquiry we are satisfied that the majority of buyers made their purchases with great caution, and that they will soon have to replenish their stocks. In fact, a few have already been in the market for the second time. We shall be disappointed if, during the next six weeks, there be not more than an average quantity of goods sold for the season of the year.

There has been, during the week, a large special sale by auction, which, however, was attended by few out-of-town merchants, the sales being chiefly to city buyers, and at figures which ranged low, and could not have been very satisfactory to the sellers.

Stocks are large and well assorted, so that buyers find no difficulty in supplying their various wants. Prices of cottons are well sustained, and as the raw material, which has advanced from the lowest point touched in May last, 12½d. per lb. to 15d. per lb. on middling fair American cotton, is firm with an upward tendency, there does not appear to be any reason why lower prices for manufactured goods are to be looked for.

## THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.  
Chapman, George, & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Fournier, Jules.  
Frank, J. C., & Co.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
Gear, Henry J.  
Hutchins B., & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kingson & Kintoch.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Maitland, E., Tylee & Co.  
Mathewson, J. A. & H.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
Nevin, William, & Co.  
Noad, James S., & Co.

Chapman H., & Co.  
Phelan, John  
Reuter, Lionisa & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Robertson, David.  
Routh, Haviland & Co.  
Saunderson & Co.  
Schneider, Bond & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Tiffin, J., & Sons.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Torrance, David, & Co.  
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.  
West, Bros.  
Witmer, & Holland.  
Withers, Joy & Co.  
Winning, Hill & Wye.

THE actual trade this week is very limited. The sales to country buyers are very light. The reasonable presumption is that buyers are holding off for the very important trade sales to take place during the next ten days, at the same time we cannot overlook the general feeling that the market is exceedingly dull for the present time of this year. As a beginning of the trade sales, we have to notice the following:

J. G. Shipway, auctioneer, sold at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, for account of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons, alongside, and landed from the "John J. Frazer," direct from Cuba:—

15 hds Muscovado molasses at 23½c per gall; 5 do 34c do; 5 do 30c do; 10 tierces do 36c do; 26 do 36½c; 42 bbls do in lots 36½c; 10 hds clayed molasses at 32c per gall; 5 do 32c do; 25 do 31c; 25 do 31c; 96 do 30c; 4 tierces and 1 bbl 31c; 2 hds sugar, fair Cuba, at 4 tierces; 8 do \$7.50; 5 do \$7.30; 2 do \$7.10. Balance of lot of 100 hds withdrawn 500 bxs and hf-bxs Valencia raisins offered. Sold 10 hf-bxs 28lb each at 5c per lb, and 10 bxs. 56lb each at 4c.

By J. G. Shipway, for account of Messrs. James Lord & Co., landed from and alongside the schooner "Notre Dame," direct from Labrador:—

50 bbls Labrador split herrings, 100 bbls do, and 50 bbls do, at from \$4 to \$4; 12½ hf-bbls, 100 hf do, and 100 hf do Labrador split herrings at \$2.50 to \$2.65. Also 170 bbls old herrings at \$1.87½ to \$2.12½.

Also, by J. G. Shipway, for account of Messrs. D. Masson & Co.:—

10 puns molasses, 36c; 10 bbls golden syrup, 46c; 10 cs red case gin, \$5.50; 25 do green do do, \$2.65.

## THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.  
Buchanan, L., & Co.  
Charlebois, A., & Co.  
Crathorn & Caverhill.  
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.  
Evans, J. H.  
Evans & Evans.  
Fraser, 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 has been active, with a good demand for most descriptions of iron and hardware. Prices in the main are firm at a small advance, with an upward tendency. Several vessels sailed for Montreal are reported as having been obliged to put back, and this, with the high outward freights, has stiffened this market.

PIG IRON.—The supply of best brands is limited, and prices are very firm. We hear of sales of No. 1 Summerlee, ex ship, at \$26, six months, and of No. 1 Eglinton, same terms, at \$25.50, now held at \$26.

BAR IRON.—Is firmer, though sales have been made at \$2.70. The most part of the business done is at \$2.80, at which figure considerable sales have been made. The supply is now light, and must continue so for some time.

HOOP AND BAR IRON.—Have more demand, and have advanced 10c. per 112 lbs.

BOILER PLATES.—Meet with more inquiry, and are higher, sales having been made at from \$3.40 to \$3.90.

CANADA PLATES.—Are without any particular activity, but are rather more firmly held.

CUT NAILS.—Remain as before, manufacturers not expecting to be able to clear out present orders before the close of the year.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal are rather more wanted, and prices are somewhat stiffer, the supply being only moderate.

## THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

Seymour, C. E.  
Seymour, M. H.  
Shaw F. & Bros.

BUSINESS has been quiet during the past week. The receipts, however, having generally been light, no accumulation of stock has taken place, and prices remain unchanged.

SPANISH SOLE.—Has had fair inquiry, with a somewhat improved demand for prime heavy from the Lower Ports; and receipts having been only moderate, holders are firm at quotations.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The supply is greatly reduced, but there is no particular demand for it.

HARNESS.—The market is quite bare of first class stock, on which an advance could probably be realized.

WAXED UPPER.—The demand, though not unusual, is sufficient to absorb the receipts, which are limited, and prices are unaltered.

GRAINED UPPER.—Is less active and large lots would be disposed of with somewhat less ease.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Continue in good demand, and all descriptions are firm, with light stocks.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Sales have been only of limited amounts for present use, and prices are unchanged.

CALFSKINS.—There has been some improvement in the demand, but prime stock, which is most inquired for, is not abundant.

SPLITS.—Light and medium continue in demand, and all desirable lots are readily disposed of.

SHEEPSKINS.—Russets are inquired for and would command full rates; but Colored Linings, though scarce, are less active.

HIDES.—We have no change to make in quotations, and the supply in market has not been augmented.

## MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Cameron & Ross.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Crawford, James.  
Dougall, John, & Co.  
Fuller, Thos., & Co.  
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.  
Jardine & Ferguson

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.  
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.  
Laing, M.  
Leeming, Thomas & Co.  
Mitchell, Robt.  
Morrie, D., & Co.  
Raphael, Thomas W.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Stewart, W. W.

DURING the past week there has been a fair amount of business, and the fall trade in Produce may now be considered begun. Flour is coming forward more freely, and prices, as a natural consequence, are declining. Provisions are for the most part firm, with a fair demand. Ashes have given way somewhat, the late demand being purely speculative. On the retir-

ing of the purchasers, prices of Pots receded. Pearls, however, maintained their value.

LOUR.—With more liberal receipts, and the certainty of making better terms, buyers have latterly been holding off, scarcely venturing to make an offer except for small parcels for immediate use: little business can, therefore, be noted, notwithstanding the concessions which holders are prepared to make. The higher grades are still in small supply, and former rates have been maintained; but Superfine is now in full supply, and a decline of fully 25c. per bbl. must be noted. We quote Superfine at \$7.75 to \$7.90 for fair to good brands, and 7.90 to 8.00 for small, choice and strong, adapted for sponging. Sound No. 2 and fine meet a fair demand, but the commoner descriptions are still neglected. Bag Flour has equally suffered in value by the improving receipts, and is pressed at \$4.20 to \$4.30, with only an occasional buyer of small parcels. Should receipts of Flour continue liberal, sales will be trifling till prices recede to an export level, as no one will go into stock at figures so much above the range that seems likely ere long to be established.

OATMEAL.—Is in fair request, and with small receipts prices rule firm. We quote \$4.75 to \$4.90 for fair to good.

WHEAT.—Receipts, though improving, are small thus far, and prices have undergone little change. U. C. Spring, in car loads, has latterly been sold at \$1.55, at which there is still a demand. Rates, however, must be regulated by Flour, as the milling demand becomes better supplied.

PEAS.—We are yet without operations in quantity on the spot, but contracts for delivery continue to be made at some advance on previous rates, say 85c. to 96c. per 66 lbs. The advance, however, is rather due to the tardiness of receipts, than to any improvement in the foreign market, and may not be maintained if arrivals prove liberal for the next few weeks.

OATS.—Engage little attention, and rates are mostly nominal, transactions being restricted to farmer's deliveries.

BARLEY.—No sales in quantity on the spot; farmers' loads are various according to sample, and range from 60c. to 75c. per minot.

RYE.—We note a recent sale of 10,000 bushels to arrive at 67½c. per 56 lbs.

CORN.—Sales in bond have latterly been made at 57½c. per 56 lbs.

PORK.—With a bare market, prices have again crept up, the present rate for Mess being \$27 to \$27.50, other grades participating in the improvement.

BUTTER.—Receipts are heavy, but with prices established at a fair shipping level, all the more desirable parcels move off freely at rates mostly ranging from 15½ to 16½c., with exceptional sales of choice or selected at 17c. Inferior still constitutes the bulk of the accumulations, and finds no favor even at relatively lower rates than are usually recognised; and until diminished receipts leave little or no option in respect to quality, it will be a dragging and precarious sale.

CHEESE.—The recent decline in Britain has prevented export enquiry, except at a corresponding reduction; but the receipts being within the consumptive capacity, former rates mostly rule.

TALLOW.—The demand is of the most trifling character, and the few lots selling have been placed with difficulty at 9½ to 9½c.

LARD.—Is nominal, in the absence of supplies. ASHES.—Pots, which, by speculation, had been forced beyond their legitimate value, have suddenly succeeded on account of speculators withdrawing, and in some instances throwing their accumulations on the market. Pearls have met a more steady demand, and prices, though rather better, have undergone little change.

## THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co.  
Brown & Childs.

Linton & Cooper.  
Popham, James & Co.  
Smith & Cochrane.

NO change to note in this branch, except that in view of the decline in the Fenian excitement, the Government will probably not be in market for the 7,000 pairs boots alluded to in our last, and the advance based on the same may not be expected. The market may be, therefore, quoted firm and steady, at previous prices.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists names like Dummet, James, Pomes, Daniel B., etc.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Basinet, Francois C., Dunn, John, etc.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists names like Gordon, Jymes, Elээр, Thos. Jean, etc.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the month ending 30th Sept., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Lists items like Sugars, Tea, Molasses, etc.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc. Lists prices for various grain types.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists various goods like Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, etc.

**MONEY MARKET.**

WE have to report greater ease in the money market, and though paper offered to the banks is very closely scrutinized, all that is really first-class is accepted without hesitation, and at rates little if any, above those charged before the passing of the recent Currency Act. Sterling is inactive, and without change, at last week's prices.

The Bank of Montreal is now issuing legal tender notes, which for the present are the bills of the Bank stamped across the face, to answer the purpose until Government Notes can be engraved. The Bank is prepared to issue drafts on any of its branches without charge other than the cost of stamps.

GOLD in New York, owing to a decline in 5-20's in the London Market, to speculation, and to a growing scarcity of specie in Wall street, has advanced from last week's quotations about 3/4 per cent., closing at 148 1/2. The average for the week was 146.

SILVER is in better demand, and the rate of discount has materially declined. The buying price is now 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, and selling 3 to 3 1/4 per cent. discount.

**Newfoundland.**

The *Newfoundlander*, speaking of affairs in that colony, says,—

The prospects of large numbers of our people for the coming winter are such as must excite serious apprehensions. They are altogether about the most gloomy within our recollection. The shore fishery will at the best be a very short one; for even though we have lately heard from day to day of improvement in certain localities—on the Southern shore and in the immediate neighbourhood of St. John's particularly—these will be but of small account against the general ill success of the voyage; and the Labrador catch cannot reasonably be expected to come up to an average amount. Then we have to remember that from the continued prevalence of unfavourable weather an unusually large part of the catch will be of inferior cure, or what is termed cullage fish, and will be proportionately under value. These facts alone represent an aggregate of loss and pressure sufficiently formidable, but, unhappily, not the whole evil now before us. It is but too plain that they are to be supplemented by another misfortune from which, until recently, we had confident hope of being exempted—the potato blight.

There never was a fairer promise than that of this season of an abundant crop of the best potatoes; but within the last two or three weeks this, too, has been dashed away, and from almost all parts of the island we hear of the rapid destruction of this important element of the support of our population. When we consider how great is the dependence of our poorer classes upon the potato, how indispensable it is to them as an article of more than daily consumption, and how largely it supplies the want of other kinds of food, we can form some estimate of the fearful effects of the loss of such a resource when superadded to a deficient result of the staple industry of the country. We are not ourselves prone to take desponding views in circumstances of this nature, nor would we impress others unduly with this cast of thought, for it can lead to no practical good, and indeed is far more likely to produce opposite effects. It would, however, be sheer folly to try to ignore such facts as now stare us in the face, or to affect insensibility to the disastrous consequences with which they are charged. There can be no rational doubt that much and wide-spread distress will be this winter the portion of many amongst us, unless, in the order of Providence, things yet take a very unexpected turn or the means of considerable alleviation can be devised.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Sept. 29th, 1866.—	
Passengers.....	\$75,805
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,900
Freight and Live Stock .....	86,348
Total.....	\$167,053
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	169,642
Decrease.....	\$2,589

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

TRAFFIC for the week ending 29th Sept., 1866.

Passengers.....	\$43,575 61
Freight and Live Stock.....	\$27,146 99
Mails and Sundries.....	\$2,493 09
Total.....	\$73,215 69
Corresponding Week of last year.....	\$84,848 72
Decrease.....	\$11,123 03

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

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

**STOCK MARKET.**

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal, . . . . .	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario Bank, . . . . .	100 1/2	99 1/2
Bank of B. N. A., . . . . .	100 1/2	100 1/2
City Bank, . . . . .	98 1/2	98 1/2
Commercial Bank, . . . . .	72 1/2	72 1/2
Bank of Upper Canada, . . . . .	—	100 1/2
Banque de Peuple, . . . . .	109 1/2	109 1/2
Melons Bank, . . . . .	105 1/2	105 1/2
Bank of Toronto, . . . . .	105 1/2	105 1/2
Banque Jacques Cartier, . . . . .	99 1/2	99 1/2
Merchants Bank, . . . . .	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union Bank, . . . . .	99 1/2	99 1/2
Gore Bank, . . . . .	98 1/2	98 1/2
Eastern Townships Bank, . . . . .	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mechanics Bank, . . . . .	97 1/2	97 1/2
Royal Canadian Bank, . . . . .	91 1/2	91 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co., . . . . .	133 1/2	134 1/2
Richelieu Navigation Co., . . . . .	124 1/2	124 1/2
City Passenger R. R. Co., . . . . .	82 1/2	85 1/2
Government Debentures, 5 p. c., . . . . .	—	—
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., . . . . .	99 1/2	100 1/2
Montreal Corporation Bonds, . . . . .	85 1/2	86 1/2

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.	From the 1st January to Oct. 3, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels . . . . .	81,990	554,916	1,828,084
Flour, barrels . . . . .	22,892	461,955	531,339
Corn, bushels . . . . .	108,213	1,815,220	385,899
Peas, " . . . . .	22,630	627,564	154,034
Oats, " . . . . .	1,510	64,214	38,373
Barley, " . . . . .	7,440	14,853	29,182
Rye, " . . . . .	10,471	27,384	15,381
Corn Meal, brls. . . . .	7	934	1,165
Ashes, barrels . . . . .	639	23,212	23,333
Butter, kegs . . . . .	2,853	40,632	23,535
Cheese, boxes . . . . .	1,477	21,173	19,371
Pork, barrels . . . . .	82	11,368	17,419
Lard, " . . . . .	—	2,863	1,278
Tallow, " . . . . .	7	1,197	1,319
High Wines & Whiskey . . . . .	—	12,121	5,938

**"BUFFALO ROBES."**

CIRCULAR, 1866.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:—

No. 1 Usual Assortment . . . . .	\$8.50
No. 2 Assorted . . . . .	6.50
Good Fall and Summer . . . . .	5.50

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,  
Montreal.

**HALL & FAIRWEATHER,**

COMMISSION FLOUR DEALERS,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCES:—The Bank of New Brunswick St. John; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Bankers, New York.  
St. John Sept., 1866. 3m-37

**A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.**

**THE MORNING JOURNAL,**

ST. JOHN, N.B.

A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription,—\$2.50 per Annum, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.

The *Colonial Presbyterian*, issued weekly from the same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,

Editor and Proprietor.

**JORDON & BREWER,**

Wholesale and Retailers in

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.

General Agents and Commission Merchants,

174 PRINCESS STREET,

Five Doors West of Bagot Street,

38-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

**C. F. SMITHERS,**

BANKER AND BROKER,

25 PINK STREET, NEW YORK.

FOREIGN Exchange, Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO

George S. Coe, Esq., President, American Exchange National Bank; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President, National Bank of the Republic; E. H. King, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal; Thos. Paton, Esq., General Manager Bank of British North America; Messrs. A. Smithers & Co., 68 Beaver Street, New York.

Agents in Montreal: Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson. 35-4

**DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.**

A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.

CHAS. D. PROCTOR.

Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-ly

**THE "MORNING NEWS,"**

A FIRST-CLASS

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,

Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John, New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the following cash terms:—

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year.....	\$2.50
Weekly Edition, " " " " " "	1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader an invaluable source of information.

The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an excellent medium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS & DAVIS,

38-6m. Proprietors.

**PRINTING HOUSE.**

**MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,**

SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS, Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the

side slips being numbered to correspond with the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and

also numbered, PROMISSORY NOTES,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS

&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

67, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

**JARDINE & FERGUSON,**  
 385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,  
 MONTREAL,  
 PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
 Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork,  
 Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.

Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and  
 carefully attended to. 33-ly

**H. JOSEPH & CO.,**  
 TOBACCO,  
 323, 325 & 327 St. PAUL STREET.  
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-3m

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
 (Corner of Notre Dame and Place D'Armes.)

This well-known Educational Institution has acquired a reputation amongst business men which gives it a standing for thoroughness and efficiency superior to any of the kind in this country, and being connected with the great chain of Business Colleges now located in forty-eight cities in the Canadas and United States, secures to its Students advantages not to be had elsewhere. Scholarships of this College entitle Students to instruction in any of the Colleges of the chain without additional cost, for an unlimited time. Send or call for College Paper containing full information respecting terms, course of study, &c.

31-3m BRYANT, STRATTON & TASKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT  
 At Toronto or Hamilton.

**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and  
 397 Commissioners streets. 48-14

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

**THE Steamer "AVON,"** Moat, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 6th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.  
 Montreal, 6th Oct. 17-6m

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
 IMPORTER,  
 GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,  
 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

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

**REMOVAL.**

**W. McLAREN & CO.** removed to Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoine Street. The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**

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

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

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

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

Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port Stanley;

**A. W. GUNN,**  
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Montreal. 12-4 mos.

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

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 Montreal, Ang., 1886. 5-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER,** 24 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 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. 1-ly

**REMOVAL.**  
**ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE**  
**CLOTHIER and IMPORTER,** has Removed to No. 10 St. Joseph Street, four doors from McGill Street. 31-ly

**CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.**

F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 26 Victoria Square, Montreal. 31-6m

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

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS**  
 IN  
**WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,**  
 18 Lemoine Street. 31-1y

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

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

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

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,**  
**AND**  
**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS**  
**AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**  
 Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

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

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

**MES, MILLARD & CO.**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

No 21 St. Peter Street, Montreal

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest August 3, 1892

**G. DORWIN & CO.,**

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

46-ly 26 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

**FRANCIS FRASER,**

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

**JOSEPH MAY,**

IMPORTER OF

**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**

480 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 51-ly

**ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,**

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** 8 Colborne Buildings, Common street. 1-ly

**CUVILLIER & CO.,**

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The past week has proved more favourable for agricultural pursuits than many which preceded it, although occasional showers during the week, on the whole it must have proved beneficial to the country. The fine weather has given quite an impetus to nearly all branches of trade throughout the country, and returns are more liberal. The gloominess created by so much unfavourable weather is disappearing, and the opinion is becoming general that a good season's trade will be done.

Dry Goods.—The weight of the trade for the season is over, and the stocks left on the hands of our importers are still large, and will remain there occasionally of the necessity of exercising caution once in a while.

GROCERIES.—There is not much doing in this branch, nor will be till after the trade and cargo sales advertised for next week are over. We will then be able to give particulars more fully as to prices.

FLOUR.—During the past few days the market has taken a downward tendency, and prices are likely to recede considerably.

Peano and Corn are in good demand, latest news from Britain being favourable.

For price of Grain and Flour, see those given in the Review.

BUTTER.—Arrivals during the week have been large, and all good parcels have been readily taken at outside quotations. Our sales for the week have been made for 16c per lb., the latter figure for a choice lot.

We would caution country dealers who hold lots of choice quality not to sacrifice, as we are informed that representations are being made by buyers going through the country that after navigation closes the price is to be so much lower. It was the opinion, in the early part of the week, that the yield was to be unusually large, but now it is beginning to be felt that such will not be the case, and that the yield will not equal that of last year. The British news is more favourable, and all desirable parcels are readily taken by the shippers at our quotations.

All consignments personally attended to, and shipments arriving in bad order are put in proper order before being exposed for sale. Advances made on consignments, and proceeds promptly accounted for. 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

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