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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

No. 11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 493 and 495 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

SAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

HENRY & SWAIN,
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.
45-2, 19
276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings.
STAPLES. Large Assortment in 3
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines, Straw Goods,
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 15th March.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coatings.
1-ly

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolong.
Young Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
20 hds. } Primo Retalling Molasses.
50 tierces } 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Timplates, Jngot Copper,
Coke Timplates, Ingot Tin,
Terns Timplates, Cast Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Im-
smiths, Plumbers, Bras-founders, and Gasfitters
1-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
118 & 120 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.
6-ly

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
 GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 LOZENGES of every description.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
 CREAM DROPS.
Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
the Old Stand, 213 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

C O D O I L.
 150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 12 St. John Street.
 June 2.

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

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS
 Part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-
 signed, retiring from business, offers for SALE his
 STORES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK
 and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply
 on the premises, or by mail to
 JACOB BROWN.
 5-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO. have
 REMOVED to No. 63 St. Peter street, Caver-
 hill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866. 3-ly

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-
 signments of Produce or Merchandise for sale
 in this market, or for Personal attention
 given to the sale of 20. 15-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Hatchet 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. 46-ly

W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for
 Wm. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook
 Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,
 England.
 46-2, 18 315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

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

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

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

DAVID MORRIS & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISS-
ION MERCHANTS,
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:
 Angus CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
 E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres Upper Canada
 Bank.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAE, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. Wm. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto.
 Messrs. BRYCE, McMURICH & Co., Toronto.
 " Wm. ROSS & Co., "
 " Geo. MICHIE & Co., "
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
 sale.
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1861.

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Cottons,
 Demims, Parasols, Combs,
 Silicates, Shawls, Brushes,
 Coburgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orlean, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
 No de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
 Hosiery, Pipes, Choplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS of PIG and BAR IRON,
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c. &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nan sts., Montreal.
 12-ly

JOHN BURRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.

Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England
 Capital, \$12,500,000 Invested, over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada,
 FRED COLE, Secretary.
 Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal
 Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S.
 5-ly

DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.

Spring 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE
 20TH OF MARCH

T. JAMES CLAYTON & CO.,

COVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 70 ST. PETER ST.,
 Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London Montreal
 CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. Bk of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)
 Henry Chapman, Esq. (mer.) R. S. Fyfe, Esq. (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000, Reserved surplus fund,
 \$7,000,000 Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000, Un-
 divided Profit \$1,050,000, Total Funds in hand
 \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,300,000;
 Life Premiums \$1,950,000, Interest on Investments
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$5,150,000
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
 acted on reasonable terms.
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL
 1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
 (Founded 1783.)

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

- SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
- NON-LIABILITY to Forfeiture of Policy.
- LIBERAL RETURN for Surrender of Policy
- FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP

On 5th April next,

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL 1-3in

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

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

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, 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 Coorg's celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.
 1-ly

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 trans-
 acted on reasonable terms
 Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without re-
 ference to England General Agents for Canada,
 MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province

HEAD OFFICE CANADA BRANCH,
 Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

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

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

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.
 ANNUAL INCOME OVER £50,000 Sterling

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
 EDWARD RAWLINGS,
 Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Fats, 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, 1866.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

THE failure of Mr Morrill's 'Reciprocity' measure leaves in operation the fishing bounty Acts of the United States. These allow a tonnage bounty to vessels engaged exclusively in the codfishery. As a direct bounty, allowances have been paid since the year 1829. Their total amount for forty-four years, to 1861, reaches the high sum of \$11,896,319. Besides which an amount of \$26,036 was paid, as a drawback, on cured fish 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 tonnage employed in the business. Vessels have fished for bounty rather than for codfish.

Perhaps the facility with which mackerel fishing is pursued under licenses 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 herrings, 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 criticize) the

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities at ma-
 nufacturers prices, the following kinds of REVOL-
 VERS.

- SMITH & WESSON'S all sizes
- COLLIER'S do.
- WHITNEY'S do.
- POND'S do.
- REMINGTON'S do.

Also the following RIFLES
 SPENCER,
 BALLARD,
 F. WESSON

- BALL'S
- PALMER'S
- HENRY.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28

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
 FROM STOCK,
 AT MANUFACTURERS' 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 fishermen are brought into competition with the bountied fishing vessels and crews 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 adventitious 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 three-fourths Canadians, are allowed the following rates, when engaged in the codfish, mackerel, herring, whale, and seal fisheries:—

- \$3 00 per ton, for 3 months' fishing;
- 3 50 per ton, for 3½ months,
- 4 00 per ton, for 4 months.

Vessels must be over twenty tons' register, and eighty tons is the maximum tonnage 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 bounty between themselves as employers of vessels and the crews. This system has been in operation since 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 left 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 Canada. Surely here is room for home production. Instead of some \$33,000 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.

INTEREST being the price paid for the use of money. It is evident that any legislative enactment 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 in 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 Canada, 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 suit, 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 legislation should have no more to do than with a contract 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 sell 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 B endorses the farmer's note, gets it discounted at the bank, 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 merchant 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 trade. 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 1 to 1½ 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 prevent the transaction being known as connected with any particular person. 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 the brokerage is seldom 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 it a business to shave notes and lend money at exorbitant rates. They are the only party protected and benefited by the Usury Laws.

STATE OF BUSINESS AT THE WEST.

PERIODS of national excitement are generally injurious 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 weeks. 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 ruffians 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 volunteers 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 line 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 negotiations 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 SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, have calmed the public mind. The vapourings of SWEENEY or O'MANON 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 Fort Erie, 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 absorbed 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 Treaty, 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 unless we can make it pay. Our long wools occupy a similar position to wheat and lumber; and, for some time at 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 least 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 ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AN 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 comprehensive 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 unprepared 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 poet 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 37. 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, 4,189,081 lbs.; and the shipments, cut meats, 30,205,463 lbs.; pork, 82,738 barrels; 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, 21,209 brls.; lard, 4,941,405 lbs.; and the shipments, cut meats, 27,119,515 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 yet, of persons signing or endorsing notes in blank, leaving the holder to fill them up at his convenience. It is well known that persons have by this means become liable for sums far beyond anything they ever dreamed of, and have involved themselves, their families, and their relations 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 dined every day with a naked 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 endorsements 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 so 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 when customers of wholesale houses sign or accept blank paper, leaving the merchant to fill 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 in 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 storekeeper, 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 be. But possibly it may be used for an unprofitable purpose, 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 how to 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 bona fide 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 the maker 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 honesty and good faith, a banker ought never to sign his name to a bill, purporting 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 \$500, he is a party to a deception which every honest man ought to keep clear of.

THE MERCANTILE PROFESSION.

A commercial career has become one of the liberal professions, and has taken on itself alike the dignities and the duties of its station. . . . There 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 less 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.—*Fraser'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 Canada, 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 influence 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. Only men of good business acquirements—men of respectability and of means—can now succeed in the business centres, 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 thoroughness, but they nevertheless do a useful work. Not many years ago, if a Canadian had could read 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 civilization. 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 promoted in Canada rests in the hands of the importers, and that is, by using proper discrimination in giving credits. How often is it, even 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 vicious habits, render his success utterly impossible, and after a few years he falls, 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 mercantile business safer—safer 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 inactive. 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 held 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 mutual 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 Committees 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 every day growing wider, and embracing not merely the manufacturers, but also iron miners and dealers in iron manufactures. 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 Furniture Manufacturing Company, have advertised in the *Canada Gazette* their intention to apply for an Act of Incorporation under 27th and 28th Vic.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Baukhage, Book & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dousell, John, & Co.
Foulds & Holgson
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhalghs, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.
Winks, George, & Co.

WE have to report since our last a very large business done, our wholesale merchants, 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 this 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 we learn 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, 23,600 bales of which were for speculation and export. An advance of 1/4d. 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 10 weeks, and the amounts at sea for Great Britain:—

	1866.	1865.
Estimated Stock, March 9	366,750	583,410
Taken by the trade in 10 weeks	412,610	230,969
Amount at sea, American	120,000	25,000
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 193,000 were 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 1865.	To 24th M'ch 1866.
Cottons	\$579,046	\$1,661,693
Woollens	677,791	1,616,181
Silks and velvets	80,767	258,068
Fancy Goods	33,409	62,100

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Thomson H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.
Pitpatrick & Mayo.
Fournier, Jules.
Hilferts, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Maitland, E. Tylee & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
Nevin, William, & Co.
Noal, James R., & Co.
Reuter, Lomala & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Bostie.
Routh, Haylland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, 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 refining sugar on terms which have not transpired, and of about 100 hhds. of Grocery at 9c. to 9 1/2c. for ordinary to fair, 9 1/2c. to 9c. for fair to bright, and 9 1/2c. 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.

COFFEE.—There is little or no demand, and prices are unchanged. The imports to 24th are 47,169 lbs, against 6073 lbs for same period last year.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Dougall J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Seymour, C. K.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Brose.

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.

HARNESSES.—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.

SPLITS.—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.
Brotherton, J. & Co.
Charlton, A. & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. F. P., & Co.
Egan, J. H.
Evan & Evans.
Fraser, E.
Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Keechaw & Liverpool.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Stamm, John & Sons.
Stamm, Y. H.
Winn & Holland.

BUSINESS 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 sent 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 \$104,662 for 1866, and \$46,963 for same time 1865.

BLOCK TIN.—We have no change to make in quotations. There has been very little doing since our last.

COPPER.—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 tolerable supply with a good demand.

IRON.—The imports for 1866 to 24th inst., are \$66,420 against \$42,659 for corresponding period of 1865. Pig continues very scarce, but demand at this season is limited. Prices in Scotland are fully forty per cent higher for all brands than they were six months 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 met 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 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 107 1/2 to 107 1/4 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 124 1/2. It has partially recovered however, and closes 127 1/2c 128.

SILVER.—Is more plentiful, brokers buying at 3 1/2 per cent discount, and selling at 3 1/4 per cent discount.

Latest Quotations by Telegraph.

The *China*, from Liverpool 17th, and Queenston 19th 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 1s. 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 87 1/2 to 87 1/4 for money. U. S. 5-20s. 73 1/2. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. Its weekly returns shew a decrease in bullion of £277,000.

Imports.

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

1866	\$5,965,001
1865	2,287,999
Increase	\$3,677,002

RAILROADS 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 INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1861.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 21st March 1866 with the figures for corresponding period of last year:-

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase 1866, Decrease 1866.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, Banque de Peuple, Montreal Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants Bank, Gore Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Richelieu Navigation Co., City Passenger R. R. Co., Government Debentures, Montreal Harbour Bonds, Montreal Corporation Bonds.

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

Main table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Meats, Fish, Fruit, Groceries, Meats, Fish, Hardware, Iron, Horse, Soap, Boots, Shoes, Women's Ware, Youths' Ware, Produce, Tobacco, Wines, Spirits, Brandy, Ales, Rum, Gin, Porter, Whisky, Oils, Paints, Leather, Furs.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Crawford, James,
DeWolf, George,
Douglas, John, & Co.,
Holmes & Williamson,
Hill, W. H. & Co.,
Huson, Thomas, & Co.,
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,

Lalibay, Middleton & Co.,
Lalibay, M.,
Lesling & Buchanan,
Morris, D., & Co.,
Nielsen, Wm., & Co.,
Raphael, Thomas W.,
Sully, Lewis & Co.,
Stephens, J. S. & Co.,
Stewart, W. W.,

LITTLE 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 breadstuffs 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 Pota 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 freely, 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 \$5.60. Canada Superfines on the spot range from \$5.00 to \$5.50, 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 has been fair, though not in excess, and although the extreme 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. Flour has, as usual, been only taken in the absence 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 therefore nominal. **Pease** have engaged rather more attention, and several parcels, for Spring delivery, have sold in the vicinity of \$2 1/2c per 66 lbs. \$2 to \$4s are nominal rates for **Outs**; some unimportant sales for future delivery have taken place on private terms, supposed rate about 3 1/2c 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.

SEEDS.—Continue dull, only the best samples finding buyers; clover ranges from 8c to 9c per lb., and Timothy \$2 per bushel of 45 lbs downwards according to quality.

ASHES.—Since the close of the Reciprocity Treaty purchases have been mainly for the British market, any operators for the States foregoing 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 Consul has information from Washington that the duty is to be 30 per cent. ad valorem, which, if correct, will tend to advance the value of stocks in the States, and comparatively at least suspend operations between the respective markets. Pota, first sorts have been in far request, but latterly have been neglected, and rates have declined to \$5.50 to \$5.60 inferior—now at about \$5.45. Pearls, buyers and sellers have at last come to terms, and first sorts have latterly sold in the vicinity of \$6.80, and inferiors at \$7, less deductions.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.
VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Mar 28, 1866.	From the 1st January to Mar. 28, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	2,101	55,550	55,275
Flour, barrels	5,550	52,177	81,775
Corn, bushels	.....	.....	.....
Peas, .....	.....	2,770	2,542
Oats, .....	.....	31,745	70
Barley,	316	11,000	7,422
Rye, .....	.....	5,145	1,110
Oat and Corn Meal, bbls	.....	72	167
Ashes, barrels	251	1,589	1,525
Hull, 7, 8, 9, 10	24	1,121	2,311
Cheese, boxes	24	18	140
Pork, barrels	649	1,761	581
Lard,	15	112	251
Tallow,	15	112	176
Whiskey & H. Wines, cks & pms	63	2,671	2,170

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Provision											
	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Flour, Superior Extra	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Extra	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Superfine	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
No. 2	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Low Flour, 12 1/2 lbs	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Wheat, per 100 lbs	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Peas, per 100 lbs	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Oats, per 100 lbs	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55

THE LOSS OF THE LONDON.—The official report on the loss of the steamer London in the Bay of Biscay, on the 11th of January, is published. The court entirely acquits Capt. Martin of all blame. The evidence was conclusive as to the ship never having been put before the wind until the forenoon of the day on which she went down, when she wore round on the starboard tack in order to lower the port anchor—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 imprudent 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 gallons 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 deep-load line by the scale of displacement may be a safe one as regards the ship's ability to carry her cargo in safety, but not as to her ability to carry her load lightly, so as 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 permanently marked on all vessels, we might not have to deplore the annual loss of life that occurs from presumed over-loading. The report directs attention to the evidence of Mr. Wilson, of Liverpool, in respect to the present system of shipbuilding. He considers the proportions of length, breadth, and depth most objectionable.

RETIRING COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—A return has been issued of colonial governors to whom pensions have been granted under the act 23 and 25 Viet. c. 113, the pensions commencing on the 5th of July, 1865, the date of the act. The list comprises:—Ker Bailie Hamilton, 61 years of age; term of service, 13 years 4 months; salary on retirement, £3000; allowance granted, £500. Charles J. La Trope, 61 years of age; term of service, 13 years; salary on retirement, £2000; allowance granted, £336 Gs. 8d. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 67 years of age; term of service, 18 years; salary on retirement, £4000; allowance granted, £252 1s. 3d. (this pension is £750 per annum, but is reduced by £197 15s. 3d., the amount of his military pay). Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart. 60 years of age, term of service, 25 years; salary on retirement, £7000; allowance granted, £1000. Sir Henry Light, K.C.B. 82 years of age, term of service, 12 years; salary on retirement, £5000; allowance granted, £695 13s. 4d. Wilmoughby Shortland, 61 years of age, term of service, 10 years; salary on retirement, £1200; allowance granted, £165 13s. 4d. Sir E. Drummond Hay, 50 years of age, term of service, 18 years; salary on retirement, £2000; allowance granted, £500. The total of the allowances granted is £3,418 14s. 7d.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLOVES.—The manufacture of French gloves has increased considerably for the last few years. In the year 1837 the gloves exported were estimated at 5,516,000. Their value increased to 25,000,000 in 1849, and to 30,900,000 in 1853, and is still increasing. The kid and lamb skins used for glazed gloves are dressed at Paris, Grenoble, Annamay, Romain, and Charmont. The Paris manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome, Montagne, Verceil, Mitty, 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 made of the refuse 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 having depots and agents in the two former. The use of leather gloves has been introduced into France since the revolution, and the dressing of skins has made great progress during the last 25 years.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
(Including the receipts of the Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.)

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, week ending March 21th, 1866.

Passengers	\$38,340
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,750
Freight and Live Stock	81,033
Total	\$124,123
Corresponding Week, 1865	128,041
Decrease	\$3,918

Great Western Railway of Canada.
Traffic for Week ending 23rd March, 1866.

Passenger	\$11,455 72
Freight and Live Stock	31,568 84
Mails and Sundries	2,122 91
Total	\$45,147 47
Corresponding Week of last year	42,859 93
Increase	\$2,287 54

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 1865. 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. 1-ly

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.

IN 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 later 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 Tariff of charges for the conveyance of Freight by this Train can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

This Train will carry Freight to the following Stations and deliver the goods by the time named below:—

VAUBERUIL, COTEAU, LANCASTER, COXSWALL, FREGOTT, BECKVILLE, GANASOQUE, KINGSTON,	} The next morning.
NAPANEE, BELEVILLE, COIROUR, FORT ROPE,	
ROWMANTILLE, ONIWA, WHITBY, TORONTO,	} The morning but one after leaving Montreal.
BRAMPTON, GEORGETOWN, GUELPH, BELLIN, 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. BRYDGES,
 Managing Director.

G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.
 Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James' street, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 6th March, 1866. 8-2m

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounlo and Co., Brandles,
 Wolfe's Schlectam Schnappa.
 1-1y

D. A. ANSELL,
IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every description, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glassware, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.
 Buyers 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. Francois Xavier Street, A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, London, England, Brompton, Paris and Hamburg.
 N.B.—No orders taken except from Wholesale 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 him.
DAVID A. ANSELL.

SIDEX & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St.
 Nicholas Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSRATT'S CHEMICALS.
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER FELLS.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-1y

J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,
THE largest and cheapest French Book
 Store,
 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.
 11-3m

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

JOHN W. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 20th March, 1865. 20-1y.

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 lately occupied by Thos.
 May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
R E A D the following Letter from Mr.
 Geo. H. Pierce:

RICHMOND, C.E., March 17, 1866.
DEAR SIR,—Last year I used two and a half tons of
 SUPER-PHOSPHATE upon fields of CORN, OATS and
 TURNIPS, and am happy to give you the results, which
 were as follows:—About 1½ acres of Corn were sown
 in drills 3 feet apart, for fodder, applying about 1½ lbs.
 of Phosphate to the acre, sprinkled in the drills and
 covered in with the seed. The variety was the "Yellow
 Dent Corn." The growth was remarkable, averaging
 ten feet high, and the product reached the extraordinary
 amount of 36 tons per acre of green crop, or
 18 tons per acre of dried fodder, (the shrinkage being
 50 per cent, according to the best authorities). I com-
 menced feeding ten cows 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
 oats. In this way the product of 1½ 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 cattle to winter.
 On the Oats I applied the Phosphate upon two 6-acre
 fields, leaving occasional strips of land without its ap-
 plication. The results were, that upon one field where
 the soil was rather poor, the yield was doubled; and
 upon the other where the soil was rather better, the
 increase was fully 50 per cent.
 Of Turnips, I had about five 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 acres, and obtained a yield of
 nearly 600 bush per acre, while the acre left without
 Phosphate produced not over 300 bush.
 Having used the article now for two years in a man-
 ner 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.
 I am yours truly,
GEO. H. PIERCE.

Mr. E. L. SNOW, Montreal.
 One ton of the **CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE**,
 is equal to Two Hundred Loads of good Farm-yard
 Manure.
 It is easily applied, and is the most CERTAIN and
 ECONOMICAL means of producing LARGE CROPS.
 Farmers can obtain a supply at the stores where they
 are accustomed to trade.
 Address, **E. L. SNOW,**
 Manufacturer,
 Montreal.
 10 1f

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

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

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, C. W.,
 Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-222

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Fully.
 1-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-1y 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. S-6m

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

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

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

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 2S-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

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

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL. 7-1y

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
 and Produce generally.
 Office 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
 5-1y

REMOVAL.
CHAS. G. DAGG,
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,
 WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, INKS, STERL
 PENS, TWINES, &c.,

Agent for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink, Pub-
 lisher 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. Francois Xavier
 and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a
 better position than ever to execute all orders en-
 trusted 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 Pens, Inks, Writing Desks,
 Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Pens, Photographic
 Albums, Stereoscopes, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs
 Walking Sticks and Canes, Sealing Wax, Backgam-
 mon 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, Mirrors, Fancy
 Toilet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Brushes,
 Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently
 selected by his buyer, Mr. Manson, from several of the
 leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses.
 These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few
 days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous
 customers, and country merchants generally, visiting
 this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to
 give him a call, when good inducements will be offered
 to Cash Buyers.
 Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended
 to.
 Please observe the address.
"NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOT"
 Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 And 433 St. Paul Street.
 3-1y

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 CONFYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 Office—Corner of King and James streets,
 HAMILTON, C.W.
 NB—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.
 R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
 32-ly

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

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7-30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 16, 1865. 23-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
 and Sheffield Goods of every description, 25 St
 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
 tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,
 No 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
 60-ly

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

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

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

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

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

A. T. DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-
 CITOR, &c. OTTAWA, C.W.
 Collections made and returns prompt.
 REFERENCES PERMITTED TO
 John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
 Honble. A. Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.
 Adam Hope, Esq., of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 UNION BUILDINGS,
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL. 28-

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN,
 FANCY and TABLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
 House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

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

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
 OFFER FOR SALE
 SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
 Pale, Palo Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
 and Lily, also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
 CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ad-
 mantine.
 OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
 Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
 43-ly Inspector and Collego Streets, Montreal.

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

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDOR WORKS, SHEPPFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
 PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHEET Hardware.
 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
 and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
 field, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,
 Prussia. Brass Cornices. 5-18

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
20 tierces of SODA ASH
2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
3 do GREY COTTONS
 ALSO
10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 494 to 498 St. Paul et., Montreal
 1-ly

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.
 If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
 will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
 will be given. 1-ly

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

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
 ST. JOHN, N.B. 23-
PRINTING HOUSE.—
 Messrs. M. LONGMOORE & CO., since their
 removal into their new and much more extensive and
 commodious premises, have been enabled to make
 great additions to their printing machinery and
 stock of type.
 They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING 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-
 press.
 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 PRESSES of Messrs. SANDOZ, HARRON &
 Co., the only one of the kind in Canada, by means
 of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED
 CHEQUE BOOKS, perforated to tear off the cheques
 as required, the side slips being numbered to corre-
 spond with the cheques,—forms of BILLS OF EX-
 CHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, also number-
 ed,—NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAM-
 BOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS, &c., &c.
 Remittances from the country in duly registered
 letters will be at our risk.
 M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
 Printing House,
 67 Great St. James Street.

THE TRADE REVIEW, published every Friday, by M^r
 LONGMOORE & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, and printed by JOHN
 LOVELL, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.