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E TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

No. 11.

ANGUS & LOGAN

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 854 St. Paul st.

H. W. IRELAND,

NAIL AND METAL BROKER, Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers 1-ly 23 St. Paul st., Montreal.

munderlon & steencken,

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

EDWARD MATLAND, TYLER& CO.,
WHOLES AIE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
31y
10 Hospital st.

M. LAING,

DRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners at., Montreat.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c. 3-ly

GEORGE CHILDS & CO., (IMPORTERS,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 20 \$ 22 St. François Xavier st.,

MONTREAL.

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON, BUCCESSORS TO

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., St. Peter Street, opposits St. Sacrament Street, ly MONTREAL.

JOHN-DOUGALL & CO.,

DRODUCE and LEATHER COMMIS-SION MERCHANTS, Montreal.

OR SALE,—
Barrels and "laif-liarrels prime split Labrador d Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.

Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1565,) in time.

anary 4th, 1866.

1.ly

A. McK. COCHRANE, OMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent for Woollen Mannfacturers, 491, 496 and 488 St. alst., comer of St. Peter st., Montreal.

SAUNDERSON & CO., EAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL Groceries, Wholesalo, 23 Hospital Street. Oly MONTREAL.

HENRY & SWAIN,

DBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers. 45-2,19 276 St. Paul et., Montreal.

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

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
UOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
General Merchants.
21 AND 26 St. John Street. B

GREENE & SONS

dies straw goods, men & CHILDREN'S do [See next l'age.]

s. h. may & co., Porters of Star & Diamond TAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish, bes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c., 74 St. Paul st., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,

PORTERS of WINDOW GLASS. ls, l'aints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, ILENCH AND GERMAN DRY GOODS,

481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.

French and German Trimmings. STAPLES.

[Hoyle's Prints, French Silks,

Kid Gloves, Plain and Printed

De Laines,

| Large Assortment in 3 Dres Goods, Ribbons, Flowers. Feathers.

Straw Goods And a complete Assortment of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all departments by 15th March.

French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes, Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL.

AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,

15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,

1-1y

MONTREAL.

LINTON & COOPER,

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

306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West, to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot. Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made, and of the very best material. The introduction of Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of workmen out of employment, and consequently reduced the cost of hibor, we are thereby enabled to manufacture neater and more substantial Boets 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 immediate and most careful attention.

J. TIFFIN & SONS,

CENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-ERS of TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St. Pant st., and 49 and 60 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale soveral Invoices fresh Teas just received per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder.
Old Hyson.
Young Hyson.
Hyson Twankny.
Southong.

Twankay.

Also several Invoice FRESH TEAS, just received per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.

Also 200 hhds. Choice Porto Rice Sugar; and 250 hhds. 50 tierces Prime Retailing Molasses.

KIN & KIRKPATRICK, A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
A GENEPAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient mangement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUIR, ASHES,
PORK, BUITTER, and general produce, receive personal 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
i the trade.

1-ly Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

DAVID ROBERTSON,

IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 1-1y

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

BROWN & CHILDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHORS AND LEATHER. Montreal. (Established 20 years,)

OPPICE & WARRIOU SE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUPACTORY—Corner Queen and Olfawa sts
TANNELL—Corner Bonaventure and Cauning sts
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be refied on.

1-ty

GREENE & SONS

NVITE the attention of close buyers to their Fall Stock of Hats, &c. [See next Page.]

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS. A complete and c. "asive assortment of General Groceries. Special atternot TEAS.

HALL, KAY & CO.,

YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,

Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE-

Charcoal Timplates, Coke Traplates, Terne Traplates, Galvanized Iron,

Ingot Copper, Ingot Tin, Cake Spelter, Sheet Copper and Brass

Copper, Brass, and Malicable Iron lubes,

and every description of Furnishings suitable for Imsmiths, Plumbers Brassfounders, and Gaslittors

GREENE & SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

do B. MACDONALD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-HINT WIRE and HOOF SKIRIS, FELI HAPS, SIRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No 19 St Refer Street, Montreal.

McMILLAN & CARSON,

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE. 148 & 150 McGill Street, Montreal.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham

& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer in every description of Boots and Snoks, expressly adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces of British North America. Our travellers are now out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples of Boots and Shoes, as usual.

Orders received by post or personally, will receive our best attention.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,

No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS

N HALF BARRELS,

For Salo by SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO., 491 & 493 St. Paul Street.

50-1y

SUGARI SUGAR! SUGAR!

386 hlids Bright Grocory and Superior Refinery Sugar, 282 bris \$

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

ALSO, IN STORE,

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

Hilds United Vinoyard Proprietors' BRANDY, PALE and DARK, in Bond

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

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1866

HENRY J. GEAR.

COMMISSION MERCHANT Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Bellast Old Irish Whiskey, 18 St. Peter et., Montreal.

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

MPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

MPORTERS IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal. Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vicilie Montagne Zinc Company. 2-1y

EVANS & EVANS, WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS. AGENTS FOR

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

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

10 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 Minning, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Richal Merchandising, Forwarding and Commission, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are kept partly in sterling money). Railwaying, Steamboating, Banking, 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 indispensibly accessary to a successful business career.

The Journa Business Department is furnished with a Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favourite Banking-houses, where the Students make their deposits of monoy, and Notes for Collection and Discoaut, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafte, &c. A Merchant's kingiorium or Wholesale Establishment, where the flux purchases of Merchandise, Grocernes, &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 alsolutely necessary to almost all classes of business men and accountants. This Department is under the charge of a Teacher who has h

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT. At Toronto or Hamilton. KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1888.

[MPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE. The favor these Safes have wen by their many and severe trials during the last quarter of a contury, 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 fare Proof security extant, and free from dampness.

Our hargfar Proof Specie Boxes made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel so inglity tempered and placed as to be beyond the reach of, and dely 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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS, 1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

RATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., SPRING TRADE, 1866.

PHE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW 1 on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS. LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemeritto Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by Express. Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

ONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Produce receive personal attention Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost prompti-

ON HAND, and for Sale—
FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and favourte Brands.
Ryb FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
Connmeal, do. do. do. do. do.
Buckwineat FLOUR, fresh ground,do do
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and daily arriving.
White Beans, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
Second hand Grain Bags.
Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calfskins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Solo Leather, and other descriptions.
Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Waterproof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McLear & Co.
Belfast.

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

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 Secrament st., Montreal. St.

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUT-T LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 488 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-14

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

258 & 200 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTRRAL.

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

'ANNERS AND LEATHER MER

CHANTS .- Our Leather is tanned at the wellknown 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,

EATHER IMPORTERS AND L COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of 0. L. Richardson & Some Spanish Solo and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited. Solo Agents for Alexander's Kid Glovos.

HUA & RICHARDSON, St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AND 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.

AIDLAW, MIDDLETON CO. Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents
Montreal. 21-1y

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

YOMMISSION MERCHANTS, U porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill st., Montreal.

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly

1-ly | 15-ly

MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, 22 other Cream Drops, &c., &c., 2-ly 516 St. Paul st., Montre

GEORGE DENHOLM.

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

YENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SA RENAUD BUILDINGS, oundling Street

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ILA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,

MONTREAL.

1-1y

ESTABLISHED 1842.

CTEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE. PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds. LOZENGES of every description. FRENCH CREAM BUN-BUNS and CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Uld Stand, 213 (New No. 391) Autre Dame Street.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Wholesalo and Retail Confectioner.

C O D OIL

160 BARRELS

PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL. FOR SALE BY

June 2.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON, 12 St. John Street.

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.

48 Broadway,

511 St. Paul st.,

New York. Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves. 10-1y.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUPACTURERS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-sgued, retiring from Business, offers for SALE his STOKES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to In the most central business

THOMAS MAY & CO. have REMOVED to No. 63 St. Peter street, Caverbill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866.

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal william street, Montreal Moduces made on Con-oral Micrelandise for sale Personal attention 20. 16-

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LI-QUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c. AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sole Agents in Canada for Messrs. Pinct, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies.

LLOYDS' AGENTS, &c., &c.

St. John Street, Montreal.

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed A gent in Montreal for the Salo of these Goods, is now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-fully, and with despatch.

A. Mok. COCHRANE,

31-1y

494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

W. P. LEWIS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS St. Peter st., Montreal.

WM. STEPHEN & CO., GENERAL DRY GOODS AND

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

SPRING TRADE, 1866,

OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well assorted, and being in great part bought before the recent advances, we will be prepared to give our customers overy advantage.

> WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO., 377 St. Paul Street.

E. E. GILBERT,

CVNVDV ENGINE WORKS,

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

-ALSO. Has on hand, several Second-hand

AND BOILERS ENGINES Which will be sold low.

ROBERTSON & BEATTLE IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and Collego streets, Montreal.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO., JONNISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery, Noturies and Conveyancers, DUNDAS, C. W

OFFICE:-Moore's Buildings, Main Street. B. B. Oslen, LL.B. 19-ly T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

MPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sucrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOOH.

W. B. LINDSAY.

8-1y

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURES to Order, and has III in Stock, Carriago Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of overy description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

8, St Helen st Agent for Lyn Tannery.

W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for WM. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook Manufacturers, Mount Fleasant Mills, Redditch, England.

315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,

OMMISSION MERCHANT AND U MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No 3 St. Sacra ment street, Montreal.

C. DORWIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

46-1v 36 St. François Navier st., Montreal

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

TAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for
The Phonix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.
4-1y

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

478 St. Paul, and 309 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,

Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W., Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865, also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MONTRUAL, 16th February, 1866.

DAVID MORRICE & CO., PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c., 52 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

REFERENCES:
Angus Cameron, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. Il RUTHERPORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.

Bank.

Mesers. Juseph Magray, Bros., Montreal.

Mesers. Wm. Stephen & Co., Montreal.

Hon. Wm. Momaster, Toronto.

Mesers. Bryoe, McMurrich & Co., Toronto.

"Wm. Ross & Co.,
"Geo, Mioline & Co.,
"

D. McInnes & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of

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

Cash advances made on Warchouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.

July 21, 1861.

Lourda & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks, Laces, Bloudes, Bloudes,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Dresses,
Umbrellas,
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Slnawls,
Hoop Skirts,
Table Oil Cloths, Denims,

Silesias. Cobourgs, Orleans, M do Laines Yarns, Battings, M do Lames, White Muslins,

Jeans, Moleskins, Flannels. Blankets.

Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons,

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Nationals, Silks, Velvets, Linen Threads, Jawollery, Tea Trays, Shuff Boxes, Pines, Pipes, Toys, Bag Purses, Pencils,

Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chaplete, Crosses, Marbles,

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 say house in the Province.

SS and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

MPORTERS of PIG and BAR IRON,

Paints, Putty, &o., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or Steam, Lap-Welded Boilor Tubes, Drain Pipez, Vent Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c , &c.

Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreat.

JOHN BURRELL.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, 22 \$24 Foundling Street, Montreal.

Consignments of Butter, FLOUR, DRESSED HOOS, Por and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and personal attention.

Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

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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 equilable ad-justment of charges, proportionate to each risk in-

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MORLAND, WAISON & CO., General Agents for Canada, FRED COLE, Secretary, Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal Surveyor-II MUNRO, Montreal Inspector of Agencies- 1, G. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.

bly

DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.

SPRING 1866.

UR STOCK WILL BE COM-PLETE in INCRY DEPAREMENT

BY THE

20 TH OF MARCH

T JAMES CLANFON & CO.,

CAVERBILL'S BUILDINGS.

20 St. Peter St.,

Montre al

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.-Laverpool, London Montreal

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Resenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,200,000;
 Life Fremmins \$1,050,00. Interest on Investments \$8,00,000;
 Total Income, 1833, \$1,750,000
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-

acted on reasonable terms.

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

G F C SMITH, Res Secretary.

HIE

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, (Founded 188.)

THE System and Regulations of the LIFE Association of Scotlesson have been so tuned as to secure to its Poby Hollers the utmost came for their payments, and include procisions in their layer on the following important points.—

SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance. NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy. LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP

TT On 5th April next,

The Rooks will be closed for the 27th Annual Bulance Futrants on or before that date will secure ONE YE 117'S earlier participation in Projets.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal. Importers of East and West India and Meditteranean

Produce.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TO-BACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

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

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Sole Agents for Coote's celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

1-19

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England. Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$6,000,000.

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

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without re-ference to Lagland - General Agents for Canada, MUSSRS, TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the

HEAD OFFICE CANADA BRANCH, R yat Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

'AYLOR BROTHERS. Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securi-and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce. Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited). Royal Tusurance Buildings, tower entrance, up

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LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

EUROPEAN \mathbf{H} ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL- 0750,000 Sig. VNNI AT INCOME OVER 45,0,000 steeling

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS Secretary

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

OMBIESTON AIRRCHANTS AND SHIPPING ACENTS, purchase and sell all descriptions of Froduce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpoot, and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Greecenes, Drugstolls and Pauts, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1806.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

FIMIR failure of Mr. Morrill's . Reciprocity . measure leaves in operation the fishing bounty Acts of the United States. These allow a tomage bounty to vessels engaged exclusively in the codfishery. As a direct bounty, allowances have been paid since the year 1920 Their total amount for forty-four years, to 1861. reaches the high sum of \$11,800,319. Besides which an amount of \$306,036 was paid, as a drawback, on cured tish exported Considering the vicious principle which underlies all bounties, the fraudulent practices and delusive operation of the American system, it was very considerate towards us on the part of Mr Morrill to offer to repeal the bounty laws, and allow only a drawback on imported salt. The absurdity of offering this as a boon for which equivalents should be had. must be apparent to all except purblind protectionists of the Morrill stamp. And the proposal is rendered, if possible still more absurd by the fact of this costly system having had directly the opposite effect to what was always claimed in its support. Eastern State interests have upheld the payment of fishing bounties on the plea that it would develop the bank fisheries, and by increasing their products would cheapen the cost of fish-food to consumers We pass over the old and exploded doctrine that, as a nursery for seamen, fisheries should be petted by bounties. The produce from this branch of United States fisheries has decreased in an inverse ratio actually to the increase of tormage employed in the business. Vessels have fished for bounty rather than for codfish.

Perhaps the facility with which mackerel fishing is pursued under ticenses for the codfishery accounts in part for the great disparity between the take and tonnage Whatever be the reason, there are the results. and consumers are made to feel them And if United States fishermen are now confined to their own fishing grounds, and catch less of mackerel, and fewer herringe, as well as poorer codfish, enhanced cost must be the natural consequence.

Having no faith in bounties, it is not our purpose to commend, (and at this time not even to criticiso) the

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS !

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities at ma unfacturers prices, the following kinds of REVOL

SMITH & WESSON'S do. do, REMMINGTON'S

Also the following RIFLES SPENCER, BALLARD, F WESSON

SSON BALL'S. PALMER'S. HENRY MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE

COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE, are prepared TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES PROSE STOCK,
AT MANUF.ICTURERS' PRICES.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO. March 28.

Provincial statute which authorizes a certain scale of bounties on deep sea fishing

This law was accepted by the Legislature as a means of equalizing, to some extent, the conditions under which gulf tishermen are brought into competition with the bounted fishing vessels and crows of France and the United States We would allow the system full credit for all the good it may seem to have effected And, since our neighbours would not only restrict the fish trade, but even discriminate against Canada, we shall avail ourselves of such stimulus as this adventi tions system can afford

The bounty clauses of chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, are not repealed by the new Fisheries Act. Consequently owners of vessels can still, on complying with certain (not very onerous) conditions, procure bounty licenses from the Collectors of Customs. Under such licenses registered vessels built, and owned in Canada, and manned by at least threefourths Canadians, are allowed the following rates, when engaged in the codfish, mackerel, horring, whale. and seal fisheries:-

> \$3 00 per ton, for 3 months' fishing; 3 50 per ton, for 35 months, 4 00 per ton, for 4 months.

Vessels must be over twenty tons' register, and eighty tons is the maximum tennage drawing bounty, although vessels may exceed that measure. From eight to twelve men is the required complement, according to tonnage. A third of the bounty is payable to the crews, and the rest to the owners. The Act provides also for the formation of fishing companies, the members of which share the bounts between themselves as employers of vessels and the crews. This system has been in operation succe 1859. The number of vessels receiving bounty averages fifty yearly, and the payments to them amount to an annual average of \$8,610. It is chiefly in cod, herring, seal and whale fisheries that these craft are engaged Mackerel fishing is loft almost entirely to United States and Nova Scotia fishermen. Now, the mackerel grounds are particularly good in Canadian waters. They are near our own shores, and can be easily reached. Canadians are most favourably situated for carrying on this branch of fishing. They should now bestir themselves. What with convenient fishing grounds, untaxed materials, and money premiums, it will be strange if they cannot find the United States markets even in the face of duties. Indeed, the entire fish trade fed from Canadian waters might, with a little energy and enterprise on our part, be turned to profitable account. We annually take from the United States, about \$300,000 worth of fish and fish oils, much of which comes from the fisheries of Cana da. Surely here is room for home production. In stead of some \$93,000 worth sent them in exchange, we ought to be able to sell to our neighbours three times the quantity we have done, especially of cured fish, at much lower prices than their heavily taxed producers can do.

THE USURY LAWS.

I NTEREST being the price paid for the use of money, it is evident that any legislative enectment which determines a fixed rate, must be detrimental to the interests of trade, and injurious to the general prosperity of the country. Money is the standard value by which other values are estimated, but the amount of interest paid for the use of money is a different matter, and is continually changing in accordance with the requirements of the people, whether for commercial or other purposes. One of our contemporaries has recently expressed an opinion with regard to the great public injury sustained by the operation of the Usury Laws on their application to our banking institutions, with which we entirely agree.

It is evident that whilst a higher price is paid for the use of money in the United States and in England than the law allows our chartered banks to receive, capital, instead of being attracted to Caunda, will be withdrawn from it: consequently those needing the use of money will be forced to pay a higher rate of interest outside of the banks than that which money could be obtained for inside of those institutions, if the law allowed capital to be attracted to this country, and a fair competition exercised by its owners.

The law should of course protect minors. A fixed rate of interest is necessary in all cases where the contract is not voluntary—on debts due by estates in process of liquidation, on amount of claims in sult, and on judgments rendered, &c., &c. But where a party agrees to pay a certain amount of interest for the use of a certain sum of money for a given time the matter is altogether of a different character; and one with which logislation should have no more to do than with accontract for building a house, or the rate of exchange which a bank demands upon its draft payable in England.

To whom are the Usury Laws beneficial? certainly not to the agriculturist, who, if he need to borrow money, must seek it outside of the banks, and pay high rates, they being prevented from receiving his real estate as security for the payment of the amount at maturity. And yet a bank being the holder of a farmer's note past due, can get judgment upon it, attach his real estate, and soll it under execution to satisfy the claim which arises out of the possession of the note. The benefit the farmer receives by the protection of the Usury Laws consists in this : he is shut out from bank accommodation in consequence of their existence, and he pays Mr. A or B a very high rate of interest in one shape or another for the use of money for which he gives his note. Mr. A or Bendorses the farmer's note, gets it discounted at the hank, and is ready to shave another farmer with the proceeds. It may be asked why did not the bank discount for the farmer. Simply because the security offered was not as good before the note was endorsed by Mr. A or B as after it received the endorsement. Is it the merchant, then, who is benefited by the Usury Laws? A very broad smile would come over the face of any morchant who should be asked this simple question. Certainly he is not the man. The law operates in a peculiar fashion on his interests. The banks being unable to discount at seven per cent, and declare dividends at eight, are obliged to resort to a system of discounting disagreeable to them, and quite detrimental to the merchant, and demoralizing in When the banks have an excess of exchange on England, bought perhaps in New York, they compel the merchant to receive exchange for a portion, if not the whole, of the proceeds of his discounted note, and they charge him I to ly per cent. higher for the exchange than he could buy it for if he were a cash customer. This is what is meant by the difference which we see in the quoted rates of exchange for cash and for discounts. The merchant receives the exchange which is generally drawn to the order of one of the clerks of the bank to provent the transaction being known as connected with any particular porson. The exchange is handed to a broker and sold for the best which can be obtained. The interest which is paid on the net amount received under such a transaction as this, after deducting the loss in exchange, and brokerage is solden below twelve or fifteen per cent per annum Nothing can be more injurious than such a system of banking. It is injurious to credit. The secret manner in which it is conducted shows that it is in disfavour, and damaging in its consequences; and if it were general to any very large extent for a long time the banks would ultimately lose in the embarrassment which would be produced. Thus it appears that the Usury Laws are not beneficial to any class of the community nor to the banks. There may be found some solitary exceptions amongst those who make lit a business to shave notes and lend money at exorbitant rates. They are the only party protected and benefited by the Usury Laws. The exchange is handed to a broker and sold for the

STATE OF BUSINESS AT THE WEST.

DERIODS of national excitement are generally in-Jurious to business, which is very sensitive to disturbing influences. Such has been the world's experience, and such was felt throughout Western Canada, to some extent, during the past two or three wooks. The threatened Fenian invasion seriously alarmed nobody—as nothing beyond a plundering raid was deemed possible—but it had a disturbing influence upon trade, and in conjunction with forebodings as to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, slightly unsettled business for a short time.

Coming just at a period when the retail merchants were about to purchase their spring stocks, the danger of an attack, however hopeless, by a horde of plundering rufflans from the purlious of Chicago, Buffalo, New York, and other cities, could not fail to have some effect. Those traders doing business on the frontiers, in particular, felt it to be very necessary to purchase moderately; and until the arrival of the vounteers business men and property holders believed themselves to be in great danger of a plundering raid. During last year, our frontier merchants were among the largest purchasers from our importers, a large portion of their sales being made to Americans who came across the lines to get cheap goods. Under the fears of any trouble over the frontier, therefore, it was natural that business would be more or less affected.

The excitement did not affect transactions in Real Estate very much. We heard, however, of a few cases where parties about to invest in manufacturing pursuits, declined to complete negociations until they saw what was likely to be the result. Such instances were doubtless quite rare.

The prompt action of the Government in calling out the volunteers, and the hearty response made to the call, together with the assurances of the American Government to Sin Frederick Bruce, have calmed the public mind. The vapourings of Sweeney or OMAHONY now receive very little attention, and the wheels of business are revolving again with their accustomed regularity. Considering the excitement incident to calling out the militia, and the hasty manner in which they were sent to the frontiers, the people of Western Canada may congratulate themselves that, upon the whole, their trade has been so little disturbed.

We are also glad to be in a position to state, that the close of the Reciprocity Treaty has in no way depressed Western business. A temporary fall in the prices of produce and live stock might reasonably have been anticipated, simply from the immense quantities which poured across the lines at every point, during the last week the Treaty existed. The Suspension Bridge was, during that time, crowded almost day and night, with passing trains, filled to repletion. An eye-witness informs us that the quantity of grain and flour, and the number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., were so great as to make a person wonder where they could possibly all have come from. At For Eric, at Prescott, and other frontier points, the rush of freight was also unusually large. Had a temporary glut occurred in the American markets on the frontier, from such an invasion as this, it would not have been surprising. But no such result has taken place. Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York, and other cities, have abserbed the whole without difficulty, and, like Oliver Twist, are already crying for more. This fact affords the best of evidence that the Eastern States must purchase our produce and live stock, and that the greater portion of the duties they have imposed will fall upon themselves.

Many persons anticipated that as soon as duties had to be paid to the American Customs Officers, there would be a fall throughout Western Canada in prices. This idea has proved incorrect. The prices of produce remain as before, and we learn that American millers and grain-dealers have sent over word that they are quite willing to take our white wheat at present prices, and pay the duties themselves' In Albany there has been a rise in the price of our white wheat of some 15c per bushel since the close of the Trenty, so that the American dealers will be quite justified in paying the duties themselves. Of course the duties will affect the trade in inferior grains more, but up to this time, at least, it may safely be said that the abolition of the Treaty has not injured Western Canada, and has only had the effect of making our American friends pay "a little more" for their breadstuffs.

This fortunate state of things as regards our great staple, will, we are confident, prove true as regards our lumber. The Americans must buy it, because

they cannot supply themselves; and we won't sell un less we can make it pay. Our long wools occupy a similar position to wheat and lumber; and, for some time of least, we believe our live stock will also command prices which will make it profitable for us to export, whether they impose duties or not.

The business of Upper Canada—which is principally with the neighbouring States—does not yet seem to be influenced injuriously in the lenst by the new state of things. Everything goes on as smoothly as before the Treaty expired, and every article for export to the Republic is in as good demand as ever. Of course, there is not much of last year's crop unsold, nor have we yet had much experience of the working of the hostile tariff. But it is exceedingly gratifying to know, that the indications up to this time point to no serious injury to Canada from the narrow and selfish commercial policy adopted by our neighbours.

Taking it all in all, the spring business of Western Canada is opening favourably. The temporary unsettlement, alluded to above, may be said to have passed away; and with entire confidence in the power of the Government to repel any plundering raid which the Fenians may attempt, a prosperous season may be reasonably anticipated.

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSO-CIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA,

N association under the above title has been organized recently at Halifax, to take measures for the fostering and development of the industrial and manufacturing interests of the Province. At the first meeting, resolutions were adopted advocating free trade between the British North American Provinces, but protection from foreign competition, in order to foster "labour and industry, which will thus necessarily "tend to encourage immigration, the introduction and 'expenditure of capital, and to develop the internal "resources of the country" The association sends greetings" to the industrial and manufacturing people of the British North American Provinces, with hopes for co-operation in the objects and designs of the Association We trust that whether the comprebensive scheme of Confederation fail or not, we shall at least see free trade established between the Provinces to the fullest extent, but we are quite unpropared to advocate a system of protection, which, while it raises the apparent standard of wages, does not increase their purchasing power to the labourer, but by increasing to the producer-whether manufacturer or farmer—the cost of labour, places him at a palpable disadvantage in the world's markets. Let our po!' 7 be rather, by reducing the cost of living, to increase the real instead of money value of wages, thereby lessening the cost of production and fostering to the very best advantage the important interests of our country. Cheap labour, with a moderate tariff, will, we are of opinion, attract capital quite as surely as a protective policy (which in its very essence is an uncertain one) and in a manner securing much greater ultimate benefits.

Meat Packing in Chicago.

From Henry Milward & Co.'s circular of the 19th, we learn that during the packing season of 1865-66, there were packed 501,462 hogs, of an average net weight of 226 78 lbs., against 750,147 hogs for the previous season, averaging 178 lbs. Of cattle, there were packed 23,728 head, against 32,459 head last season The highest prices of the season for live hogs were paid last November, being \$12.50 gross weight, and for dressed hogs, in December, being \$11.50 net weight The average price during the season, for the former was \$10 11 and for the latter \$10 97. The stocks remaining on hand consisted of cut meats, 9,636,605 lbs; pork, 42,013 barrels; S P hams, 25,218 tierces; lard. 16.614 tierces. The stock of pork at corresponding period last year was 169,000 barrels, and of lard, about 19,000 tierces. Receipts of produce from 1st October. 1865, to 15th March, 1866, were: Cut meats, 6,863,564 lbs; pork, 23,316 barrels; lard, 4,189,031 lbs; and the shipments, cut meats, 30,205,463 lbs.; pork, 82,738 barrols; lard, 14,377,396 lbs.; showing as having been supplied from the city packing, 33,341,904 lbs cut meats; 69,392 brls pork, and 10,183,225 lbs. of lard. For the corresponding period of 1865 the receipts were. cut meats, 7,878,823 lbs.; pork, 21,200 brls.; lard, 4,941,405 ibs.; and the shipments, cut meats, 27,119,815 lbs. pork, 125,472 brls; lard, 13,079,461 lbs.; showing as having been supplied by the city packers, cut meats, 19,240,987 lbs.; pork, 104,263 brls.; lard, 8,135,056 lbs.

SIGNING NOTES IN BLANK.

THE practice was formerly very common, and it is not altogether done away with jet, of persons signing or endorsing notes to blank, leaving the holder to fill them up at his convenience. It is well known that persons have by this means become histof for rums far beyond anything they ever dreamed of, and have involved themselves, their families, and their relatives in embarrassments, which have burdened and harassed them for years. Not a few men have gone down to the grave with sorrow, from this cause—their poverty (brought on solely by such obligations) weighing down their spirits until the burden crushed them.

A man who gives another a note, signed or endorsed in blank, places himself and all he has entirely in the power of the person holding his signature. For, let it not be forgotten, that it is easy to get on another person's paper, but to get off is another matter. Let any man who is in that position try the experiment. There are cases in which a man may rest perfectly comfortable under an obligation of which the extent is known, but to lie under the load of an obligation of which the extent is unknown, which may be of trifling amount, or may any day involve him in hopeless ruin, is what no man will submit to who values his good name, his property, or the welfare of his family. The existence of one who has put himself in that position, is more like that of the ruler who dired every day with anaked sword suspended over his head than any thing we know of.

If any such read this, we give him the same counsel which Solomon gave to the sureties and endorsers of his day. It will be found very plainly set forth in the Book of Proverbs, viz., not to give sleep to his eye, nor slumber to his eyelids until he is free.

The cases we are now referring to, are those in which blank andorsements are trusted with friends or relatives, in which case there is, of course, an implicit reliance on the honour of the person to whom the signature is committed. In the intercourse and business of life there has to be a good deal of reliance on the good word, and honour of our friends and connections, and it is creditable to society that it should be to very rarely abused. But there are legitimate bounds to all confidence, and we do seriously think that the line is passed when a person places gratuitously in the power of another his whole fortune, to be imperilled at his discretion.

It may be pleaded that to refuse to sign in blank would often involve trouble and embarrassment. This is not a sufficient ground on which to rest such a custom, for every difficulty—say when renewals are required—would be obviated by making arrangements in time.

There are cases, however, of a still more reprehensible character than those mentioned, we mean wh n customers of wholesale houses sign or accept blank paper, leaving the merchant to till up the amount as it may suit him. This practice used to be very common with the 'supply houses,' and many a man has found to his cost that he has by means of it, become involved in obligations vastly beyond his power to meet. So long as the wholesale house kept up, all went well, for they took care to provide for the paper, but on the first breath of trouble, protest after protest would be sent to the alarmed stork keeper, who then saw for the first time what astonishing folly he had been guilty of, and was left to get out of his difficulties as well as he could

If any storekeeper finds it a condition of being 'supported,' that he is to furnish the 'house with his name to be used whenever wanted, at their discretion, it would be far better for him to shut up at once He is only deceiving himself and the public by trading in his own name for he is no more master of his own destiny than if he were a clerk in the employ of his patrons.

We say he deceives the public, as well as himself, and especially the banker who may have his paper offered for discount. Such paper is presumably for value and possibly it may he. But possibly it may be used for an unite far in excess fit ansactions, in which case it is something like a fraud on the part of the offerer he having an unsuspecting accomplice in the signer. Ordinary accommodation paper or loan paper the banker knows he we deal with. It is subject to its own rules, and can be accepted or rejected according to its character. But this paper is deceptive and dangerous, because it looks like, and is intended to pass for paper which represents a bone pide sale of goods. The banker knows by experience that paper representing such transactions is subject to certain

laws of average as to certainty of payment; but when the paper represents nothing but the folly of themaker and the need of the offerer—still bearing the appearance of a genuine mercantile document—he is as much put out as if it were a forgery. Not only, then, out of regard to his own interest, but from simple honosty and good faith, a * _a ought never to sign his name to a bill, paper, ting to represent a mercantile transaction, unless the bill be complete, and for an amount that he really owes.

The last remark covers a class of transactions which are not so dangerous as signing bills in blank, but are dangerous enough to form a subject of caution. A customer of a wholesale house will sometimes be asked to give paper for more than the amount of his account. No man that values his commercial position will do this. No matter how good he thinks the house is, the very fact of their asking him to become responsible for an amount beyond what he owes ought to put him on his guard. The answer to such a request should invariably be no; when a man promises to pay \$1000 and only owes \$600, he is a party to a deception which every honest man ought to keep clear of

THE MERCANTILE PROFESSION

commercial career has become one of the liberal A professions, and has taken on itself alike the dignities and the duties of its station. . are few more munificent patrons of art than the men of commerce, few warmer friends of literature, few whose private houses show greater traces of refined and elegant tastes. The old school of merchants is fast fading out of sight, to the infinite grief, perhaps, of the survivors, but to the certain benefit of the world at large. The men whose vision was bounded by the out-look from their counting houses; the men of one idea, that, namely, of amassing money they knew not how to spend, the men whose pride it was to have sacrificed everything to money-getting, and to have found themselves at fifty with solid fortunes, but with shattered constitutions, are fast giving place to a school of refined and cultivated gentlemen, no loss keen in the pursuit of wealth; but regarding it as a means rather than an end-a means of happiness to themselves and of good to their neighbours.-Frascr's Circular.

The above is a picture of the British merchants of the present day, and will be recognized as faithful by those merchants of Montreal, and other cities of anada, who cross the Atlantic yearly and are brought into contact with them Since the beginning of the century, the business of merchant has been gradually rising in the scale of English society, and now it is regarded almost in the light of a profession. Nor is this to be wondered at. The successful mercantile man-at least in Great Britain-requires to be a very different person from what was necessary even fifty years ago. Now-a-days he must go through a long course of study, he must have enjoyed a liberal education, he must understand the laws of political economy, he must be industrious and shrewd, he must have the manners of a gentleman-in a word, he must have had a thorough commercial training before he can hope to succeed. In point of intelligence-of mercantile honour-and of respectability, the mercantile classes of Great Britain are unsurpassed in the world, and are therefore a good model for our Canadian merchants to strive to imitate.

The business men of young countries, taken as a whole, do not compare favourably with those of older commercial countries. Canada is no exception to this rule, although we have little hesitation in asserting that business intelligence and morality are quite as high here as among our Republican neighbours. But we have yet much before us in this respect, and every agency calculated to advance the character, respectability and infl. .uce of our commercial men, deserves encouragement. Great progress has been made of late years in this respect. An ignorant man, without business or any other kind of education, cannot now rush into storekeeping because he happens to have a few dollars in his pocket. With the competition which now exists, such a person is almost sure to fail. Unly men of good business acquirements-men of respectability and of means—can now succeed in the business contres, and the more intelligence and experience they have the more certain are they to make money.

Competition is one of the main means by which the character of our merchants is raised, and the Commercial Colleges established throughout the country may be specified as another. These institutions are established upon a correct theory, namely that if a

young man is to be successful in the world of commerce, he must be educated specially for it. In some of these colleges, the instruction probably lacks in theoroughness, but they nevertheless do a useful work. Not many years ago, if a Canadian lad could road and write, and had gone as far as "bills of parcels" in arithmetic, he was deemed quite qualified to take a place behind the counter. This day has happily passed away, unless it be at the outskirts of civilisation. Some knowledge of business is now considered a requisite in any one applying for such a position; and the best interests of the mercantile community, as indeed of all classes, will be promoted by raising instead of lowering the standard.

One mode by which mercantile respectability may be from sted in Canada rests in the hands of the importers, and that is, by using proper discrimination in giving credits. How often is it, oven at the present day, that if a man comes to buy a stock in Montreal, if he can pay a small part in cash, he gets what he wants without any enquiry whatever into his personal character, or his fitness to do business. Very likely his ignorance of business, or his victous habits, render his success utterly impossible, and after a few years he fails, involving his creditors to a large amount, on the other hand, does it not often happen that young men of spirit and enterprise-whose thorough acquaintance with business and excellent character render success almost certain-are denied stocks, because they have but little ready money to pay down? In giving credits, business knowledge and personal character should be the first considerations; and if our wholesale dealers always made them so, there would be fewer scandals in commercial life than we have to report.

If the standing of our business men approached nearer that drawn by Fraser's Circular, in the extract given above, we would hear less in Canada of failures, of assignments, and of mysterious disappearances. The standard of business intelligence and honour would be higher. This would at once render mercaptile business safer—eafer both to the wholesale dealer, and to the retailer himself. Compared with other countries, similarly situated, we have no reason to complain of Canada in this respect; but so long as there is room for improvement, we should not be content to remain lunctive. The proud position occupied by the merchants of Britain should be our aim, and we should not rest content with anything short of that.

Iron Moulder's Strike in Albany and Troy.

A meeting of Iron Founders from all sections of the United States and Canada was lately hold at Albany, to take concerted action respecting the Iron Moulders' International Union, a trade-organization which aimed practically at depriving the Founders of the right to control their own shops. The following resolutions were adopted, with a preamble setting forth some of the more offensive rules and regulations of the Moulders' Union:

"Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to the protection of the interests of the Iron Founders of this country to organize themselves into a National Association for the protection of their general interests, the promotion of a friendly feeling and autual confidence among the members, and especially for the purpose of resisting any and all action of the Moulders' Union, which shall in any manner interfere with our right to control our workshops and to manage our own business.

"Resolved, That we will proceed to introduce into our Shops all the Apprentices or helpers we deem advisable, and that we will not allow any Union Compattees in our Shops, and that we will, in every way possible, free our shops from all dictation or interference on the part of our employees."

This action on the part of the manufacturers was considered by the Union a sufficient cause for striking work, and in Troy alone, nearly a thousand men abandoned the shops. It is proposed by the workmen to establish a co-operative foundry upon a large scale, and in this way become quite independent of their late employers. The determination on the part of the capitalists not to give in, is becoming stronger and stronger, and the ramifications of their association are overy day growing wider, and embracing not merely the manufacturers, but also iron miners and dealers in iron manufacturers. In view of these facts, the differences between masters and men are not likely to be soon settled, and heavy loss must accrue to both parties to the dispute.

—A Company, styled The Bowmanville General Farniture Manufacturing Company, have advertised in the 'canada Gazette their intention to apply for an Act of Incorporation under 27th and 25th Vic.

A NOVA SCOTIA BLUE BOOK.

MHE mineral wealth of Nova Scotia is considerable. and vigorous efforts are in operation for its deveh pment. By a Blue Book which recently came to hand from the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the irovince, we get some interesting particulars as to the yield of minerals during the past year. There has been an increase of over 25 per cent. in the numter of coal-pits, and the quantity of coal produced during the year. There are now some thirty pits, and their produce has run up to 652,854 tons during the twelve months. At least three-fourths of this quantity found a market in the Eastern States. Since the Reciprocity Treaty ceased, Nova Scotia coal entering the States has to pay a duty of \$1 10 per ton on bituminous, and on other kinds 60c. It remains to be seen whether this tax will decrease the domand or The Government received over \$50,000 of revenue from this source.

The gold mines nover paid anything like so much as during the year. The mines at Waverley, Wine Harbour, and Sherbrooke, were the most successful. At those places each man engaged averaged within a fraction of \$850 during the twelve menths. Between \$400 and \$550 was the average at a few other mines. The following figures show the number of men engag-4, the quartz taken out, and the gold obtained therefrom for each month .

| 1861 | Minors. | Quartz. | Goldi |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| October . | 778 | 2161 tons | 1830 oz |
| November | 378 | 2464 " | 2199 " |
| December | 772 | 1549 ** | 1428 " |
| January | 669 | 1571 | 1324 " |
| February | G41 | 1427 " | 1284 " |
| March | 600 | 2110 " | 2193 " |
| April | 602 | 2011 " | 2631 ** |
| May | 620 | 2391 | 2512 " |
| June | ĞĞĬ | 2151 " | 2694 " |
| July | . 711 | 1987 " | 2065 " |
| August | 763 | 2119 " | 2573 " |
| September | 770 | 2191 " | 1829 |
| • | | | |
| Totals | | 24,452 " | 24,861 '' |

The above figures show a considerable increase in the yield of gold per ton of quartz, proving that the more the mines are worked the richer the deposits of the precious metal are. Taken at \$19 per ton, the mines yielded last year, \$472,359. The previous year the yield was only \$356,022. This is a very satisfactory rate of increase. The revenue derived by the Government, after paying all expenses, was a little under £12,000.

In Colchester County, iron is being procured and smelted. This is, we believe, the only place in Nova scotia, where iron is procured, and the yield is inconsiderable. Over 200 employees are kept at work. There is also copper ore in the province, but nothing has been done to develop it. On the whole, the mineral interests of Nova Scotia look quite promising.

MARMORA IRON MINES.

We alluded in a late issue to the economic importance of these mines, situaded in the County of Hastings We find the following additional information respect-

ance of these mines, situaded in the County of Hastings We find the following additional information respecting them in the Belleville Intelligencer:

Special efforts have been made to test the value and extent of the Marmora Company's ore beds, for upon the result of that test depended the success or fallure of the Cobourg and Marmora Railway Company. In the opinion of many these tests were not necessary, as the fact had years ago been established that the iron ore beds of the Company were inexhaustible, and in quality equal to any on this continent. But it had been industriously circulated by gentlemen high in official position, that the Barmora Company's ore bods were valueless, tnat the whole Company was in fact a grand swindle, and as these reports obtained circulation among the Iron men of Pittsburg and Pennsylvania, they very naturally lesitated to embark in the scheme, until a more thorough and practical exploration of the ore beds was made. Our readers have been kept fully posted as to the nature extent and result of these explorations. Some two or three months ago, a number of capitalists connected with the Iron Works of Pittsburg, visited Marmora, in ampany with leading gentlemen of Cobourg and the result of their visit was to send a gentleman named thurands, a practical miner, to superintend the genting out of a quantity of ore to be tested, and to make a thorough exploration of the "Big Ore Bed" This work was gine on with under the superintendence of the Zdwards and Mr Barber of the Cobourg and Peterbore' Railway Company. Some two or three hundred tons of ore were taken out of what is known as the "Indide bed, fronting on Crow Lake. At this point the depth of the lake at high-water mark, and he deeper the miners went, the better the ore turned out to be. In order more fully to test the extent of the bed, a shaft was sink about half a mile from the middle bed, "towards the centre of the iron mountin, in what is known as the "sand pit." It will be recollected by the reader of "Notes by the Way" some

was gone on with and it has been found that the same indications exist as at the middle bed, proving conclusively that the same vein runs through the entire mountain. Specimens of this ore were sent on to Pattsburg and a report of the operations was also forwarded. It was at first determined to send a hundred tonate be smelted, but the Pittsburg men were satisfied with the appearance of the ore without putting so large a quantity to that test. Indeed, the quality of that forwarded was so superior to what they expected, and the report of the extent and richness of the beds so flattering, that they half suspected the parties interested had cooked the reports. To remove all objections, and put the question beyond doubt, Mr R Jennings, Superintendent of Brady's Bend Iron Works, Pennsylvania, was induced to visit Marmora to examine what had been done, and make a further exploration. This visit was made inst week. Mr Dumble, of Cobourg, accompanying Mr. Jennings to Marmora It may be well to satisfy the natural enquiry, as to who is this Mr Jennings. We may say first that ho is an Englishman by birth, a theoretical and practical Geologist, of known ability and large experience. He is the gentleman who opened up the Iron and Copper Mines of Lake Superior, and to whose practical as well as theoretical knowledge in the exploration of that mineral region, the world is chiefly indebted for the developments which have there been made. He is considered as the great fron authority in Pennsylvania, and therefore any opinion he might give, must be valuable Mr. Jennings spent two days at Marmora, examining the ore which had been faken out, the beds from which it had been taken, and the general formation of the "Big Ore Bed," and fully corroborates the reports which had been precount and that at the sand pit, will yield at least 70 per count, and that as they go deeper and further into the heart of the mountain, still richer ore will be obtained. There is no question in his judgment that the "Big Ore Bed" is sone vast deposit of

saw better, and of other innocus he spoke electricalingty.

This tostimony, as will appear evident to every one, is of the highest value, and will serve to convince those who may still be incredulous, that we have one of the richest mineral countries in the world at our very doors, rich in iron, in copper, in load, in lithographic stone, in marble, and other minerals.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Pike's Opera House, one of the finest on the continent, valued, with its contents, at a million of dollars, together with the offices of Adams Express Co., the Enquirer newspaper, and a number of stores, were completely destroyed on Friday night last. The total loss is estimated at about two millions of dollars, the insurance on which was comparatively trifling. The fire brook out about half an hour after the close of the ovening's performance at the Opera House. It is supposed it was caused by an explosion of gas, but its origin has not been fully ascertained. The fire spread so rapidly that in five minutes after the explosion the whole building was in flames.

U. S. Legal Tender.

A decision has quite recently been rendered by the Superior Court in New York, respecting the relative value of greenbacks and gold dollars. Justice Morell' presiding decided that a one dollar greenback is fully equal to a gold dollar, and that all debts may be satis fled by tender of payment in U. S. Treasury Notes. The decision was given in the following case:

The Plantiffs, owners of the British ship ATALANTA, by their agents, George Henderson & Co., in Calcutta, chartered the ship to Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta The charter party was made in Calcutta, January 20th, 1863. It contains the following clause: "The freight to be paid on unloading and right delivery of the cargo as follows, viz. .- If discharged in United States of America, in silver and gold dollars, or by approved bills on London, if at a port in United Kingdom, as customary " The Defendants were consignces of the cargo. Upon the arrival of the vessel at the port of New York in Jane, 1863, the Defendants tendered payment of the freight, amounting to \$32,630 in United States legal tender notes. The tender was refused and payment demanded in silver and gold dollars, as specified in the charter party, which was

That this decision is contrary to equity cannot be doubted, but it is not the first of a similar kind that has been made by U S. Courts of law, since the issue of legal tender money by the Government. We can only caution Canadians not to enter into any contracts with our neighbours across the lines, which can be invalidated by law to the extent of the current premium on gold.

United States Dobt.

The following figures show the debt of the United States on 1st instant :-

| Debt bearing interest in coin | \$1 177.867,292 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| bebt bearing interest in lawful money | 1.185.428,980 |
| bebt on which interest has ceased | 986,780 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 463,586,707 |
| Aggregate debts of all kinds | \$2,827,869,769 116,018,959 |

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION

\$9,630,900 One and two years' 5 per cent notes United States notes (currency). Three years' 6 per ct comp. int. notes.

Aggregate legal tender notes in circulation

2005 984,414

Production of the Precious Metals.

We find in Hunts' Merchants Magazine a tabular statement of the production of gold and silver for the past eighteen years. The total yield of gold during that period amounted to \$3,341,500,000; an annual average of \$185,638,853. Of this amount, California and other Pacific States are credited with \$1,056,500,. 000, Australia and N. Zealand giving \$792,000,000. Of silver, the production, during same time, was \$1,620.-400,000, or an annual average of £90,022,223. Mexico. Peru, Japan and China, (including Thibet) are the chief producers of this metal, giving respectively \$530,000,-000,-\$120,000,000,-\$141,000,000,-and \$206,000,000.

Commerce of New York for 1865.

The following are the imports at the port of New York, exclusive of specie, for 1805, compared with those of the preceding years, since 1851.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

| ۱ | i e | Dutiable. | Free goods. Totals. |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1851 | 8119,592,261 | \$9,719,771 \$129,812,035 |
| Į | 1852 | 115 335,0 2 | 12,105,342 127,441.594 |
| ŀ | 1853 | 179,512,412 | 12,156,397 191,668,799 |
| ı | 1854 | 163,494,984 | 15,768,916 179,263,900 |
| į | 1855 | 142 900,661 | 14,103,946 157,004,607 |
| į | 1856 | 193,839,646 | 17,902,578 201,732,228 |
| ١ | 1857 1858 | 196,279,862 | 21,440,734 217,720,096 |
| ĺ | 1858 | 123,578,256 | 22,024,691: 160,602,947 |
| ļ | 1859 | 213,640,863 | 28,703,732 242,349,095 |
| i | 1860 | 201,401,683 | 28,006,447 229,403,130 |
| ı | 1861 | 95,826,459 | 80.353,918 125,680,877 |
| l | 1863 | 149,970,415 | 23,291,625 178,262,040 |
| Ì | 1863 | 174,521,763 | 11,567,000 186,083,766 |
| | 1864 | 204 123,236 | 11,731,902 215,860 138 |
| | 1865 | 212,208,301 | 10,410,837 222,619,139 |
| J | | | |

Of these imports for 1865, \$92,061,140 were dry goods. The imports of specie were \$2,123,231.

The following are the exports for 1865; and previous five years

| l | l | | (| luni | Mdze | Specie. | .Totals. |
|---|-------|---|-------|------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| | 1860 | | | SIN3 | 492,280 | 842,191 17 | 1 \$145,683,451 |
| | 1861 | | | 138 | 594,901 | 4.236.25 | 0 142,931 151 |
| | 1862 | | | 156 | 931.822 | 69,437,02 | |
| | 1863 | | • | 170 | 718,763 | | |
| | 1864. | | | | 822,512 | | |
| | 1865 | | | | 626,599 | | |
| | 1 | • | • | | , | 00,000,00 | ,,, |

A Self-Loading Ship.

A Self-Leading Ship.

M. De Coraux, a Lyonnese, has invented and constructed a ship which can toad or unload itself automatically in 40 minutes. The captain and mechanican are the only living crew on board, the working and manipulation of the vessel and cargo, being all performed by steam applied to the most ingenious machinery. The loading is carried on by trucks and waggons which can contain corn, flour, cales, cattle, horses, barrels, &c. The vessel is, as may be expected, of a peculiar disposition, but us exterior bears all the signs of sea-worthiness. The great revolution is on the deck and in the interior. The former is covered with lines of rail, reaching from one extremity to the other, while at midships there are two turntables. Frontand rear are two or four immense cages, containing eight, twelve, or sixteen waggons, of the same size as our railway waggons. The rails on which the waggons rest are adopted exactly to the rails of the deck. A cable is hooked to the waggons, which traverse the deck throughout its length and the stern of the boat having been praviously placed on a level with the quay, which is also furnished with rails, or may be, perhaps, a portion of a terminus, the waggons glide without the least interruption from the vessel to the land, and vice versa.—Builder.

—Between the years 1840 when the penny postage system went into operation in England, and the year 1864, the Post office revenue increased from \$7,500,000 to \$20,000,000 annually, giving a clear profit, during the last year, of \$5,500,000.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Hauthage, Roak & Co.
Hauthage, Roak & Co.
Hauthage, Roak & Co.
Hake, Lowis S. & Co.
Clatton, T. James, & Co.
Poulda & Holgson,
Foulda & Holgson,
Gilmour, J. J., & Co.
Greenshields, S., Son & Co.
Lowis, Nag & Co.
Lowis, Nag & Co.
Hactarland, Andrew, & Co.
Hactarland, Andrew, & Co.
Hay, Joseph.
Winks

May, Thomas, & Co.
Co.
Lo.
McIntyre, Denson & Co.
McGr. J., & Co.
Mutr. W., & R.
Mutr. W., & R.
Mutr. W., & R.
Mutr. W., & R.
Mutr. Go.
Irwast, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Kwart & Co.
Ringland, Kwart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co
String, McSall & Co.
Winke, George, & Co.

W E have to report since our last a very large business done, our wholesale merchauts, with few if any exceptions, having as much as they can manage to serve their customers and ship the goods sold. In fact, in some houses, there are piles of goods sold, remaining unentered from want of time, even by working until after midnight. We venture to say that a larger quantity of goods has been sold in " is city during the past ten days than during the same time in any previous spring. A continuance of this activity for a week or two longer would very greatly reduce the stock of dry goods held here. This may now be reported as complete in every department, and both large and attractive. The principal inducement offered to buyers is in the price, as welearn on careful inquiry that goods are being sold at a very low advance, in order to secure as much as possible the Western trade of Canada. It is too early for us to give an opinion as to the supply of general goods, whether the market is likely to be over or understocked, but we find all classes of staples moving off briskly, with indications that grey and white cottons will fall short of the demand. Prints are also selling freely, and if there are not many more coming forward, we think they will be scarce at the end of the season. The Liverpool and Manchester markets for cotton are reported considerably advanced, with an upward tendency. The sales for the week ending the 16th were unusually large, amounting to over 91,000 bales, 83,500 bales of which were for speculation and export. An advance of lid. was obtained on American, and of 1d. on other descriptions. The goods market had participated in the advance, and great difficulty was being experienced in placing orders except at a decided advance, it being hard to find desirable goods in stock. Consequently, those orders sent lately from this side will be filled at prices much higher than was paid for the goods now in stock here. There appears to be an impression on the minds of some, that, owing to the great decline in prices in New York, this market will be affected to some extent, but we cannot see that this is likely to be the case, as it matters not how much glutted the market there may be, goods once thrown on the market cannot be sent on here; and besides, so few staple goods suitable for this market are brought to New York, that we need look for no interference from there in this department. Goods manufactured in the United States are still much higher than they can be imported for, and can therefore only be sold here at a considerable loss. There will doubtless be some lots of fancy goods sent here for sale later in the season, but we do not anticipate that much will be done in them, the styles and colorings being so different from those here. We are glad to report the arrangements for an Express Freight Train complete, so that goods can now be forwarded to the West promptly and rapidly. All goods for this train must be marked "G. T. R. Express Freight." For hours of departure, &c., we refer to the advertisement in another column, the arrangement coming into effect on Monday the 2nd of April

The following are the estimated stocks of cotton in Liverpool, March 9th, 1865 and 1866, with the amounts taken by the trade in 19 weeks, and the amounts at sea for Great Britain:—

Estimated Stock, March 9 ...bales 366,750 583,410
Taken by the trade in 10 weeks . " 412,610 220,999
Amount at ses, American . " 120,000 250,000
East India ... " 608,000 250,000

The increase of imports for 1866, to March 9, as compared with 1865, was 149,200 bales, while the increase of quantity taken for consumption was 221,660 bales, and the large sales of the week following will make this increase still greater. The stock on hand, March 16th, was only 340,000 bales, of which 198,000 were American.

American.
The imports of woollens and cottons for the week have been very heavy, and the returns from 1st January to 24th March, show an extraordinary increase as compared with same period of 1866. The following are the figures:—

To 24th M'ch To 24th M'ch 1865. 1866

Cottons. Cottons. 8579046
Woollens. 577,791
Silks and velvets 80,767
Fanoy Goods. 33,409 \$1,661,593 1,616,181 258,068 62,100

THE GROCERY TRADE.

THE UK
hapman II., & Co.
Childe, George, & Co.
Sinverer, Olson: & Lamb,
bavie, Clark, & Clayton,
Pitzpatrick & Mooro.
Founier, Julice
Jillierja, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchine II., & Co.
Jeffery, Bruthers & Co.
Kingan & Kinloch,
Leening & Buchasan.
Letting & L., Tylee & Co.
Jathowson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
Nivin, William, & Co.

Noad, James S. & Co Reuter, Lionais & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Robertson & Rosatte, Routh, Harilland & Co. Saunderson & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Sincialr, Jack & Co. Tiffin, Jos. & Sons. Thomison, Murray & Co. Urqubart, Alex., & Co. Winn & Holland, Withers, Joy & Co.

WE have not much improvement to notice in the General Grocery business since our last, there being no out-of-town buyers in the market, and orders coming in very slowly.

SUGARS .- We hear of sales of some 700 hhds. of very dark refluing sugar on terms which have not transpired, and of about 100 hhde. of Grocery at 9c. to 9jc. for ordinary to fair, 9]c to 9jc. for fair to bright, and 9] for choice. We hear of the arrival yesterday, at Portland, of the Lizzie L. Tapley, with a cargo of about 225 hhds, very bright sugars from Ponce, Porto Rico, for Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons.

The imports of Raw Sugars at this Port to 20th inst. amounted to 1,264,236 lbs. as against 1,276,265 lbs. for same time last year.

Molasses .- Very little doing, with no change to make in quotations.

TEAS .- There have been sales during the week of considerable parcels of fine to choice Young Hyson at from 80 to 85c. and all desirable lots have been taken out of the market. There have also been large transactions in uncolored Japans. We hear of sales of 1400 half chests at from 55c to 60c. all sold to arrive. There has been some enquiry for lower grade Young Hysons, but no transactions have resulted, prices being too high to meet views of buyers.

The Imports of 1866 to March 24th are 866,670 lbs. compared with 322,226 lbs. for same period of 1865.

COPPER.-There is little or no demand, and prices are unchanged. The Imports to 24th are 47,169 lbs, against 8073 lbs for same period last year.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childe, by Sound J. & Co. S. Shaw F. & Bros.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co. Seymour, C. R. Seymour, M. H.

THE business of the past week has been satisfactory, there having been a good demand for most descriptions of stock, with considerable sales at fair prices.

SPANISH SOLE.-The arrivals have been fair, principally of ordinary. Still there has been no accumulation, as the sales effected fully absorb the receipts, and prices are firm.

SLAUGHTER SOLE-Is in very limited supply, with no great prospect of being augmented to any great extent. There is a fair enquiry, and prices are fully sustained.

HARNESS-Is in greater quantities, without attracting buyers, and the tendency of the market is downwards. Sales to any extent could only be made at a reduction from quotations.

WAXED UPPER.-The stock is much reduced, further sales having been effected at prices which have not transpired, and there are indications of a scarcity without considerably increased receipts.

GRAINED UPPER-Is without animation, the recent demand having ceased.

BUFF AND PEBBLED-Have had a fair inquiry, with sales of considerable parcels for city consumption as well as for Canada West.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED-Are in good demand, with little or no stock in market.

CALFSKINS .- There is no surplus stock in market, and there has not been any special call.

Sprits-Continue in good request, and sales are readily effected of all desirable kinds at good prices.

SHEEPSKINS .- Russets and Coloured Linings are in diminished supply, with a fair demand, and previous prices are fully sustained.

Hides.-There has been a small local demand, but no sales of any consequence have been made during the week. Prices remain unaltered.

Wool.-There is very little pulled wool being made, and none offering below our quotations.

Emigration to the United States.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York in 1865, was 200,031, of which 128,020 came by steamers and 72,011 by sailing vessels.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George, Buchanan, I., & Co. Charlebois, A., & Co. Crathern & Caverhill, Currie, W. & F. P., & Co. Eyans, J. H. Eyans & Erans.

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

B USINESS continues good, but some lines of goods are quite scarce, and there is no present prospect of making up stocks. This is especially the case with cutlery and files. Orders sont from here in November last are not yet executed, and on account of strikes among the workmen, it is difficult to say when they will be. The imports of Hardware to 24th inst., are \$101,502 for 1866, and \$46,963 for same time 1865.

BLOCK TIN.-We have no change to make in quoations. There has been very little doing since our

Corren.-We notice sales of about 1000 lbs. Pig at 29c. which leaves very little in market until the arrival of what is now on the way.

CUT NAILS-Are scarce, and no new contracts being taken at present, manufacturers' orders being much in advance of their ability to fill them.

Horse NAILS -The better known brands are quite scarce but some other kinds are in telerable supply with a good demand.

IRON.—The imports for 1866 to 24th inst., are \$66,420 against \$42,689 for corresponding period of 1865. Pig continues very scarce, but demand at this season is limited. Prices in Scotland are fully forty per cont higher for all brands than they were six month ago; in consequence of a speculative demand that has arisen there. Bar-Scotch is in small supply with a good demand. A few lots arriving by Portland have immediate sale, at \$3.20 to \$3.25 per 112 lbs. Hoops and Bands are in fair request, but prices are unchanged. Boiler Plates are rather scarce, and in moderate demand, chiefly for work intended for the oil regions. Canada Plates-Some small sales at our quotations, but there is now little or none in market.

TIN PLATES.—There is rather a better supply of these, but the demand is good, and we hear of sales made of charcoal IC and IX at \$11.75 to \$13.75 respectively, though purchases could be made somewhat under these figures.

MONEY MARKET.

THE stringency already noted still continues, but I regular business wants are as a rule promptly supplied by the Banks. Sterling Exchange has still further declined, and can now be purchased at from 1071 to 107] for round lots, the Banks counter rate being 108 for cash. There are very few private bills offering, and rates are nominal.

GOLD.—There has been a very heavy decline in gold during the week, it having touched 1247. It has partially recovered however, and closes 1271c 128.

SILVER-Is more plentiful, brokers buying at 3; per cent discount, and selling at 31 per cent discount.

Latest Quotations by Telegraph.

The China, from Liverpool 17th, and Queenston 18th inst., arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 27th, and brings one week's later news. At latest dates, in the Liverpool markets, flour was reported dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady; Winter Red, 10s. to 10s. 6d. Corn firmer at 28s. 8d. to 28s. 6d. for mixed Provision market generally steady, except for beef which is easier. Pork firm, with an advance of Is. on the week, Butter very dull. Cheese firm, and stock light. Tallow firmer and advanced 6d. to 1s, closing quiet at 49s. to 50s. Ashes quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer at 2s. for refined. Consols closed at 87f to 874 for money. U. S. 5-20s. 72]. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. Its weekly returns shew a decrease in bullion of £277,000.

The total value of the Imports at this Port up to March 24th, 1866, and for same time last year, is as follo

| 1866 1865 | *************************************** | 2,837,99 |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| | Increase | 88.517.48 |

RAILBOADS IN ILLINOIS.—It is proposed to construct a railroad from Cairo to St. Louis, and another from Cairo to Vincennes, Ind The latter is to be of the wide gauge, so as to connect with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct uniform line to New York.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

For the appointment of assignees under the insolvenot act of 1961.

| NAME AND RESUDENCE. | TO HE HELD AT OFFICE OF | DATE, |
|---|---|-------|
| Hatter, A. A., Montreal Ber on Dari T., Ottawa Ber berson, Walk CC, Quebec Ber berson, Walk CC, Orrondo Pallon, Saml. St. Thomas, C. W. Bennen, Win. S., Torondo. 6 55 1 H. Whiley Soft William, Areaster Sin art, John A., Monaghan Tp., Who and Fennan Sault Sukely | Thes. Clarkson, Toronto James Holden, Whiter W. M. William Hamilton Skingy Smith, Peterborough | ,, 13 |

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

| NAME OF INSOLVENT. | RESIDENCE. | NAME OF ARRIONER, |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bell, Roland | Elderalio Township | R Pollock |
| Castan, William and Elwant | Indirich Natanes | S. Pollock, W. S. Robinson, |
| Godd John II Godsof & Prim | Strifford | . Thorna Miller. |
| Hint Robert Hinte, William | Colerich | S. P. Yeomana. |
| Hyman, Solomon | Kingston | . R. M. Rose. |
| Matheon, Hugh | Clarendon Coutre, C. U | John Whyte. |
| Niton, John Suklesteel, David, senior Walker, Sannel. | Phatham, C. W | R. Mouck. |

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

| DEFENDANTS NAME AND REST DENCE, | Plaintipp's damb. | DAT | ĸ. |
|---|---|-----|---------------------|
| Brunner, Theolaid, Stratford Halstel Jacob M. Stratford K. Got, Julia, Kingrien W. box James, disolph | Bankhage, Besk & Co Young Law & Co Vicz. Ross Honey Hortop | лëс | 17 17 14 7 |

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

| name. | RESIDENCE. | | WHE | rr to | BE BELD. | DAT | R. |
|--|------------|-----|-------|--------|------------|-------|------|
| Begs, George Walter tisk, J. & A Fairbild & Ellion | C. Thomas | ,,, | ** | ** | " Oxford . | J "• | 31 |
| Foresth Hezekiah C. uchawen, Peter Jo-1 | Brantford | œ. | Court | Houre, | Co. Brant | May | 24 |
| seph & John Car- | | Co. | Court | House, | | Ì | *3 |
| uraham, Architald McKay, John, sentor | Kingston | | •• | ** | Kingston | April | ti i |
| Hekas, Samuel | St Thomas | ** | ** | ** | Co Kigin | May | 24 |
| Paquetto Clement dit } | Montreal | 4 | | 14 | Montreal | ٠. | 17 |
| Pratt Hiraham | HERVY | : | " | ** | Ottawa | | |
| Schneider, John H. W., Smith, Thomas | Perth | | " | ** | Perth | | |

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 21th Much 1966, with the figures for corresponding period of fast year:—

| ARTICLES. | 1865. | 1866, | Incresso. 1966. | Docteago. 1866. |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------|
| Suraro, Teau, Winders, tottons, Ciba & Harlware, Iron, Other articles | #,678 14,233 119,243 99,843 12,843 12,843 265 116,017 | 8 30,270 21,652 411 223,664 214,740 41,743 13,409 5,643 303,165 | \$ 21,392 9,419 441 104,431 118,937 21,900 9,430 5,353 189,145 | 8 |
| Total Imports | 392,131 | HG2,H19 | tw,હજ | |

STOCK MARKET.

| | Closing prices. | Last Week's Prices. |
|--|---|---|
| Rank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Fank of B. N. A., City Bank, Genmercial Bank, Genmercial Bank, Rank of Upper Canada, Ranque da Peuple, Motoma Biank, Lank of Toronto, Exagon Janguore Cartier, Herchauta Biank, Gore Bank, Esater Townships Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Rikholleu Navigation Co., Rikholleu Navigation Co., Riy Passenger B. R. Co., | 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 1113 1000 Par. 1003 74 37 1074 1064 1075 1075 1079 1079 1081 1081 1081 1081 1081 1081 1081 108 |
| Covernment Debentures, 5 p. c., Hostreal Harbour Bonds, 8 p. c., | 1023 | 1003 203 |

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT .- MONTREAL, MARCH 29, 1866.

| | WEEKLY | PRICES | | E8 | CURRENTMONTREAL | | | , MARCH 29 | , 18 | 1866. | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|-----------|----------------|--|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| • | NAME OF ARTICLE. | | RR | KY T | NAME OF ARTICLE, | | RRI | SAT SA. | NAME OF ARTICLES. | | RRE | |
| = | GROCERIES. | | | | Wine. | | _ | | Varnish pergel. | | | |
| - | Coffees. Laguayra, per lb | 0 21 | Lo | 8 0 25 | Mort & Chandon Ch'p H. Monda Champign Russinals Post and | lla (xo | to | 19 (18 25 (0) | Coach Body (Turpt) Furniture | | to | 2 00 |
| 3 | itio. | 0 23 | ţn | 0 25 | Port Wine, Sherry, | 1130 | to | 1 (0) | " (Benzine) Spirits Turpent. | 1 10 | to | 1 25 |
| 3 | Finite | | | • •• | WARDWARE. | 1 | • | | Benzine | 0 45 | to | 0 56 |
| | lierrings, Labrador Prime (1913a d | 600 | *^ | 0 '0 | Block Tin, per lb. Copper -Pg, " | | | 0 30 0 20 | SOAP AND CANDLES | 1 | | |
| 3 1 | tithind Round, Mackerel, No. 3 Salmon | 4 00 | to | 1 50 0 12 | Cut Nails. | 035 | | 0 (0) | Candles. | 0 17 | | |
| 3 | Salmon Dry Wil | 21 no 5 50 | to to | 6 30 | 100 112 Ha | 0.00 | | 4 m | Wax Wicks | 0 20 | | 0 (X) 0 (Q) |
| 2 | Fruit. | | •• | 7 CO | Shingle Alone, ditto. Lathe and 5 dy | 4 10 | | | Sonp. Montred Common | 0 024 | to | 0 0.3 |
| | Raisins, Layers M. R. Valentias, Ib. | 0 10 | į, | 0 11 | Ametal from | , na | 10 | 9 09 | Steam Refined Pale. | 0 02 | to | 0 04 0 05 |
| - | Currants, per lb | 1005 1 | t) | 0 07 | Hest No. 24 | 0 03 0 04 0 10 | to | 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 11 | Montreal Liverpool., Figlish | 0.07 | to | 0 05 0 07 0 07 |
| į | Clayed pergal Muscovado, " | 6 24 | tn nal | 0 35 | Horse Natis. | 1 0 10 <u>1</u> 1 | to to | 0 11 | Pale Yellow | 1003 | to to | 0 074 |
| | Rice. | 1 | | | No. 8 | 0 21 | to | | Honey lb, bars | 0 03 | to | 0 04 g |
| | Armean, per 100 lbs. | 3.00 | to | 100 | P. No. 10. | 0 19 | to | 0 20 | BOOTS, SHORS. Boys' Ware, | İ | | |
| | Liverpool Course Stoved | 0.85 | | | No. 11 No. 12 | o is | เ | 0 19 | Thick Boots No. 1 | 000 | ŧð | 1 75 |
| ı | Spices. | } | | 1 20 | l'ig-Gartaherrie. | 30 00 | to | (n) (n) | Thick Boots No. 1 | 2 00 | to | 2 25 |
| | Camla Payes Nutmess | 0 10 | W | 0 11 | Other brands, " 1 | 0 (1) | to | 38 | French call | 2 25 | la la | 2.75 3.50 |
| | Ginger, Greand Jamaica Popper, Black | 0 14 | | 0.31 | Bar Scotch, 112 lbc Refined, " Sweden, " | 0 00 | to | 3 50 | Congress Knee | 3 30 | to | 3 75 4 0 0 |
| | Pepper, Black Pintento Fuctori | 0 10 | to | 0 (13 | Hoops-Coopers | 3 70 | to | 3 90 | Women's Batts | 100 | to | 1 25 |
| ٠ | Hugurs. | 1 | | 0 20 | Boller Plates, | 3 10 | to | 5 00 0 00 | Buff Congress | 000 | to | 1 40 |
| 1 | Porto Rico, per cwt. Cuba. Canada Sugar Refine | 9 25 | to | 9 30 | | 3 30 | tic to | 0 00 | Calf Congress | 1 40 | to | 1 50 |
| 1 | ry, Yellow Refined | 1 0 00 | to | 0 (0) | Iron Wire. | 3.00 | | 3 30 | Thick Hoots, No. 1 | 000 | to | l 40 |
| | Dry Crushed | 0 12 | to | 0 00 | No. 6, per bundle | | Li | 3 30 | PRODUCE. | | | |
| | Ground Extra Ground Leaves | 0 135 | to | 0.00 | Lend. | 4 35 | w | 117 | Anlies, per 100 lbs. Pots, lst sorts. | , ,, | 10 | 5 60 |
| 7 | Syrup, Golden Standard | 0.63 | tα | 0 00 | Sheet, | 0.05 | to | 0 074 | l'earls | | to | 5 50 7 00 |
| : | Tenn. Twankav and Hyson | | | | Tubling, " | 0 08 | to | 0 00 | Butter, per lb. | 0 20 | | |
| 1 | Twankay | 0.40 | | | Powder. Masting, perkeg | 3.50 | to to | 4 m 5 00 | Cholco | 0 18 | to | 0.20 |
| 1 | Japan uncolored Common to good | 0.33 | | 0 10 | Present Spikes. | ŀ | | 4 00 | Cheese, per lb | | | |
| ٠ | Colored | Vω | w | 0.75 | Retra " Hailway " | 4 30 | to | | Contre Grains, from Farm. | | | |
| . | Common to good Pine to finest Congou and Souch g | 0 20 | to | 0.80 | Charoal IC | 11 30 | to | 11 75 | liarley, per 10 lbs Outs, per 32 lbs | 0.32 | to | 0.35 |
| ° I | Ordinary and dusty kinds Fair to good | 0 33 | to | 0 374 | 100 | 13 50 10 50 13 50 | to | 10 75 1 | Ponce, per 60 lim Flour, per bri. | 0 70 | to | 0 72 |
| ; | Fair to good Finest to choice. | 0 75 | to | 0 % 0 % | IC Terne | 9 25 | 60 £0 | 9 50 | Superior Extra Extra | 1 7 YI | to | A 50 8 00 |
| 1 | Inferior | 0.0 | to to | 0 329 0 660 | DRUGS. | 900 | to | 2 50 | Superfine. | 6 75 5 50 | to | 7 00 3 60 |
| | Young Hyant Common to fair Medium to good. | 0.40 | to | രഹ | Alum | | | | Superfine No. 2 | 3 20 | 8 8 8 | 5 70 5 40 4 75 |
| ١ | Pine to finest | 0 45 | to | 0 95 | 44 Tartaric | 0.55 | to | 0 60 | Polianis | 3 50 | to | 4 25 3 74 |
| | Common to fair. | 0 60 | to | 0.70 | Blue Vitriol Camphor | 0 12 | to | 065 | Lard, per la | 3 10 3 00 0 113 | to | 3 15 3 05 0 12 |
| | Fine to finester. | 100 | to | 1 10 | Blue Vitrioi Camphor Carh. Ammon Cochincal | 0 17 | to | 0 20 | Catment, perlamel. | | | 4 60 |
| 1 | Pine to finest | 0 55 | to | 070 | Cudbear Cream Tartar | 0.10 | w | 0 40 | 200 lbs | } | | |
| 1 | Fair to great Fine to finest | 0 m 0 75 | to to | 0 70 | Chloride Lime | 5 00 | w | 5 50 | Moss Thin Mess Primo Mess Primo Cargo Dresset Hogs, 100lbs Tallow, per lb | 23 50 21 00 | to : | 24 na 32 na |
| 1 | | | | | sorts rom. | 0 30 | to | 0 40 | Prime | 16 50 | 50 | 17 50 17 00 |
| ۱ | TOBACCOS. | | _ | | Liquorice, Calabria | 0 45 | to | 0 55 | Dressi Hogs, 100lbs. | 7 00 | to | 7 75 |
| 1 | Canada Loaf, per ll. United States Loaf, Huncydew 10°a, | 0 0% | to | 0 10 | Refined. | 0 35 | to | 0 00 | Wheat, per 60 lbs. | l | | |
| - | | 0 25 0 25 0 40 | | | Optum . OII, Almonds. | | • | c 00 | U.C. Spring | 0 00 | to to | 0 00 |
| 1 | Bright, § lhs Extra fine bright | 0 \$5 | w | 0 83 | " Cloves | 1 10 | to | 120 | LEATHER. | | | |
| Í | WINES. | | | | " Lemon " Peppermint Hotchkin | | | 4 25 | Hem R A Polo No. 1 | 0 23 | to | |
| 1 | EPIRITS, AND LIQUORS. | 1 | | | of 14 Application | 4 50 | to | 5.00 | " Slanchter " | 0 18 0 18 | to. | 0.51 |
| | Alo. | 2 10 | I۵ | 200 | " Olive, per gal | 1 40 | to | 1 50 1 | Rough | 0 21 0 21 0 22 0 33 | 20 | กร |
| - | English | 1 20 | ພ | 1 80 | " Castor | 150 | to | 1 60 | Rough | 031 | 222 | 0.36 |
| ١. | Brandy, Honnesy's, pergal | 2.30 | to | 2 50 | Sonp, Castile Senna | 0 12 | to | 0 12] | Kips, Whole in Sides | 0 35 | to | 0 45 |
| | Hennesay's, pergal. Martell's Robin & Co.'s, " Pinst. Castillon & Co. | 2 25 2 25 2 30 | 200 | 2 45 | Sodia, Ash Cwt | 4 30 | to | 5 00 1 | | | to | 0 30 0 22 0 65 |
| . | Otani, Dupuy & Co. 's J. D. H. Monny's, gl. | 2 20 3 10 | to | 2 40 | " Caustle p. lb. | 0 07 | to | 0 074 | French | | to | 0 80 1 10 |
| ١ | Pinet, Castillon & Co Otani, Dupuy & Co.'s J. D. H. Monne's, gl. Geo. Sayer & Co Other brands, p. sal. Brandy in cases, doz. | 170 | 200 | 200 | Wax, Yellow | 0 27 | to | 1 05 | Harnes | 0 24 | 40 | 0 26 0 17 0 173 |
| - | Gin. | " | • | | ATT & DATE | l | | | Ruffed ** ** | 0 00 0 133 0 14 | 100 | 0 144 |
| į | Hollands, pergal . | | | | OH, per gallon. Bolled Linseed | 0 95 | lо | 100 | Pebbled " Shorp Polta, Pulled Wood, (washod) Hidos, (City Shughter) " (Green Salud) | 0 80 | 328 | 0 35 0 06' |
| - | per case | 500 | S | \$ 50 | | | to to | 0 95 | " (Green Salted) | ö ö7 | 40 | 0 674 |
| 1 | Porter. London Dublin | 2 25 2 30 | to | 2 40 | Pale Scal | 0 93 | 322 | 100 | | | | |
| ١ | Dublin | 2 30 0 00 | to | 2 30 | Straw do | 5.5 | to | 0 95 | Bear | 3 00 | to I | 2 00 |
| 1 | Rum. | 1 70 | to | , , | Engine Oil | 1 15 | 222 | 989 | Georgia of States | 1 33 | 50 | 1 50 2 00 0 50 |
| 1 | Jamaica, 16 O.P Demerara, " Cuba | 1 30 | 22 | 133 | Can. Ref'd, Petrol'm | 0 40 | to | 0 00 | Fisher Martin | 4 (0) | 200 | 5 00 1 75 |
| ١ | Whistiey. | | | - 1 | Fond, per 100 lbs. | 8 1/2 | ю •- | | FURS, Bear fall Beaver fall Com vinter Com Martin Mink Otter Springslats Fox | 2 50 5 00 | \$0 | 1 75 3 50 6 00 9 30 |
| 1 | Scotch, per gal, Irlah | 145 | to | i 60 | Bol | 800 | to | 8 25 | Pox | ı ซึ่ | 10 | e 35 2 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akm & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Rosse, Crawford, James, Berholm, George, Bongall, John, & O. Felmgaly, & Williamson, 1011, W O. & O. Rossen, Thomas, & Co. Kirkwood, Livingstone & ... A: Co Laddaw, Middleton & Co. Lading, M. Leeming & Buchanan, Morrico, D., & Co. Nivin, Wm., & Co. Baphael, Thomas W. Sanyagean & Co. Sim Jair, Jack & Co. Stewart, W. W.

ITTLE change of interest from the general features of the past two weeks can be noted. The aggregate receipts have been somewhat larger, while in some departments a falling off is observed. Transactions have for the most part been on a limited scale and only for the most pressing local wants. Towards the close, however, more business in breadstulls may be noted; some round parcels, both on the spot and for delivery, changing hands on terms mutually satisfactory Provisions are mostly held for an advance. which is only given to replenish for existing wants. Ashes have met a more healthy demand, though Pots are weak and drooping at the close.

FLOUR. The receipts have been larger than for some weeks previous, and buyers have done their utmost to break down prices, but have only been partially successful, the favourable state of the winter roads aiding the consumptive enquiry, and obliging dealers to lay in pretty friely, while the presence of some operators from the Lower Ports strengthened the hands of holders and though no advance from late rates has been established, the declining tendency has been arrested, and an increased amount of business done both for delivery and on the spot. The comparative scarcity and relatively high rates of both the higher and lower grades, have restricted transactions in these to broken parcels, and the bulk of the business has, as usual, been in superfines. Round parcels of the choicer brands from Western Wheat have latterly brought \$5.70, but most sales noted have been in the vicinity of \$5.00. Canada Superfines on the spot range from \$.50 to \$5.80, the latter only for the more favourite brands. Sales to a moderate extent of the more approved samples have been made for delivery in last half of April and first half of May at \$5.50 subject to Montreal inspection. There are now several sellers at these rates, but as there are few competing, close discrimination is made and only the more desirable parcels taken. Bag Flour. - The supply Las been fair, though not in excess, and although the atreme rates of a fortnight ago are no longer obtainable, satisfactory prices are made for the more desirable samples, the present range for which is \$3 10 to \$3.15. Poor has, as usual, been only taken in the ab sence of better, at prices ranging down to \$3, and in exceptional cases under.

GRAIN. - Wheat-We are still without arrivals, and we hear of no sales for delivery, quotations are there fore nominal. Posse have engaged rather more attention, and several parcels, for Spring delivery, have sold in the vicinity of 821c per 66 lbs. 32 to 34s are nominal rates for Outs; some unimportant sales for future delivery have taken place on private terms, supposed rate about 31c per 32 lbs.

PORK-Is unchanged, in any respect-holders are firm and in some cases have advanced their ideas of price, but without leading to any transactions of consequence.

LARD-Is in good demand, and the trifling offerings are readily taken at full prices according to quality

TALLOW . Is in rather more request- the feeling becoming more prevalent that the bottom of the market has been touched, latest British advices being somewhat improved

BUTTER.-Supplies are small, and barely adequate to the consumptive demand, for moderately good qualities full prices are secured, and even the more inferior engage attention through general scarcity.

Sunns-Continue dull, only the best samples finding buyers; clover ranges from &c to 9c per lb., and Timothy \$2 per bushel of 45 lbs downwards according to quality.

Asines. -Since the close of the Reciprocity Treaty Asmes.—Since the close of the Reciprocity Treaty purchases have been mainly for the British market, any operators for the States for going transactions on account of the uncertainty as to the rate of duty to be imposed, and no definite information being obtainable even from operators there. It is now alleged that the American Cousul has information from Washington that the duty is to be 30 per cent, advalorem, which, it correct, will tend to advance the value of stocksjin the States, and temperarily at least suspend operations between the respective markets. For first sorts have been neglected, and rates have declined to \$5.55 to \$5.60 inferiors are slow at about \$5.46. Fearls, buyers and sellers have at last come to terms, and first sorts have latterly sold in the ricinity of \$6.80, and inferiors at \$7, less deductions

RECRIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL

| | For the week ending Wednesday, Mar 28, 1866 | let January | To corresponding period 1815, |
|------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Wheat, bushels | 2,1(8) | 35,630 | 35 75 |
| Flour, barn la | 5,130 | 52,177 | H1,775 |
| Corn, bushels | •••• | | |
| Pina. | | 2,770 | 2,5,2 |
| VVIII | 84) | 51,716 | 70 |
| Riarky, " | 316 | 11,544 | 7.123 |
| Oat and Com Mont tale | •••• | 5,1 ts 979 | 1,110 |
| Asher burrels | 3.1 | 1,580 | 1,536 |
| Butt r. kenn . | 2,1 | 1321 | 5511 |
| Cheese, laises | | 118 | (10) |
| Pork, turn ta | 643 | 1,761 | 311 |
| lant, " | 14 | ມີເອີ | 2.1 |
| Tutow, " | to | 113 | 176 |
| Whiskey & H. Witten, } | test | 2 671 | 2171 |

PRICES OF GRAIN.

| Flour, Superior Extra, - 25 25 25 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 |
|---|
| Flour, Superior Extra, 2 25 2 35 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 |
| Refers 7 75 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 400 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 1 300 12 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7 |
| Superition 1 to 5 to 5 fo U to 5 fo 5 70 b fo 4 to 5 70 b for 1 to 1 to 5 70 b for 1 to 1 |
| Fine . கொடுக்கு கொடுக்கு (க்ஸ்) கொடுக்கு |
| |
| [4841 mont, 51 [2007 Her.] 6 30 [8 30] 8 30] 8 30] 8 31] 8 41] 8 41] 8 41] 8 42] |
| Who at 1 a Spring 1 to 1 t |
| Onto, per 32 des |

The Loss of the steamer London in the lay of Biscay, on the 11th of January, is published. The court entirely acquits Capt. Martin of all biance. The evidence was conclusive as to the ship never having been put before the wind until the forencon of the day on which she went down, when she wore round on the starboard lack in order to lower the port ce-ter—the boat in which the survivors left the ship. The court says it is satisfactory to be assured of this, as severe reflections have been made upon this supposed imprindent act of the master. As to the immediate cause of the loss of the ship, the report states that it was entirely owing to the sea getting into the engine room and extinguishing the fires. Had that not happened, the court has every reason to believe that the centrifugal pump, throwing 4000 gallous a minute, would have cleared the ship of any quantity of water that might from any ordinary cause have found its way into her. The report observes that the rule of calculating the deeplead into by the scale of displacement may be a sate one as regards the ship is ability to carry her load lightly, so its to make her an easy ship for the conveyance of passengers. In calculating the deep-load into the man and the strip is ability to carry her load lightly, so its to make her an easy ship for the conveyance of passengers. In calculating the deep-load line, the question of buoyancy is a most material element as regards the behaviour of the ship in bad weather; and, in fact, says the report, were the deep-load line, the question of buoyancy is a first increase and in the vidence of Mr. Wilson, of Liverpool, in respect the present system of shiphalding. He considers the proportions of length, breadth, and depth most objectionable.

Retrieve Colonial governors to whom pensions THE LOSS OF THE LOSDON - The others report on

objectionable.

Retrined Colonial Governors, to whom pensions have been issued of colonial governors to whom pensions have been granted under the act 23 and 29 Vict. c 113, the pensions commencing on the 5th of July, 1865, the date of the act. The list comprises:—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Gl years of age; term of service, 13 years 4 months; salary on retirement, £3000; allowance granted, £500. Charles J. La Trope, Gl years of age; term of service, 13 years; salary on retirement, £2000; allowance granted, £356 S. Sd. Str W. M. G. Colebroke, 77 years of age; term of service, 18 years; salary on retirement, £000; allowance granted, £252 Is. 3d. (this pension is £750 per annum, but is raduced by £197 188. 9d., the amount of his military pay). Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart, Go years of age, term of service, 25 years, salary on retirement, £700, allowance granted, £1000. Sir Henry Light, K.C.B. S2 years of age, term of service, 12 years, salary on retirement, £5000, allowance granted, £601 138. 4d. Williams of Age, term of service, 12 years, salary on retirement, £2000, allowance granted, £601 138. 4d. Williams of Age, term of service, 18 years, salary on retirement, £1000, allowance granted, £600. The total of the allowances granted is £3,418 148 7d.

The Manufacture of Gloves,—The manufactare

of the allowances granted is £3,415 14s 7d.

The Mandpacture of Gloves.—The manufacture of French gloves has increased considerably for the last few years. In the year 187 the gloves exported were estimated at £5,66,600f. Their value increased to 25,000,000 in 1849, and to 30,000,000 in 1849, and is still increasing. The kid and lamb skins used for glazed gloves are dressed at Faris. Grenoble. Amonnay, Romains, and Charmont. The Faris manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome, Montagne, Verneudi. Mittry, and Tremblay, and other towns in the departments of the Oise and Seine et Oise. Kid gloves of second-rate quality are manufactured at Grenoble. Gloves called gants de Suede are mande of the reluse of leather dressers skins, with the wrong side turned out and are manufactured wherever glazed gloves are made. Paris and Grenoble are the only two markets for the sale of gloves, the manufacturers in the other towns assing depots and agents in the two former. The use of bather gloves has been introduced into France since the revolution, and the dressing of skins has made great progress during the last 26 years.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

(Including the receipts of the Montreal & Champlain and Buffulo & Lake Huron Railways.)

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, week ending March 21th, 1866. Passengers.
Express Freight, Malls and Sundries
Freight and Livo Stock. \$38,340 81.033 <u>8124,12</u>3 Total. Corresponding Week, 1865...... Decrease...... \$3,918

Great Western Railway of Canada.

Tradic for Week ending 23rd March, 1866.

| Passenger Freight and Live Stock Mails and Sundries. | 31,508 81 |
|--|--------------------------|
| Corresponding Week of last year | \$68,087 47 42,859 93 |
| Increase | \$25,227.64 |

Montreal Trade Returns.

We have received too late for notice this week, the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Wm J. Paterson, Esq., on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal, for 195. It contains much valuable information both as regards the city in particular, and the trade of the British North American Provinces in general, some of which we shall endeavour to lay before our readers in a future impression.

JOHN B. GOODE.

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.

'N compliance with the wishes of the Merchants of Montreal, arrangements have been made to establish an Express Freight line from Montreal to Stations West, so as to ensure prompt and rapid delivery of goods.

On and after Monday the 2nd April, an Express Freight Train will leave Montreal every evening, at about 9 P.M., for which Train, Freight will be received not taker than 5 P.M.

To ensure the Freight going by this quick Train, every package must be legibly marked "G. T. R. Express Freight."

The Parist of charges for the conveyance of Freight

The Fariff of charges for the conveyance of Freight by this Fran can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices. This Train will carry Freight to the following Sta-tions and deliver the goods by the time named below:— Leave Montreal daily at 9 P. M., deliver Freight at

VAUDERUIL, COTEAU, LANCASTER, COUNWALL, The next morning. PRESCOTT, BEOCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, NAPANEE BELLEVILLE, During the next day PORT HOPE. The morning but one after leaving Montreal. A # A 1180 WHITH. BRAMPTON. OKOROSTOWN, The day but one after leaving Montreal.

STRATFORD. LONDON, and all Stations West, Two days after leaving Montreal.

The regularity of this Train may be somewhat affected by the weather during the early part of April, but every effort will be made to ensure punctuality.

C. J. BITYDGES,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 26th March, 1866.

GUELLIN,

G. & H. GIBSOM, QUEBEC,

UCTIONEERS, BROKERS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.

Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James' street, Lower Town. Quebec, 5th March, 1866.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

HENERAL COMMISSION MURCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,

42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

Solo Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounio and Co., Brandies, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

D. A. ANSELL,

IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR

IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR Laglish and Foreign Merchandise of every description, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale laners to his large assortment of samples of Glassware, Fancy Goods. Hostery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobaces, Cigars, Perfunery, &c., &c.

Bayers from the United States will find it to their advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glassware, from our own manufactories. The goods can be shipped direct from the manufactories in Germany, France, and England, to any part of the United States office and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Frances Au ier Street, A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, London, England, Bromen, Paris and Hamburg.

N.B.—No orders taken except from Wholesate Houses.

Messrs, HOVENDEN & SONS,

OF 93 AND 95 CITY ROAD, AND Poland Street, London, England, having appointed the undersigned sole agent for the British North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders from these places except through hum.

DAVID A. ANSELL.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD, (TENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St. Nicholas Street,

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for-FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER

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

Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,

THE largest and cheapest French Book

Store. 12 & 14 St. Viucent Street, Montreal. 11-3m

AMABLE PREVOST & CO., RY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.

St. Paul Street 200, 208, Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217

10-ly

JOHN W. R. MOLSON & BROS., BREVERS AND SUGAR

REFINERS, Montreal.

20th March, 1865

20-ly.

W. & R. MUIR Importers of British and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 106 McGill street,

Montreal.

8-1y

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed into the the premises lead. May & Co., 480 St. Paul street.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

No. 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Peter Street, Montreal, IMPOUTERS OF

nes, Liquors, Grocerics, Drysalterics and Mediterranean Produce. Teas, Wines,

FOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

S. Berger & Co.'s Starch. Cross & Blackwell's Fickles, Sauces, &c. C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Bluc. Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Fortor and Ale.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

READ the following Letter from Mr. Geo. 11. Pierce:

READ the following Letter from Mr.

Geo. H. Pierco:

RICHMOND, C.E., March 17, 1866.

DRAR SIR,—Last year I used two and a half tons of Supert-Phosphare upon fields of Coun, Oats and Turkins, and am happy to give you the results, which were as follows:—About I acres of Corn were sown in drills 3 feet apart, for fodder, applying about 13 bbls. of Phosphate to the vere, sprinkfed in the drills and covered in with the seed. The variety was the "Yellow Bent Corn." The growth was remarkable, averaging ten feet high, and the product reached thouxtra-ordinary amount of 35 tons per acro of green crop, or 18 tons per acro of dried fodder, (the shrinkage being 50 per cent, according to the best authorities). I commenced feeding ten cours upon this fodder, on the 15th of November last, giving them two feeds a day of the fodder, and one feed a day of either hay or mowed cats. In this way the product of 13 acres has kept the ten cows until the 15th instant,—a period of four months. It will be seen that this a very economical feed, and I would recommend its general adoption by farmers who have stocks of cattlo to winter.

On the Oats I applied the Phosphate upon two 6-acro fields, leaving occasional strips of land without its application. The results were, that upon one field where the soil was rather poor, the yield was doubled; and upon the ofter where the soil was rather better, the increase was fully 50 per cent.

Of Turnips, I had about two acres of poorish land, the whole being manured in the drill with common farm-yard manure. I applied Phosphate in the drill at time of sowing, to 4 acre, and obtained a yield of nearly 600 bush per acre, while the acro left without Phosphate produced not over 300 bush.

Having used the article now for two years in a manner to test it well, I am convinced that it is not only efficient in producing large crops, but that it is also an economical fertilizer for ordinary farm crops.

Mr. E. L. Snow, Montreal.

Mr. E. L. Snow, Montreal.

One ton of the CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE equal to Two Hundred Louds of good Farm-yard

It is easily applied, and is the most certain and ECONOMICAL means of producing LABOR CROTAIN and ECONOMICAL means of producing LABOR CROTS. Farmers can obtain a supply at the stores where they are accustomed to trade.

Address, E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer, Montreal.

10 10

OGILVY & CO., IMPORTERS

TERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO., IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

MONTREAL. 7-1v

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. No. 4 Lemoine st.

2-ly

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

LONDON, C. W., Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above School will commence on the 20th of January, 1866 Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archideacon Hellmuth, or to Major Fyans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, U.W. London, Dec 28, 1865.

London, Dec. 25, 1865.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

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

Manufacturer of Lead-Inpe, Shot, Paints, and Pully. 1.19

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL,

Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western buyers.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

Ever AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

1.10

MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,

MPORTER OF IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

(OMMISSION MERUHANT AND BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament 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 promut attention.

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

MPORTERS of DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and 297 Commissioners streets. 46-14

CUVILLIER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
5-1y MONTREAL.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

SUGAR REFINERS, MONTREAL. 7-1v

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

PRODUCE DEALER.

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

Office 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

5-1y

EMOVAL.

CHAS. G. DAGG.

Importer and Wholesalo Dealer in PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,

WRITING AND WRAUPING PAPERS, INES, STEEL PENS, TWINES, &O.,

Whitting and Wranting Parens, Inks, Sterl Print, and Control for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Blank Book Manufacturer, Book-Binder, &c., respectfully intimates that he has removed to more commodious and central premises, corner of St. François Aavier and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a better position than ever to execute all orders entrusted to him by his friends in both sections of the province, thanking them at same time for past favours. In connection with the above notice, he has to announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous Stationery and Fancy Goods, including Writing Papers, Envelopes, Steel Peus, Inks, Writing Dekks. Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Purses, Photographic Athums, Stereescopes, Engravings, Cromo-lithographs Walking-Sticks and Canes, Scaling Wax, Backgammon and Chess Boards, Colour Boxes, Rubber Bands, Mucilage, Scotch Tartan Fancy Goods, Drawing and Writing Pencils. Toy and Song Books, Window Shades Room Papers, School Slates, Mirros, Fancy Tollet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Bruches, Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently selected by his buyer, Mr Manoon, from several of the leading British and Foreign Manufacturing, Houses, These Goods will be opened for inspection in a fordays, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous customers, and country merchants generally, virting this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to give him a call, when good inducements will be offered to Cash Bayers.

to Cash Bayers.

Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended

o. II Please observe the address. "National School-Book Deron" Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Françols Navier Street, - And 439 St. Paul Street.

MARTIN & FERGUSON,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, CONVRYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Offico-Corner of King and James streets, HAMILTON, C.W.

N B - Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly attended to.

R. MARTIN.

J. W. Ferguson. 32-ly

D. BROWNE,

Banker and Broker, 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTHRAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper. Collections made in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Orders received and promptly executed for the U. S. 7.30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of United States Securities.

Montreal, September 16, 1865.

23-1y

FRANCIS FRASER

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

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.

Soda Water Bottles.
Castor Oil Bottles.
Varish Bottles.
Phals of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled, square, and semi-oval.
Philale (lettered, Moules made to order.

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

A. McK. COCHRANE,

496 St. Paul Street.

JOSEPH MAY, IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,

489 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

51-1y

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

(TENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 8 Gillospio Buildings, Common

MacEWEN & MACHAR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, 4c., 4c.

10 Anchor Buildings,

KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN HACEWEN.

John Maule Machar.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

ANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c., 60-17 No 14, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

Montreal, 30th December, 1966.

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY A ECUTE ORDERGS FOR BY ERG and the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian produce consigned to them for sale, through their friends and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Mosfatt & Co., of Montreal.

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

8. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., DRY GOODS, WROLFSALE.

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

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

231 St. Paul etreet, Montreal.

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

A. T. DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-OTTAWA, C.W.

Collections made and returns prompt. REPERENCES PERMITTED TO

John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
Honble, A. Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.
Adam Hope, Feg., of Huchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.
John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

JAMES CRAWFORD,

DRODUCE COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

UNION BUILDINGS, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

LEORGE WINKS T IMPORTERS of BRITISH and FOREIGN, FANCY and AAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale, 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

CENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions

Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading.

QUEBEC.

HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,

(Established 1821,)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,

SOAPS.—Common. Crown, Liverpool. Steam refined Pale, Palo Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White and Lily, also, Oil Soap for Fullers' uso.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ad.

CANDLES.—Panor.

Insantine.

ORS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
Pale Scal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.

49-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

JOHN ROUND & SON, TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,

Lemoino Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-III PLAILD and MICKLL SILVER GOODS, im-porters of HEAVY and SHELL Hardware. Agents for Win. Jessop A. Sons, Shefheld, Spring and Cast Steel: Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-field, Cutters to Her Majesty, Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices.

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

1-15

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. Mok. COCHRANE, 494 to 498 St. Paul et., Montreal

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

486 & 488, St. Paul. & 427 Commissioners Street, Montreal,

A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends. will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

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

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

Special attention given to the schoner and for

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

routes.

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

1-ly GAMERON & ROSS.

THOMAS HANFORD,

ST. JOHN, N.B

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.

great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

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

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

They have the newest styles of type for handbills

They have the newest styles of type for handbills 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 PIRESSES of Mesers. SANFORD, HARROLD & 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 ships being numbered to correspond with the cheques.—forms of BILLS OF EXPORTANT FOR THE CHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, also numbered.—NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAMBOAT TICKETS, RAHLROAD TICKETS, &C., &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.

The Trade Review, published every Friday, by Me LONGMORE & Co., Frinting House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal, and printed by John LOVELL, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.