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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

No. 26.

**ANGUS & LOGAN,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 206 St. Paul st.

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

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

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

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

**JOHN RHYNAS,**  
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING  
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made  
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

**TO THE MAKERS AND PURCHASERS OF  
BUTTER THROUGHOUT CANADA.**

At the beginning of another season we take the  
liberty of respectfully reminding our customers  
and the trade generally, that we have for many years  
given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada,  
a considerable portion of which has passed through  
our hands, and consequently that we have an estab-  
lished connection for the sale of Butter to the best  
advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably  
suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that  
our charges are as low as those of any house of standing.  
Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive  
our best attention.

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

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

**WALTER MARRIAGE,**  
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-  
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,  
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

**B HUTCHINS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
88 McGill street, MONTREAL.

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

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

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the  
sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter,  
Ashes, Wool, Flax, and General Merchandise, Montreal.

**GEO. WAIT,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, Montreal.  
Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.

**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.

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.  
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,  
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly  
realized.

**BROWN & CHILDS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,  
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and  
Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one  
general superintendence during the whole process of  
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-  
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-  
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.  
Orders received by post promptly executed: and  
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may  
be returned at our expense.  
To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at  
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,  
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-  
tions of the Province, however remote; every induce-  
ment allowable in commerce will be granted to this  
end.

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

**FOR SALE.**  
Olive Oil, in qr. casks, Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,  
Hemlock Sole Leather, Spanish Sole Leather,  
Waxed Upper, Waxed Calf,  
Pebbled Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tierces,  
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,  
Butter in tinnets and kegs,  
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,  
Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.  
Flour, Extra, }  
Flour, Superior Extra. }

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
15 St. Nicholas Street.  
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company.

**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.

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

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice  
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
and Uncolored.  
Old Hyson. Oolongs.  
Young Hyson. Souchong.  
Hyson Twankay.  
Twankay.

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

The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting  
of:

228 Hhds } Choice Grocery Sugar.  
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

**A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
most ample 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.  
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**  
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND  
General GROCERIES, 24 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINES  
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

**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.

**GREENE & SONS**  
INVITE the attention of close buyers to  
their Stock of Spring Goods. [See next Page.]

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
Young's Buildings, McGill street,  
MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS OF  
Charcoal Tinplates, Sheet Copper and Brass,  
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,  
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,  
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,  
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,  
and every description of Furnishings suitable for  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
See next Page.

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
OILS, PAINTS, &c., 21, 23, & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.

**MCMILLAN & CARSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-  
RERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have con-  
stantly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock  
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country  
trade.  
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and  
examine.

No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

**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.  
Parties 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.

**A. H. FORBES,**  
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS  
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in  
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,  
Sofa Springs, &c.  
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and  
other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stones, Hearths,  
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra  
Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.  
Queen st. Montreal.

**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,**  
**IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE**  
 MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.  
 Opposite the Custom House Sq.,  
 Montreal

**ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS**  
 STREET.

This well-known HOUSE, which, during the past winter, has been not only enlarged by an addition of a new wing four stories in height, and which, otherwise, has been much improved by the completion of a commodious, easily accessible, airy, and well-lighted DINING ROOM, by the introduction of all the modern improvements known in similar first class establishments—Baths, Billiard Rooms, Steam Laundry, &c., and by the complete refurnishing of the whole building—Public Drawing Rooms, Private Parlours, Bedrooms, Reading Rooms, &c., was re-opened for accommodation of the travelling public on THURSDAY, 6th JUNE, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to make their Hotel in St. Louis Street fully equal to any establishment of the kind in British North America, with a view to obtain a continuance of that support and encouragement which has been so long extended to them in Quebec, and which it has been their care to merit.

**WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON**  
 Quebec, July 7, 1865.

**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.

**A. A. BARBER & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF**  
**HARDWARE,**  
 Nos 23 and 25 St. Sacrament st.

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE**  
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR  
**HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.**

AGENTS FOR  
**CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.**  
 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**SYRUP, SUGAR, HERRINGS.**  
**LANDING, this day ex "Marie," from**  
 Halifax, and "Mary," from Canso:

179 puns } Choice Cienfuegos Syrup  
 14 tierces }  
 13 barrels }  
 110 barrels Prime Cuba Sugar  
 530 No. 1 Split and Round Herrings, new  
 catch

And arrived, ex "Rover," via Portland,  
 250 hhd's Porto Rico Sugar, fancy brands  
**MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,**  
 No. 5 St. Helen street.  
 14th July, 1865.

**HENRY J. GEAR,**  
 (Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,  
 Havana and German Cigars, 33 St. Peter st., Montreal

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO**  
**GENERAL AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.**

**BACON, CLARKE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS**  
 CIGARS, &c.,  
 St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,  
 MONTREAL.

**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 preserving its contents, thoroughly establishes their reliability, and with recent improvements made during the past two years, we offer them as the most perfect *Fire Proof Security cabinet*, and free from dampness.

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.  
**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS &c.**  
 SPRING TRADE, 1865.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on**  
 hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of  
**WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,**  
**FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,**  
**SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS.**

**PLUSH**  
**HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS &c**  
 Special attention of the Trade is directed to our  
 Stock, which embraces all the  
**NEW AND LEADING STYLES**  
 In Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent  
 by Express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the **PRINCE OF**  
**WALES CASIMIRE HAT**, specially adapted for spring  
 and summer wear.  
 Orders promptly executed.  
**GREENE & SONS,**  
 Montreal.

**DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS AND SHIPPERS.** Advances made on  
 all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this mar-  
 ket, or shipment. No 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
**DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN**  
**THOS. C. CHISHOLM.**

**WEST BROTHERS,**  
**TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS**  
**BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT**  
**CHEWING.**  
**CIGARS.—HAVANA,**  
**GERMAN,**  
**DOMESTIC.**  
**WEST & BROTHERS,**  
 Montreal.

**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.**

**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. **MANUFACTURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK,** several hundred  
 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.

**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 brass and sizes; **Firths & Sons' Cast**  
**STEEL,** Spring, Sleighs-hoe, 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 20 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,  
 Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

**F. SHAW & BROS.,**  
**TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-**  
**CHANTS.**—Our Leather is tanned at the well-  
 known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own super-  
 intendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article  
 of superior quality at the least possible cost, which  
 we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market  
 prices. All orders promptly attended to.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in  
 Stock an excellent assortment of **FRENCH CALFS,**  
**KIDS and PATENTS, &c.** Also a large supply of **O. L.**  
**Pickardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slugs,** &c.  
 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.,

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,**  
**PRODUCE AND COM-**  
**MERC S,**  
 St. Nicholas street, Montre.  
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and shipment  
 of **FLAX,** and liberal Advance made on consign-  
 ments of either Fibre or Seed.

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's**  
**Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.**  
 Constantly on hand, a large Stock of **TEAS,**  
**COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TO-**  
**BACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.**  
 Consignments of **BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR,**  
**WHEAT,** and other products solicited.  
 The Sale of **POT and PEARL ASHES** shall have  
 the very best and most prompt attention.  
 Agents for **COOTE'S** celebrated **GROUND ROCK**  
**SALT,** for Dairy and Table use.

**MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.**  
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,** have the  
 pleasure of announcing to their Customers and  
 the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul  
 street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs.  
 Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos May  
 They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their  
 well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

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

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS  
 OF  
**GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,**  
 Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.  
 Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland, comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperial, Gunpowders, Colored and Encolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

**ESTABLISHED 1842.**  
**STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.**  
 GUM DROPS and JUBILEE PASTE  
 PAN GOODS, and CANDLES of all kinds.  
 LOZENGES of every description.  
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE  
 CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 213 (Near No. 531) Notre Dame Street.  
**CHARLES ALEXANDER,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner

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

**SMITH & McCULLOCH,**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**  
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthenware, Japanned and Lustrous Hardware and Lustrous Plate, Plumbers', Photographers' and Chemists' Ware, Iron Stable Furniture; Eucastic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

We now receiving our Spring consignments of Tea and Breakfast Sets; White Granite and Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware, Tumblers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for sale to the Trade in original packages.

Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:  
 No. 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

**ALEXANDER WALKER,**  
 SR.  
**AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Corner of  
 St. HELEN and RECOLLET STS.,  
 MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

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

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

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

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

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**PANY.** Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over \$1,000,000; Annual Income, over \$150,000; Assets, over \$600,000.  
 Manager: **A. G. RAMSAY.** General Agent: **T. W. MEDLEY.**

**LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES.**  
 Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered by English or Foreign Companies.  
**POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.**  
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**THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF FANCY**  
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**SALE DEALERS** in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand  
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**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
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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 despatch to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

**DUNDAS.**  
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**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
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*Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers.*

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 OFFICE—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.  
**B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**

**FRESH SEEDS.**  
 Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS now ready.

**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**  
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK**  
 FEEDING.

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**FLAX SEED.**

**IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,**  
 AND SELECTED CANADIAN, for sowing.  
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**LINSEED OIL.**  
**20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-**  
**FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED**  
**LINSEED OIL.**  
 For Sale low, for CASH.

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**PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.**  
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**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.  
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**MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.**  
 WAREHOUSES  
 278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Works—AUBURN MILLS,  
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**FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS, and SHIPPERS,** Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same.

**ALEXANDER MCGIBBON,**  
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
 69 Great St. James street, Montreal.  
**SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF**  
 McEwan's Portland HADIES and other smoked Fish  
 " Sons Dundee MARMALADE  
 Bakers' Edinburgh Albert Gem BISCUITS  
 Wills' and Williams' Quinine WINE  
 Christie & Bellis' celebrated Hochelaga SOAPS  
 McKinnon's fancy BISCUITS—tins and boxes  
 Lids and Watson's do do do do  
 Wm. Dow & Co's E. I. XXXX ALES and  
 PORTER—Wood and Bottle  
 Guinness & Sons' Extra STOUT  
 Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES, SAUCES, } Direct  
 CONDIMENTS, &c. } Importations.

The Subscriber keeps constantly in stock a full and complete assortment of the finer kinds of Family GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, TEAS, COFFEES, &c., selected with the greatest care in the cheapest markets, and can therefore offer superior inducements to the country merchant and wholesale buyer in "sorting up" with quantities suitable to their wants. Terms liberal.

**ALEX. MCGIBBON.**

**FOULDS & HODGSON**

**IMPORTERS OF**  
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
 Silasias, Shawls, Brushes,  
 Cabourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
 M de James, Yarns, Soaps,  
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
 Mole-kins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,  
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
 Braces, Bag Purses, Marbles,  
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
**WHOLESALE**

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.  
 216 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**  
**IMPORTERS OF HEAVY**  
**HARDWARE, &c., and COMMISSION MER-**  
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Dealers in Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Ornamental Chimney tops, &c., &c.  
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.  
 11th May, 1865.

**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 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 31 1/2 Little St. James street, Montreal.  
 Medical Referee—**JOHN REDDY, M.D.**  
**ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.**

**LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.**

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of trust.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal).  
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk).  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).  
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.), R. S. Joyce, Esq., (mer.),  
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal).  
 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,  
 \$6,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-  
 divided Profit \$1,650,000, Total Funds in hand  
 \$13,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y—Fire Premiums \$2,000,000  
 Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments,  
 \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000.

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

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

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

**RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MANUFACTURERS OF**

READY-MADE CLOTHING, SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

**FLANNELS.**—In this department we have a large and varied stock of Plain and Fancies, suitable for town or country trade.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**—This department receives special attention, and our styles are always up to the mark.

**HOSIERY.**—Our assortment is always large and varied.

**GLOVES.**—We have always on hand a very choice assortment of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's.

**SMALLWARES.**—Our assortment is well worthy attention.

**PAPER COLLARS.**—Gentlemen's, and Jads', always in stock.

422 St. Paul Street

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

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

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**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay  
 Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, - - - - - £144,824 stig.  
 Accumulated Fund, - - - - - 655,753 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager for Canada.  
 Montreal, 19 Great St. James street

**THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.**

Chief Office, 63 Cornhill, London, England.  
 Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$6,000,000.  
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

**TAYLOR BROTHERS.**

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited)

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

**WILLIAM NIVEN & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,**

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

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.  
 Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

**FRUIT FARMING.**

NOW that we are threatened with a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it would be well for our farmers to look about, and consider whether they will continue to raise those descriptions of produce to which they have become accustomed. While they have been raising the coarse and unprofitable descriptions of goods for the American and other markets, American farmers, having the advantage of earlier seasons, have been raising the finer descriptions of garden produce, both for the supply of their own markets and ours. The immense quantity of fruits and garden vegetables annually sent into Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty is astonishing, and, as a large proportion of it might be profitably raised in this country, it really says little for the enterprise of our farming population, if our farmers do not look to it, we will be obliged, if the Reciprocity Treaty is repealed, still to import those goods from the States and pay a duty on them, and now is the time for them to go into the business. The planting of orchards is at all times a profitable business and one in which the people of Canada are very backward. There can be no excuse for farmers not devoting themselves more to that description of cultivation. The soil of this island, and of many places in both Upper and Lower Canada, is particularly adapted for some descriptions, and, though we derive a large quantity of fruit from Upper Canada, still it is as nothing compared with that which we receive from the United States. Besides there is no reason, if the Treaty is not repealed, why this country should not grow large quantities of fruit and vegetables for the American market, instead of the reverse. Land and labour are much cheaper here than there. A considerable quantity of the fruit which we receive in the earliest part of the season from the States, is grown on land at a rental of from one to two hundred dollars per acre. Of course Canada cannot compete for the early trade in fruit. They have the advantage of early seasons and short winters. But what Canada could compete with them for, is the regular summer and winter supply, which they have to raise on land which pays a much higher rental than any in Canada, and with labour at least 50 per cent higher.

It is true that Upper Canada sends across the lakes considerable quantities of garden and orchard produce every year, and there is no doubt but that the business might be indefinitely extended. The difference in value and in profit, between one acre devoted to the cultivation of fruit, and the same quantity devoted to farm produce is such, that in any other business would soon raise such a competition in the cultivation of that particular description of produce as would more nearly reduce them to a level.

The farmer who takes twenty dollars' worth of farm produce out of every acre cultivated, thinks he is doing

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

**Hardware Merchants, Importers**

of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of  
SAWS

Circular, Gaug., Crosscut, Billet Webs, &c.,

Mocock's celebrated

AXIS, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON.

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

Agents for Dunn's Patent Pressed & Clinch Nails, Patent Brad, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Cutlout Nails, Trunk Nails, &c.

Warehouse and Offices, and Office of the Montreal Saw Works, 221 & 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

a very profitable business, though it costs him almost one half of that amount in expenses; whereas, the returns from one acre devoted to fruit is frequently two hundred dollars, with very little more expense than is incurred in the cultivation of the less profitable material, and yet very few have devoted themselves to that cultivation. There are districts in Lower Canada which have become famous for their fruit. Some of the farms in the Bekeil district yield large returns to their owners. Large quantities of the very finest apples are annually shipped thence to the United States. But the business has not been extended to the limits to which it might have acquired during the last few years.

**COMMERCIAL LAW.**

A CASE of great importance under the Insolvent Act of 1864 was decided by the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada on the 21st June, inst. The case arose out of the failure of James D. McKay & Co., of Hamilton. It appears that in January, 1863, J. D. McKay & Co. made an assignment not under the provisions of this Insolvent Act to Messrs. Cramp & Milroy for the general benefit of their creditors. A few days afterwards an attachment in Insolvency issued against McKay, and on it an official assignee was duly appointed. The assignee, under the Insolvent Act, then filed a Bill against Milroy & Cramp, claiming, as assignee, the property assigned to them, and the Court held that the assignee, under the Insolvency Act, was entitled to take the whole estate out of the hands of Messrs. Milroy & Cramp, and wind it up under the Act. The Court at the same time, intimated that they were of opinion that the assignment to Cramp & Milroy was good as against creation creditors, though this point was not expressly determined.

**The Effect on Securities.**

During the month ending June 11th, Canadian Securities, in the London market, fluctuated in the following manner.—

Government 5 per cents fell from 85 to 82, and advanced again to 84.

Grand Trunk 1st prof 5 per cents, fell from 65 to 61, and advanced again to 62.

Great Western fell from 64 to 49, and advanced again to 54.

Bank of B. N. A.	fell from	93	to	86	& ad. to	96
Br. American Land Co		43	to	37	"	62
Canada Co		110	to	178	"	184
Canadian Loan and Mo Co		39	to	40	"	par
Trust and Loan of U. C.		105	to	99	"	97

It will be seen that Stocks fell from fifty per cent., and have advanced again to nearly their former value. The depreciation was very sudden, and the rise appears to be almost as rapid. Of course this was chiefly owing to the fear of war between England and the United States. We can have no better index to the feeling which exists among the moneyed classes of England with regard to this Province, nor can we have more tangible proof of the great injury Canada has sustained on account of the uncertainty which has existed about our future relations with the mother country.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Detroit, 13th July, 1865.

5 P.M.—The Convention at Detroit in point of numbers, ability and influence even exceeds expectations. Its deliberations are most interesting, and the regular speeches thus far have been able and eloquent.

Several important resolutions have been passed; the most important of which was the recommendation to the United States Government to construct the Niagara ship canal; which, if ever it amount to anything, will be detrimental to Canadian interests in the West, though in the end it must aid the St. Lawrence route.

The Reciprocity question is now before the Convention in the shape of a Report of the Committee on the subject, which contains two resolutions; the first approving of the notice of abrogation, which has passed the Convention, and a second Resolution recommending a new and enlarged Treaty which shall be just to the United States and contemplating an enlarged system of Canadian navigation. Thus far the discussion has been confined to a speech from Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, against Mr. Seymour of New York, in favour of a new Treaty. It is impossible to deny the existence of a very determined opposition to the Treaty, and in quarters least expected, such as Oswego and Chicago; but the hope is confidently indulged in, that the good sense of the Convention will express itself in favour of a renewal of its provisions. The Convention having been called by parties favourable to a continuance of the Treaty, an adverse decision would have much more influence in causing its abrogation than would a favourable decision in procuring its renewal, hence a good deal of anxiety is manifested as to the result. It is impossible to predict it, as the representation is large, and local interests, even, are divided; but the belief is that the report of the Committee recommending the Treaty will be adopted.

UNWISE TAXATION.

WE understand that the Quebec Corporation insist upon each Insurance Company doing business in that city paying five hundred dollars annually municipal taxes! Quebec is not a very profitable place for insurance operations, and we doubt not but this high rate of taxation will have the (desired?) effect of driving several of the Companies out of the ancient capital. The experience of fire insurance offices doing business in Quebec has been the opposite of satisfactory. We hear of one Company whose gross receipts from fire premiums in that city last year amounted to \$24,000, and whose losses figured up to the nice little sum of \$37,000, exclusive of working expenses. Is it as an encouragement for the fire offices to continue this profitable business, or on the principle that when the losses tot up to a number of thousands, a few odd hundreds won't be considered of any consequence, that the city authorities persist in levying such an exorbitant rate of taxation? "This is all very well," comes from over our shoulder, "talking of fire offices—their heavy losses, heavy expenses, and heavy taxation, but what about life offices?" There is something in this remark. Fire offices have a chance of making the thing pay, if luck's in their favour. There is the business to be done, if it can only be done profitably. But to place a tax of \$500 on the agency of a Life Company is virtually saying "You can't do any more business here." We question if the most energetic agent of the best Life Company represented in this Province could do a business in Quebec city which would yield an annual profit of \$500 after paying ordinary expenses. Nor is the ancient city alone in this taxation business. We believe that nearly all the towns in Lower Canada are adopting the same course; for instance, St. Hyacinthe charges \$10 a year for the privilege of insuring the lives of its respectable townsmen. This may seem a very small matter to "make all this fuss about"; but if it were to become general all over the Province, especially Western Canada, the Insurance Companies would find it a very serious grievance, and it would undoubtedly have the effect of preventing agencies being established in many of the small towns and villages throughout the country.

FALSE RETURNS.

A VERY important trial relative to claims on Insurance Companies has just taken place in London, Eng. It appears that on the 26th of November last a fire occurred in the bonded stores of the Messrs. Barry, Meriton's wharf, Rotherhithe, by which some of the

stores and their contents were almost entirely destroyed. The claims were made out by Messrs. Barry and their assistants, and part of them paid by the Insurance Companies, when a person named Fage, who had been in the employment of the Messrs. Barry at the time of the fire, and for some time after, gave information to the agents of the Insurance Companies that a large quantity of the jute and other descriptions of wares which had been represented as destroyed by the fire, and for which claims had been made on the companies, had not been destroyed, but were stored in other warehouses belonging to the Messrs. Barry; and that the marks or tallies on the bales of jute had been changed, with a view, it would appear, of making it difficult to establish their identity. Upon this, the Insurance Companies interested—the North British and Mercantile; Liverpool and London; Manchester; London and Lancashire, and the Queen—instituted an investigation into the matter, which resulted in the Messrs. Barry and three of their warehousemen being taken into custody and sent to trial on a number of charges connected with the matter, amongst which were those of conspiring together to defraud the Insurance Offices of large sums of money and of procuring the payment of £1,313 to one Theodore Baxter (one of the owners of the jute stored with the Messrs. Barry and alleged to have been destroyed), by means of false pretences and representations. The case came up for hearing before Mr. Baron Martin of the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 14th of last month. On hearing the evidence in support of the charge for conspiracy, the learned judge instructed the jury to find the prisoners "not guilty," as there was no evidence to show that two or more of them had conspired together to defraud the companies. In charging the jury, Baron Martin characterized the proceedings as "a very proper investigation" on the part of the Insurance Offices; and in referring to the changing of the tallies or marks on the jute, remarked "in my judgment this was a most willfully dishonest act," "but it is not every dishonest act which is a crime, or subject to an indictment such as the law declares." "In this list it is stated that 2,325 bales of jute were destroyed which were not destroyed, and which were of the value of upwards of £5,000; and, of course, if the Insurance Offices had paid this £5,000, they would have overpaid to that amount." "No one can doubt that these are false lists, which contain statements that goods were destroyed far beyond the real amount. This is much—very much to be regretted, and I dare say that these Insurance Offices were indignant, and justly so, as they might naturally be, at such an account having been sent in." The other case, for procuring the payment of a sum of money by false pretences was also gone into; but in this case also the evidence failed to criminate the prisoners, who were discharged, being found "not guilty" on all the counts,—and indeed it would appear that as far as the Messrs. Barry are concerned, they were only guilty of carelessness, and not of any wilful design to defraud.

A great cry has been made by some parties here against the Insurance Offices prosecuting persons suspected of firing their houses with the view of defrauding the Companies; but how many more cases would come before our courts if all the persons suspected, and reasonably suspected, of making false returns of the goods destroyed, were treated in the same manner as Messrs. Barry Bros. and their employés?

Money Report of the Week.

Money has been easy, and the Banks have discounted freely, but as a general rule they have required their customers to take a certain amount of Sterling Exchange, which they have sold at 10 to 10½ per cent. premium. Rate over the counter has been 9½ to 9½ per cent. premium. In the street it has averaged 8½ to 9 per cent. premium. Silver has been in fair supply at buyers' rates, 4 to 4½ per cent. discount, sellers asking 3½ to 4 per cent. discount. The exports of Gold from Boston and New York during the week have been \$1,820,000.

In New York Sterling Exchange has ranged from 9 to 9½ per cent. premium for Gold, the average rate being about 9c.

Gold has fluctuated during the week.

(Gold Report, for week ending July 18.)

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
Thursday, July 8th.....	1887	1894
Friday, " 7th.....	1894	1894
Saturday, " 8th.....	1894	140½
Monday, " 10th.....	140	189
Tuesday, " 11th.....	140	141½
Wednesday, " 12th.....	141	140½
Thursday, " 13th.....	142	141½

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY T. H. GRANT, QUEBEC.

"Commerce is like certain Springs, if you try to turn their course you drain them."

NARRAL.

OF all the great questions which can be submitted to the consideration of a people, the most important to their worldly interests, directly and indirectly, is that of freedom of Trade and Commerce. It affects them individually and collectively, and is the basis of the whole social system. Personal freedom or natural greatness is bound up with it. The great principles of justice and right are involved in it; and in proportion as these principles influence and govern the whole system, so are the people freemen or slaves. The labour of the peasant, the toil of the artisan, the skill of the mechanic, the profit of the trader, the gain of the merchant, and the produce of the agriculturist, are fostered or impeded by it. It moulds the character of the people, and gives form to their institutions. It makes them open, honest, and generous, conscious of their freedom in thought and enterprise. The land through its influence is either covered with poor houses and gaols, or filled with cottages of contentment and schools of Science and Art. Commerce, in a word, is the great civiliser of nations, and to raise barriers to its free and untrammelled operation would be to create isolation; and isolation, whether in the individual or with nations, is simply barbarism,—the parent of idleness, ignorance, and vice.

The truth of these assertions will be conceded by every person possessing any knowledge of the indisputable facts of history. Indeed the commercial career of Great Britain and the United States furnishes all the proof necessary to a thorough confirmation of my premises. England, ripe with the wisdom and experience of centuries has more than doubled her commerce and wealth since she threw open her ports to the traffic of the world; and the neighbouring Republic, commencing her career by avoiding the errors of her parent, has in fifty years attained to a degree of commercial prosperity unparalleled in the history of mankind.

And this extraordinary progress has not been without its due effect upon Canada. Profiting by the example of the mother country, and jealous of the growing greatness of her persevering sister, she has been gradually and surely laying the foundation of future greatness and power. With a hardy, industrious and intelligent population of Three Millions, with lands, which, for agricultural purposes, are amongst the first in the world; Timber, which the consumption of centuries cannot exhaust; Fisheries, that for extent and repletion must ever remain a source of wealth and industry; Copper Mines and Petroleum lands, unequalled in extent and richness; and a Foreign Trade, rapidly and surely forcing its way to the remotest corners of the earth—a trade which in a comparatively short time must make Montreal and Quebec rivals of New York and Boston.

With all these advantages then, it is our interest and duty, if we would be prosperous and wise, to cultivate free commercial intercourse with the American people. Sprung from the same ancestry, speaking the same language, neighbours by proximity, as we ought to be in action and feeling, nothing but the perversity of nature, the blindness of passion and prejudice, can prevent us from dealing with one another in a free, fair, and friendly manner.

In this spirit I shall endeavour to review the question of Reciprocity, and point out, as far as my humble abilities will permit, what I conceive to be its relative advantages to the United States and to Canada. To do this it will not be necessary to detail the early history of the commercial relations of the two countries. The Bill of Mr. Pitt, introduced into the Imperial Parliament in 1783, by which a liberal system of trade was proposed between British and American ports; the subsequent action of Lord North, by which Mr. Pitt's object was frustrated, and an almost prohibitory system substituted; the action of Messrs. Jay, Monroe, and Pinckney, American Representatives in England, by which several severe restrictions were either modified or abolished; the imposition by the British Government in 1797-8, of heavy discriminating duties, and an export duty of four per cent. on neutral American vessels; the declaration of the embargo by the Washington Government in 1807, and its repeal in 1809; the war of 1812, arising out of the capture of American



vessels, and the convention of 1815, with which it terminated, relating to the British Government exclusive trade with the Colonies; the Convention of 1818, relative to the settlement of the Fishery Question; the repeated efforts of Presidents Adams and Jackson to obtain reciprocal trade with the Colonies; the Treaty of 1842, which opened the navigation of the River St. John to the United States, and certain specified channels of the St. Lawrence, Detroit, and St. Clair Rivers to both countries; and the subsequent negotiations of Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy, which resulted in the Reciprocity Act of 1854, are familiar with most persons who have at all studied the commercial relations with Canada and the United States, and a mere allusion to them, therefore, is all that is necessary here.

The present Reciprocity Act was concluded at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, and was ratified by the two Governments on the 9th of September, 1854, and proclaimed by President Pierce on the 11th of September, 1854; but the consent of the Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, being necessary to give it effect, some little delay was occasioned before it went into full operation. The notice to repeal it has come from the United States, and as the ground on which they base their desire for its abrogation in its unilateral character towards Canada, it will be well to examine the Treaty and its operations, and see how far this charge is borne out by facts.

The first article of the Treaty secures to the inhabitants of the United States, subject to certain just restrictions, the right to take Fish of every kind, except Shell Fish, on the coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and the Islands thereto adjacent (excepting Salmon and Shad Fish in the mouths of Rivers), and to dry their Nets and cure their fish ashore. Article Two gives to British subjects the same rights on the Eastern coasts of the United States, north of the 36th parallel of north latitude.

So large a portion of the Act is devoted to the question of the Fisheries, it would be but reasonable to infer that they were looked upon by the Americans as a boon to be procured at almost any price. Indeed in nearly all the Commercial Treaties negotiated between Great Britain and the United States during the last 100 years, their conviction of the value of the extensive and prolific Fishery grounds of British America, and the anxious desire of the latter to obtain free access to them have been apparent throughout; while in all the recent reports on the working of the Reciprocity Act, made by American Chambers of Commerce, or Congressional Commissioners, an acknowledgment of their immense advantages has been carefully evaded. It is, however, an indisputable fact that no commercial advantage which Canada could bestow would compensate the Americans for the loss of those Fisheries. As a source of profit to the large number of merchants and fishermen engaged in them from Cape May to the Bay of Fundy; as a means of employment to a large class of seafaring men who work on their waters; and as a nursery for the training of hardy and skillful sailors, free access to the Fisheries has always been a matter to our neighbours of great national importance. It is supposed by most persons, through ignorance, I presume, that Canada is not interested in that part of the Treaty relating to the Fisheries, and that it is a question more properly belonging to the Maritime Provinces. This is a palpable mistake. Canada has a sea coast larger in extent than either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and employs at least 20,000 men along her coasts. When it is remembered that the Fisheries of the whole North coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of Anticosti, of the shores of Gaspé and Bonaventure, including one half the *Bas de Chaleurs*, and the most valuable Fishery of the whole Gulf, the Magdalen Islands, are the property of Canada, it will be seen that of the fishing rights conveyed under the Treaty, the United States enjoy from Canada fully one half. The other half extends along the coast of the sister Provinces, over 2000 miles in extent, and both combined, furnish to the people of the United States a free source of commercial wealth and national benefit which they do not possess under any other Treaty in existence, and the future products of which, if thoroughly developed by human labour and enterprise, defy ordinary calculation.

Incidental to the question of the Fisheries are the Free Ports of Gaspé and Sault St. Marie. The Americans have complained that while our Tariff has been increased for revenue purposes, we have opened two large Free Ports at a considerable sacrifice of revenue to the Canadian Exchequer. A greater misapprehension never existed, and a correct statement of facts will, I trust, remove it. Gaspé, owing to its remote location, is comparatively barren and unproductive soil, and its space and somewhat indigent population required some material aid for the poor fishermen who live along its bleak but hospitable coasts; and the Government desiring to help those isolated and hard working people, removed all duties on imports for the space of ten years. And in the case of Sault St. Marie, the object, as stated by the Hon. Mr. Galt, is simply to encourage the rapid settlement of a remote and comparatively inaccessible region.

The following is a statement of the foreign imports at the two Free Ports of Gaspé and Lakes Superior and Huron during the year 1862, the latest returns I could procure:—

	Gaspé.	Sault St. Marie.
Imports for 1862.....	\$420,180.	\$90,420.

Thus it will be seen that the total import trade of both Free Ports amounts to \$510,600. Taking the average rate of duty in their importations at 20 per cent. the amount which the Government forego annually for the benefit of a poor and remote class of the people is only \$100,012—a very small sum, it will be admitted, in proportion to an annual Provincial Revenue of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 Currency. While the establishment of the Free Port of Gaspé has been a great boon to the inhabitants, it has been equally beneficial to the American fishermen, who can now

obtain all their necessary supplies *free of duty*, an advantage which they do not enjoy in their own ports, when fitting out their vessels for fishing voyages.

One of the most important provisions of the Treaty, as far as its reciprocal character is concerned, is that which provides (in article 3,) for the admission into the two countries of certain articles, the growth and produce of each, respectively, free of duty, and I purpose, therefore, to give it some attention. In doing so, I wish to avoid falling into the error which some writers, American and Canadian, have committed, of underrating the several advantages which have accrued to each country from the operation of the Act. I am not disposed, like Mr. Sumner, to make the sweeping declaration that the Treaty is *altogether one-sided*, and that Canada alone, has been benefited by it. If I were actuated by prejudicial motives, or disposed to prevaricate positive facts substantiated by official confirmation, I might easily submit to an unreflecting public, statements apparently truthful that would convince them the best interests of Canada had been sacrificed to those of the United States.

But it would be unfair and unwise to do that. It must be candidly admitted that Canada has derived many advantages from the large commerce which has sprung up under the Act. While this fact is conceded, however, it can be proved beyond doubt, that the balance of *advantage* as well as of trade has been with the United States.

The following is a complete list of the articles specially named in the Act, admitted into both countries free of duty, shewing the value of each article separately imported by Canada from the States, and by the States from Canada during the year 1863:—

	Imports of Canada.	United States Imports.
Flour.....	\$ 898,029	\$ 2,216,440
Grain of all kinds.....	5,062,600	6,222,752
Meal.....	28,603	58,773
Animals of all kinds....	520,835	2,372,597
Fresh, salted, and smoked meats.....	1,238,923	128,723
Cotton wool.....	29,938	101,006
Seeds.....	87,545	78,398
Vegetables.....	47,729	12,450
Fish.....	168,570	104,612
Poultry and eggs.....	9,308	58,698
Hides and horns.....	384,951	114,719
Furs & skins.....	61,896	5,735
Stone and marble, crude	57,076	12,470
Butter.....	97,171	244,341
Cheese.....	294,327	954
Tallow.....	152,268	9,979
Lard.....	81,757	12,261
Manures.....	7,848	
Ores and metals.....	12,505	300,500
Coal and coke.....	548,846	
Pitch and tar.....	11,158	
Ashes.....	17,549	
Timber.....	62,241	4,017,130
Firewood.....	38,599	279,973
Plants shrubs and trees.	93,589	
Wool.....	208,858	974,153
Fish and oil.....	112,285	1,846
Rice.....	88	
Broom.....	34,987	
Bark.....	66,070	
Gypsum.....	18,829	7,504
Grindstones.....	18,759	
Flax, hemp, and tow....	75,464	
Tobacco unmanufact'd	1,827,810	185,150
Rags.....	11,333	61,612
Dye stuffs.....	69,176	
Fruit, dried and undried	454,634	7,055
Slate.....	1,914	
Turpentine.....	64	
	\$12,339,367	\$17,521,298

It is customary in stating figures on commercial questions to deal almost exclusively in totals, but I have thought it advisable in this case to detail the goods and their values so as to institute a comparison between the actual imports and exports of free articles under the Treaty. Let us digest the above table, and see what it proves. Canada and the United States are both large flour and grain producing countries, and both have a considerable surplus to dispose of. Under the Reciprocity Treaty there has been a free interchange of both these articles. If the United States have bought from us \$2,216,440 worth of flour, we have in return taken from them nearly one million dollars worth of the same article. And if they have purchased grains to the value of \$6,222,752, we have been buyers of their cereals to the large extent of \$5,062,610. Canadian flour from white wheat is a standard article in the American market, commands fully fifty cents per barrel more than the corresponding grade of United States manufacture, and is imported by them wholly for consumption. In the like manner flour from Western wheat is valuable for shipping purposes to our merchants, and it is an advantage to them to get it. In cereals if they have taken from us \$2,000,000 barley and rye, \$2,000,000 oats, and \$1,500,000 of wheat, we have bought from them of their staple productions \$4,000,000 of wheat, and \$1,000,000 of corn. They require our rye and barley for their distilleries and breweries, and our oats to supply fodder for their horses and cattle, while we stand in need of their corn and wheat for our distilleries, mills and bakeries.

Of animals, there has been a very large excess of importations by the United States, but this is somewhat fictitious and caused by the extraordinary demand for war purposes. Every impartial American will admit that it has been a great advantage to them during the long and disastrous war which has happily terminated, to enjoy free access to the markets of Canada for those articles, which owing to the enormous supplies required for the troops, they were unable to furnish at home. But if they have almost depleted this country of live stock, we have imported from them

smoked and salted meats to the value of \$1,238,972, and if we add to that sum the value of the hides, horns, furs and skins, we shall increase the amount to over \$1,500,000, a large offset, it will be admitted, to the immense proportion of animals. Of butter, than which there is no finer in the world than the Canadian, they imported in 1863 \$244,341, and of American cheese, which is fast rivalling the best Cheshire and Stilton, we purchased to the extent of \$294,327. If they took \$300,000 worth of ores and metals from us, we reciprocated by taking from them \$550,000 worth of coal and coke; and if, in the article of wool we appear at their credit for a balance of \$500,000, they are our debtors for tallow \$152,268, and fruits dried and undried \$454,634.

Lumber, the staple production of Canada, forms our largest item of Export to the United States. In 1863 we shipped them timber to the value of \$4,017,130. To enjoy a free market for so large an amount of the product of our extensive and valuable forests is a boon which cannot be too highly prized. It does not follow, however, that because our neighbours are such good customers for our lumber, that they derive no advantage from the unfettered importation. It may be that the timber dealer in the States, or the wealthy capitalist who is fast buying up the valuable pineries of the West, see in the abrogation of the Treaty, the possession of that dangerous power of monopoly which will place the general consumer at their mercy, and enable them to control the price of lumber. But the effect of such a change would undoubtedly be (to quote the Report of the Detroit Board of Trade) "to retard the building and improving of their cities, towns, and villages, and weigh heavily in their farming interests. We therefore," continues the Report, "consider it a great and fortunate thing for the people of the Great West, that we have the privilege of the Canadian lumber market to keep in check the desire of our own dealers in that article to raise it to an unreasonable price. Cheap lumber is a commodity of indispensable necessity with us."

A careful comparison of the statement will show that the excess of American imports over Canadian is represented by the four millions of lumber, and one million three hundred thousand dollars worth of flour over what we bought from them. Both these articles—Canadian timber and flour—the United States require to a very large extent, and if they form, as they unquestionably do, the balance of trade in free goods against us, the American people must not taunt us with the assertion that the Act is therefore one-sided, and that they are only customers. An examination of the figures ought to convince every impartial mind that the trade has been eminently reciprocal.

In connection with the question of the interchange of the commodities of the two countries, there is one very important feature which deserves particular attention, and which appears to have been overlooked by all writers on the subject, viz., the relative proportion of the imports of each country to their respective populations. It is now a generally received opinion that on all questions of representation and taxation the numerical strength of the people is the correct basis of legislation. It follows therefore that there can be no truer test of the result of international commercial relations than a comparison of the business done with the numbers by whom that business was transacted. Let me give a practical illustration of this theory, as far as it applies to our trading operations with the United States.

From the official trade and navigation returns of 1863 the following appears to be the total value of the free imports of the two countries under the Treaty:

Canadian Imports.	United States Imports.
\$12,339,367	\$17,521,298

Now assuming the population of the Northern States to be 25,000,000 of people and that of Canada 3,000,000, the average value of imports by the States from Canada is only 70 cents per head, while the average value of importations by Canada from the States is \$4.11 per head, or nearly 600 per cent. more per head of her population than Canada has taken from the States than the latter has purchased from Canada. But let me pursue the comparison still further.

Imports of duty-paying goods by Canada and the United States during the year 1863:

Canada Imports.	United States Imports.
\$23,109,862	\$20,050,470

Average Canadian imports per head \$7.70, or over 960 per cent. in favour of Canada.

The following figures exhibit the total trade in free and dutiable goods between the two countries from the year 1850 to the 1st June, 1864, and I reproduce them to show how greatly the result has been in favour of the United States.

UNITED STATES.	
Free goods—imports.....	\$155,407,056
Dutiable goods.....	26,912,838

CANADA.	
Free goods—imports.....	\$119,799,648
Dutiable goods.....	125,558,434

	\$245,358,077
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Average U. S. trade per head \$ 7.28

" Canadian " \$81.78, being over 1100 per cent. per head in favour of Canada; or, to make it plainer, for every \$7.28 worth of goods each person in the United States has purchased from Canada, each inhabitant of the Province has bought \$81.78 worth of goods from the American people.

Further comment on these statements is unnecessary. They completely upset the notion entertained by many Americans that Canada has reaped all the advantages of the Treaty, and prove most conclusively that we are, without exception, the best customers the United States have.

(Will be concluded in our next issue.)

QUEBEC EDITION.

OUR Quebec friends will please not feel surprised at finding a portion of Mr. Grant's able essay on Reciprocity in this day's Review, after its having appeared in the *Quebec News* of yesterday. It occurred in this way:—Mr. Grant decided upon having the Essay published in the *Quebec News*, provided he did not obtain one of the prizes offered by the Review. With this understanding, a rough copy of the manuscript was handed to the editor of the *Quebec News*. On Mr. Grant's arriving in Montreal on his way to Detroit, the proprietors of the Review arranged with him, through Mr. Jeffery, for the exclusive right of publishing his essay, whereupon Mr. Grant telegraphed to the *News* not to publish the essay, and instructed Mr. Jeffery to write to the *News* on the subject. That gentleman wrote a letter of which the following is a copy:—

MONTREAL, 8th July, 1865.

J. DONOHUE, Esq., Daily News, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Grant sent you a despatch over the wires this morning as follows: "Don't publish my essay till you hear further." That gentleman instructed me to advise you that the *Trade Review* proposed publishing his essay, and in that case it would be wise not to publish it in your paper. I may say that the *Trade Review* has, in consideration of the actual value of Mr. Grant's production, decided, not only to publish his essay, but to pay him for it; and he has very generously requested me to hand over to the sufferers by the Champlain Street fire, whatever sum his essay obtains.

With much respect, I am, dear Sir, very truly,

J. JEFFERY.

How it has come about that the *News* published the Essay we cannot at present say. There is no doubt, however, that some person has acted in bad faith towards us; and seeing that the *News* held a rough copy of the Essay for which we agreed to pay Mr. Grant, the conclusion is inevitable that the proprietors of that journal, on the principle, we suppose, that possession is nine-tenths of the law, applied to their own uses a valuable article which had already become our property.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

(For the week ending 13th July, 1865.)

THE accounts received of the crops throughout this District are, so far, extremely favourable. During the past week there have been frequent showers of warm rains, just such as are required to promote growth. If the coming month proves what August generally is, a month of hot sunshine, we expect to see a very heavy yield in every description of crops in Lower Canada.

Taken as a whole, our Spring business has been good, the number of arrivals from sea putting a large amount of money into active circulation.

The tonnage for this year, to date, as compared with last, including sailing vessels, &c., is as follows:—

For 1865, Steamships..... 27,319 tons  
Sailing vessels..... 360,608

Total vessels 577..... 387,927 "

For 1864, Steamships..... 19,925 tons.  
Sailing vessels..... 296,464 "

Total vessels, 543..... 316,389 "

More this year, 34 vessels..... 71,538 "

Early in the season the money market was extremely stringent, but with the heavy export of timber, and consequent negotiation of a large amount of exchange, each succeeding week made it easier. At present money is plentiful, and the Banks are discounting their customers paper freely.

Imports of coals, salt, &c., have done remarkably well this spring.

COALS opened high, say \$6.00 to \$6.20 of 20 cwt. but with numerous cargoes reaching port together, declined to \$4.90. From the middle of May, and throughout the early part of June, they gradually advanced in price and, under keen competition, reached \$6.00 to \$6.50 for best steam, at which we now quote them firm. There is no stock here in first hands, if we except the Bichelieu and St. Lawrence Tow-boat Companies.

Witch Steam are scarce here, there being only some 750 tons in one hand held firmly at \$8.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Smith's Coals are all in hands of regular coal dealers, and held firmly at \$6.00 to \$6.50 per chal. of 95 bushels. For cargoes afloat there is some enquiry.

SALT.—The import of salt this season is much below that of last, to corresponding date. Of *Liverpool Bag Salt*, about 140,000 bags arrived here, most of which went into two hands on speculation, at prices ranging from 86c to 88c. The stock of old Salt here was nil, and much of the new import has been reduced by sales to Montreal and the West. To-day, all told, the quantity stored here in first hands is about 20,000 sacks, which are held firmly at 54c to 57c f. o. b. schooner. There was a sale yesterday of some 5,000 bags first hands at 53c equal to cash. Of *Fine Staked Salt*, the stock is very small, and held firmly at 80c to 85c per bag. *Packing Salt* opened low, say for Cadiz and Lisbon 7c to 8c per minot, but, under competition, has reached 12c, at which last sale was made. Cagliari and the superior grades are worth 14c. to 16c. per minot.

FIRE BRICKS.—Import smaller this Spring than for many years past, consequently prices were well maintained. The stock of good brands is at present inconsiderable, and holders firm at quotations.

BOTTLES.—Wine and beer did well this Spring, the market being bare, and the import small. First lots fetched \$4.75; later, there were sales at \$3.90 for qts. and pints, and \$4.25 for all quarts. Several parcels are now offering to arrive, and we look for lower prices.

LOWER PORT PRODUCE.

FISH.—The arrivals, so far, have been principally confined to Bay of Seven Islands Split herrings. During the present week, alone, the receipts of these will reach 1,250 to 1,500 barrels, and prices must decline. This article is winter-caught and winter-cured; and, though a fine, large, bright looking herring, is not calculated to keep any length of time. Sales to-day from wharf are \$3.65 to \$3.75, some holders, however demanding \$4.00 to \$4.25. The principal purchasers are destined for Montreal market. Baie des Chaleurs Round Herrings have arrived sparingly, and prices well maintained, say from \$2.10 to \$2.25 from wharf. *Dry Codfish*—The receipts, so far, are very small, and price very firm, at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per quintal, tied. The catch below is, so far, a failure, and we look for prices remaining high. From a similar cause Green and Pickled Codfish is both scarce and dear, latest sales being at \$6.75 to \$6.25, with none in market. No. 3 Mackerel sold to-day at \$4.75, from wharf. We quote it ex store, in good order, at \$5.00 to \$5.25, with but small demand.

FISH OILS.—Receipts up to date are principally of Seal and Porpoise Oils, the catch of both of which has been larger than usual. Porpoise of finer quality has been sold at from 87c to \$1.05, mostly for use of the light-houses. To-day a parcel changed hands at a less price, but not to transpire. Of Seal, the receipts have been principally Straw, very fair quality, to husky brown, which sold at from 66c. to 70c., and at which it is firm. From very pale Straw to strictly pale, 75c. to 78c. are asked and given according to description of package. *Cod Oil*, owing to the small catch of fish, is scarce. At opening of navigation, all last year's stock found its way to Montreal at 70c. to 72c. Fresh arrivals here were small, and coming to a bare market, prices have been fully maintained. Everything arriving being eagerly taken up at 72c. net cash from wharf. The entire stock in market does not total fifty barrels, and is held firmly at 75c.

RIVER FREIGHTS PER BARGES.—Coals 55c. to 65c. per chaldron or ton; Pig Iron 60c. to 65c. per ton; Bag Salt 4c. to 5c. per bag, 14c. to 2c. per minot; Fish per brl 8c. to 10c.; Oil 10c. to 12c., 4c. to 5c. per bundle of 112 lbs.

Coals—(from wharf.)

Scotch, Steam..... per chal. \$6 40 a \$6 50  
Liverpool, Steam..... " 6 40 a 6 45  
Newcastle, House..... " 7 — a 7 50  
Smiths', double screened; Nut do..... 6 — a 6 50  
Smiths', single screened..... none.  
Coke, English..... none.

Salt—(ex ship.)

Liverpool, Coarse, in bulk, per minot..... none.  
Liverpool, Coarse, in bags..... — 53 a — 55  
Liverpool, Fine, in bags..... none.  
Cadiz Packing..... none.  
Lisbon Packing..... none.

Pig Iron—(ex ship.)

Gartshorrie and Glengarnock, No. 1, per ton..... 23 — a 24 —  
Summerlee and similar brands..... 22 50 a 23 —

Fire Bricks—(ex ship.)

English..... per M. 23 — a 23 50  
Scotch..... none.

Ship Building Material—(ex store.)

English Iron..... per ton. 50 — a 52 —  
Scotch Iron..... " 52 — a 54 —  
Anchors, according to size, per cwt. 4 20 a 5 —  
Chain Cables, according to size..... 3 50 a 4 —  
Sheathing Metal..... per lb. — a — 21  
Yellow Metal..... " — a — 21  
Spikes, best quality..... per cwt. 4 — a 4 60

PAINTS.

No. 1 White Lead, kegs or tins, p. cwt. 10 50 a 11 40  
Black Paints, kegs or tins..... " 5 40 a 6 50

CORDAGE.

English and Belfast, Tarred, per cwt. 11 — a 11 20  
English Manilla..... per lb. — 12 a — 13  
Brown's, Tarred..... per cwt. 11 50 a —  
Brown's, Manilla..... per lb. — 11 a — 12

OAKUM.

English..... per cwt. 7 25 a —  
Canadian..... " 7 — a —

CANVAS.

Nos. 1 to 6..... per yard. — 26 a — 29

NAVAL STORES.

Rosin..... per bbl. 7 50 a 8 50  
American Pitch..... " none.  
British Pitch..... " — a 7 50  
Tar, American..... " none.  
Coal Tar, English..... " 4 50 a 5 00  
Stockholm and Archangel..... " — a 6 —

LOWER PORT PRODUCE.

ish—(ex store.)  
N. S. Salmon..... bbls. none.  
Mackerel, No. 3..... tierces. none.  
Herrings, Labrador, No. 1, per bbl. 4 75 a 4 80  
Herrings, Canso and Arichat, Split..... none.  
Herrings, Canso and Arichat, Round..... 2 10 a 2 50  
Baie des Chaleurs..... 3 50 a 4 —  
Baie des Isles..... " — a 5 75  
Large Table Cod..... per quintal. — a —  
Green Fish..... per bbl. none.

Oils.  
Seal, strictly Pale..... per gal. — 76 a — 78  
Seal, Straw..... " — 66 a — 70  
Cod..... " — 75 a — 78  
Whale, Pale..... none.  
Whale, Brown..... none.

JUST THE CHEESE.

FOR CANADA.

The following valuable letter, which has been furnished to us by Mr. Thomas Leeming, of Messrs. Leeming & Buchanan, is one of the results of that gentleman's observations during a recent tour through the country. As regards his first remark about the feeling of the people on the subject of annexation, however, we must differ with him; our experience of the country goes to show that the feeling which did exist on this subject a couple of months ago, has almost entirely died out.

A stranger travelling through Canada West, among the farmers and merchants, cannot but be struck with the frequent comparisons instituted between farmers here and in the United States. Here, it is said, nothing seems to pay, while there, everything succeeds! Wheat yields but half a crop. Barley pays very well, but only because the Yankees come over here and pay well for it. Our Butter only brings about 80 per cent. of the price Vermont and New York State farmers get for theirs. "There's no use hiding it, we must have a change—either annexation or something else." The first remedy named—annexation—would not place us on the high road to fortune unless accompanied by a material change amongst ourselves. That Canadian farmers would improve their condition vastly by imitating their brethren across the border there can be little doubt.

My object in writing at present is to bring before your readers one source of wealth which, up to the present year, has been entirely overlooked by our Canadian farmers, viz., Cheese—Factory Cheese!

A hurried trip through several Counties in the State of New York, where Cheese is made at factories in the highest perfection known in America, has revealed to me an amount of enterprise and wealth that may well be envied by Canadian farmers. In the State of New York alone there are 84 factories manufacturing the milk of 45,920 cows, producing fifteen million three hundred and eighteen thousand (15,318,000) pounds of Cheese in one season, yielding over two million dollars annually. The factory system is found to be much more remunerative than private dairies, besides saving the time and labour of the farmer, and producing a very much superior article than can possibly be made in single dairies. The manufacture of Cheese is also found to be much more remunerative than Butter, as the milk used in making one pound of Butter makes nearly three pounds of Cheese; the value of the Butter is say 17 cts, that of three pounds Cheese at least 30c.

There is no reason why Cheese factories should not be put in successful operation in every township in Canada. The expense is not great, nor the management difficult. Nothing but ignorance upon, and indifference to, the subject, can account for the absence of factories here; and if attention can be drawn to the question by giving a general idea of the *modus operandi* through the columns of the *Review*, my object will be attained.

The first requisite is suitable buildings, which consist of a manufacturing room, or place for making the curd; a press-room, and a dry-house or curing-room. The manufacturing room should be over or near to a stream of spring water, by which all droppings of whey and curd, &c., will be carried off, as nothing either sour or foul must be allowed to remain about the premises. In this room the curd vats are placed. A small vat is 9 feet long by 3 wide and 18 inches deep; (the largest are 15 feet long, having other dimensions the same,) made of wood, lined with tin; between the wood and tin is a space around the vat, through which cold spring water is made to run during the night after the milk is put in.

THE MILK.

On putting the milk in the vats at night it is slowly stirred until the temperature is reduced to 60 degrees; the water is allowed to flow around the vat all night to keep the milk cool and prevent souring. In the morning the morning milking is added, and the temperature raised to 82 degrees by means of steam pipes under the vat; when the proper heat is attained, sufficient rennet is added to produce perfect coagulation in an hour and a quarter. Before heating, the cream of the night's milk should be dipped off, poured back, and stirred through the milk until coagulation is attained; this ensures perfect equality in richness of the curd.

THE CURD.

As soon as the curd is formed, which may be known by its breaking with a smooth, clean fracture on passing the fingers through it, it is cut with a gang knife, made for the purpose, into pieces about an inch square. It is then allowed to stand till whey begins to rise. A portion of the whey is then drawn off with a syphon. The temperature is then raised to 88. The curd is then carefully broken up very fine. Before this process is completed, the temperature is again raised to 98 or 100, at which point it is held until the curd is perfectly cooked; this generally requires about an hour. After cooking withdraw the heat and turn on cold water, reducing the temperature to 88, when the curd is dipped out into a sink or strainer, where it is kept in motion until thoroughly drained, when the salt is added and the working completed. The quantity of salt used is 2½ pounds to 100 pounds Cheese.

PRESSING.

When the curd is salted it is put into the hoops and pressed three or four hours; then turned and bandaged, and again pressed for 24 hours. It is then taken from the hoop, dressed, and transferred to the curing or drying room, where it is turned daily, and kept oiled to prevent the surface becoming too dry. A visit of an hour's duration at the factory would render these hints more clear. There are two or three factories in successful operation in Canada West, the first of which was opened by Mr. Wade, near Fort Hope; there are two others near Ingersoll. All find prompt sale for their Cheese, as soon as ready for use, in the immediate neighbourhood, while for an immense export trade we are compelled to go to the United States.

T. L.



FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS 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 meeting locations 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: DEFENDANT'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: Name of bank/institution, Closing price, Last Week's Price, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY. PORT OF MONTREAL.

Table with columns: Commodity, 1864, 1865, Decrease. Shows import statistics for various goods.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 14, 1865.

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

THE GROCERY TRADE.

**THE** Market continues extremely quiet, and a very limited business has been done throughout the week. Accounts from the country and Western Canada continue to give the most encouraging reports of the prospect of an exceedingly bountiful harvest. That destructive insect, the midge, has made its appearance in some districts amongst the Wheat, the great staple of our country; but we are satisfied, from personal observation, that the damage to the crops, in view of the forwardness of the cereal, can be only very trifling. Besides the scourge is confined to a few isolated localities. Remittances from the country are quite up to expectations, and a growing confidence gains ground that an excellent safe and paying trade may be anticipated the coming autumn. The evils of excessive stocks of Groceries have been fully demonstrated in this Market, and we are quite sure that our importers will not be so flushed with anticipations of an improved and healthy state of trade as to fall into the fatal error of buying in excess of requirements. The result of such speculative action, as a rule, with few exceptions, invariably has shown loss to the importer. Stocks at present in Market of nearly all staples, are considerably lighter than at same period last year, and holders are not disposed to force sales by sacrificing.

**TEAR.**—The demand is active for fine grades of Moyune Young Hysons, and we think that our Western friends now fully realize the fact, that the stock of this class of Teas is very short and difficult to be picked up. Coloured Japans of superior grades and fragrant, are also very scarce, as also uncoloured of good qualities. Stocks of medium and low Greens are in full supply and neglected. There is a considerable quantity of medium to good Pure Sney in Market in English order, but they are not in much favour. Blacks—Stocks are ample and well assorted, only very limited lots moving off. We observe by circular, compiled by Mr G S Scott that the stock of Green Tea held by importers and jobbers in this Market on 1st July, is less by 22,350 lbs than was held here at same period in 1864. At foot we give some extracts from Circular named.

Our latest advices from China continue to report fine Moyunes very scarce, and prices firm. Common and medium grades are easier. The "Eva," and "Guiding Star," are reported on the berth, and loading at Shanghai for Montreal.

Recent letters from England advise that there has been a small export demand for the better kinds of coloured and uncoloured Japans. Of the finer kinds in true Greens, several parcels of new Moyunes have been sold for America at very full rates. The inferior Young Hysons have receded in price, these kinds not being in demand for export. The United Kingdom stock of Teas of all kinds, held on the 31st May, was 129,057,000 lbs. against 109,600,000 lbs. held same date in 1864.

We are happy to report the safe arrival in port of the "Shelburne" which was some time past due, with a cargo of Teas, consigned to Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. We refer to our revised list Prices Current for quotations for Teas.

1ST JULY, 1865.

Hyson .....	711	equal to	Lbs.	35,550
Young Hyson .....	6,654	"	"	362,120
Gunpowder .....	2,563	"	"	166,535
Imperial .....	1,165	"	"	68,700
Hyson Skin .....	312	"	"	15,330
Twankay .....	1,615	"	"	75,750
Hyson Twankay .....	1,146	"	"	67,250
Uncoloured Japan .....	6,854	"	"	274,160
Coloured Japan .....	952	"	"	42,840

Totals .....	121,811		1,093,355
Souchong and Congou .....	2,016	"	116,640
Oolong .....	941	"	32,935
Hyson and Pekoe .....	50	"	1,755
Totals .....	3,907		151,325

1ST JULY, 1864.

Hyson .....	1,681	equal to	Lbs.	84,050
Young Hyson .....	17,265	"	"	349,575
Gunpowder .....	5,562	"	"	361,530
Imperial .....	1,925	"	"	115,500
Hyson Skin .....	789	"	"	35,505
Twankay .....	1,712	"	"	159,700
Hyson Twankay .....	11,893	"	"	475,720
Uncoloured Japan .....	320	"	"	14,400
Totals .....	44,161		2,272,580	

Souchong and Congou .....	5,379	"	215,169
Oolong .....	1,162	"	40,670
Hyson Pekoe .....	90	"	3,150
Totals .....	6,631		258,989

Cargo of the "Shelburne" is not included in above stock.

NOTE.—Stock of Teas on hand, January, 1865 .....	1,775,735	37,136
Imported from 1st January to 1st July, 1865 .....	2,088,914	41,778
Less stock on hand, 1st July, 1865 .....	3,864,649	78,914
Quantity exported to U. States during same period .....	25,718 hf ch	54,981
Quantity exported to U. States during same period .....	21,130 "	
Taken for consumption from 1st January to 1st July, 1865 .....		32,065

NOTE.—Stock of Teas on hand, 1st January, 1864 .....	1,619,615	22,513
Imported from 1st January to 1st July, 1864 .....	3,683,120	71,622
Totals .....	5,232,735	104,295
Less Stock on hand, 1st July, 1864 .....	20,732 hf ch	
Quantity exported to U. States during same period .....	4,180 "	51,881

Taken for consumption from 1st January 1864, to 1st July, 1864 .....

**SUGARS.**—During the week some large lots have changed hands. We hear of one sale of 110 hhds Cuba at 87, and 100 hhds fair Cuba at prices not transpired. Stocks are light in Market, and prices very firm. We copy from circular of Mr G S Scott, showing stocks of Sugar in Market up to 31st June, as compared with stock held on same date in 1864.

1ST JULY, 1865.

Sugars—Cuba .....	680	115	214	400
" Porto Rico .....	105			
Totals .....	784	115	214	400

1ST JULY, 1864.

Sugars—Cuba .....	1979	143	57	
" Porto Rico .....	280		39	
Totals .....	2259	143	87	

Sugar imported from 1st Jan to 1st July, 1865 .....	11,059,904	8,507
Do do do do 1864 .....	13,579,758	10,419
Do do do do 1863 .....	7,853,919	6,046

**COFFEE.**—Dull with little demand. We report the Market quiet.

**TEA.**—Within this week transactions have been limited. We report stocks ample for requirements, and do not alter our last quotations.

**Tobacco.**—Quiet. We have not heard of any large transactions during the week, and in absence of any speculative demand, we report the article dull. Other general groceries are quiet, and sales only of a limited character are reported to supply immediate wants.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

**THE** demand for goods during the week has been mostly for harvesting implements, of which the stocks here—outside of home manufactures—have been small. The difficulty of obtaining this class of goods from the States, this year, has had the effect of increasing orders among our own manufacturers to an unparalleled extent, and far beyond their capacity, in some departments, to supply. Prices have, therefore, been a secondary consideration in these cases.

Trade in heavy goods, though, of course, limited as usual at this season, already show that the wants are numerous, and that the demand later in the seasons will be very large. This, with careful ordering by the merchants here, will produce a healthy state of trade, very much to be desired this Fall. Prices in the meantime show no change worthy of special notice, nor can any be expected until Fall shipments are invoiced. Stocks generally are light, but we believe every preparation has been made for a fair business, which we hope in a few weeks now to commence.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

**FLOUR.**—For some days following the date of our last receipts continued heavy, and the market being unrelieved by any improvement in the demand, prices continued depressed, although no further decline was experienced; latterly receipts have materially fallen off, and holders have shown more firmness, while buyers, previously holding off for still better terms, have come forward with more freedom to purchase. We have, therefore, to report an improved general tone, and a slight advance on the holding descriptions.

Canada Supers have varied but little, but more readily command full rates. We quote for old \$4.75 to \$5, and for fresh \$5 to \$5.25. Western Statesupers and city brands from Western wheat, which have constituted the bulk of the offerings for some time, are held for an advance, which in some instances has been acceded to, but the transactions are mostly in 100 barrel and broken lots, few being disposed to operate largely in the prospect of an abundant harvest, low prices in Europe, and consequently diminished rates here. We give as the range for these \$4.50 to \$4.75; the majority of transactions being at \$4.60 to \$4.65. No. 2 and the lower grades have kept pace with the general improvement, the stock of such being much smaller than at date of our last. We quote No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.40. Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.10, Middlings \$3.50 to \$3.70, and Pollards \$3.10 to \$3.30. *Bag Flour*—we have rather more from abroad, while the local mills continue to produce freely from Western wheat; the demand being alone fully met, no improvement can we note. Samples from Western Wheat are sold at \$2.65 to \$2.60, and Upper Canada \$2.70 to \$2.80, according to quality, the latter rather a slow and dragging sale at quotations.

**WHEAT.**—Sales of Western were reported early in the week at 32c, 33c, and 34c; but latterly holders are firm at an advance, which, however, buyers seem unwilling to concede; transactions have, therefore, been few and unimportant, and mostly at a slight compromise of the general views of sellers and buyers, say about 9c. to 9c. The views of holders are 9c. to 9 1/2c, and are prepared to await the turn of events for a few days, in preference to making any concessions of

consequence. Little U. C. Spring is offered, as Western millers, in most instances, give more remunerative prices than can be secured here; the range is \$1.03 to \$1.06, according to sample.

**COARSE GRAINS** of the various sorts may be mostly quoted nominal, there being very few transactions on the spot.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Flour, Sup. for Est.	July					Higher Prices	For the week	Average for week last
	July 1st	July 2nd	July 3rd	July 4th	July 5th			
Extra	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.67	6.20	5.67	5.65
Family	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.30	5.27	5.25
Superfine	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	5.12	4.87	4.85
Flour No. 2	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	4.19	3.61	3.58
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.85	2.72	2.70
Oatmeal, 64 200 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.48
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**PORK.**—Is held more firmly, and at some advance; the sales are, however, of a comparatively retail character, so that quotations may be reported.

**BUTTER.**—The recent improvement in Britain has led to some enquiry, and notwithstanding the generally defective quality of the Butter in stock, the market has been mostly cleared at rates varying from 13c. to 15c., the former for the more inferior lots, and the latter for best parcels. Most sales, however, have been from 13c. to 14c. The latter being full rate for good even and sweet butter in kegs. Good table sorts in tins have, owing to their more desirable shape for family trade, added to scarcity, brought rather higher prices than like qualities in kegs. Parcels now arriving in good quality are likely to meet a more prompt demand than hitherto, and at satisfactory prices. It is recommended to those who can do so to avail themselves of the *ice cars* running from the principal stations, as a continuance of the recent cool weather cannot be calculated on at this stage of the season.

**ASHES.**—Under the influence of continued depression in Britain, and advanced rate for Ocean freight, prices of all goods are lower. We quote 1st Pots \$5 1/2 to \$5.25, and inferior \$5.25 to \$5.40. Pearls, both sorts, \$5.35 to \$5.40.

Leather Market.

**SPANISH SOLE.**—There is nothing of any consequence doing, business being very dull during the week.

**SLAUGHTER SOLE.**—Heavy weights sell readily at our quotations, but the supply is small.

**WAXED UPPER.**—There is a good demand, chiefly for light weights.

Petroleum.

The market is very dull, only small sales of Canada Refined, at 28 to 32 cents, according to quality. We do not at present expect any advance. The competition at the wells is severe, and prices are kept down. Portland Kerosene is unchanged in price, but the demand is light.

Tobacco.

The market remains in a very quiet state, with absence of speculative demand. Prices remain quite firm at previous quotations, with a tendency upwards. Our leading manufacturers are now asking 16c to 16c in bond for good brands, but are unable to place any important lots, owing to the fact that there still remain on hand some good brands of old Tobacco, which holders are placing at somewhat lower prices—say 24c to 25c.

In Leaf Tobacco very little has been done during the week. Upper Canada is in fair demand at 4c to 6c.

NOTICE.

Our correspondents are, for the present, referred for Prices Current of Produce and Provisions to the Produce article of this paper, which will be found full and reliable.

ARIN & KIRKPATRICK,  
General Commission Merchants.  
Montreal, 15th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

For the present, we would refer our friends to the carefully compiled "Price Current" of "THE TRADE REVIEW," which will be found on another page.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.  
Montreal, 16th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

For the present we refer our friends to the Produce Article of this paper, in lieu of our usual Weekly Circular.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN.  
Friday, June 16th, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just Received Ex "MORAVIAN,"—  
GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, WHITE SHIRTINGS,  
—AND—  
A VARIETY OF OTHER SCARCE GOODS,  
Which they offer for Sale at Low Prices.  
AULT BROS. & CO.  
July 14, 1865.

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OF CANADA.**  
DAILY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE  
FROM  
MONTREAL

To all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in connection with the following FIRST CLASS LINES of STEAMERS, VIZ:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,  
JAQUES TRACY & CO'S LINE,  
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now running between MONTREAL and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF, HAMILTON.

Through Rates of Freight as low, and time quicker than by any other route.

For full particulars apply at the OFFICES of the above LINES of STEAMERS, or to

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Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all points West

Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western Railway.

THOS SWINYARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway.

June 15, 1895.

**STEAMER**

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO,  
HAMILTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**—  
The Steamer "Huron," Taylor, Master, will leave for the above Ports on Friday evening, 6th instant  
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

**DICKINSON'S**

OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
FORWARDING LINE.

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 15 Barges.

**THIS** old and well-established LINE is prepared to receive Freight as formerly at reduced rates.

For LOCAL FREIGHT between MONTREAL, OTTAWA and RIDEAU CANAL, four First Class Steamers will afford a daily departure from MONTREAL and OTTAWA (Sundays excepted), thus securing greater despatch than formerly; and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers "City of Ottawa" and "Bytown," running between OTTAWA and KINGSTON, affording four departures per week from each place.

For Transport of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Tug Steamers with Barges will as formerly be employed.

For particulars, apply to GEO HEURACH, Acting Agent, Montreal; JAS SWIFT, Agent St. Lawrence Wharf Kingston; JAMES RATH, Agent, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec; or to the Proprietor, M. K. DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa.

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Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

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DEALERS IN TEAS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL  
GROCERIES,**

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Sole Agents for the Sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co's Manufactures of Tobacco.

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**PRODUCE, LEATHER,  
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Special attention given to Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Ashes, and General Produce  
Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Tanners' Supplies, furnished at lowest market prices.  
Orders for General Merchandise carefully executed

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Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

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Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.  
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Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c., will receive personal attention.  
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Messrs. Jaques, Tracy & Co., Forwarding, Montreal.  
W. L. Eager, Esq., Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.  
J. H. Henderson, Esq., Montreal.  
Jas. Logan, Esq., Montreal.  
Geo. Robinson, Esq., London, C. W.  
22 and 24 Foundling street, Montreal.

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"Blood's" Seythies, "Moore's" and American patent, ea German, Cast and Silver Steel. "Moore's" do. do. all sizes. "Higgins" do do. "Foxes" G S and C S Sicksles and Hooks. Hay and Straw Forks, Snaiths, Rakes, Seythe Stones (various kinds), and Grindstones. Also a large and well-assorted stock of General Heavy and Shelf Hardware, at very low prices.

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**BRIGHT SUGARS.**

**NOW LANDING** ex "Roseneath":—

66 Hhds. } Prime Porto Rico.  
93 Barrels }  
103 Hhds. } Choice Cienfuegos.  
9 Tierces }

For sale by

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**PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,**  
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June 2

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Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.  
Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.  
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Special attention given to INVESTMENTS.

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**HAVE NOW FOR SALE,** of their own manufacture, RAW AND BOILED OILS of the very best quality. Also, COLOURS of all descriptions, Dry and in Oil, at prices and of a quality that will compare favourably with any importations.

LAIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,  
Union Buildings,  
Agents for Montreal.

June 27.

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OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.  
100 " " 5's, " "  
400 " " 10's, " "  
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, 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—Laca o's, Lopez', and Y-sal's Sherries; Lacave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe  
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hds. and cases;  
together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Montreal, 26th May, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

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