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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,
MONTREAL.
4c

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

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

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

A. MCK. COCHRANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 431, 430 and 438 St
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

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

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

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
6-2, 8 No. 21 Sacrament st., Montreal

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

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Oils, Paints, &c., 21, 22 & 23 Recollet st., Montreal.
1-ly

BAUHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings.
STAPLES Large Assortment in
Hayle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Leathers,
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 Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair). Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse, and Manufactory,
No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.
60-ly

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

SUAGRI SUGAR SUGAR!

386 hhd's } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
252 brls } Sugar.

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

ALSO, IN STORE.

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

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

Bags PIMENTO, &c. &c &c

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1866.

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries
Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's
Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal.
4-1y

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

Opposite the Custom House Sq.,

10-1y Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.

Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
Company. 2-1y

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-1y 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

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

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

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

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

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

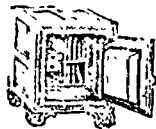
Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,

At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

1-1y 82, 81 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL

STOCK of

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,

MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,

BUCK MITTS, &c. SILK HATS,

FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,

1-1y Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.

Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-1

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-

LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 4-1y

WEST BROTHERS,

TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS

BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT

CHEWING. CIGARS.—HAVANA,

GERMAN,

DOMESTIC.

WEST & BROTHERS,

1-1y Montreal

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE

MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET.

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs Xavier st 1-1y

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

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

37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

7-1y

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

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

MONTREAL.

7-1y

F. SHAW & BROS.,

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Hoxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our
own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce
an article of superior quality at the least possible cost,
which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest
market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 4-1y

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

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

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

1-1y

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS,

&c. &c. &c.

Hyson, Young Hyson, }
Imperial, Gunpowder, }
Japan Young Hyson, }
Uncoloured Japan. } TEAS.

Twankay, Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and Congou, }

—ALSO—

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

For Sale by

H. HUTCHINS & CO.

Montreal, 3rd January, 1866. 62-1m

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

62-1y

LAIDLAW & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

Montreal. 21-1y

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-

cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No.
505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-1y

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-1y

MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and

other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 516 St. Paul st., Montreal.

2-1y

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

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

C O D O I L.
 160 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.
 408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

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

ALEXANDER WALKER,
IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 St. Helen Street,
 Montreal. 3-ly

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

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

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. McK. COCHRANE,
 491 to 495 St. Paul Street.
 31-ly

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-11

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

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

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers.
DUNDAS, C. W.
 OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
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

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 250 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal. 9-ly

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Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

HOW THE BALL IS ROLLING!

DURING the past week or ten days, the Reciprocity Delegation at Washington have been actively at work. They have had frequent and long sittings with Secretary McULLOCH and the Committee of Ways and Means, during which the pros and cons of the Reciprocity question have been pretty thoroughly discussed. It was well known before the Delegation set out that there was no hope of a renewal of the Treaty as it stands at present. This was clearly ascertained when Mr. GAIT was in Washington some weeks ago, as it has long been apparent from the tone of the American Government organs. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the negotiations going on have been regarding the adoption of new commercial regulations—the principal points being those given by us two weeks ago. There is little doubt that the American Government desires the adoption of something like a continental policy, the enactment of which will be of the greatest importance to the interests of this country, and may be fraught with consequences which few at present foresee. If our Delegation can be coaxed or cajoled into going far enough, the Americans are prepared to make new commercial arrangements; but everything goes to indicate that they demand concessions from us which it is very questionable if it be for our interests to make. At the beginning of last week, the New York papers were certain—from the tone of their Washington telegrams—that our Delegation had given up all hopes of effecting any new arrangements. But by Friday, a change "came over the spirit of their dreams," and amid compliments to our Delegates, we are informed that "the question is now being discussed on what articles a certain sort of Reciprocity can be established by mutual legislation." It would do little good to discuss at present the basis upon which it is said our Delegates are treating. The labours of the Delegation will soon terminate, and the result will no doubt then be announced. If Mr. GALT and his colleagues make terms such as will promote the interests of Canada, they will deserve the thanks of the people. If they do not, then Parliament will be at liberty to refuse its sanction to the legislation which will be necessary to carry the agreement into effect. One thing is very apparent from the all but unanimous tone of the provincial press, and that is, that public opinion is strongly against taking a position of inferiority or dependency towards our neighbours. The general feeling undoubtedly is, that we were never in a better position to insist on good terms from the United States than at present, and that to make unworthy concessions, would be as foolish as it may prove dangerous.

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HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

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STEEL,

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GLASS,

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

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails,

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Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

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IMPORTANT BANK CHANGES.

SEVERAL important changes are about being made among the officers of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. W. H. Park, for sometime the efficient Inspector of the Bank, goes to Chicago to assume the management of the branch there. Mr. Reid, the former manager, we understand, takes the Vice-Presidency of a local National Bank. Mr. Thomas R. Christian of Quebec takes the position of Inspector, vacated by Mr. Park; Mr. P. P. Harris of Kingston goes to Québec in lieu of Mr. Christian; Mr. Moore of Guelph goes to Kingston to succeed Mr. Harris; Mr. McNider of Ottawa succeeds Mr. Moore in Guelph; Mr. Drummond of London succeeds Mr. McNider in Ottawa; Mr. Thomas from Goderich goes to London in place of Mr. Drummond; Mr. Riddle of Stratford goes to Goderich; Mr. Hogg of Waterloo goes to Stratford; Mr. Phillips, late accountant at Guelph, goes to Waterloo; Mr. McNider of Belleville retires from the service of the Bank, and is succeeded by Mr. Dean, late agent at Whitby; Mr. Yarker, late accountant at Toronto, goes to Whitby. These changes will, we think, give general satisfaction.

E. H. King, Esq., the general manager of the Bank, sailed for England last week in the Scotia, on business of the Bank, and will be absent probably three months. The affairs of the Bank will in the meantime be conducted by R. B. Angus, Esq., the popular and exceedingly efficient manager of the Montreal Office.

Mr. Thomas Paton, the General Manager of the Bank of British North America, is at present on a trip to the Pacific Coast. It is understood his mission is to look into the business arrangements of the branches of the Bank in California and British Columbia. He arrived in San Francisco on Christmas day.

Stock Market.

The demand for stocks has fallen off considerably since the beginning of the week. Our quotations show a reduction on last week's prices; the markets being supplied with most kinds of stock, it is more difficult to make sales at our quotations, buyers holding off for lower prices.

Bank Montreal has been sold at 115, Ontario at 102½, City Bank at 101½, Commercial Bank at 74½, and La Banque Jacques Cartier at 106½.

The Suez Canal Finished.

By recent foreign news, we are pleased to notice that the Suez Canal has been completed. A French journal says—"Nothing now remains but to give to the canal all the width and depth necessary to ensure a free passage for large ships—to finish the dykes, ports, basins, and dockyards; but all that is an affair of time only, and time will find the means of fully completing a work so valiantly commenced, so laboriously prosecuted, and so skilfully disengaged from all the difficulties which paralysed it at the outset." It has been an arduous enterprise.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

THE flood of prosperity that has dawned upon Canada during the past few months, has created such a change in the commercial and social prospects of the Province, that there is great danger of forgetfulness as to what we so recently have been, and what we so soon may be again. The importer, the dealer, and the consumer, should each cast a thought on the past, and maturely reflect on the future. How short a time is it since the farmer looked over his overdue bills, and with intense anxiety pondered on the prospect that the harvest had in store for him. How carefully he examined his stock book, revised his orders, and reconsidered the instructions to be given to his buyers in the European markets. What words of caution escaped his lips, how small were his orders for Fall Goods, and how wastefully he looked Westward in hopes of almost seeing the remittances on their way! The retailer was in a strait between the wholesale house and his customers; he knew it was useless to sue, and he must bide his time; if the crop were good, well—if not, that losses must ensue, if not ruin also. The farmer stood trembling on the brink of a precipice; his all appeared staked on the year's crop, though some temporary relief was afforded by the ready sale of his surplus stock.

Time rolled on, old Sol cast his benign influence over the waving cornfields, the heavens contributed to aid man's efforts, and sweet Ceres lent her powerful aid to cheer the husbandman and bless his labours. In due time it was found that, spite of weevil, midge, or other fell destroyer, the fates prevailed; and although we have not had "seven years of plenty," we certainly have had one year that has considerably alleviated the pressure of the seven previous years. And as "it never rains but it pours," so in the present instance luck poured into our laps not only abundance, but a good demand and good prices, in bright gold, helped to cheer and exultate all classes. The consequence was, that the wholesale dealer had to duplicate his orders; the retailer found plenty of cash for all he had to sell, and many a back payment was made good, which impelled him to buy largely and enter into the Fall business with spirit. The farmer had unusually good opportunities for thrashing, by reason of the dry season and good roads; his necessities and lack of credit impelled him to exertion, and the brisk demand and good prices rewarded his toil.

Every description of farm stock was also in ready demand at prices from 50 to 100 per cent. in advance of the previous year, which provided money in the back settlements at a time when the mere necessities were difficult of attainment, and in the laying out of which the advantage of cash purchases were fully demonstrated.

The prosperity which thus marked the Fall has to a considerable extent continued thus far into the Winter, but we think it well to caution our readers that as there is an end to all things, so there will be an end to the cattle demand and produce sales. We earnestly advise the farmer and mechanic not to fall again into the old habit of seeking credit from the retail merchant; let them rather husband their means in such a way as will carry them over the next summer, without having to fall back on the credit system. Having seen and felt the advantages of buying for ready pay, that man must be considered imprudent—to see no war-har term—who buys what he does not absolutely want, or buys on time. The comfort, the peace of mind, and the net profit resulting from the cash system to the retailer must not only have cheered him during the season, but have shown him the advantage both to himself and others, of adhering to the only safe system in business. The wholesale merchant has much fewer open accounts than formerly, has done business at a smaller profit than heretofore, and yet netted much more by the transactions of the past six months than usual. The ease of mind and satisfaction resulting from his new mode of doing business, ought to fix him in the determination of continuing the system thus so auspiciously forced upon him.

If any additional incentives were required to induce all classes to adhere to the cash or very limited credit system, it is certainly presented in the prospects before us. Let it be borne in mind that in six weeks the Reciprocity Treaty will expire, with a great uncertainty as to the future; forget not that it would be impossible for a much larger country than Canada to continue for any length of time the drain on all descriptions of farm stock which she has undergone during the past six months; which has so greatly aided our cash resources; and also reflect how nearly our

grain is of being exhausted at all hands. Up to the present time, we have been acting as though our resources were inexhaustible, when we may all at once find our stock gone and our hands at the bottom of the purse. To all we say, pause, reflect, and then set with all the caution of which each is capable, or before another harvest, times may be as tight, as heretofore, with a falling crop and low prices to console us in our difficulties. A word of caution is always timely.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

FROM information of a very positive character, we apprehend that the result of the Provincial Commission at Washington will not be of a very satisfactory nature. From present appearances we fear it is exceedingly doubtful whether any arrangement will be arrived at. In our issue of two weeks ago we gave a synopsis of the demands which the Washington Government were making upon Canada in lieu of a perpetuation of the Treaty. We do not imagine that the Provincial Commission have much idea of acceding to these demands; and the result of the negotiations thus far of such a nature as to point to no very favourable conclusion. Messrs. GALT and HOWLAND have returned to Canada to attend a cabinet meeting, but we believe go back to Washington almost immediately. The negotiations were delayed pending the arrival of the report of the Special Commission appointed by the last Congress, the object of which was to thoroughly investigate the present Revenue System of the United States, and if possible to equalize and lighten the public burden.

This Commission, composed of three very able men—Messrs. Wells of New-York, Colwell of Philadelphia, and Hayes of Chicago—have been in session in the city of New-York for the last six months. Mr. Galt appeared before them last August, and several Canadians since. They have got together a mass of information on all subjects relating to the whole Revenue System. Their report was sent to Washington last week and is published in full in the New York papers of Tuesday. As its influence upon the negotiations is likely to be important, we insert the main points of the report upon the subject of commercial relations with Canada.

It will be seen that, while the report is exceedingly favourable to the continuance of a liberal commerce policy, yet the conditions upon which the arrangements are to be effected are of a very extraordinary character. They are no less than that the Tariff and Excise laws of the two countries should be assimilated—confirming what we have before said as to the demands likely to be made by the American Government. Should this arrangement, however, fail to be agreed to, the latter part of the report recommends an Excise duty in Canada similar and equivalent to those of the United States at the present time; admitting tacitly, that even this, without the assimilation of the customs duties, would satisfy them. These Excise duties in the United States are not only numerous but very heavy; and it is exceedingly questionable whether, without touching our tariff, it would be wisdom to enact excise laws here, which should be equivalent to those in force in the United States—even though we secured reciprocal advantages. We append the recommendations of the report in respect to the Reciprocity Treaty:—

During the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty the trade and commerce between the United States and the British North American Provinces has increased in ten years more than three fold, or from \$17,000,000 in 1852 to \$53,000,000 in 1861, so that at present, with the exception of Great Britain, the commercial relations between the United States and the British North American Provinces outrank in importance and aggregate value those existing between this country and any other foreign State.

It may also, they think, be safely assumed, that, taking into consideration the growth of the two countries in population and wealth, that of Canada for the last ten years having preserved a nearly equal ratio in this respect with that of the United States, the trade as at present existing is really, but in its infancy, and that the future may be expected to develop an increase equally as great as that of the past.

A change in the conditions under which a reciprocal commerce of such magnitude is carried on, and in now developed, ought not, therefore, to be made without the most serious consideration.

As regards the present Treaty, the commission, as the result of their investigations, have been led to the conclusion that its continuance, under existing circumstances, unless accompanied with certain important modifications, is not desirable on the part of the United States.

They, however, are also unanimous in the opinion, that in view of the close geographical connection of the United States with the British Provinces—rendering them in many respects but one country—and

of the magnitude of the commercial relations existing between them, it would be impolitic and to the detriment of the interests of the United States to decline the consideration of all propositions looking to the re-establishment of some future and satisfactory international commercial arrangement. Such a course would be in entire opposition to the spirit of the age, the liberality of our people, and the policy of rapidly developing our resources as a means of diminishing the burden of our public debt.

In view of such an arrangement, the question of whether either of the parties to the Treaty has, or has not, conformed to the spirit of its stipulations, is of little importance. It is for the future, not the past, that we are to consider, and the advantageous terms for the future are offered—terms which are calculated to promote the development of the trade and commerce of the United States, encourage good feeling and prevent difficulties with our neighbours, and at the same time protect the revenue of the country from serious and increasing frauds—it would be, in the opinion of the commission, most impolitic to disregard them.

It is evident that necessities of the United States will for many years require the imposition of high rates of taxation on many articles, free or assessed, at low rates of duty in the British Provinces, the enforcement of the excise laws on the borders, will be a matter of no little difficulty, annoyance and expense; and under all ordinary conditions a large annual loss of the revenue must inevitably occur. The experience of all the nations of Europe has shown that, to attempt to wholly prevent smuggling, under the encouragement of high rates of duty, is an utter impossibility. If, however, such an arrangement can be made, with the British Provinces, as will insure a nearly or quite complete equalization of duties—excise and custom—it must be apparent that all evasions of the revenue as by smugglers would instantly come to an end, and that the attainment of the above result would be of immense advantage to the United States in a revenue point of view.

Again: it is also urged that under the existing system, the products of American industry subject to high rates of excise are unjustly brought into competition with similar products of provincial industry which are subjected to little or no excise, and then admitted into the United States free of duty. That such is the fact cannot be denied, and is itself a reason why the abolition or modification of the present Reciprocity Treaty has become imperative. But if it were possible to effect such an arrangement with the British Provinces as would allow the imposition of duties equivalent to the American excise on all articles of provincial production passing into the United States, it seems clear that the aforementioned objection would be entirely removed.

As the whole subject, however, is now before Congress for consideration the commission do not consider it as within their province to submit any specific recommendations, but would content themselves with merely pointing out that, under certain circumstances, and conditions of great advantage to the United States, in a revenue point of view, might be secured.

READY MARKETS AND GOOD PRICES.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland tell of an estimated deficiency in the home supply of flax for the spinners of the Ulster flax mills. In England and Scotland there is always for more raw material used in the factories than there is grown in the fields. The intelligence from Ireland, therefore, goes to show that there will be an increased demand in the United Kingdom for flax grown abroad, and should afford encouragement to the Canadian farmer to extend this branch of cultivation. Canadian flax has already made a reputation among British spinners, and there need be little doubt that the highest prices would be realized for all that could be grown in the coming season in Canada on its shipment to Belfast or Liverpool.

We find the above paragraph going the rounds of the press, and we copy it to endorse its recommendation that, during next season, our farmers should enter more largely into the growth of flax than they have ever done before. We believe the above statement about the shortness of the last crop in Ireland to be quite correct, and we do not doubt that Canadian flax might be profitably sent to Great Britain for sale. But it is quite unnecessary to go so far from home for a market. The large flax establishments now in operation in several parts of Canada, will buy all the flax that our farmers can raise—in fact, we believe the demand, during the past season, has far exceeded the supply. We know of some of our flax manufacturers having had to go to the United States to make purchases of flax seed, and that others have not obtained as much flax as they required. The United States is also a market for our flax, and would more than buy all our crop. Let our farmers, then, increase their breadth of land devoted to flax culture. They have a market at their own doors for all they can grow, and they can procure prices which render it one of the best paying crops. Having ready markets and good prices, what more could be desired?

—A Paris butcher has obtained authority to open a shop for the sale of horse flesh, on the condition that he will construct a special slaughter house for the horses the flesh of which is to be used as food. The slaughter house will be placed under the superintendence of an inspector specially appointed for that purpose. The opening of the shop is to be celebrated by a grand popular banquet, at which horse meat will form the principal ingredient of the dishes.

FREE TRADE WITH THE STATES.

WE present below a communication from Jacob Hespeler, Esq., of Hespeler. C. W., who as most of our readers know, is one of the most enterprising and extensive manufacturers in Canada West. While we do not agree with all the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hespeler, there is nevertheless a great deal of sound sense in his communication. We commend it to our readers, as emanating from a sound, practical man, who has been the architect of his own fortune, and whose experience and observation entitle his opinion to considerable weight:—

To the Editor of the TRADE REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—Is it not a fallacy to suppose that the people of the United States do not understand the advantages to themselves of the Reciprocity Treaty, such as it now is? Or, is it not probable that the people of Canada do not understand the policy of the American Government? Why not examine this question from an American point of view?

The United States certainly frame their laws to benefit themselves, and cannot, in justice to themselves, tax their own people heavily, and at the same time admit Canadian products free of taxation. Reciprocity, such as it now is, will not be granted by them so long as their necessities require heavy taxes at home. Why blame Mr. Galt for not doing what he knows he cannot do?

The foregoing observations apply equally to the new American rules of buying imported goods in Canada. Their policy is to support their own merchants and shippers in preference to others; but we do not appear to understand this American principle of "help yourself,"—one upon which the Americans invariably act. If the Americans are taxing everything, for revenue purposes as well as protective purposes, and the farmer pays part of these taxes, can he do it without being equally protected!

The United States are determined to make their country self-supporting. They are an agricultural country, yet nothing will prevent them from being a manufacturing country as well. Their policy is to produce as much as possible for their own wants. There is no necessity for them to export manufactures, while they are doing something much more beneficial to themselves, and import only what they can neither produce or manufacture. Their heaviest importation is mouths to eat and hands to work, as every emigrant ship adds a million of dollars to their resources. History shows nothing like it, except to a small extent in the times of Queen Elizabeth, when the best of the Flemish people left the Netherlands, through religious persecution, to settle in liberal England.

The United States cannot be judged by other nations. The emigrant who enriches that country, impoverishes the country he has left; this constant stream of emigration is what creates their immense resources—this is what will ultimately pay their immense indebtedness. The rules of Europe do not apply to America. The producer and consumer is not immigrating to Europe, but is emigrating from Europe. The United States are working out a principle of their own—a principle that has never yet been worked out, because nowhere else were the same objects to be realized, or equal facilities in existence; and why cannot Canada (the country which is superior to any other in America) take advantage of these benefits, and accept of all that is good, while having the power and the wisdom to reject all that is bad? To do this there is but one course, and a course that can now be obtained, because it is offered; and that course is free trade—entire free trade with the United States. They are willing and prepared to give it, provided we assimilate our tariff to theirs; and if we do not accept it, time, and not a very long time, will make us accept something we shall have every reason to call a misfortune—such a misfortune as would be unbearable to the writer and other true British Canadians.

Can we not understand that, with free trade between Canada and the United States, every emigrant settling there is a settler with us? Free trade must give us chances equal to theirs, while at the same time we would be clear of their burdens. Our import duties would be cash in hand, while theirs go to pay a debt for spent powder and shot; and why should Canada refuse to concede higher import duties on European manufactures, if by so doing she can obtain free trade with the United States? Can we be so blind as to refuse such a connection? Should the poor man refuse to deal with the rich—the hard-working man not be willing to supply him who is less industrious, and both being next-door neighbours? Or, is it that we are afraid Eng-

land would not be pleased?—the old fallacy again. Is Canada forever to make laws to please and benefit everybody except herself? And again, is it so certain that England would not be pleased, as well as benefited, if Canada and the Lower Provinces obtain free trade with the States, and thereby gain in wealth and prosperity? Will not England then gain as well? Could we ever manage, and can the United States ever manage, without importing from England? And as we grow rich and richer, increase and improve, our imports must increase and enrich the country we import from.

The United States are England's best outside customers, and Canada rich would be a more profitable customer than Canada poor. This question is well understood by the intelligent part of the English people. They have had many examples; the people living on American soil can spend, and do spend, more money than any other.

But suppose England should say No—what then? Are we to make laws for England or for Canada? Are we to consider England before considering ourselves? With us it is a question of self-preservation—national and individual self-preservation. We must not be told that we cannot discriminate against England in favour of the United States when the Americans (to prevent smuggling, and to obtain the use of our waters) are willing to discriminate against both themselves and England in favour of Canada. Does England ask Canada or any country to tell her what laws and regulations will suit her best? And should not England be proud of such an offspring that can and does tell her—we are only following your own example; and is it not absurd to say that, while we are free to legislate for ourselves in all matters, yet our colonial status does not permit us to legislate so that we can sell to, and buy from, our next-door neighbour? We cannot prosper without dealing with the Americans; those times are past in which it was thought we could. A people that has enjoyed prosperity will feel its loss; we are not now what we were ten years ago—not that the Reciprocity Treaty alone has made Canada, but that and the railroads have certainly made it what it is.

Destroy Canada's present commerce—her present outlet for her surplus products—without giving her an equivalent, and the consequences will be serious. Shut off Canada from the world (which she must be without trade arrangements with the States), and she can no longer prosper; for no other country can replace the United States' market. The Lower Provinces can do it only to a most trifling extent—anything we can send them they raise themselves, except our first-class flour, of which they require but a small quantity, and can purchase that class cheaper in Boston or New York, considering the difference in freight. The Southern parts of America, such as Brazil, Mexico, Peru, &c. (to where we have sent commissioners,) have an abundance, and to spare, of all we can send them. Our flour cannot be sent there because it sours before it reaches half way, and our wheat would be heated and worthless, and in our other productions they are competitors; besides, their wants are few in those Southern climates, and, for the little they want, they have two harvests every year to supply them. With the West Indies, it is no better—what applies to the one applies to the other—we can buy from, but not sell, to either, except our timber and lumber—and the less we export of that the better, if we are to be a nation; because, if we continue our present timber destruction and lumber exportation for another fifty years, Canada will have to import her own wants. The labour employed in the lumber trade if employed in agriculture and manufactures would produce more wealth to the country than all the proceeds of the lumber sold.

Yours truly,

JACOB HESPELER.

Hespeler, 29th Jan., 1866.

—One of the New York Journals says—"What ails our currency! We all say it is redundant. It is plain that our present form of money, besides being redundant, is false. The Government makes us take a piece of its paper for a dollar; the real dollar being a certain quantity of gold. The real dollar has cost a full day's labour of an able-bodied man to dig it out of the earth and to bring it finally into the shape of a coin. Yet the Government tries to make us believe that its little bit of green paper is a dollar. The greenback, in calling itself a dollar, is false. Is not the chief disease of our money its falsehood? It is redundant also; that is to say, there is too much of it. Bad money is always redundant. If there is any, there is too much."

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

PAPER III.

THE SEVERAL ROUTES, AND COST OF OPENING.

HAVING, in our last number, established some of the immediate advantages which would be obtained by Canada, from the opening of the route to Red River via Lake Superior—having shown that a large and lucrative trade might be carried on by us with the North-West, were a channel once opened—we come naturally, in our present issue, to treat of the difficulties and expense incident to such an opening. These will be better understood by directing our attention briefly to what has been accomplished by the Americans in opening up their routes, and the expense incident to the same. Minnesota has now three roads leading to Red River, and in two out of the three the obstacles in the way of opening up a channel at all suitable for commercial intercourse must have been, it is estimated, at least equal to any which would be encountered in the British route. One of these trails to the far North-West, is called "The Wood Road." Commencing at St. Paul, it extends along the Mississippi as far as Crow Wing, from whence it strikes off through a thickly wooded country, crosses the Leaf Mountains, or Height of Land, and strikes the Red River at Georgetown, about half way from whence it is navigable for a large-sized steamboat. From thence the land section of the route traverses the banks of the Red River to Fort Garry, the Hudson Bay Company's post in the Red River Settlement. This route is estimated at 480 or 500 miles. Then there is the "Plain Road," via St. Cloud and Abercrombie to Georgetown, where it falls into the first named road. This is estimated at 533 miles. And again there is a "Middle Road," which runs via Otter Tail Lake and across the Height of Land to Georgetown,—about as long as the last mentioned. Now here are three routes; they were just as difficult to open as the road over British soil; they are all of them of greater length—and yet they have been opened for 80 or 40 years back; and, in a great measure, it was the result of private enterprise. The Legislature of Minnesota opened some of the more difficult sections; the rest were gradually, year after year, made more passable,—stage companies, mail contractors, freighters, travellers,—all lending a hand at times toward their improvement. In this way the several routes are now just as pleasant to travel as any roads short of railroads could be expected to be in a wild Indian country. And all this has been accomplished with very little outlay of public money.

Why, then, do the obstacles to opening up the Canadian road appear so insurmountable? Simply, we believe, because no energetic effort has ever been made to grapple with them. Years ago similar obstacles—almost precisely similar, we should fancy—were overcome in the "Wood Road," in Minnesota. Mountains had to be crossed, two or three dozen rivers had to be forded, forests had to be cut through, swamps of the worst character had to be made passable or avoided; but these have all been surmounted, and the road is being made better every year. So it would be with the Canadian highway. Once the main impediments to commercial intercourse were removed, the road would soon be made passable enough, and at far less cost than is now imagined. Brigades of carts, of 1000 or so, passing that way twice a year, would let no slight impediments bar their progress. These travellers in the North-West need no Macadamized roads to tempt them to come to trade with us. If they had such a trail through the wilderness as they could by possibility force their way by, it would do to commence with, and they would come at once. We have such goods as they need, and as they have always expressed a preference for. Their national leanings, too, as we have stated, biased them in favour of this country. But as, against all this, we have the fact that year after year sees more American traders crowding into that country; the commercial intercourse between Red River and Minnesota is ever becoming closer and more entangled, and just in proportion the leaning to Britain and Canada is becoming reversed, and American sentiments and tendencies become apparent. To Americans, that people are indebted for the navigation of the Red River by steam. To American traders they are principally indebted for being placed in a position in which they can sell every pound of produce they raise, to good advantage. To Americans they are solely indebted for mail facilities. At considerable expense, and for the most part with a view of keeping open the road to the Red River Settlement, the Americans send a mail twice a week as far as Pembina, on the boundary line, from whence it is taken

the remaining 60 odd miles by British carriers. This mail is sent regularly all the year round, being carried over the plains from Georgetown during the winter by "dog-teams." To Americans they will soon be indubitable for a telegraph and railroad. The telegraph-line was completed to St. Paul some years since; and arrangements were, we understand, in progress for carrying it on to the boundary line, there to be met by the Hudson Bay Co., with their telegraph to the Pacific. The railroad—which, by the way, is called "The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad"—is in advance of the telegraph, and has already been graded to 80 miles North-West of St. Paul, and the rails have been laid and the road is in operation as far as Anoka, some 50 or 60 miles beyond St. Paul.

All this looks like progress; and a very determined, business-like effort on the part of Brother Jonathan to snatch and appropriate this North Western prize; and he is the more eager to do this because he has ever held it to be a very rich one. And again he holds the theory as to future emigration and settlement, "that the region North-West of Minnesota is the sole remaining theatre of colonization." Explorations made by the United States Government have shown, says Wheelock, that the westward progress of population has nearly reached the extreme western limit of the areas available for settlement; and that the whole space west of the 93th parallel, embracing half of the entire surface of the United States, is an arid, desolate waste, with the exception of the narrow belt that runs along the Pacific coast. At the present rate of progress, it is computed that all the American area available for settlement will be filled up in about 8 years, one of the effects of which will be to direct the flow of emigration into British Territory. And as Brother Jonathan feels himself getting shortened in his territorial resources, he may be urged to take some very summary method of enlarging his domains to the North-West, although just now he seems inclined to try the more peaceable process of "swamping" British feeling and power by increasing the facilities for the emigration thither of American citizens.

We have above given a rough idea of the difficulties of opening up the Lake Superior road; and may add that various estimates of the expense have been made. For £250 per mile, Mr. Dawson says, an excellent wagon road could be made, and probably £100,000 would cover the total expenditure for making a road through to the Settlement. But, then, there are some 250 miles of navigation on the route which might be made available and which would lessen the expense so much. In addition to this, even by the land route, a large section of the work would not cost anything like £250 per mile. Between Lake of the Woods and Red River Settlement about 100 miles could be opened up by the Red River settlers themselves, free of expense to Canada. They offered to do as much.

Altogether we are convinced that the ideas entertained on the subject of opening this route, are in the main, extravagant and absurd, and that we could have a capital road made for far less than is now believed. In another paper we shall endeavour to throw more light on the subject.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

BRASS.—George Gillett, K. E. Buchanan, I., & Co. Chapman H. & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Tanb. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Elizabeth & Moore. Fournier, Jules. Gear, H. J. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Hutelins B., & Co. Jeffrey, Beattie & Co. Kings & Kinloch. Law, Young & Co. Lanning & Buchanan. Maliland, E., Taylor & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Wain & Holland.

THE TRADE during the past week has been of an ordinary character, with perhaps a slight shade of improvement. As a rule the market is but moderately supplied, and in many essential articles is quite bare of stock.

BLOCK TIN—Has had moderate demand. The quantity in market is held firm at 30 cts. per lb.

COPPER—Very small stock in hand; prices firm at 32 cts. per lb.

GALVANIZED IRON—Unchanged; little or nothing doing.

HORSE NAILS—Are becoming very scarce; prices unchanged.

THE IRON—No change to note, market bare. What little stock there is in hands is very firmly held at quotations.

BAR IRON—Some of the large sizes are now very scarce. The manufacturers have their full force of hands actively engaged in turning out goods to order; and have certainly a sufficiency of orders on hand to keep them busy until spring.

IRON WIRE—A good stock in market and well assorted, but the demand continues light.

TIN PLATES—Are held quite firm at our quotations; stocks light.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Battle, James, & Co. Baukhage, Bank & Co. Benjamin, Wm., & Co. Clark, James P. Claxton, T. James, & Co. Duval, John, & Co. Foulds & Hodgson. Gilmore, J. Y., & Co. Greenfield, S., Son & Co. Hingston, James, & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. May, Joseph, & Co. May, Thomas, & Co. McIntyre, Dixon & Co. Meyer, J., & Co. Munderloh & Steenken. Ogilvy & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co. Robertson, A., & Co. Stoddard, William, & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co. Walker, Alexander. Winks, George, & Co.

BUSINESS continues quiet, as it invariably is at this season of the year; still, we think, the transactions of the past month will considerably more than equal those of the corresponding period of last year. During the past week a few more orders have been received, but they are generally either for staple goods, which are in better supply, or for a few articles to assort stock, which at the present time are very hard to procure. Since our last report, the country roads have much improved, and, in consequence, trade with the country merchants has been more active; and the business of February with merchants in the country will, in all probability, take up somewhat for the short trade in January. We again urge upon the merchants to use their influence with the farmers to bring every bushel of produce that can possibly be spared, to market as early as possible—as, without doubt, prices for all descriptions of produce are higher now than they are likely to be after the 17th March, when the Reciprocity Treaty will, in all probability, be abrogated.

COTTONS, we note, since our last report, have receded a little, owing entirely, we think, to the advance in the Bank-rate of interest in England to 3 per cent. Still, the following facts will show there is little probability of either cottons or cotton goods coming down for some time to come.

We observe that there is an increase of imports of cotton into the port of Liverpool to Jan. 12th, compared with the same date of last year, of 26,620 bales. Yet an increase of quantity taken for consumption of 37,720 " And a decrease of stock of 118,000 " The imports for the week closing Jan. 12th, of all descriptions, was 45,708 " And sales for the week closing Jan. 12th, of all descriptions, of 69,200 "

Showing that the quantity was much less on hand than last year, and that the quantity being used was in excess of the quantity received.

There is nothing special to report respecting linens and woollens. Stocks in this market are very light, and prices in the home markets are firm, with an advancing tendency; which may, however, be checked by the advanced rate of interest in England, which, to a certain extent, curtails the prices of all manufactured goods.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Buchanan, I., & Co. Mitchell, Kinear & Co. Chapman H. & Co. Nislin, William, & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Nislin, James, & Co. Converse, Colson & Tanb. Reuter, Lonsdale & Co. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Elizabeth & Moore. Robertson & Beattie. Fournier, Jules. Robertson, David. Gear, H. J. South, Hasilland & Co. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Sanderford & Co. Hutelins B., & Co. Schindler, Bond & Co. Jeffrey, Beattie & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Kings & Kinloch. Tiffin, Joe., & Son. Law, Young & Co. Thomas, Murray & Co. Lanning & Buchanan. Torrance, David, & Co. Maliland, E., Taylor & Co. Urquhart, Jas., & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Wain & Holland. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Wain, Joy & Co.

There have been a few buyers from the west in town since our last report; and we have to note a much improved week's business. Although the stocks of the various articles are light, yet the assortment is quite ample for present demands.

COFFEES—Prices, although they can scarcely be quoted higher, are yet somewhat firmer in tone. The amount of business, however, is limited.

FRUIT—The stocks are quite light and confined to a few hands. There is no change to note—the market maintaining its usual dullness in this article.

MOLASSES—Unchanged—prices have somewhat slackened in New York; and while prices are nominally unchanged in our local market, yet any transactions would be altogether in favour of buyers.

RICE—Stocks very light, and demand exceedingly limited.

SALT—Unchanged—nothing doing.

SUGARS—Transactions are very light indeed, and prices give evidence of a slightly downward tendency. Advices from the sugar islands, by the *Norro-Castle*, up to 27th ultimo, represent the markets to be in an ordinary condition. In Havana, the market for

Clayed had been inactive, in consequence of the poor assortment offering; and for *Muscovados* there appears to have been no demand whatever. From Matanzas the intelligence is more gratifying, there having been a pretty good demand for *Clayed*, and quite a number of transactions had been effected. The prospect for the future, too, was considered good. At Cardenas the stock of every description is light, and demand for *Clayed* almost nil—no sales having been effected. For *Muscovados*, however, a better state of feeling existed, and more activity prevailed. The amount of Sugar in market is light for the present; and we hear of no new contracts having been made, nor any present prospects of any, owing, no doubt, to the proximity of the season for the new crop, which is expected to be here probably in March next.

TEAS—The operations in *Teankeys* and *Hysou Teankays* continue as previously reported. Some considerable activity has prevailed in these during the past week, owing partly, no doubt, to the continued scarcity of good *Japans*. Of the latter there are very few really choice grades in the market; but this will doubtless very soon be remedied by the receipt of some consignments of the new crop, which is presumed, by this time, to have arrived in England. The supply of *Young Hysou* is quite ample for any demand likely to arise at present. We hear of some considerable parcels of this description of teas changing hands. In the other grades there is but little activity, with light stocks.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs, Bond H. J. & Co. Hua & Richardson. Seymour, G. E. Seymour, M. H. Shaw F. & Bros.

A moderate amount of business has been done, as much perhaps as could be expected just now. The supply of leather is by no means complete, and those kinds in market are least cared for.

SPANISH SOLE—Prices are unchanged. Stocks light, and the demand is confined to the local market.

SALICOTER SOLE—A slight improvement noticeable in the demand.

WAXED UPPER—Little doing.

SPIRITS—A good demand is at present felt, and the stock is light. The arrivals are of a limited character.

HARNESS—Not so active as heretofore; good moderate supply in market.

ENAMELLED—The stock on hand is very light, while the demand is improving. There is, therefore, a slight difficulty felt in supplying the necessary class of articles.

PATENT—Little doing.

BUFFED AND PENNELL—Find ready sale on arrival; fair demand.

SHEEPSKINS—Unchanged; few arrivals.

HIDES—Limited supply; no change in prices.

TRADE AND OTHER ITEMS.

—Intelligence has reached the American Commissioner of Customs of the transfer of a large share of smuggling operations on the St. Lawrence to different points on the boundary line between the British Provinces and Canada. The Commissioner has taken the necessary precautions for the suppression of this illegal traffic in that direction.

—Mr. Philip Pellar, a storekeeper at Elora, was ingeniously swindled the other day by the substitution of pieces of hard wood neatly done up for some rolls of small silver lying in his drawer. He found the thief, who proved to be young man who had been stopping with him, but the scamp escaped from him and got off.

—Gigantic newspaper speculations are amongst the schemes of the day in the United States. The other day, \$200,000 capital was subscribed for a new daily in Detroit, and now we see that there is projected a new daily at New York, which will outstrip all the old ones in enterprise, and excel them in ability. Capitalists stand ready to invest \$500,000 in it.

—It appears that 514 emigrant passenger vessels arrived at the port of New York during the past year, carrying 200,031 passengers. In 1861, the number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden was 182,916.

—It is said that the sales of the dry goods house of H. B. Clafin & Co., of New York, for the year 1865, amounted to \$7,000,000 against \$4,000,000 in 1864. At that rate their profits must have exceeded \$1,000,000.

—Pittsburg is well deserving of its *nom de plume*, the Birmingham of America. Its substantial growth is indicated by the fact that seven years ago the city had but five banks; now it has twenty, with a capital of \$25,000,000. It has five large cotton factories, and several woollen ones. It has no less than fifty glass-making establishments, which produced \$12,000,000 worth last year. In the iron trade, the amount of manufacture is immense. The value of its coal trade is estimated at \$9,000,000, while its oil trade and manufacture is put at \$25,000,000.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various individuals and their assigned offices and dates.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEPENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices, Corresponding week, 1864. Shows stock market data.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 31st January 1865; with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1864, Increase, Decrease. Lists import data for various goods.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, FEB. 1, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various commodities like Groceries, Wine, Hardware, etc.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Crawford, James, Denholm, George, Douglas, John & Co, Follingsby & Williamson, Hill, W. G., & Co, Hobson, Thomas, & Co, Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

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

WE have again to note comparative inaction in most departments of Produce, the scarcity of ocean freight limiting operations even in those articles promising any remuneration. The demand for Bread-stuffs is mostly local, and very restricted. Provisions, for the most part, move slowly, as needed for actual use. Ashes are the turn better for Pearls and inferior Pots, but first sort Pots are still lower than previously reported.

FLOUR.—Arrivals continue light, and although the demand is still small, it has rather exceeded the supplies, and full rates have ruled for most descriptions. The higher grades, being in gradually diminished supply, have improved in value; and though the demand is of a comparatively retail character, the scarcity enables holders to secure the advanced quotations for what they sell. Superfine meets a healthy, though moderate demand, and somewhat higher prices have been made for strictly choice Bakers' Flour; fair to good may, however, still be quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. No. 2 and grades below are in fair request, and bring their full retail value.

BAG FLOUR.—Though supplied somewhat sparingly, is still dull, and slow of sale at former prices, though relatively below like samples in barrels. The accumulations are, however, being steadily reduced, and with a continuance of present small receipts, prices can scarcely fail to improve ere long.

oatmeal.—With increasing accumulations, and a continued absence of demand, prices are lower—\$4.50 to \$4.75 being present nominal rates.

wheat.—In the continued absence of transactions, prices are still nominal.

pork.—The general features of the market continue as at date of our last. There is an entire absence of speculation, and while holders are firm at former prices, buyers only come forward to replenish stock as actually needed.

Hogs.—The receipts of the week have been inadequate to the local market wants; and previous accumulations being mostly exhausted, prices have perceptibly improved, all good parcels offered finding ready sale at \$7.75 to \$8, while strictly good and bright have latterly brought a trifle more. Should the present inadequate receipts continue, prices must further improve, while the present and prospective state of our market would admit of much more liberal supplies without being materially affected, as the proximate close of the usual period of supply will cause some speculation on the part of jobbers to lay by for the remaining winter months.

butter.—Receipts are moderate for the season though not excessive, and while for strictly good, a fair American demand exists, inferior, of which the bulk of what is offered consists, is increasingly neglected, and any sales taking place are at gradually receding prices, several parcels of medium have changed hands at 16 to 17c., while some exceptional parcels have been reported at somewhat less. All interested seem disposed to keep free of stock, and receipts are therefore moved off as speedily as buyers at reasonable rates can be obtained; the previous accumulations have also been steadily diminishing, every effort being made to avert as far as practicable a repetition of the disastrous experience of the past season.

ashes.—The declining tendency in Britain, together with the continued difficulty of obtaining freight, has caused first sort Pots, which find most favour there, to be still farther neglected, and prices receded to \$5.30, closing dull at the range of \$5.30 to \$5.40. Within the past day or two, inferior sorts have met a higher demand for the States, some disposition being shown to lay in stock prior to the final close of the Reciprocity Treaty. Sales to some extent have been made at \$5.40 for third sorts, and \$5.50 for seconds. Pearls have also been in improved request for the same reasons, and firsts have again worked up to \$7.00, and are now held for a farther advance. Second sorts have also further improved, and command \$7.30 to \$7.40. With the exception of first pots, the greater part of the present stock is now out of first hands, and as shipments Stateswise will be considerable for a time, the large stock here will, with the present small receipts, become much diminished ere long, tending, it may be fairly presumed, to a more healthy tone than has existed for some time.

Lumber Trade of New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick journals contain statistics showing the extent of the lumber trade of that province for 1865, and for the two previous years. The exports during 1865 were as follows: birch, 11,755 tons; pine, 26,773 tons; deals, 295,000,000 square feet. 1864: birch, 16,324 tons; pine, 22,449 tons; deals, 273,326,000 square feet; and 1863, birch, 16,159 tons; pine, 26,750; deals, 254,293,000 square feet. The city of St. John's shipped fully one-half of this lumber. The shipments for the last two years are classified as under:—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1865, 1864, and another column. Rows include Deals and Boards, Spruce and Pine, square feet; Palings, pieces; Laths; Shingles; and Sugar Box Shooks, pieces.

Besides a variety of wood goods—such as ship knees, sleepers, clapboards, cedar, spars, &c.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing Average Prices on various grains (Flour, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats) across different months and grades.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with 3 columns: For the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866; From the 1st January to corresponding period 1865; To corresponding period 1865. Rows list various commodities like Wheat, Flour, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, etc.

—In the proceedings of the House of Assembly at Albany, last week, a notice appears of a Bill to amend the charter of the Buffalo International Bridge Co. This is the Bridge proposed to be built across the Niagara River, to connect Fort Erie in Canada with Black Rock, in the State of New York, and in which the Grand Trunk Co. are deeply interested.

—The Buffalo Courier of Thursday says:—"Our [American] farmers will not consent to be undersold in our markets by Canadians, who are not burdened with Taxes as they are, and who can raise agricultural products more cheaply."

—George W. Day, of Chelsea, Mass., the inventor of a machine for making shoes which drives the shoe-thread like pegs, making good imitation of pegged work, has sold his interest for \$200,000, and is to receive a per centage on every pair of boots made by that process.

—The largest steam cylinder ever cast was turned out successfully at the Aetna Iron Works, New York, on Friday. It is 112 inches in diameter, and 12 feet bore, and is for the new steamer Bristol, building for the Sound service. It was cast without flaw.

—It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts at present to at least \$200,000,000 annually, and that 2,000 vessels are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard 100,000,000 bushels of grain, 2,000,000 of hogs, and half a million of cattle annually.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-1/2

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg. ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

BURLAND, LAFRICAINE & CO., (Successors to G. Mathews.)

General Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 115 St. Francois Xavier st., opp. the Post Office. TWENTY-TWO PRINTING PRESSES in the various branches, with numbering, Perforating and Cutting Machines in operation.

Every description of LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING & PRINTING, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Maps, Plans, Bonds and Certificates of Stock, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Notes, Drafts and Circulars, Bill, Note and Letter Headings, in every style and size. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, in the newest styles.

Dating Presses, Seals, Door Plates, and every description of Die Sinking. A LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAPER and ENVELOPES kept in stock.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and embossed in every colour.

TWO DIPLOMAS and FIVE FIRST PRIZES awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition. Montreal, 8th December, 1865. 1-ly

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

OIL MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

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

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

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

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

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. EDWARD LUSHER and M. R. D. MACPHERSON have this day been admitted as Partners in my business, which will be continued in the same premises, under the firm of B. HUTCHINS & CO.

B. HUTCHINS.

Montreal, 1st January, 1866. 52-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AND

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

1-ly

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, KINGSTON, C.W.

OFFER FOR SALE several Invoices of FRESH TEAS and FRUITS, ex Steamships Peruvian, Moravian, Belgian, and Nova Scotia, via For land, consisting of—

Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Twankay, Gunpowder, Imperial, Uncoloured Japan, Congou, Souchoy, Valencia Raisins, Prunes, Figs. Together with a full assortment of General Groceries. 3-7

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 7 INDIA
 BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,
 and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any
 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to
 their care will receive special attention. Goods expedi-
 tionally forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCÉS.

- Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
- " Robinson & Fleming, London.
- " Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
- " Abasalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
- " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal.

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
 to my address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

CHAS. GAREAU,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 8-ly 62 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

"BUFFALO ROBES."
 CIRCULAR.
 HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their
 supply of FRESH SKINS, which they are selling
 at following prices:-
 No. 1 Selected .. \$12 00
 No. 1 Ordinary, our usual assortment..... 10 25
 No. 2 Small Seasonable, and Largo Fall .. 8 75
 No. 2 Fall and Summer..... 7 75
 No. 3 Fall and Summer..... 5 00
 Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
 Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne)
 VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS
 MISPRATT'S MANUFACTURES.-CAUSTIC
 SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
 ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 2-

FOR SALE.
 G. H. MUMM & CO.-Champagne-Gold Seal-Cham-
 pagne des Souverains-Dry Verzenay-De plus ultra
 Cabinet.
 GEO. SAYER & CO.-COGNAC-1844, 1847, 1849,
 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1861, in Cases, Hogs-
 heads, or Casks and Octaves.
 CHS. COLMAN & CO.-Cognac in cases.
 H. MORE- Champagne-Red Seal, Green Seal, and
 White Seal.

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Advances made on all descriptions of Country
 Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and
 purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.
 Office-No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-ly 31 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

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

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

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

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

ON HAND, and for Sale-
 FLOUR, all grades, comprising very choice and
 favourite brands.
 RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
 CORNMEAL, do. do. do. do.
 BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.
 OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and
 daily arriving.
 WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
 Second hand Grain Bags.
 Waxed Upper, Fobbed Grain. Splits, Waxed Calf-
 skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and
 Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.
 Asphaltic Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-
 proof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers
 and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McFear & Co.,
 Belfast.
 "Tapper's," "Warner's" and "Morwood's"
 brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass,
 Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron,
 F Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cesspools, Water Meters,
 Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of
 Messrs. William Brown & Co.
 KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
 33 St. Nicholas Street.

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
 THE business heretofore carried on by
 the undersigned, under the name and firm of
 GAULT, BROS. & CO. has been dissolved by mutual
 consent.
 A. F. GAULT
 R. L. GAULT.

WITH reference to the above, the busi-
 ness will be continued by the undersigned, under
 the same name and in the same premises.
 A. F. GAULT.
 SAMUEL FINLEY.
 Montreal, 1st January, 1866. 51

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for
 sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best
 Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON;
 Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER
 PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast
 STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut,
 Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated F
 HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other
 approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY
 GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive
 assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SHELF
 GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German,
 and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c.,
 CORDAGE, LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.
 Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by
 Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will
 plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane
 circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will
 plane any angle or curve, cost £90 sterling in Leeds,
 and has been only a short time in use.

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

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

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

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
 ESTABLISHED 1834.

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

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

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, O. 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. 50-22.

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

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

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.
 THE Co-partnership heretofore existing
 between the undersigned as "MATHUEWSON &
 Co." was dissolved by limitation on the 30th November
 last.
 All outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled
 by Messrs. SMYTH & EDMUNSON, who succeed to the
 business
 (Signed) HUGH MATHUEWSON, jun.,
 By his Attorney, HUGH MATHUEWSON.
 WM. SMYTH, jun.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-27

NOTICE.
 THE undersigned have this day entered
 into Co-partnership, and will continue the Boot
 and SHOE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Messrs.
 MATHUEWSON & Co., under the style and firm of
 SMYTH & EDMUNSON.
 (Signed,) WM. SMYTH, jun.
 H. EDMUNSON.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-27

NOTICE.
 MONTREAL, 1st January, 1866.
 THE business heretofore carried on by
 GILMOUR, WHITE & CO., and, since the death
 of Mr. White, by Gilmour, White & Co., in Liquidation,
 will be continued in the same premises,
 376 St. PAUL STREET,
 by J. Y. GILMOUR, the surviving partner, his brother,
 ALEXANDER Y. GILMOUR, whom he has admitted as
 partner.
 The style of the firm will in future be
 J. Y. GILMOUR & CO. F
 51-52

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

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

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

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS:
 City Bank Montreal, Montreal; City Bank Montreal,
 Toronto, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C.; John Mac-
 donald, M.P.P.; Dun, Wiman & Co., Mercantile
 Agency; W. C. Cheveit, M.D.; all of Toronto; Natl.
 Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes &
 Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers, and R. G. Dun
 & Co., all of New York; American National Bank,
 Detroit; Craig, McMaster, & Wright, Chicago;
 Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, and to
 his solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto.
 Toronto, Dec. 5. 48-52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
 4 Vic. cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurances may be obtained on application to the Resi-
 dent Agent, at his office, 34; Little St. James street,
 Montreal.
 Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
 1-ly ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.
JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 397 Commissioners streets. 46-1A

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

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

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 MONTREAL.

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

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

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

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 PETER BUCHANAN & Co., Glasgow.
 ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., New York.
 BUCHANAN, HOPE, & Co., Hamilton. 16-1y

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
TOBACCOS—600 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 " " 4's, "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Im-
 perials, Congous, Souchonges, and U. C.
 Japans.

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

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

BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine
 Growers' Co.'s, in bluds. and cases;
 Together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Montreal, 26th May, 1865. 1-ly

JOHN M'GLASHAN, | J. W. MUSSON, | J. C. GEDES.
McGLASHAN, MUSSON & GEDES,
General Commission Merchants,
 OFFICE 193 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
REFER TO
 Bank of Montreal..... Chicago.
 Armour, Dole & Co., C. B. & Q. Elevator... Chicago.
 Col. R. B. Mason, Land Dept. Ill. Cen. R.R. Chicago.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 39-52

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
 (Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
 Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
 Articles building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
 plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
 Workman to apply the same.
 Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 Office—Corner of King and James streets,
 HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.
 R. MARTIN. J. W. 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 15, 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.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) MULLS made to order
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and
 carefully executed.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 Secretary.
 496 St. Paul Street. 31-ly

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

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 Post Office address, Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed
 by JOHN LOVELL.