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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866.

No. 25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MONTREAL.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 494, 496 and 498 St
Paul st. corner of St. Peter st. Montreal 1-ly

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORT-
ERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Roccollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 8-6m

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS.
1-ly Oil, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Roccollet st., Montreal.

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Salut Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings.
STAPLES. Large Assortment in
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines, Straw Goods.
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 16th March.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coatings.
1-ly

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

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

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 seton
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies, Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are *hand-made*,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 115, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

SUGAR! MOLASSES! RUM!

Landing this day ex Brigs "Wild Hunter," from Barbadoes; "Calle Attie," from Cuba, and "Marlo Vigilante," from Halifax:

Hhds Choice Grocery SUGAR
Tuns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES
Tuns High Flavored Strong Proof RUM
Brls Pure COD OIL

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 22, 1866.

23

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHEBN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.
AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation.
All debts due to and by the late Firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 339 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866.

17 tf

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned have this day associated under the name, style and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Winning & Mair.

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair

W. GALT HILL,
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co

W. HARRISON WARE,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866.

17 tf

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.**

23-ly

6 Lemoine st., Montreal

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

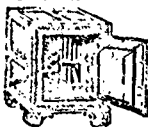
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Are Prepared to Execute Orders, at Low Prices, for

Canadian Cotton Yarn, "Percy Mills"
Best Southern do.
33 and 38 inch Canada-Grey Cotton.
Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.
Montreal, June 8, 1866.

21-26

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 extant, and free from dampness.

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-ly 82, 94 & 96, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

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,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

Ashes, Coal Oil, Provisions, Leather, &c. receive personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on Warehouse Receipts, and Drafts authorized against Produce consigned for sale in this or other markets.

Orders carefully and promptly executed for Flour, Grain, Coal Oil, Ashes, Provisions, Leather, and General Merchandise.

Charges as low as possible, and consistent with the interests of our friends, and in no case exceeding those of responsible houses in the line.

On hand and daily arriving—

Flour, all grades; Rye Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Cod Oil, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Second-hand Grain Bags, Leather, all kinds, Felt for Roofing, Dog-Ship Sheathing, Do. Boilers and Steam-pipes, Galvanized Iron, Tinned do., Iron Wire, Fire Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cross-pools, Water Meter, Gas Tubing.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St.
Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

52-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

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

MONTREAL.

1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

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

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

1-ly

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

52-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 2-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No
505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly

MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolats, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 616 St. Paul st., Montreal.
2-ly

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS,ounding Street

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

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
OIL MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 1-1y

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

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

THOMAS MAY & CO. have
 REMOVED to No. 63 St. Peter street, Caver-
 hill's Block. Montreal, March 1st, 1866. 9-1y

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

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

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. MOR. COCHRANE,
 31-1y 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-1y

McKEAND & LORIMER,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Cor-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other
 Merchandise.
ANTHONY McKEAND. **JAMES LORIMER.**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.
 6-1y

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CEERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-1y

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 -ALSO-
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-1f

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
 Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W
 OFFICE.—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
R. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.
 19-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets,
 Montreal.
W. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.
 8-1y

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-1y 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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

On opening of navigation, the following first class
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY.....PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....MOORE.
WHITBY.....LESLIE.
MAGNET.....MALCOLMSON.
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered
 with despatch.
 Rates as low as by any other line.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.
NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
JOHN PROCTOR, or
GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
 12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
 LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
 IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 403 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves. 12-4 mos.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 473 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
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 also at Montreal.

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

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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
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FOULDS & HODGSON
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 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Broches,
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 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
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W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
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HAVE FOR SALE—
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
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MANUFACTURES TO Order, and has
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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—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
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T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 25TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

During the past three weeks. COTTON GOODS will be sold at market value. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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59 St. Peter St.,

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Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
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Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
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Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
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All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
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Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.

Montreal, 30th April, 1868.

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Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.

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,

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All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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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. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

THE TRADE LEAGUE.

IN our advertising columns will be found notice of a meeting to be held by the friends of Free Trade on Thursday next, for the purpose of forming a League, having for its object the advancement, by all legitimate means, of the principles of Free Trade, as the future policy of Canada. We hope the meeting will be numerously attended. We have already expressed our belief in the principles of Free Trade, in so far as they can be applied to the circumstances of this country, and the only question, we think, that will deserve serious consideration is that of application. Mr. Galt has declared in favor of what he calls the European system, and so long as he continues in the position of Finance Minister, we presume the policy of our Government will be in the direction of removing, as far as possible, the legislative shackles that more or less hamper trade.

STOCK-JOBbing LIES.

IF civilization has its benefits, and none can deny their high value, it has also its peculiar disadvantages and drawbacks. Nothing but a high state of civilization could bring about such a development of credit as pervades all mercantile centres at the present day. Yet, it is only in an atmosphere where credit is all-powerful, that such monstrous crimes could be perpetrated, and such combinations of wickedness could be possible, as have been brought to light during the recent "crash" in the great centre of European finance.

Stock-jobbing has always been open to the suspicion of making profits out of false rumor, and there is no doubt that the manufacture of reports about the politics, the finances, or the warlike operations of the corporations or the states whose securities were the object of speculation, has always been carried on by certain unscrupulous members of exchange boards. Ordinarily, it may be said that such reports do little or no harm; and however little justification it may be—and it is, of course, no justification at all,—for the circulation of falsehoods, it is matter that chiefly concerns only the circle of speculators.

Latterly, however, this manufacture of rumour for speculative purposes has assumed a much more dangerous shape, and has become the means of ruining

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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MCCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

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BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

General Agents in Canada for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.
Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1868.

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vast numbers of persons, wholly unable to defend themselves.

It has been found, beyond question, that in the case of several of the banks which have failed, organized combinations had existed for the purpose of breaking down their credit, and so reducing the value of the shares as to make it a good thing to go into the market and buy them. So systematically was this carried on, that circulars were printed, with the name of the bank to be attacked left blank, addressed to no person in particular, advising that deposits be withdrawn as soon as possible, as the position of the bank was unsafe. Armed with these circulars, the set of speculating scoundrels who carried on the game, would meet together and agree on a bank whose credit was to be brought down. The name decided on,—it was inserted in the blank of the circulars, and they then proceeded to distribute them in all directions, leaving them in public places of resort, scattering them by thousands in town and country, as enterprising advertisers send out their hand-bills. The effect soon followed. The bank was talked about. Its credit was suspected. People began to withdraw their deposits. Stockholders, hearing of what was going on, put their shares on the market. A fall inevitably took place, and this was generally followed by a run. The run aggravated the fall, and the two together would bring down the bank.

In the case of Agra and Masterman's Bank, it was proved that a gentleman, a stockholder or depositor, who was residing at the Hotel de Louvre, Paris, had received one of these abominable missiles, and, naturally, had been put into a state of excitement and perturbation by it. There is every reason to believe that this bank might have stood through the crisis, but for the conspirators who compassed its ruin, and if we consider the consequences to its stockholders and customers in England and throughout the whole East, of the failure,—the ruin which will overtake innocent families, the dissipation of life-long and hard-earned savings, the scattering to the winds long-cherished hopes of competency, and ease in old age, which must inevitably ensue, we can form some idea of the crime which these men have committed. It is no new thing for black-hearted villainy to hold up its head in society, and to fare sumptuously every day; but rarely has villainy been able to accomplish such terrible results in so short a time, and apparently with so little chance of detection.

The real cure for this kind of thing would be a higher tone of honor and morality in connection with share operations. It has been considered a comparatively slight affair, this manufacturing of rumors and reports; some newspapers indulge in it on a system. Let it henceforth be looked on as wholesale lying and villainy, and let the man who indulges in it be treated as a liar and a scoundrel.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trade was held on Saturday afternoon last, in the Corn Exchange, at which there was a fair attendance of gentlemen representing leading mercantile firms, for the purpose of discussing the changes made and proposed in the Tariff, as announced by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. John McLennan, President of the Board, having taken the chair, and the requisition calling the meeting having been read, made a brief statement of the objects for which it had been convened. In reply to a question, he said that the only action the Board had taken in the whole question of the tariff was with reference to the sugar duties. A committee had been appointed by the Council, and had prepared a report on this subject. The report was then read. After setting forth the evils of the old system of classifying sugars for customs purposes, it proposed as the true remedy the "making all sugar subject to a uniform *ad valorem* rate of duty—the simplest of all plans and the fairest to all classes." In case the objections, which might be urged against this course, of the possible undervaluation which efficient appraisement would prevent, and the aggravation of high prices in dear times by high duties, should be deemed sufficient, the Committee, as the best alternative, recommended a scale of specific duties at many different rates proportionate to different values, and for this purpose would suggest adoption of grades well known as "Dutch Numbers," say charging Dutch Numbers 7 and under at a certain rate per lb.; then Nos. 8, 9 and 10, at a slightly higher rate; then Nos. 11, 12 and 13, then Nos. 14, 15 and 16, then Nos. 17, 18 and 19, and then all sugar superior to No. 19 at highest rate.

The following letter from the Hardware Trade was then read:—

MONTREAL, June 29, 1866.

SIR,—We have considered the alterations proposed in the tariff by the Minister of Finance, and we find we shall sustain a large loss by an immediate reduction of duties to the extent proposed; but we prefer to sustain this loss at once, rather than that the reduction should be delayed for several months, as this would curtail our fall trade and would not have the effect of maintaining the present value of our goods; any delay in putting the alterations of the tariff into operation would prevent us from going on with our usual importations this fall, as all heavy goods must be then imported for spring trade.

We are satisfied of the advantage that will be obtained by the consumers of all the articles in which so great a reduction has been proposed, and we trust there will be no exceptions or alterations made to favor any particular class of traders or manufacturers, and thus destroy the measure proposed by the Hon. Mr. Galt, for notwithstanding the heavy loss we will sustain by the proposed alterations, we are convinced that the measure will be ultimately beneficial to us, and that the commerce of Canada will be increased thereby. (Signed.)

Frothingham & Workman, Mulholland & Baker, Crathern & Caverhill, Geo. Hagar & Co., Winn & Holland, Wm. Darling & Co., J. Henry Evans, Ferrier & Co., B. & S. H. Thompson, Francis Fraser, Evans & Evans, C. C. Snowdon & Co., De Lisle Bros. & McGill, James Hutton & Co., Thos. Robertson & Co., L. J. Beliveau & Co., Gustave H. Fabre, Saucer & Frere, Le Tourneauux & Co., Haldimand & Co., A. A. Wilson, Thos. Wilson & Co., Germain Lepage, T. Prevost & Co., Jas. Walker & Co., Importers of Hardware, Montreal.

It was moved by Mr. Thos. Cramp, seconded by Mr. Geo. Moffatt:

"That this meeting, without pronouncing any opinion upon the duties of the proposed new tariff of customs and excise, regards any such important changes as inexpedient at the present moment and tending to disturb, needlessly, the operations of trade and manufacturing industry, as at no distant period our whole commercial system must undergo a complete revision, in view of the political union proposed with the other Provinces of British North America."

Moved in amendment by Mr. J. H. Winn, seconded by Mr. Geo. Stephen:

"That while sudden great changes in the tariff are hurtful to every branch of trade, and we therefore would strongly deprecate any such changes, especially in middle of summer, in future: yet the proposed new tariff having been made public, and in part actually put in force, we think its being now at once brought into effect would be a less evil than any short postponement."

Some discussion then took place, in which the hardware and dry goods merchants were in favor of the new duties going into immediate operation, while the grocers and general merchants thought that in view of the near approach of Confederation, and the revision of the tariff and its assimilation to those of the Lower Provinces, which that event would necessitate, it would be the wisest course on the part of the Government to postpone any present action on the question, especially as it was not claimed that the change would be productive of any large amount of additional revenue.

The amendment was put and lost, and the main motion carried by a considerable majority.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Moffatt, seconded by Mr. D. Torrance:

"That a deputation of seven members be now named to wait upon the Finance Minister in support of the foregoing resolution, and also if necessary to proceed to Ottawa for the same object.—Carried."

The following gentlemen were then named, viz.:—Messrs. Cramp, Moffatt, T. Rimmer, H. L. Routh, F. Morland, Alexander Campbell and Geo. Drummond, with power to add to their number.

Moved by Mr. George Moffatt, and seconded by Mr. John Ogilvy:

"That in the event of the Government declining the petition for a postponement of any alteration in the tariff, the council and deputation be requested to take such measures as they may deem requisite to urge on the Government; that up to the 15th July next, all goods subject to an increase of duty and excise be admitted for entry at the tariff recently in force."

Moved by Mr. James Matthewson, seconded by Mr. H. L. Routh:

"That a copy of the first and last resolutions be sent to each of the members representing this city in Parliament, with a request that they will give them their support.—Carried."

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of manufacturers and mechanics was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday evening, to consider the changes contemplated by Mr. Galt's new tariff, in so far as it affected manufacturing interests, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Mr. Thomas Peck moved, seconded by Mr. Bulmer:

"This meeting strongly deprecates the proposed intention of the Government to reduce or abolish duties on manufactured goods—with the expressed intention of inaugurating what is called Free Trade, and resolves to petition the Legislature now in session to withstand the proposal, and, further, calls on the city representatives to use their influence to oppose it.—Carried."

Mr. A. Savage moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Lyman:

"The welfare of Canada is intimately connected with that of her manufacturing classes, and the Province can never be otherwise than weak to resist aggression without a full development of the industrial resources, and the increase of population which will result therefrom.—Carried."

Mr. B. Lyman moved, seconded by Mr. J. L. Mathewson:

"Notwithstanding the heavy taxation now pressing on the industry of the adjoining Republic, the strength which all manufacturers have already attained there, would enable them at any time to swamp the industry of Canada, and overpower her comparatively limited manufactures if the present duties were removed or materially diminished.—Carried."

The following petition was read, and, after some discussion, adopted, and copies circulated for signature:

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Parliament Assembled.

The petition of the undersigned Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artizans, of the City of Montreal,

HUMBLY SHERETH—

We, the undersigned, manufacturers, mechanics and artizans, of the city of Montreal, view with alarm and regret the recent action of the Government in proposing a changed policy for this country, entirely opposed to and subversive of the present system, under which we have built factories, constructed workshops, and expended large sums in the country, and upon which most of us depend for a subsistence. We believe it can be shown that a moderate duty on imported articles develops the industrial resources of the country, and is for the benefit of the whole community.

That anything like an abolition of all duties at present would transfer all our business to the factories of the United States, and diminish the population of the Province, by compelling us to seek a home for our more especially at this time, when a deranged currency prevails there and makes the gold value of goods so uncertain.

In view of these evils, we respectfully urge on your Honourable House such a modification of the proposals made, as will continue to all manufacturing interests for some time to come, a fair amount of protective duty.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The meeting was a very unanimous one, Mr. George Stephen being the only gentleman interested in manufactures who spoke in favor of the action of the Government in reducing the duties on manufactured goods, speaking, however, only on behalf of the Textile interest. He did not think that any manufacture which could not exist with a protection of fifteen per cent was worth carrying on. Those who took the opposite view drew a very sad picture of the effect of the partial reduction in the duties which had been such a source of wealth to them; mills and factories closed;

thousands of men and women thrown out of employment, and compelled to seek for it in the United States; general ruin, and the loss to Canada in a great measure of all that had been accomplished under the existing policy of incidental protection. We must say we cannot see that these results will follow any such trifling reduction of the tariff as is contemplated by the Minister of Finance, and should such, unfortunately, prove to be the case, it only goes to show how unwise it is to force into a hot-bed existence interests which are unable to bear the first blasts of competition, even when tempered by a protection of fifteen per cent.

LETTER FROM THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

MONTREAL, July 2, 1866.

To the Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance:

SIR,—In view of the action taken by the Montreal Board of Trade at their meeting on Saturday, we, the undersigned merchants, chiefly engaged in the importation of manufactured goods, and also more or less interested in the prosperity of our native textile manufactures, deem it advisable that we should express our opinion of the effect which the proposed changes in the tariff are likely to have on the branch of trade with which we are mostly connected. Confining our remarks to our own business, for which alone we would presume to speak, we have to express our most hearty approval of the policy of the Government, being fully convinced that the proposed reduction of the duty on manufactured goods to a uniform rate of 15 per cent., although a serious loss on the stocks on hand, will ultimately have a most beneficial effect on the trade of the whole country, giving to the merchant the advantage of a largely increased trade, and materially lessening the burdens of the whole people.

As to our manufacturers, we have too much faith in their skill and energy to believe that their interest will suffer from a change which, while it benefits the people generally, proposes to give to manufacturers the great advantages of machinery and raw material duty free, and also larger markets, the best, safest, and only enduring kind of protection.

While thus expressing our approval of the policy of the Government, as it affects our interests, we strongly object to frequent changes of the tariff as most injurious to all business, and while many of us have serious doubts as to the wisdom and expediency of making any change at the present time, on the eve of Confederation, when the fiscal system of the whole Confederacy will here to be considered afresh, we are nevertheless strongly of opinion that, the changes having been proposed and already partially adopted, it would be most injurious to the whole trade of the country if they are not at once carried into effect.

We have the honor to be,
George Stephen & Co., W. Stephen & Co., George Winks & Co., Lewis Kay & Co., T. J. Claxton & Co., Ogilvy & Co., Joseph Mackay & Brother, John Rankin, Thos. May & Co., Gault Bros. & Co., Alex. Walker, Empey, Johnston & Co., Stevenson, Sutherland & Co., Lewis S. Black & Co., James Donnelly, Walter McFarlane, Baird, Davis, Welsh & Co., Henry Woodhouse & Co., S. Greenfields, Son & Co., Henry Morgan, W. & R. Muir, per pro. Geo. Templeton; Jas. P. Clark, per pro. James Leishman; McIntyre, Denoon & Co., Jas. Roy & Co., James Baylis & Co., A. Robertson & Co., J. Hingston & Co., McLachlan Bros. & Co., Andrew McFarlane & Co., Joseph May, McCulloch, Jack & Co., Ringland, Ewart & Co., Munderloh, Stoencken, Wm. Benjamin & Co., H. & H. Merrill, Stirling, McCall & Co., Foulds & Hodgson, L. H. Galarnau & Co., Jacques Grenier & Co., F. & J. Leclair & Co., N. & W. Desmarreau & Jodoin, A. Laurie & Co., James Johnston & Co., N. S. Whitney.

VITALLY IMPORTANT!

A SHORT but interesting and instructive discussion took place in Parliament on our Canal system during last week. The question came up on motion of Mr. McGivern, Member for Lincoln, who moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take the enlargement of the Canals into consideration. This subject, as we have often had occasion to say, is one of vital importance to the interests of Canada. During the debate referred to, Mr. Shanly called it "the most important question with which this country has to deal," and there can be no doubt that if we could attract even one-half of the productions of the great North-Western States down the St. Lawrence route, the result would be of incalculable benefit to us. The House seems to be agreed as to the necessity of an improvement of our water communication; and our Finance Minister, Mr. Galt, only objected to the appointment of the Select Committee asked for by the Member for Lincoln, on the ground that the question must remain over until Confederation was carried, when the General Government and Legislature were pledged to take it into consideration. Under the circumstances, the labours of a Committee would not have been of much service. But Mr. McGivern's motion was, however, by no means useless or unnecessary. It has served to keep alive in the minds of our representatives, and of the country at large, the deep stake which Canada has, in making

our unrivalled water communication what nature evidently designed it to be, the great highway for Western products to the seaboard.

We have already spent some fourteen millions upon our canal system. When this large expenditure was authorised, it was confidently expected that we would secure a large share of Western traffic. This was the object—the laudable end—we had in view. There is no denying the fact that, whilst our money has been spent, our expectations have not yet been realised. According to Mr. McGivern, no less than from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels of grain are shipped from the West to the seaboard every year, and of this vast quantity, only some 12,000,000 bushels annually make use of the St. Lawrence and our admirable canals. The question naturally arises—how is this? Our route to the Atlantic has many natural advantages over that of the United States. From Buffalo to New York is 600 miles, of which 310 are canal, having no less than 71 locks, and requiring 14 days in the passage. From Port Colborne, at the mouth of the Welland Canal, to Quebec, is 648 miles, having only 72 of canal and 25 locks, and requiring only from three to four days to make the trip. In point of expense the contrast is also very favourable to us. By the American route the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to the seaboard is as follows: canal tolls 6jc, shipping charges, elevating, &c. 3jc, freight 9c, making a total of 19c. per bushel. Were our canals rendered large enough to pass through vessels capable of carrying 35,000 bushels, according to the member for Lincoln's figures, the cost of transportation from Port Colborne to Quebec would be freight 6c., tolls 1jc elevating and all other charges 1c., making a total of 8jc, showing a difference in favour of the Canadian route of 10jc on every bushel of wheat. These are great advantages possessed over the water communication by the Erie Canal, and it requires no great arithmetical skill to perceive, that 8c. or 10c. saved on the transportation of each bushel of produce raised by Western farmers, would place millions of dollars in their pockets annually. The question recurs, then, more forcibly than ever: how comes it that the Americans do not use the St. Lawrence route more extensively when it possesses so many advantages over their own?

Mr. McGivern answers this question by demanding the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. He contends that they must be enlarged sufficiently so that ocean vessels can pass freely up and down. By this means, we would soon have fleets making regular trips from the Lake Cities of the United States, down the St. Lawrence to Europe, and the great disparity which there would be between the time and expense in favour of our route over that through the State of New York, must soon inevitably secure (at least) one-half of all the immense traffic of the great Western granary of this Continent.

Mr. Shanly agreed with the member for Lincoln as to the propriety of enlarging the Welland Canal, but expressed his opposition to all his other recommendations—and objecting wholly to the premises upon which his argument was built. He contended that our canal system was erroneous in its inception; that it was based on the belief that Europe would be the great market for Western produce, whereas the Atlantic States, which did not pretend to supply themselves with agricultural productions, were the principal markets of the Western people. Our canal policy would, it was urged, always remain a failure until we made the transportation of Western produce to the Eastern States our great consideration; and to attain that end, the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals was not needed, but the extension of our canal system to Lake Champlain, which would enable us to lay down shipments at Burlington and Whitehall more speedily and more cheaply than it is possible to do at Albany by the Erie Canal.

There is much force and truth in the views of both these gentlemen and they are not necessarily antagonistic. There are two great markets for Western productions—that of the Atlantic States and Europe. Which market at present consumes the most, or which may do so in the future, matters little to the argument. They both necessitate cheap and rapid water communication. We are in a position to supply both with this important requisite, and a truly liberal and far-sighted Canal policy will keep both in view. Mr. Shanly would seem to be in favor of the idea, as Mr. McGivern is against it, that all grain should be transhipped at Montreal. Public opinion is still much divided on this point, some contending that ocean vessels could not, economically be navigated through

canals and chain of lakes; whilst others as strongly urge that until vessels can sail direct from Chicago to Liverpool and back, we can never expect the St. Lawrence route to be much used. Mr. Aspinwall, of Detroit, a gentleman who has given this question much consideration, and Western shippers generally, are understood to be in favor of making all the canals large enough for sea-going vessels. The former gentleman has expressed himself decidedly against the necessity or advantage of transshipment. There are many other gentlemen, however, of high commercial standing, who hold that it will always be cheaper and better to bring produce to Montreal in the easily-managed lake craft, and that all the expense of transshipping to Ocean vessels would be more than counterbalanced by the advantage to the grain or other produce so handled.

This is a point of much interest to Canada, and one which should be carefully enquired into by Government before the improvement of our canals is gone on with. If it be that lake craft are quite as useful as ocean vessels would be in trading between the cities which cluster around our beautiful lakes, and Montreal and Quebec, then the further enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals would almost be money thrown away. On the other hand, if the canals require to be made large enough for ocean vessels, in order to attract the Western trade, no local or other considerations should stand in the way of the accomplishment of a work which the Province at large would find of so much value.

The views advanced by Messrs. McGivern and Shanly are by no means new, but the latter gentleman's argument in favour of a canal to Lake Champlain was forcibly put, and in a way most likely to elicit attention from the country. There can be no difference of opinion regarding the destination of the vast quantities of freight which pass through the Erie Canal annually, by far the larger portion goes no further than the Boston, New York, and other Eastern markets. It is the produce consumed in the Atlantic States, and not in Europe, that so crowds up the American route. We have no share in this carrying trade at all, and the argument seems very fair and just, that if our canal system were extended to Lake Champlain, our splendid water communication would soon be crowded with vessels engaged in this trade! This is a result well worthy of the consideration of our legislators, but we do not see that it clashes with, or is at all antagonistic to the project of rendering our canals capable of passing ocean vessels direct from Chicago to Europe, and building up a direct trade between these two distant points.

There is no likelihood of this question being disposed of until our new Confederacy is fully established. According to the stipulations agreed upon at the Quebec Conference, the Government of British America will thus consider it. We may confidently expect Confederation to be *un fait accompli* before this time next year, and it is a safe calculation that before 1870 the enlargement of our canal system will be near completion. Although the appointment of a Select Committee may not have been advisable at the present time, we submit that when the Confederate Parliament meets, it would be a very desirable way to proceed in the matter. The question of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canals—in fact, the whole canal policy of the country—would properly come under consideration, and it is to be hoped that the exertions of the Committee would result in rendering the St. Lawrence the principal route to the Atlantic at the smallest possible expense.—Communicated.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEW YORK.

(BEFORE JUDGE DALY.)

EDWARD De Rutte vs. the New York, Albany and Buffalo Electro Magnetic Telegraph Company.—This was an action brought against the defendants for damages for the incorrect transmission of a message sent from New York by the defendants' line to plaintiff in San Francisco, California.

The case was tried by Judge Daly and a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The General Term affirmed the judgment, and the following is a summary of the opinion delivered by Judge Daly. First Judge—

The plaintiff was a Commission Merchant, doing business in San Francisco, California. He had a brother, Theophilus De Rutte, who was his agent and correspondent at Bordeaux, in France, but who had other

wise no interest in the plaintiff's business. T. De Rutte procured from Callard & Labourdette, Bankers, of Bordeaux, an order for the plaintiff to purchase for them a cargo of wheat in California, at the extreme limit of twenty-five francs the hectolitre, which is the French official measure for grain. The plaintiff was to purchase and ship the grain to Callard & Labourdette immediately, his commission and the mode of his reimbursements to be the same as in a previous order which he had received from another Bordeaux firm, one of the partners of which was named Monod. Upon receiving the order, Theophilus De Rutte prepared a telegram in these words:—

"Edward De Rutte, San Francisco, buy for Callard & Bourdette, bankers, a ship-load of five or six hundred tons of white wheat, first quality, extreme limit twenty-five francs the hectolitre, landed at Bordeaux, same conditions as the Monod contract."

"TH. DE RUTTE"

He enclosed this despatch to Julius Lorrimer, a merchant of New York, with instructions to send it to the plaintiff in the quickest manner, and to debit the plaintiff with the charges. A clerk of Lorrimer copied the message upon a slip of paper, and took it to the telegraph office of the defendant, where he gave it to a clerk to whom he paid \$21.50 for its transmission to San Francisco. The defendants have printed blanks in their offices upon which messages are written, containing a notice, that to guard against mistakes, every message ought to be repeated, for which half the price will be charged; and that they will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in transmission of un-repeated messages from whatever cause they may arise. It does not appear that any such blanks were used in this case, nor was it shown that Lorrimer, clerk or his principal knew of the regulation.

It was shown that the defendant's line extends from New York to Buffalo, where it connects with other lines and a Pony Express to San Francisco.

The message was transmitted correctly by the defendant's line, and by the connecting lines to St. Louis; but when delivered to the plaintiff at San Francisco there were several errors. Th. De Rutte was charged to Thos. De Rutte, Monod contract to *monied contract*, hectolitre to *pretorlitere*, and twenty-two to twenty-five francs.

The plaintiff was not misled as to three of the alterations. He understood the abbreviation Thos. to mean Theophilus, the words *monied contract* to mean Monod contract, and *pretorlitere* to mean hectolitre. The words *twenty-five francs*, however, he assumed to be correct, but before acting upon the message, he tried as he said, to get a copy of the despatch from the Telegraph Company at San Francisco, but they stated that they could not furnish it. Grain could be purchased in San Francisco at that time, at a price which would admit of its being landed at Bordeaux, charges included, at twenty-four to twenty-five francs the hectolitre, but not at twenty-two, and the plaintiff accordingly purchased the requisite quantity, and chartered a vessel for its shipment to Bordeaux, when he received from New York, twenty days after the despatch, the letter which his brother had written advising him that the extreme limit was twenty-two instead of twenty-five francs. As a further assurance, on receiving this letter, he had the despatch repeated after which he sold the wheat at the cost price, less commission, storage and interest, and after several day's effort, he succeeded in getting rid of the charter party by the payment of \$1,600 in gold, and he paid the wharfage of the vessel, and the brokerage fees upon the re-charter, making in all, with the commission, storage and interest, the sum of \$2,094 61, for which the plaintiff recovered judgment.

Defendants asked the court to reverse this judgment, on several grounds, first, that their contract was to transmit the message from New York to Buffalo and deliver it there to the connecting line, which they did. That the State Statute Laws of New York, make it their duty to receive from and for other telegraph lines, and that where they transmit and deliver a message correctly to a connecting line they are not answerable for errors occurring afterwards.

In respect to this plea, the court hold that the rule must be applied to them, that is applied to a common carrier who receives the whole compensation for the carriage of a package addressed to a place beyond the limits of his own route: that is, that he engages for the due delivery of the package at the place of destination, unless he expressly limits his responsibility to his own route; or the circumstances are such as to clearly indicate that that was the understanding of the contracting parties.

The next objection taken by the defendants, was that they entered into no contract with the plaintiff; that they made their contract with Th. Do Rutto, who sent the message, acting as agent of Callard & Labourdette.

With respect to this, the Court held that it does not necessarily follow that the contract is made with the person by whom, or in whose name a message is sent. He may have no interest in the subject matter of the message, but the party to whom it is addressed may be the only one interested in its correct or diligent transmission, and where that is the case, he is the one in reality with whom the contract is made. The business of transmitting messages by the electric telegraph is not undertaken for particular persons, but for the public generally, upon the payment of the charges demanded. It forms no part of their business to know who is interested or who is benefited by the intelligence received. That becomes material only where there has been a delay or a mistake in the transmission of a message which has been productive of injury or damage to the person by whom, or for whom, they were employed; and to that person they were responsible, whether he was the one who sent or the one who received the message. In the case before the Court it could make no difference to Callard & Labourdette whether the message was correctly transmitted or not, as wheat could not be purchased at the time in San Francisco at the price which they had fixed, and the plaintiff was the only one who could be, and who was affected injuriously by the mistake in the message. The error had led him into the purchase of over \$17,000 worth of wheat, upon which he expected to make his ordinary commission, and the purchase proving unavailable when the mistake was discovered, he was subjected to an actual loss of more than two thousand dollars. But if we were to leave out of view altogether the question with whom the contract was made, the defendants would still be liable to the plaintiff for putting him to loss and damage through their negligence in transmitting to him an erroneous message, and as they were the company to whom the whole compensation was paid for its transmission, they would be liable in an action for negligence, though the error or mistake was made by one of the companies through whom they transmitted it. Where a trust is put in one person, and another whose interest is entrusted to him, is damaged by the neglect of such as that person employs in the discharge of that trust, he shall answer for it to the party damaged.

The next question which arose was as to the nature and exact extent of the responsibility which the law should impose upon those who engage in the public business of transmitting intelligence from one place to another by means of the electric telegraph, whether considered with reference to their liability upon contract, or for injuries brought about by their negligence. It was particularly suggested by the Counsel for the defendants, that the telegraph is not at all times subject to the will of the operator. That although the machinery and apparatus are in complete order, yet at times a message cannot be sent, because of supervening influences which at some point on the line, unknown to the operator, destroy the affinity, or other active qualities of the current as it passes along the wire. The delicate touch of the battery may start the fluid which, by its passage, is to transmit the agreed sign but before it reaches its destination, a discharged atmosphere, hundreds of miles away from the operator, may utterly destroy, or vary the tractability of the conductor, and the fluid be thus varied in its practical operation, without the power of man to foresee or prevent it.

The Court was of opinion that in cases of this kind, a company would be absolved from responsibility for errors and delays: And that they have the right to qualify their liability by a special contract that they will not be answerable unless the message be repeated. But in the present case there was no contract of that kind, and no evidence had been shown that the clerk who delivered the message, or any one interested in it, knew of the establishment of such a regulation by the defendants, and, therefore, the ground of defence is not available to them.

The next ground taken by the defence was that the plaintiff was himself at fault in not having the message repeated after he had ascertained that there were three errors in it. That it was co-operative negligence on his part to act upon such a message, which deprived him of all right of action.

In answer to this, it was proved that he went to the office in San Francisco to ascertain exactly what despatch they had received, but they could not find it—and the Court did not think the errors he had discovered were of a character which should have led him to doubt if the words twenty-five cents were correct. Messages are often received, mis-pelt or otherwise altered, without affecting their general sense. The Court could not recognise a rule that would force upon the public the necessity of having such messages repeated.

The last question relates to the measure of damages. The defendants claimed that the loss which the plaintiffs sustained in consequence of the erroneous message, was not one that can be regarded as fairly within the contemplation of the parties, or such as would naturally be expected to flow from the mistake that was made.

The Court dissented, and judgment was affirmed.

TRADE OF CANADA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the principal articles imported into Canada during the eleven months ending on 31st day of May, 1865 and 1866, showing the quantity and value of each article, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

ARTICLES.	1864-'65.			1865-'66.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Oil, Coal and Kerosene .. gals.	51,780	21,858	7,432 67	69,414	29,484	5,614 40
Oil, Benzole, Naphtia and Refined ..	46,681	9,970	7,091 14	164,689	64,816	24,703 31
Crude Petroleum ..	87,481	12,690	3,499 24	599,886	67,627	16,095 42
Spirits Whisky ..	29,759	20,087	11,903 30	33,812	20,762	13,624 00
Brandy ..	112,224	135,570	67,604 63	85,788	102,299	43,544 07
Gin ..	250,984	64,392	161,949 53	186,226	42,719	70,652 73
Rum ..	41,473	13,829	20,055 95	39,625	15,462	21,465 68
Spirits of Wine and Alcohol ..	24	85	33 68	876	221	277 25
Cordials ..	2,790	2,333	2,761 50	3,186	3,073	3,550 83
Vinegar ..	38,699	7,166	2,917 83	69,450	13,164	6,410 80
Coffee, green .. lbs.	747,728	112,612	28,161 24	1,037,909	167,718	40,623 17
" roasted or ground ..	7,610	1,061	646 69	1,622	313	142 66
Cigars .. milles	5,481	32,746	25,034 40	6,020	38,865	29,832 40
Molasses .. gals.	1,838,289	440,774	135,491 85	1,863,718	418,617	135,047 58
Sugar, refined or white Bastard .. lbs.	70,391	6,239	2,869 53	188,479	11,949	7,446 72
" other than above ..	31,003,943	1,615,149	781,693 76	35,163,955	1,717,379	875,017 00
Confectionery ..	77,629	13,932	4,330 77	46,929	10,615	8,200 12
Tea ..	4,311,345	1,528,269	401,633 43	5,385,936	1,829,689	490,292 19
Tobacco, manufactured ..	32,407	9,900	5,821 89	93,065	18,269	13,202 57
Spices ..	8,024	1,801	1,326 04	15,194	3,190	2,207 60
Dried Fruits ..	84,748	18,833	6,555 90	70,291	20,926	6,277 80
Starch ..	4,611,605	211,270	42,255 20	5,681,632	274,846	64,969 20
Soap ..	357,496	16,061	4,818 31	70,769	4,692	1,377 60
" Blacking ..	693,434	87,772	11,811 60	728,632	30,636	9,208 80
" Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations ..		2,691	777 39		8,319	995 70
Malt Liquors, in wood .. gals.	27,138	39,160	10,840 00		3,823	9,969 30
" " in bottles .. dozs.	29,492	5,121	1,766 30	14,673	3,624	1,087 20
Wine of all kinds, in wood .. gals.	283,922	21,518	6,455 40	27,774	30,087	9,026 10
" " in bottles .. dozs.	11,623	203,265	41,655 00	343,307	224,535	44,907 00
Wearing Apparel ..		40,170	8,034 00	14,805	47,362	9,472 40
Manufactures of Leather ..		65,825	16,456 25		62,443	13,110 76
" Woollens ..		70,693	17,673 25		26,283	6,670 76
" Cottons ..		5,639,737	1,133,947 40		6,683,167	1,316,633 40
" Silks and Velvets ..		3,817,515	763,503 00		6,762,357	1,352,475 00
" Furs ..		612,439	128,487 89		1,016,929	215,185 80
" Gold, Silver & Plware ..		63,316	10,663 20		74,745	14,949 00
" Hardware ..		1,084,688	12,077 60		12,559	16,611 80
" Leather or imitation of ..		100,657	216 90 46		1,171,843	234,398 60
" Glassware ..		204,971	20,110 60		166,536	39,307 20
" Fancy Goods ..		311,122	62,224 40		201,833	40,818 60
Other articles ..		4,632,063	932,397 04		439,876	86,176 20
Jewellery and Watches ..		175,725	17,672 60		5,922 516	1,183,230 70
Iron ..		1,339 116	135,911 60		228,769	22,870 90
Other articles ..		539,953	63,910 40		1,127,978	112,767 60
Dutiable Goods ..		23,464,622	5,298,679 45		29,000,588	6,685,697 80
Coin and Bullion ..		4,419,487			4,624,781	
Free Goods ..		12,945,903			13,637,186	
Goods entered "free" at Gaspe & Sault Ste. Marie (elsewhere dutiable) ..		435,797			461,486	
Totals ..		40,955,609	5,298,679 45		49,034,045	6,685,697 80

Value of Imports for Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1865, and Duties collected thereon.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Value of Imports for 11 months ending 31st May 1866, and Duties collected thereon.	\$49,034,045	\$6,685,698	\$44,020,469	\$5,943,378
Estimated Amount of Imports and duties payable thereon for the month of June, 1866.	\$4,000,000	\$550,000	\$3,034,045	\$723,558
Excess of 1865-'66 over 1864-'65 ..			\$8,413,676	\$1,672,220

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Exports from Canada by Sea and by Rail, or Inland Navigation during the eleven months ending on 31st of May, 1865 and 1866, and estimated Exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866:—

ARTICLES.	1865.			1866.		
	HOW EXPORTED.		Tot'l Value.	HOW EXPORTED.		Tot'l Value.
	By Sea.	By Rail or In'd Nav'n.		By Sea.	By Rail or In'd Nav'n.	
Products of the Mine ..	\$29,361	\$154,408	\$447,769	\$166,293	\$209,971	\$366,264
" Fisheries ..	642,792	63,491	696,283	709,330	137,045	846,375
" Forest ..	4,415,644	4,289,833	10,705 473	6,386,691	5,876,406	11,262,097 1
Animals and their Produce ..	1,185,181	6,345,876	7,631,957	1,197,776	11,169,773	12,367,648
Agricultural Products ..	1,820,633	3,169,131	9,989,064	2,000,224	13,492,696	15,492,820 1
Manufactures ..	464,879	651,616	1,006,625	286,893	694,412	850,295 1
Coin and Bullion ..	10,933	1,492,341	1,603,324	114,973	1,974,824	2,069,797 1
Other Miscellaneous Articles ..	28,560	281,614	310,074	16,173	673,656	689,850
Vessels built at Quebec and exported to 31st December ..	1,357,674		1,357,674	1,000,320		1,000,320 1
Total ..	12,210,007	21,397,242	33,647,249	10,955,662	34,028,713	44,934,375 1

Amount of Exports for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1865 ..	\$39,607,919	
Estimated Amount of Exports short returned at Inland Ports ..	2,873,233	\$42,481,151
Amount of Exports for eleven months ending 31st May, 1866 ..	\$44,964,376	
Estimated amount of Exports for month of June, 1866 ..	4,000,000	
" short returned at Inland Ports for Fiscal Year 1866, say ..	3,000,000	
		51,964,376

Excess of 1865-'66 over 1864-'65 .. \$ 9,603,224

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

THE following draught of Mr. Galt's resolutions, as submitted to the Banks for their consideration, we find in the Montreal Herald; but the draught resolutions have not yet been submitted to Parliament, and it is to be remarked Mr. Galt stated in his speech, that if the Banks declined to accede to his views, he should make some modification, or, in fact, alter his scheme, so as to obtain another mode of circulating his Provincial notes. He has had two meetings with the Bank managers, but we believe that no arrangement has as yet been come to. The probability, therefore, that these resolutions may have to be considerably modified prior to being submitted to Parliament; and they are now only interesting as the draught submitted to the Banks. We give them because they have been published; but we may say we have seen, since we have had them in type, a statement in a paper well informed in such matters, that the publication was unauthorized:—

Resolved.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to authorize the issue of Provincial notes payable on demand, of such denominations as may be determined upon, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, and to reissue the same. Such notes shall be a legal tender, and shall be redeemable in specie on presentation at the offices to be established at Montreal and Toronto.

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to enter into arrangements with any or all of the Chartered Banks of these Provinces for the surrender of their power to issue notes, on or before 1st January, 1867; and in compensation for such surrender an annual sum not exceeding five per cent. upon the average amount of their circulation as computed from the monthly returns between 30th December, 1860, and 31st December, 1865, shall be payable to each Bank so surrendering its power, and redeeming its circulation, until the expiration of his charter. And the Receiver General shall exchange all Provincial Debentures now held by such Banks in accordance with the Provisions of their respective charters for Provincial notes. The Receiver General shall, moreover, pay to such Banks the half of the estimated costs of their unissued notes; and such Banks shall be relieved from the existing penalties under the Usury Laws, but the amount of interest which they can recover by law shall be limited to 7 per cent.

From the date of such agreement with any Bank it shall not be lawful for it to issue any of its own notes, nor shall it be required to hold any Provincial Debentures as now provided by law.

Every Bank surrendering its power to issue notes shall make a return of the amount of its notes then outstanding, and thereafter, as long as any of its circulation remains unredeemed, a weekly return of its notes redeemed and those still outstanding. The compensation above authorized shall be paid half-yearly upon the amount redeemed, computing the same from the average of the weekly returns for the half year; and if the average circulation ascertained as above shall exceed the circulation outstanding at the time of the surrender, five per cent. upon such excess shall be paid from the date of the surrender over and above the compensation upon the amount redeemed.

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, over and above the five millions hereinbefore authorized, and the amount necessary to redeem the Debentures held by the Banks surrendering their circulation, to cause Provincial notes to be issued to any chartered Bank in this Province, from time to time, upon its requisition and upon payment for the same.

If any Bank shall not have surrendered its power to issue notes on or before 31st December, 1866, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council at any time thereafter to make an agreement with such Bank for the surrender of its power, upon terms not entailing greater cost upon the Government than those above named for Banks surrendering on or before 31st December, 1866.

The sum in specie to be held for the redemption of the Provincial notes, shall be twenty per cent. upon the amount outstanding, so long as the whole amount in circulation does not exceed eight millions. For any additional amount of notes in circulation beyond eight millions, so long as the whole amount shall not exceed fifteen millions, thirty-three and one-third per cent. shall be held in specie; and for any excess over fifteen millions, fifty per cent. on such excess shall be held in specie. But Provincial Debentures shall be issued and held to the full extent by which the specie held in reserve fails to cover the whole amount of notes in circulation.

A return of the whole amount of Provincial notes in circulation, and of the specie held for their redemption, shall be made to the Audit Office, on each alternate Wednesday, which shall be published by the Auditor in the *Canada Gazette*.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-General to establish branches of the Receiver General's Department in Montreal and Toronto, for the issue and redemption of the Provincial notes; or he may make arrangements with any Chartered Bank or Banks for the issue and redemption of the notes, allowing a commission not exceeding one-quarter per cent. upon the average circulation of every three months.

The proceeds of the said Provincial notes shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of this Province, and the expenses lawfully incurred under the foregoing provisions shall be charged upon and paid out of the said fund.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Bank, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm. & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Douglass, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhields, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Deacon & Co.
Meyer, J., & J.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Munderloh & Stoencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Strirling, McCall & Co.
Winks, George & Co.

IN common with other trades affected by the contemplated reduction in the duties on manufactured goods, the Dry Goods Trade has suffered somewhat from the present state of the tariff, and prices are a good deal unsettled thereby. The stock of staple cotton goods in market, appears to be in excess of the requirements of the country, and this in connection with the probable reduction of duties, has caused sellers to make some concessions from previous rates, in order to make sales. In Liverpool, under the influence of the continued high rate of interest, the outbreak of hostilities and other minor causes, a decline took place in the raw material of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, from the rates of the previous week. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is now very large, amounting in June 21st, to 1,042,660 bales, against 276,990 bales in 1865, and 239,990 bales in 1864. The market for manufactured goods was also considerably depressed, the demand having been very heavy.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

DURING the past week business done has been to a fair extent, and considerable sales to consumers have been made.

SPANISH SOLE.—The demand has been chiefly for local consumption, there being none on speculative account, and prices remain unchanged.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Heavy has had some inquiry, but light has been entirely neglected.

HARNESS.—The receipts have been small and with a good demand, prices favor sellers.

WAXED UPPER.—Supply continues small, with some indications of scarcity, and prices are very firm.

GRAINED UPPER.—Desirable stock has been in good demand, and met ready sale, while inferior has less inquiry.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Prime is in fair request a quotations, but inferior, of which the stock mainly consists is not desirable.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED are in less demand, but owing to the light supply, prices are maintained.

CALFSKINS are in good demand, choice selling readily at quotations.

SPLIT.—There is a good inquiry for medium, and sales have been made more freely at fair prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is ready sale for good stock, the market being poorly supplied.

HIDES.—Some improvement has taken place in the market for green and green salted, and prices are firm at an advance of about half a cent.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlebois, A., & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Gilbert, E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Muholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Sinns, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

A S the change, announced in the budget speech of Mr. Galt, to be made in duties on metals and manufactures of metals, have not yet become law, and as to some of them, there will probably be much opposition on the part of those in interests prejudicially affected thereby, a good deal of doubt exists as to what may be the final result. In the meantime, trade generally is rather dull, and there is a disposition to hold off until the Tariff question is settled definitely one way or the other. There is, however, a moderate consumptive demand, at prices which have a tendency downwards, although no marked decline in anything has yet taken place.

PIG IRON is quiet. Some sales of Gartsherrie, under special circumstances have been made for cash, at prices below our quotations; but we do not know of any lots now in the market which could be bought below our figures. In Glasgow, there has been some improvement in the market for pigs, and No. 1., at latest advices was quoted 57s. to 57s. 6d.

BAR IRON is quiet and nearly nominal—pending the settlement of the Tariff.

CANADA PLATES are in only fair demand, and prices have slightly given way.

IRON PLATES have been in good request, but the stock is ample for all present requirements.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Convers, Colon & Lamb.
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hutchins E., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingson & Kinloch.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Mathias, G., Trice & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinross & Co.
Nivin, William, & Co.

Noad, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lionals & Co.
Blumer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Routh, Haviland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Joe., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Crenhart, Alex., & Co.
West, Bros.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.

OWING to the uncertainty that still rests on the Tariff question, trade has been unusually dull, and prices of all goods effected by the proposed changes are to a great extent nominal. In consequence of the failure on the part of the Telegraph Company to forward the dispatch giving notice of the increased duties to be levied to the several custom houses in time to prevent the entry of any goods on the 27th. ult., many of the holders of goods in bond, who were not in time to make their entries, suffered an injustice; and to redress this, Government has given notice that up to and including Saturday, the 7th. inst., all goods that were in bond on the 27th. ult., may be entered under the old tariff. In this way, all will be placed on a similar footing as regards the payment of duties, and those who happened to make their entries before the dispatch was received will have no undue advantage over those who were less fortunate.

Trade sale at the stores of Jules Fournier, Esq., on the 3rd instant.—Cuvillier & Co., Auctioneers:

70 hf-bxs Malaga raisins, 5s 6d to 6s; 200 qr-bxs do do, 52c to 55c; 10 bales almonds, 20c; 25 cases unshelled Provence almonds, 81c to 84c; 10 bales Tarragona do, 22c; Grenoble nuts, 7c; 4 bales Sicilian do, 8c; 3 cases Holland cheese, 15c to 16c; 10 cases capers, 9c to 9s 6d; 120 cases of 12 flacons superfine olive oil, De Possel Fils, 14s 8d to 15s; 100 cases of 24 hf-facons, 18s 8d; 100 cases of 48 qr-facons, 24.75; 50 cases red mottled Castile soap, 12c per lb; 25 do vermicelli, 12c to 12½c; 25 do macaroni, 11c to 11½c; 5 brls flour sulphur, 18s; 7 do roll bromate, 14s 8d; 18 qr-casks superfine olive oil, 7s; 50 cases white wine vinegar, \$2.25 to \$2.37½; chocolate, Louit Freres, 47c per lb; mustard, Louit Freres, 9s 3d per case; truffies, in hf-bottles, 32; 5 cases of 24 hf-bottles champignons, 34c each; 5 cases of 24 hf-bottles green haricots, 25c; 10 cs of 12 bottles tomatoes, 9s 3d per case; 10 cases of 12 flacons each superfine olive oil, J. L. Duret, \$7.50 to \$7.75; 10 cases of 24 hf-facons do, do, \$8; prunes in os of 12 flacons each, 8 cases at 55c to 58c; superior raisins in layers, Pedro Gomez, 10 cases at 12s. Wines—St Estiphe claret, 95 cases, 10s 3d; Rousillon claret, 8 qr-casks, \$1 per gallon; Alvarez Burgundy port, 50 octaves, 60c to 61c; 25 qr-casks, 55c to 63c; Gordon & Co., Glasgow sherry, 1 qr csk, 11s; fine dry sherry, 10 cs, \$3.25c; Bedell Prior & Co.'s port, 4 octaves, \$4.75; Duff, Gordon & Co.'s pale sherry, 4 qr-casks, \$3; Montillo sherry A M O, 44 octaves, 61c to 63c; 29 qr-casks, 53c to 55c; red seal sherry, A M O, 164 cases, \$5.50 to \$6.00; white hart sherry, 113 cases, \$6.50 to \$7.25; sherry, McKenzie, 87 cases, \$6.37½ to \$7.00; black seal, (4 dimon), superior Oporto, 120 cases, \$4.50 to \$4.75; imperial brandy, Henry Murat, 100 cases, \$3; Bedell, Prior & Co.'s amontillado sherry, 1847, 8 oct, \$6.25 per gal; George Sayer & Co.'s Cognac, 1865, 8 qr-casks and 82 octaves at 8s 6d to 8s 9d per gal. Cognac of 2 years old, 150 cases, at \$7 to \$7.12½; 4 years old, 50 cases, at \$8 to \$8.25; 150 cases containing 24½ bottles at \$8; Ch Coran & Co. (marque) 1200 cases at \$5.25 to \$6.27½; Bass & Co.'s East India pale ale—25 barrels quarts at 18s; 25 barrels pints at 8s 6d; gin, "DeKuyper" 150 cs at \$5.50 for red cases, and 14s 8d for green cases; Moet and Chandon champagne—87 cases, 1st quality at \$15; G H Mumm & Co. 50 cases, from \$11.50 to \$17.50; Moeselle Hinkell, 40 cases, at \$14.50; A Blanchette & Co.'s champagne, 45 cases, at \$6 to \$6.25; capsules, 10,000, at \$4.50, and 20,000 at \$5.50; English groceries: mixed pickles, peccallit, onions, walnuts, chow chow, Gerkins and different sauces, \$2.75 to \$3.50; 250 chests of tea of different marks and qualities, from 24 to 75c; Rio coffee, 50 bales, 17½; 50 barrels of currants, 4c.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY continues tight; there being a very large demand to pay duties and for other purposes. Sterling exchange remains unchanged at 108½ to 108½ per cent for cash, and 109½ to 109½ for discount for Banker's sixty-days bills. New York quotations are nominally 108½ for best bills.

GOLD in New York closed yesterday at 153½; the average for the week having been somewhat higher.

SILVER is in good supply, with a fair demand; buying rates being from 4½ to 4½, and selling 4 to 4½ per cent discount.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

OR 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 creditors 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.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists individuals applying for discharge and where the proceedings will take place.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal actions and the parties involved.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 30th July, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:-

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Lists various goods and their import volumes for 1865 and 1866.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank or institution, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists various financial institutions and their market prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.-MONTREAL, JULY 5, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists a wide variety of commodities such as Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, etc., with their current market prices.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Aikin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Dougall, John & Co.
Foltingby & Williamson.
Hill, W. G. & Co.
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Laird, M.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Morris, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.

The business of the week has been on a more restricted scale than for some time back. Little movement in Breadstuffs beyond the consumptive wants of the local trade can be noted. Pease and Oats continue to be shipped in considerable though gradually diminishing quantity. Provisions have engaged very little attention, any demand being for local use, and confined to actual wants. Pot Ashes have continued pretty steady even in the face of still receding prices in Britain, rates being maintained mainly by the comparatively small receipts; but Pearls have suffered a considerable decline.

FLOUR—The receipts have been irregular, but on the whole much larger than the rumoured failure in the supplies of wheat caused to be looked for, and the danger of souring causing buyers to operate with caution, we have to note a very restricted demand. The market is better supplied by the higher grades, and the demand for such being at all times limited, difficulty is again experienced in finding sale for parcels as they arrive. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but the transactions are of a barely retail character. Superfs continue very quiet, speculation being entirely checked by the warm time in the weather and the extent of receipts. The prospects, however, of a European war, and the improving tendency in Britain, causes considerable firmness, holders being content to await a demand, and only selling as fair market rates can be secured. We quote \$8.70 to \$8.90 as covering the various shades of quality; No. 2 and the lower grades are in fair request, but the defective quality of a large proportion of the offerings causes sales to be very dragging and precarious, and prices very irregular.

BAG FLOUR—Good commanding ready sale at \$3.70 to \$3.80, but the bulk of the offerings are sold with difficulty between \$3.60 and \$3.70.

OATMEAL—Has been more freely taken, and prices have partially improved. We quote \$4.75 to \$5 as the range for the several descriptions.

GRAIN—Wheat—Some few parcels of U. C. Spring have sold at \$1.50 to \$1.52½. Pease have met a fair demand, at some improvement on last week's rates; latest transactions being at 87c per 66 lbs. Oats finding ready sale for export, have commanded some advance, and sales were made toward the close at 37½c per 32 lbs for good.

PORK remains unchanged in value; the demand is very trifling; no wholesale transactions transpiring.

LARD is only in retail demand at rather lower rates.

TALLOW—Receipts being very small, maintains its value; but no large quantity can be placed at rates now current.

BUTTER—Receipts have been trifling during the week, owing probably to the excessive heat rendering sending forward too risky, and also to the views of holders in the West, who have paid high for what butter they have bought up to the present time, and are disposed to hold on as long as they can before realizing, in hopes of some favorable turn saving them from loss. It is well ascertained that the make thus far this season has been considerably more than the same time last year, and with the abundant supply of grass the make will be undoubtedly large, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of cows from the export of live stock to the United States. Shippers are not operating, and transactions are therefore very trifling; sales being mostly at 16c for good selected parcels.

ASHES—Notwithstanding the discouraging news from Britain, where prices have fallen considerably, our market has remained steady, owing to the small receipts for Pots, which have caused difficulty to shippers to fill up engagements of freight and orders they had overhand. **PEARLS** are arriving in larger quantities than heretofore, and prices are, consequently, declining; the American markets becoming overstocked, and British rates thus far being relatively low.

JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-17

War in Europe.

War, which for some time has seemed inevitable, but which, it was hoped, might possibly be averted, has at last broken out—Italy and Prussia on the one side, and Austria on the other, being the principal combatants. A formal declaration of war has been made, and forces put in motion; and though no actual hostilities had taken place at last advices, from the propinquity of the armies, fighting could not long be postponed.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending June 30, 1866:—

Passengers.....	\$48,018
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries.....	5,800
Freight and Live Stock.....	66,026
Total.....	\$119,844
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	116,817
Increase.....	\$3,527

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 29th June, 1866.

Passengers.....	\$29,886 84
Freight and Live Stock.....	22,598 28
Mails and Sundries.....	1,956 13
Total.....	\$54,880 25
Corresponding Week of last year.....	52,074 37½
Increase.....	\$2,806 87½

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on				Highest price this week.	Average for week.	Corresponding week 1865.
	Friday June 29	Satur. 30	Monday July 1	Tues. July 2			
Flour, Superior Extra.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.35	6.07
Extra.....	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.50	8.37½	5.89
Fancy.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.75	5.36½
Superfine.....	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.50	6.35	4.29
No. 2.....	6.07½	6.07½	6.07½	6.07½	6.15	6.07½	4.08
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.....	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½	3.72½	3.80	3.72½	3.78
Oatmeal, 100 lbs.....	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.90	4.75	4.55
Wheat, U. C. Spring.....	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.51	1.53½	1.49½	1.08
Peas, per 66 lbs.....	0.77½	0.77½	---	0.76½	0.79	0.78	---
Barley, per 50 lbs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oats, per 32 lbs.....	0.38½	0.38	0.38	0.37½	---	0.38	---

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, July 4, 1866.	From the 1st January to Wednesday, July 4, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels.....	5,017	893,553	1,076,619
Flour, barrels.....	17,308	290,266	351,555
Corn, bushels.....	56,969	277,304	217,641
Peas, ".....	9,707	538,734	39,500
Oats, ".....	37,086	668,429	34,900
Barley, ".....	40	22,742	24,986
Rye, ".....	3,153	23,769	15,381
Oat and Corn Meal, bbls.....	1,289	10,779	614
Asbes, barrels.....	574	13,034	14,235
Butter, kegs.....	336	13,424	14,436
Cheese, boxes.....	813	5,084	6,834
Pork, barrels.....	414	8,104	14,108
Lard, ".....	9	2,465	1,183
Tallow, ".....	86	1,464	866
Whiskey & H. Wines, } Cks. & punches..... }	93	4,798	4,956

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON" MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 7th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

Montreal, 6th June.

O I L S.

55 hds Olive Oil
75 bbls do
50 do No. 1 Lard Oil
25 do No. 2 do
75 do Tallow Oil.

For sale by

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Buildings.

July 5.

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,**

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,

52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the FRIENDS OF FREE TRADE will be held in the ROOM of the CORN EXCHANGE, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 12th of July next, for the purpose of forming a LEAGUE, having for its object the advancement, by all legitimate means, of the principles of FREE TRADE as the future policy of Canada.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

H. L. Routh, W. Darling,
Thos. Kimmer, John Sinclair,
William H. Kerr, Thomas Gordon,
Robert Esdaille, John Rhynas,
John Ogilvy, Cunningham, Wm.
Wm. Murray, F. W. Henshaw.

WE, the undersigned, being deeply impressed with the conviction that the principles of Free Trade are in harmony with true political economy, and that their adoption would promote the best interests of our country, hereby form ourselves into an Association for the promotion, by all legitimate means, of the principles herein enunciated.

George Moffatt, J. Brook,
H. Leigh Macdougall, Frank Ross,
J. H. Joseph, O. & J. Lynch,
H. E. Murray, John Hope,
Wm. Cunningham, Henry A. Budden,
Wm. Murray, Wm. M. Freer,
Alex. Cross, Thomas Leeming,
Edward T. Taylor, T. M. Clark,
W. Sache, R. T. Routh,
M. H. Gault, Naz. Villeneuve,
Wm. Lunn, M. T. McGrail,
Sydney Bellingham, M. Brosard,
John Crawford, A. H. Vass,
T. Sauvageau, L. E. Morin,
H. L. Macdougall, F. W. Henshaw,
Walter Scott, Thomas A. Crane,
L. Tourville, G. E. Jaques,
Thos. Kimmer, John Rhynas,
Robert Mitchell, James Akin,
J. G. Tranchemontagne, J. E. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Darling, James Williamson,
Wm. H. Kerr, R. Latham,
H. L. Routh, Wm. Bayley,
Alex. Urquhart, M. P. Ryan,
C. J. Brydges, George Garrow,
George Shaw, John MacKay,
Thomas Wilson, J. B. Walkem,
W. C. Willis, F. G. Charlebois,
Jas. Baillie, O. Deguise,
Lorn Macdougall, James H. Henderson,
D. J. Craig,
J. C. Watson, D. McBurney,
H. B. Smith & Co. James Kough,
A. Y. Gilmour, David A. P. Watt,
George Stephen, Augte. Gerard,
Thomas Gordon, W. W. Stuart,
Henry McKay, James D. Crawford,
Usborne & Co., Jeffery, Brothers & Co.,
Z. Benoit, H. W. Ireland,
James A. Glassford, Gordon Kingan,
Charles Lee, A. C. Sutherland,
J. O. Lafreniere, D. Smith,
St. Onge, Phillip Holland,
George Wait, George S. Scott,
John H. Temple, Reuter, Lionals & Co.,
W. H. Rintoul, George Chapman,
H. Dobell, Frederick Kingston,
A. B. Charlebois, John Converse,
A. Charlebois, C. E. Colson,
W. D. Dupont, Alfred Kimmer,
R. S. Oliver, Charles D. Proctor,
Edgar Judge, D. Morice,
George Tiler, H. J. Gear,
E. Lyman Mills, W. E. Cheese,
Charles D. Hanson, Charles H. Davis,
Charles Simms, Hugh Clarke,
A. T. Patterson, George H. Bacon,
James Akin, F. M. Holmes,
Colin Cameron, F. J. Brady,
W. D. McLaren, F. Hudon,
Robert Hampson, James Jack,
W. A. Hall, W. J. Cunningham,
George Childs, D. P. Jones,
R. Adams, Crawford & Co.,
G. M. Miller, Wm. Macdougall,
James B. Heriot, Louis Gauthier,
John Ogilvy, L. Franchere,
Edward Hagar, Alexander Hart,
James Roy, Jacques Grenier,
Charles Ault, W. Stark,
James F. Clark, James Fairie,
George Templeton, D. McGill,
Hugh Mackay, Andrew Macfarlane,
James Moir, Robert Macfarlane,
A. F. Gault, Thomas A. Haines,
Thomas Darling, J. Maokenzie,
W. Minchin, Foulds & Hodgson,
Adam Darling, John Thomson,
Andrew Robertson, Davis, Welsh & Co.,
John Baillie, Wm. Cowie,
John Watson, Gavin G. Watson,
D. A. Ansell, Wm. Norris,
R. Graham, Wm. Lindsay,
George Dowker, Rice Sharpley,
S. H. Thompson, John Henderson & Co.,
Wm. Turner, H. & H. Merrill,
J. B. Moore, Richard Holland,
Kenneth Campbell, E. Harrison,
H. Muoro, C. Healy,
Alex. Rose, D. T. Irish,
John Whyte, J. A. Graham,
J. M. Reid, Richard Bolton,
W. B. Bowie & Co., George Seebold,
H. Cameron, Gagnon, Watson & Co.,
McCulloch, Jack & Co., H. W. Austin,
George Ringland, Samuel Dawson,
John S. Shearer, Romeo H. Stephens,
Wm. Gunn, July 3

SAX'S HEAVY ENGINE OIL.

This oil is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to Railroad uses, for Axles, Engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Olive Oil is used

50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL

(For Wool)

For Sale by

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Buildings
24-2nd

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Nos. 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Offices.—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada W. M. RAMSAY.

Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.

INCOME 1865.....\$661,185 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND 1865.....£3,651,683 "

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 £1000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every town in Canada.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.
17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 478 St. Paul and 337 Commissioners streets. 46-47

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

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW

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

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

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

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

A. W. GLINN,
Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port Stanley;

H. W. IRELAND,
Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Montreal. 12-4 mos.

SIDNEY & CRAWFORD,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-1y

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

St. Paul Street 265, 268,
Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR REFINERS, Montreal.

20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

W. & R. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
165 McGill street,
Montreal. 8-1y

REMOVAL.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed into the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 450 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

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

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue.
Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale
52-1y

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

1-1y MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,

IMPORTER OF IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

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ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER, 24 St. Sacramento st., Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention. 1-1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE, A STANDARD MANURE

For all field and garden crops. For sale by country merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.

E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
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AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on Consignments.
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

LONDON, C. W.,

Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above School will commence on the 20th of January, 1865.

Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W. London, Dec. 25, 1865. 60-22.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The Subscribers, having received extensive orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are prepared to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity of choice well fed HOGS.

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123 mos. 456 & 458 St. Paul street.

OGLIVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 Office—Corner of King and James streets,
 HAMILTON, C.W.
 N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.
 R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
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P. D. BROWNE,
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CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent
 money, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities
 of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of
 Canada and the United States.
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HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birming-
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 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)
 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) MOULDS made to order.
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and
 carefully executed.
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 Secretary. 31-ly
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FRENCH DRY GOODS,
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 MONTREAL. 51-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common
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MacEWEN & MACHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
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 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.
 10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.
 EWEN MacEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

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

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

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

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-ly

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

JAMES CRAWFORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.
 28- MONTREAL.

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

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

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)
 SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
 OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
 Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
 and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.
 CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
 mantine.
 OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
 Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Masou's Patent Sperm.
 49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

R. S. HOWELL,
 Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
 Shipping Agent,
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-4

JOHN ROUND & SON,
 TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
 509 and 511 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
 PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
 and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
 field, Cutlers to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,
 Prussia, Brass Corucies. 19-8mos

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
20 tierces of SODA ASH
2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO
10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.
 1-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
 18 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
 No. 61, Old Broad Street, London.

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour,
 Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great
 Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
 Storage, in Bond, or Free. 16-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
 FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
 BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
 will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
 will be given. 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 448 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would an-
 nounce to Country Merchants and Traders generally,
 that they are regularly receiving and selling on Com-
 mission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain,
 Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather,
 Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry
 Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Mer-
 chandise. Having a thorough practical experience
 both in the Produce and General Trade of the country,
 and giving our personal attention to the interests of
 our consignors we are enabled to realise the highest
 market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any
 goods arriving out of condition are put in proper
 order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing
 to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports,
 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded
 to responsible agents for disposal.

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

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

Orders from the Lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-
 tention.

Special attention given to the shipment and for-
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient
 routes.

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

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

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Rintoul, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Absalom Watkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 1y.

JAMES M. LAWTON,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 NO. 13 MERCADERES ST.
 HAVANA, CUBA.

SPECIAL attention given to the sale
 of PROVISIONS, LUMBER, SUGAR BOX
 SHOOLS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, &c., giving
 promptest possible returns, and the lowest charges
 adopted by responsible houses.
 Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheer-
 fully sent to correspondents, on application.
 Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase
 and shipment of CIGARS. 14-6m.

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 treal.