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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

No. 45.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
-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, TYLEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

WITHERS, JOY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE,
SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
52-ly 24 & 26 St. John Street.

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 377 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly
Dundee Grain Bags.

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,
6-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Beccollet Street, MONTREAL,
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 83-ly

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Plain and Printed Do-
Prints, Laines,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Dress Goods, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys
&c. 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
524, 526 & 528 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 Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immediate
and most careful attention. 1-ly

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchoong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
449 hhds } Choice Retailing Molasses.
110 tierces }
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 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,
POPK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
in the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

C. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS.
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,
40-ly North Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 LEATHERS,
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &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,
Terne 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

BUFFALO ROBES,
By GREENE & SONS.
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 118, 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
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
 Nos. 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. BUCHANAN.
 Liberal advances made on Consignments. 28-3m
 July 26.

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
 CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
 No. 63 St. Peter Street.
 Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-ly

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
HAVE in Store and for Sale at low rates
 SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hds, tierces,
 and barrels.
 MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in puns.
 RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor.
 BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."
 KIPS—Prime African.

AND TO ARRIVE
 Bris. } Prime Canso Herrings of the celebrated
 Hi-Bri. } McCutcheon brand.
 Qtls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.
 Oct. 18, 1866.

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

GRATHERN & 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 THE
 PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY,
 7 Custom-House Square. 33 1y

JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,
 HALIFAX, N. S.
 Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
 ALEXANDER JAMES. JAMES G. FOSTER.
 July 18, 1866. 6m-28

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, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their **FALL**
STOCK of

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,
FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.
 Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal. 47-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
 No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
 IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,
 47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
 other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 518 St. Paul st., Montreal.
 2-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
 15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 (Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 52-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
 COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Fedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,
 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
 O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
 Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-ly HUA & RICHARDSON,
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-
 cluding **TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No**
 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
Importing, Insurance, and General Agents,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 29-3m

JORDON & BREWER,
Wholesale and Retailers in
GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,
General Agents and Commission Merchants,
174 PRINCESS STREET,
Five Doors West of Bagot Street,
88-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
Their stock comprises every description of
TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
And a large and varied assortment of
GERMAN CIGARS.
Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
Cognac; T. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c. 1-ly

JAMES LORIMER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
Office: 516 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier
Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie
& Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

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

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
SINCE their removal into their new and much more
extensive and commodious premises, have been
enabled to make great additions to their printing ma-
chinery and stock of type.
They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides
other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike
off a very large number of impressions with the
greatest despatch.
Any orders sent by mail from the country will be
promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or ex-
press.
They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills
and posters.
They will give particular attention to the printing of
LEGAL,
MUNICIPAL,
and ASSESSMENT FORMS,
Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the
COUPON PRESSES
of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,
THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!
by means of which they are enabled to print,
NUMBRED CHEQUE BOOKS,
perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the
side slips being numbered to correspond with
the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE
and
PROMISSORY NOTES,
also numbered,
NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,
STEAMBOAT TICKETS,
RAILROAD TICKETS
&c., &c.

Remittances from the country in duly registered
letters will be at our risk.
M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
Printing House,
67, Great St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
sorted, and being in great part bought before the
recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
customers every advantage.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

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

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

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

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacra-
ment street, 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, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ASHES, &c.,
403 Commissioners Street — 482 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
27-6m

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

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

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
STREET,
MONTREAL.
Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes,
Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
which they offer at lowest prices. 33-ly

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:
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. 1-ly

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
sale.
Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
other receipts.
Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBES,	DRAIN PIPES,
Oil Well Tubes,	Roman Cement,
Gas Tubes,	Water Lime,
Paints and Putty,	Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks,	Paving Tiles,
Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Flue Covers.	Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
507 St. Paul Street.
Agent for Lynn Tannery. 46-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—30 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary. Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal. Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S. 5-ly

NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

HAVE just received 84 packages by the "Nova Scotia," now in port, being purchases from our Mr. Lonsdale, contents of which are in part as follows:—Cottons of all kinds among them low priced Greys and Prints; Dress Goods and plain Weisweys; Balmoral Skirts and Skirting; Ribbons; Veilvets; New Belts and Buckles. Also, New Fancy Goods of various descriptions.

All orders will have careful and prompt attention. 1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal) Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk) Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank) Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.) E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal) Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

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

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,

9 St. John Street,

Montreal.

14-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

1-ly Manager for Canada.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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 1866

lv

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO., PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA—THE WINDING UP

[Continued from No. 42 of Trade Review.]

THE loss on the transactions between Sept. 30th and Nov. 9th, the date at which the statement submitted to the annual meeting was made up, was very heavy. Mr. Cassels claimed credit at the meeting for decreasing the liabilities; he made no statement of the decrease of assets.

Comparing the two accounts, we find the figures to be as follows:

Month of October and November to 9th.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Decrease in circulation', 'balances due to other Banks', 'deposits not bearing interest', 'deposits bearing interest', and 'Total'.

ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Decrease in specie', 'Real Estate', 'Government Debentures', 'Bills of other Banks', 'Balances due from other Banks', 'Notes discounted', 'Other debts', and 'Total'.

Total decrease of liabilities, as above 830,597

Loss on the October transactions 470,178; September transactions 49,532

Total loss \$ 519,710 Or on the total decrease of liabilities, viz., \$1,508,269, 34 per cent.

This rate of loss, if continued, would leave nothing for the Shareholders, after paying off the liabilities.

Railway Traffic Returns.

The Returns for the month of October, which will be found in another column, shew a large decline, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The earnings of the Great Western Railway have fallen off \$74,365, or more than 20 per cent. of the receipts for October, 1865. The Grand Trunk Railway has been more fortunate, there being an increase in its traffic of \$3,351. The average receipts of the Great Western for the month were \$821.04 per mile, while those of the Northern Railway were \$529.45, and of the Grand Trunk \$442.53.

OUR TRADE WITH THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AS considerable interest is now taken in commercial circles in the wants of the Lower Provinces, and in how far they can be supplied from Canada, the following statements of our trade with them up to the 30th of last June, as well as, by way of comparison, those of the previous year, ending at the same date, may be useful. Before giving details, we will state that the aggregate value of our exports to them for the fiscal year ending 30th last June was \$1,571,116, or fifty per cent. over that of last year, which was \$1,065,067. Although, comparatively speaking, this is not great, yet it is very satisfactory, when we consider that this increase results purely from the natural growth of trade between the Provinces, and not by any pressure emanating from the close of reciprocal trade with the United States. The returns which we give are only up to the end of last June, before which time we may say no forced expansion of intercolonial trade took

MORLAND, WATSON & CO. IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

MOCOCK'S CELEBRATED AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF

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, 1866. 1-ly

place, and, indeed, even very few business connections had been formed.

Value of Exports from Canada to Lower Provinces. Year ending 30th June.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Includes Stone, Coal Oil, Total produce of the mine, Dried and smoked fish, Pickled, Fish Oil, Furs and skins of animals living in sea, Total produce of the fisheries.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Includes Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Oak, Red Pine, Tamarac, Standard Staves, Other Staves, Scantling, Deals, Boards, Spars, Masts, Shingles, Laths and Lathwood, Other Woods, Total produce of the forest.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Includes Horses, Horned Cattle, Bacon and Hams, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Undressed Furs, Hides, Lard, Pork, Tongues, Wool, Total produce of animals.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Includes Barley and Rye, Pot and Pearl Barley, Beans, Bran, Flour, Green Fruit, Indian Corn, Maple Sugar, Meal, Oats, Sundry Seeds, Peas, Tobacco, Vegetables, Wheat, Total agricultural products.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Includes Books, Biscuits, Candles, Carriages, Furs, Glass, Plaster and Lime, Hardware, India Rubber, Leather, Machinery, Soap, Starch, Tobacco, Wood, Woollens, Ale and Beer, Whiskey, Total manufactures.

THE PORK-PACKING TRADE.

THE trade is now fairly inaugurated in the Western States, although transactions up to this time have been neither large nor frequent. The fact is, the principal dealers in Cincinnati and Chicago are rather careful in their operations this season; this is partly owing to the result of last winter's speculations, partly in consequence of the uncertainty where this season's pork is to find a market, and partly from the fluctuations likely to occur in prices. Did Great Britain like American pork, there would probably be no cause to indulge in fears of unsaleable stocks and consequent sacrifices to get rid of them. But it is a well-known fact that American pork is not popular with John Bull, who thinks his own of superior quality, and generally far better cured. So unmistakably was this feeling evinced by the people of the British Isles last year, that some 15,000 boxes of bacon and hams were returned as unsaleable to the United States—and that, too, whilst the exports had considerably decreased from those of the previous season. In consequence of the cattle plague, it is said that the farmers of Great Britain and Ireland are raising far more hogs than usual, and consequently the demand for American pork is not nearly so good as it was some years ago. These circumstances, together with the fact that it is expected that fully 500,000 more hogs will be raised in the States this year than last, are causing Western packers to feel their way cautiously—apprehensive, as they are, that there must be a great falling off from the high prices paid for some years past. Some of the early deliveries in Cincinnati and Chicago commanded good prices, the buyers working them off as soon as possible; but great insecurity is felt as to the future, and a decline in prices has already set in. Speculations as to the probable range of prices for any article, are generally very unsafe, and we do not intend to enter into any in the present instance; but we may give the opinion of some of the leading commercial journals out West, which is, that farmers need not expect their hogs to be packed this season at anything approaching the prices obtained for two or three years past. In Chicago, we saw it stated lately, that as low as \$6 or \$7 gross was talked of as the probable price, and in Cincinnati, the same amount *nett* was freely canvassed. These figures are, of course, unusually low, and it is to be hoped that better prices will be obtained—prices which, whilst remunerating the farmer, will yet allow packers and shippers a reasonable margin for profit. Under the present state of circumstances, Western dealers are averse to making contracts, and it is believed that very few engagements have been entered into. So far as Canada is concerned, the trade cannot be said to have commenced, but as Cincinnati is regarded as the chief pork market of the continent, largely affecting prices elsewhere, the position of the trade in the Western States will doubtless be felt to some extent here. Before our hogs are ready for market, however, the uncertainty at present existing may have disappeared, and prices become steadier. We have now several pork factories in operation which manufacture for the British market. We understand these establishments have been fairly successful, and that the manner in which they cure our pork has caused it to be received with more favour at home; they will consequently take a large portion of what our farmers will have to sell, and what remains will most probably find a market in the Sister Provinces on the seaboard. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland,—all import largely of pork, bacon and hams. Heretofore they have purchased most of these articles in Boston, New York, and other Atlantic cities. In consequence of the changed relations of our trade to the United States, there can be little doubt that they will buy largely of us of pork as they are now doing of flour, and that the trade will be mutually profitable. We think there need be no alarm as to finding a market for all our surplus pork, notwithstanding the fact that there is likely to be an increase over last year in the quantity offered for sale. Judging from present appearances, prices will not range so high as our farmers have lately obtained, but we have no fears that rates will be so low as to be unremunerative for the time, labour and capital expended.

MORE GOLD FOUND.

THE Press need no longer hesitate about announcing an important discovery of Gold in the County of Hastings, for there is no longer any uncertainty as to the fact. So many reported discoveries of this kind turn out to be *canards*, or at least of little importance either to the Province at large or the locality more particularly interested, that it is prudent not to be over-credulous. But the visit and report of Mr. Venor, of Sir William Logan's Staff, proves that exceedingly rich deposits of Gold have been found in this instance, and if the seams or crevices in which they have been found turn out to be extensive, the discovery will have a most important influence upon the public prosperity. The Township of Madoc is the immediate theatre of discovery, and it would appear that the precious metal was first found by parties who were searching for copper. It is well known that this district is rich in minerals, both Iron and Copper ore being obtainable; no traces of Gold, however, were found until recently. The prospectors first came upon it in a crevice between two rocky hills. One authority describes the "pocket" or crevice to be seven feet wide and seventeen feet deep. It is filled with soft black earth and coarse sand, in which the Gold is found. Of the richness of these deposits, the statement of Mr. Venor is as follows and may be relied upon as correct:—

"We found that the metal was chiefly enclosed in soft black coaly earth, mixed largely with a coarse sand or fine gravel—at the same time, more or less was found intermingled with a ferruginous earth, also filling the same crevice with the former. Samples of the earth have been procured, which yielded nearly one ounce of fine gold, to one pint by measure of the earthy gravel; and again, twice the quantity of earth has only yielded half the above quantity of metal."

In point of richness the above brings Australia and California to mind, but it is to be feared that the vein will not prove extensive, or that the degree of richness will be greatly less than the above. The opinion of the Geologists seems to be that the crevice found will prove simply an accidental "pocket," no traces of Gold having been found by them in the surrounding rocks. Several of the local journals, however, think otherwise. The editor of the *Belleville Chronicle* states that he has seen specimens from three different places, which averaged from eight to ten pennyweights to the ounce of dirt; these were taken from a sort of dark brown earthy stone, which closely resembles burnt or rotten quartz. From the circumstance that the Gold is found in this kind of stone, the theory of the Geologists that the Gold has been washed in by "infiltration," is disputed.

Whether the "Mines" (if we may call them such) prove extensive or not, it is certain that they are causing considerable excitement in North Hastings and the adjoining districts. The village of Madoc has been quite thronged of late with visits from speculators, miners and others, among whom the inevitable yankee is not the least conspicuous. It is reported that a farmer by the name of Richardson, who lives five miles North of Madoc, and on whose farm Gold has been discovered, has sold 22 acres of land to a Boston Company for \$40,000 in American gold. This report can be relied upon as correct, and further sales and purchases of land in the vicinity are understood to have taken place. It is too late this Fall to make a thorough test of this and other claims, but in the Spring there is every reason to believe the work will be gone into energetically. Should the present expectations entertained in Madoc be then realized, there will no doubt be a great rush for the "diggings," and the country suffer an attack of Gold "fever" such as we have not previously experienced.

The probability is, however, that extravagant expectations will remain unrealized. Gold is seldom found in such quantities as will pay to procure it, except by the aid of machinery. This is the position of affairs now on the Chaudiere and its tributaries, and it is doubtful if the Madoc discoveries will prove more valuable than the former. There ought to be no undue speculation or excitement. A short time will prove the extent and value of the Gold-bearing earth or quartz, and until then the less money risked the better.

SOMETHING NEW.

SOMEBODY said, long ago, "there's nothing new under the sun." In one sense, this statement may be true; in others, not. From week to week we hear of new inventions and new discoveries, the mind of man always being on the search for wisdom's mysteries. Very many reported discoveries are really

"nothing new," while others are of questionable utility. It is only occasionally that discoveries of real importance are made, and it is claimed for one made by a Mr. J. I. Ensley, of London, C. W., that it belongs to this class. The discovery is said to be a process by which an illuminating gas can be made from pine logs, stumps, bones and refuse animal matter, equal in brilliancy to coal gas, and at but a fraction of the cost. From the prospectus we learn that Mr. Ensley long ago learned, from experiments made by him, that he could extract gas from common pine wood and roots; this gas had, however, one serious defect as an illuminator—it contained no carbon. Continuing his experiments, Mr. Ensley at last ascertained that this defect would be overcome by adding to the wood certain quantities of bone and refuse animal matter, and after encountering considerable difficulty in getting some persons of means to assist him in bringing it before the public, Mr. John Moffatt, of the Komoka Seminary, was induced to light up the seminary with the new gas, and from that day to this it has been working successfully. The Board of Trade Hall at Detroit was also brilliantly lighted up with the gas some months ago, and it is said that Cobourg and other towns are about to discard the coal gas in its favour. The great advantage which is claimed for this discovery over coal gas, is its cheapness. From what we can learn from those who have seen Komoka Seminary lighted, it is hardly so brilliant as the coal gas, but if it can be produced as cheaply as is claimed for it, it must inevitably supersede coal gas to a large extent. Mr. Ensley states that from one cord of pine wood and roots, he can get 10,000 feet of gas, 40 bushels of charcoal, and 100 gallons of liquid containing tar, turpentine, and pyroligneous acid. From the bones, &c., there is obtained, besides gas, the following valuable substances:—Ammoniacal liquor, excellent as a fertiliser; ivory black, or super-phosphate of lime; and also phosphorus. The quantity of the residuum left after the gas is extracted, varies in quantity according to the richness of the wood used, but it is claimed that, in all cases, it will more than pay all working expenses. All the works, apparatus, pipes, &c., required to light up a town with 1,000 lights, could be erected for the sum of \$10,000—at least, that is the estimated cost. Single buildings can be lighted up at a very moderate rate. The total expense of apparatus for an hotel, factory, or private dwelling, wanting from 100 to 150 lights, is estimated at \$750. As it is maintained that the residuum can be sold to pay all expenses incurred in making the gas, the interest on \$750 and of the cost of the right to use the patent, would be all that the gas would cost the consumer annually. If all that is claimed by the discoverer of the gas proves to be correct after a complete thorough trial, it is certainly a most important and valuable discovery—one which will be of increased advantage to all countries possessing pine timber, and must make a fortune for those who own the patent. We understand that patents have been obtained for Canada and the United States, and it is reported that several State rights have been sold at high prices. That the gas answers well for a single building, is proved by the tests already made; that a whole town or city can be lighted as successfully, seems in every way reasonable. The experiment has not, however, yet been tried—and until that ordeal has been successfully passed through, the exact value of Mr. Ensley's discovery cannot be placed beyond doubt. Present appearances favour its success as a cheap and brilliant illuminator, but in these matters there are so many "slips 'twixt cup and lip," that it will only be after it has been tried in some town or city, that it will be possible to speak with certainty regarding it.

United States Debt.

The following statement shows the condition of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1st of October, and 1st of November, respectively:

	Sept. 1st.	Oct. 1st.	Nov. 1st.
Debt bearing coin int'rest.	\$1,298,322,542	1,310,065,942	1,333,558,842
Currency	989,668,960	930,930,190	883,408,440
Debt on which interest has ceased.	4,670,160	23,302,372	36,998,909
Debt bearing no interest.	443,494,047	437,352,205	428,680,775
	\$2,776,110,709	2,701,550,709	2,681,636,966
Coin & Currency in Treas'y.	132,631,668	128,213,537	130,326,960
Debt, less coin & currency	\$2,593,479,041	2,573,337,172	2,551,310,006

It will be seen that a large reduction is being made in the debt bearing currency interest, while the debt bearing coin interest has been increased. This increase has taken place in the 5-20 bonds, of which over fifty millions have been issued in the two months preceding November 1.

ABUNDANCE OF CAPITAL IN ENGLAND.—On the 31st October, the tenders for £100,000 New Zealand Government 6 per cents. were received at the Bank of England. The applications were for over a million of stock. The official price of issue was fixed at £92 5s.

WORKINGMEN'S STRIKES AND THEIR CURE.

FOR some time back, a contest has been going on between the iron manufacturers in the North of England and their workmen. When, some time since, the price of iron became materially reduced, the masters found that they would have to manufacture at a loss, unless the cost of production were also diminished. The workmen refused to accept lower wages, and struck work, and at latest advices still maintained their position of voluntary inactivity, aided, as they were, by contributions from other iron districts. Now it is very evident, that while employers are losing the profits of their business, as well as a certain portion of expenses which cannot be stopt, the men are proportionately losing much larger sums, and the longer they refuse to work, the greater becomes their loss. In addition to the loss of masters and men, there is also the very heavy loss to the country at large in the stoppage of production, while the consumption of food, &c., goes on as usual. The loss is a very serious one, and with the other evils resulting from the contests between capital and labour, has attracted a good deal of attention in England, and much thought and consideration has been devoted to the subject. Mr. Fawcett, member for Brighton, lately made a speech at Leeds on the Co-operative Coal Company of Messrs. Briggs, in which he pointed out the great difficulties that surrounded the commercial position of England from the unsatisfactory relations existing between the classes of labourers and capitalists. He also pointed out what he believed to be the only certain way of palliating, if not remedying this evil, namely, by the growth of associations such as Messrs. Briggs' Coal Company, in which the interests of the capitalist and the labourer are to a certain extent identical, and in which the wages of the labourer, if too low, are supplemented by a share in the profits. The plan of the Coal Company is to pay, first, the regular rate of wages in the district, then 10 per cent. on all the capital of the company, and finally to divide the surplus between the capital and the labourer. This system, it will be perceived, is as nearly equitable as any arrangement can be. It gives to all those employed in production, whether represented by capital, one of the great elements in production or by labour, another of its chief elements, a similarity of interest, and a *pro rata* share in the profits. Mr. Briggs stated that the result had been not only to put a good bonus into the pocket of the labourers—a bonus of five per cent. on their wages—but to yield himself, as capitalist, a larger profit than he had ever before received, even in the most prosperous years of the colliery's existence. This co-operation between capital and labour is only a variation of co-operative working societies, where the men themselves represent both the capital and the labour; but, as in the latter case, the efforts of the men are hampered by the smallness of their means at the commencement of their undertaking, we think the arrangement a better one where the capital is furnished, and the men, as in the case of the Coal Company above mentioned, given a certain share of the profits. They might also be allowed to invest their earnings in stock of the company, and thus give them a strong motive for the practice of economy and the virtues which are inseparable therefrom.

Several very important advantages are at once secured by the co-operative principle. Disputes between men and masters with reference to wages are almost of necessity entirely prevented, and production goes on steadily, up to the point allowed by the means of the company or the state of trade. The men are perfectly willing to receive wages, which would otherwise be low, when they are sure to receive back in the shape of profits, the difference between their nominal wages and what they should in equity obtain. And let it be remarked, their earnings will always be larger in this way than in any other. Each man having a direct interest in the success of the whole, he will do his best, and more work by far will be accomplished than under the ordinary labour system, and the jealous watchfulness of all will prevent idleness or waste on the part of any one who may not be so industrious as the rest. Improvement both in the amount of work turned out and in the quality of that work, has always closely followed the adoption of the co-operative system, and Mr. Fawcett was not far wrong when he said that "he almost believed that the future existence of his country depended upon this scheme. If it be not extended, we might depend upon it that capital and labour would, to a large extent, emigrate from this country. If capital went, where was our wealth? If labour a few went, where would be the elements of our future greatness?"

Several co-operative societies have been formed in

Canada, but with quite a different object in view. They have been formed with a view to economy of consumption, not of production, to furnishing food and clothing as cheaply as possible to their members, not to producing the wherewithal to purchase those necessities. We should be glad to see co-operative working societies introduced into this country, and whether the capital were contributed by the labourers themselves or furnished by capitalists, the greatest economy of production would be secured. We would then have an opportunity of testing the great question of the profitableness to Canada of producing her own manufactures; of deciding whether the manufacturing interest should be fostered at the expense of other and much more important interests; whether even it would need any legislative help whatever; and if the experiment should prove successful, it would undoubtedly attract to this land, where the cost of living is so low, a large share of both capital and labour, which, together, are at the foundation of the material prosperity of every great nation.

BANKING AND CURRENCY IN ENGLAND.

THE Bristol Chamber of Commerce have memorialized the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of banking and currency. After expressing their opinion that the present restrictions on the issue department of the Bank of England are wise, and that any relaxation of them would only have a tendency to eventually raise, instead of lowering the rates of discount; and setting forth that the lamentable state of the money market was due to the fact that the prosperity of the country and the recent legislation which had afforded opportunities for abusing the experiment of trading and financing in various ways on the principle of limited liability, had occasioned the fixing of the floating capital of the country at too rapid a rate in undertakings of various kinds throughout the civilized world, the absorption of capital being followed by discovery of the unsoundness of many of the undertakings, and a loss of confidence which created an artificial, as well as a natural scarcity of floating capital; the memorialists state their belief that much of the mistrust and want of confidence in the credit of the country entertained by foreign nations, is caused by the complicated character of the Bank Charter Act, and the fact of the issue department being so closely connected with the Bank as it is, and for this and other reasons recommend and pray that serious consideration may be given to the question of the desirability of taking the issue department entirely out of the hands of the bank, and establishing a national issue office on the basis of the present issue department of the Bank of England; thus leaving to that body the simple business of managing their affairs as bankers. In conclusion, the memorialists consider that "one chief result of such a system would be to prevent that confusion which prevails between currency and banking; misleading the public in times of panic into delusive belief that an unrestrained issue of notes by the Bank of England would restore the confidence lost through over-trading or injudicious lending; and further have the effect of confining, almost entirely, the business of the bankers of this country to banking only, which would tend to make each bank prudently rely in times of emergency on its own reserves rather than upon that of the Bank of England, backed by the vague reliance of a permission to it to break the law at every period of severe trial."

PROOF WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR.—In your issue of the 16th instant, under the heading "Equal justice to all," a correspondent makes the following statement in regard to Canada:—"If never a manufacture had been in existence, there would still have been the same accumulation of wealth." This gratuitous assertion, unaccompanied by proof, may be highly satisfactory to some, but there are not a few among your readers a little incredulous on this point. Will your correspondent, therefore, be kind enough to demonstrate by facts and figures, from the past record of any country, the correctness of his statement, for the benefit of those entertaining contrary views, yet yet willing and anxious to be convinced of the truth, on a subject of so much importance?

"THOMAS."

BRITISH TRADE WITH B. N. A. PROVINCES.

ACCOUNT of the exports of the principal and other articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to British North America:—

	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
Apparel and Slops, declared value	£ 159,989	145,350	183,786
Cotton manufactures, yards	26,998,921	23,367,322	36,884,192
Declared value	£ 723,476	552,885	876,198
Earthenware and Porcelain, pkgs	15,116	10,173	15,334
Haberdashery and Millinery, declared value	£ 83,557	59,125	91,573
Hardware and Cutlery—			
Knives, Forks, &c., declared value	£ 18,578	10,201	25,055
Manufactures of steel or of steel and iron, or not wholly composed of iron or steel, declared value	£ 17,776	10,622	14,664
Manufactures of German Silver, Britannia Metal, &c., declared value	£ 153,961	116,157	169,008
Metals—			
Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod Iron, tons	25,978	18,473	27,168
Declared value	£ 233,910	143,419	222,596
Railroad, of all sorts, tons	11,245	3,949	23,386
Declared value	£ 93,150	33,916	190,336
Iron Hoops, Boiler Plates, &c., tons	6,561	5,700	11,856
Declared value	£ 75,265	66,130	123,918
Wrought Iron, of all sorts, tons	10,575	8,082	10,911
Declared value	£ 194,061	138,349	190,297
Iron Plates, cwt	33,042	19,248	40,833
Declared value	£ 45,143	25,267	59,355
Wool, unsorted or mixed with other materials, yards	2,819,801	2,607,457	4,104,266
Declared value	£ 410,401	322,333	502,416
Carpets and Druggets, yards	391,771	278,248	572,688
Declared value	£ 48,550	33,283	69,686
Worsted Stuffs of wool only, and of wool mixed with other materials and waistcoatings, yards	7,856,588	6,643,064	8,761,681
Declared value	£ 360,046	302,615	401,376

AN account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargoes (including their repeated voyages) from and to British possessions in North America:—

	Nine months ended 30th September.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
From B. N. A., entered	1,392	761,575	1,293
To do., cleared	816	448,194	816
	479,584	1,310	782,602
	1,808	1,211	1,585
	831	759,053	1,811
	782,602	1,310	782,602

AN account of the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver, bullion and specie, for the nine months ending 30th September:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Gold	£96,517	116,297	90,192	74,570
Silver	£ 9,240	13,040	7,965	5,822
Total	£105,757	129,337	98,157	80,392

AN account of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in North America:—

Eight months ended 31st August.		
1864.	1865.	1866.
£4,544,108	£2,303,489	£5,407,253

QUANTITIES of goods imported from British North America to Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Nine months ended 30th September.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
Timber and Wood—			
Deals, Battens, or other wood, sawn or split, loads	549,465	557,205	404,368
Do do, not sawn or split, loads	418,854	455,744	290,303
Corn—			
Wheat, cwt	824,806	292,392	8,789
Wheatmeal and Flour, cwt	336,655	156,183	26,622

COMPUTED real value of principal articles imported from British North America:—

	Eight months ended 30th August.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
Corn—			
Wheat, av. qu.	£279,210	98,530	4,135
Wheatmeal and Flour, av. qu.	156,049	80,405	11,413
Timber and Wood—			
Deals, Battens, or other wood, sawn or split, loads	1,106,738	1,215,918	656,755
Do do, not sawn or split, loads	1,134,234	1,188,963	757,154

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE following is the Report of the Directors of this Institution, read at the meeting held in Toronto last week:—

"Report of the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, presented to the Shareholders at a special general meeting, held on Tuesday, 13th November, 1866.

"Your Directors regret that it has been necessary to call a special general meeting of the Shareholders, to consider the position of the bank, in consequence of its having been compelled to suspend specie payments on the 18th Sept. last.

"The pressure which led to this unfortunate event, arose from various causes.

"The business of the country, during the early part of the summer was greatly depressed and disturbed; and at a later period, the new financial measures of the government caused much anxiety to the banking establishments of the province—added to which, the harvest was unusually late.

"These circumstances combined, produced a stringency in the money market of a more serious character than has occurred for many years, reducing the circulation and deposits of the banks, and being peculiarly embarrassing to this bank, in consequence of the large amount locked up in inconvertible assets. Assistance to a moderate extent was obtained from the government, and on the 18th September, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of Toronto, Ontario Bank, and Royal Canadian Bank, were prepared to advance an amount which most probably would have been sufficient to meet the emergency; but, on that day, the Bank of Montreal refused to receive Bank of Upper Canada

Notes, thus rendering a suspension of specie payments unavoidable.

"Your Directors have earnestly endeavored to meet the difficulties in which they have been placed, and have done everything in their power to protect the Shareholders from loss.

"Early in October, a deputation was sent to England by the Board, for the purpose of settling with the English creditors of the bank, and these gentlemen have recently returned, after having made satisfactory arrangements.

"The liabilities of the Bank on 9th November, instant, the latest period to which a statement could be prepared, were as follows:—

Circulation.....	\$722,086 00
Due to Depositors.....	369,601 59
" Banks in Canada.....	22 562 61
" Agents in England, £61,500	
stg., at 9½ per cent.....	299,370 00
" Provincial Government.....	1,149,430 75
Dividends unclaimed.....	9,026 56
	\$2,572,007 51

"To meet this the assets are:—

Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 39,808 42
Notes of other Banks.....	2,134 82
Due by other Banks.....	5,450 61
Government Debentures.....	17,519 99
Municipal and other Debentures.....	35,282 52
Real Estate.....	1,657,573 37
Bank Furniture.....	16,050 00
Notes and Bills Discounted.....	2,224,488 80
Current Accounts overdrawn.....	980 50
Mortgages.....	62,580 85
	\$4,061,869 88

"This shows a surplus of \$1,488,862 37, which must, however, be greatly diminished when allowance is made for bad and doubtful debts, and probable loss on realizing real estate.

"Your Directors are of opinion that, under careful and judicious management, a considerable surplus will ultimately remain for division amongst the Shareholders, after the whole liabilities of the bank have been paid.

"Under the peculiar circumstances in which the bank is placed, your Directors think it due to the cashier to contrast the present position of the bank with that in which it stood on 13th April, 1861, when he undertook the management, viz:—

Circulation.....	\$2,047,749
Due to Depositors.....	1,336,674
Due to Government including G. T. Railway, £100,000 stg Bill, subsequently assumed by the Bank...	2,360,730
Due to other Banks and Bankers.....	2,674 074
Dividends unclaimed.....	12,371
	\$8,431,598

"You will observe from these statements that, during the past five years, the liabilities of the bank have been reduced from \$8,431,598 to \$2,572,007, showing the enormous reduction of \$5,859,591. There cannot be a doubt that had the bank stopped payment in 1861, which it was in imminent danger of doing, it would not only have been a greater public calamity, but would have entailed far more serious loss on the Shareholders.

"After mature consideration, and acting by the advice and with the consent of the government, your Directors have executed, under seal of the bank, a deed of assignment, appointing the following gentlemen to wind up the affairs of the bank, viz:—Thomas C. Street, Peter Paterson, Robert Cassels, Hugh C. Barwick, and Peleg Howland, Esquires.

"The details of this deed have received the fullest and most careful consideration of the Directors, have been prepared under the supervision of the Bank Solicitor, and the Standing Counsel, and have received the entire sanction of the Government.

"The Directors believe that its provisions are such that, under them, the assignees will be enabled to wind up the affairs of the bank in the most advantageous manner, both for the creditors and the Shareholders.

"The Directors would, therefore, now respectfully submit the deed for the approval and concurrence of the Shareholders.

"Approved by the Board,

"ROBERT CASSELS, Cashier.

' Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 13th Nov., 1866'

MINING.—That iron, lead, mica, copper, and phosphate of lime, exist in considerable quantities in several of the townships surrounding Perth, has been long known; and though this knowledge has not hitherto been turned to much practical account, circumstances now seem to indicate that these deposits will soon be rendered available. On the farm of Mr. James King, in the vicinity of Oliver's Ferry, and thus within convenient distance for shipment, lead has lately been discovered; and, a few days ago, Alex. Morris, Esq., M.P.P., leased the mining right for one year, with privilege of renewal, and, we have been informed, intends to test it at once, in order to determine the richness of the deposit. Mica and lead have also been found on the farm of Mr. John Poole, within three miles of this town; several mines of different sorts are being worked in Burgess; large quantities of iron, which want of proper facilities for transport at present renders comparatively worthless, are to be met with in South Sherbrooke, and will, when means of communication are fairly established, undoubtedly become valuable; copper has been dug in paying quantities in Lavant; extensive lead mines have been, but for some, to us unaccountable, reason are not now, worked in Ramsay; and throughout almost every part of the County of Lanark are to be found valuable mines, which need only be developed to prove a source of wealth.—Perth Courier.

Some of the Results of Protection.

The Springfield *Republican* says that "the woollen business is now worse than ever. Most of the mills are running at a loss. A Berkshire manufacturer is forced to sell an excellent article of broadcloth for \$2.50 a yard, for which he formerly got \$4, and the raw wool for which, costs him all he gets for the cloth."

The New York *Post*, on the subject of reciprocity, observes that "when working men find themselves compelled to pay extortionate rent for wretched tenements, they begin to ask why this is, and to see that the abolition of the reciprocity treaty, by shutting out Canadian lumber, has given a monopoly to American lumbering companies, checked the building of houses—especially houses for working men, and the buildings needed by farmers—and oppresses the millions of American workmen for the benefit of a few rich capitalists who own enormous tracts of lumber in this country. The paper makers, who make yearly dividends of one hundred per cent.; the cotton manufacturers, who make yearly dividends of fifty, seventy and ninety per cent.; the lumbermen, whose abrogation of the British American reciprocity treaty makes house rents so high, and thus yearly robs the working men and their children, and crowds them into narrow and uncomfortable homes; the iron men, who have put a stop to railroad building and thus check the whole progress of the country, that their purses may be filled—these merely selfish interests are not so largely represented, so far as we can now judge, in the Congress which has just been elected as in the present one."

As regards the state of the operatives, Mr. J. B. Hurd, a Commissioner appointed by the United States Government to examine into the condition of the factory operatives of Massachusetts, reports that he had found a dreadful state of things existing, the condition of some of them "being quite as bad, if not worse, than formerly existed among the slaves of the South." He also reports that "no where in the crowded manufacturing districts of England can be found such a picture of vice, destitution and ignorance, as prevails in the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts."

Supply of Leather in the United States.

The N. Y. *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of the 8th inst says:—

"In this country the stock of domestic hides is reduced to a degree without precedent, and many Western tanneries are running short on account of the trouble experienced in getting hides to stock the yards. During the late war large numbers of cattle were killed and the hides wasted. This was especially the case at the South where thousands of hides were spoiled from the impossibility of obtaining salt to cure them. This waste and loss is now beginning to be felt.

Then, the troubles in South America affect imports from that section, and although a large quantity are on their way, yet they are being sold "to arrive," and will not add largely to the stock on the market as they will go directly into tan.

Taken altogether, we look for short stocks this winter, and in the event prices can hardly come down, while the profit on tanning at present rates is merely nominal.

The receipts for the three months of the past quarter were 253,425 hides of all descriptions, of which 212,293 were foreign and 41,132 domestic. From Buenos Ayres we received 80,567; Montevideo, 41,188; Rio Grande, 41,378—these comprising the heaviest receipts. During the entire quarter we received direct from the West 99 hides, California sent us 32,261, and considerable sole leather.

More hides have been sold in New York the past three weeks than we received for the entire three months.

For the three months ending July 1 there were received at New York 456,199 hides, of which 338,908 were foreign, and 119,291 domestic. More than half the foreign were from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and 50,000 from the Rio Grande River. Sales during the summer not being so large hides accumulated, but the stock is now very small, with few desirable lots on the market."

CANADA FLOUR IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have been informed that some persons, misled by the *Globe's* statements about the flour trade a few days ago, were induced to order a supply from the United States, and the result, much to their dissatisfaction, is that the cost of their flour is from seventy-five cents to a dollar per bbl. more than it could have been imported for from Canada. The saving to the Province during the past three months by importing our breadstuffs from Canada rather than from the United States, is not less than \$30,000.—St. John News.

A St. John correspondent of the *Halifax Reporter* writes as follows:—"The flour trade is now carried on chiefly with Canada, from which Province large supplies are arriving weekly by steamer from Portland, chartered for the purpose. Were it not for the avenue thus opened up, it is difficult to tell what would be the price of a good article of flour. Besides keeping prices moderate, this trade with Canada enables us to get first-class flour—not the Canadian article which we formerly got from the hands of New York merchants, which would sour in a little while, (and which they got for a grade inferior sometimes to 'middlings,') but good, wholesome flour, the like of which it was seldom our privilege heretofore to obtain, except at 'tip-top' prices. With Confederation, and the Inter-colonial railway, it is hard to tell the advantages which St. John trade will derive from this growing flour business with Canada. Prices are about a medium rate just now, as reference to the market list in to-day's paper will show."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

For the month ended 31st October, 1866.

NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS.	Passengers.	Mails and Parcels.	Freight.	Total. 1866.	Total. 1865.
Great Western Railway.....	131,089	10,986	141,274	283,269	357,624
Grand Trunk Railway.....	239,806	20,400	349,165	609,371	601,020
London and Port Stanley Railway.....	1,308	109	4,934	6,411	4,971
Welland Railway.....	1,229	1,059	8,893	11,226	15,487
Northern Railway.....	10,610	1,855	37,908	49,798	46,298
Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway.....	1,984	134	11,890	13,998	11,602
Port Hope and Peterborough Railway.....	1,654	124	10,417	12,285	7,903
Chouin and Peterborough Railway.....					10,216
Brookville and Ottawa Railway.....					8,617
Prescott and Ottawa Railway.....					8,617
Crittall and Grenville Railway.....					2,046
Stamstead, Shefford, and Chamby Railway.....					7,002
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway.....					769
	228	549	2,046	997	1,049
Total.....	396,322	34,711	576,003	1,007,096	1,066,613

* No Returns.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 17, 1866.

DURING the past week there has been quite a large amount of business transacted, and all the different branches have been fully employed. The weather thus far has been remarkably open and mild, and as the fall trade this season set in later than usual, this has been of the greatest service in allowing supplies to be forwarded to the interior. The average date for the closing of the river is about the 15th November: but as it rained heavily last night, it is altogether probable that we shall get another week of open weather. The shipping arrivals of the week have been few—comprising only three vessels from Great Britain; one with a general cargo from Liverpool, one with coals from Swansea, and a third in ballast from Queens town. The remainder are from United States ports, and principally in ballast. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among our merchants at the arrangements of the Grand Trunk Railway Company with reference to the forwarding of freight to this port. It appears that instead of employing steamers for this purpose as heretofore, they now forward the freight by sailing vessels, which are often a week on the passage. This is particularly annoying at this season of the year, when much of this very freight is required to be forwarded up the river during the short time it may remain open. Country produce has been arriving in considerable quantities, both from Nova Scotia and the interior of the Province, and most articles have declined in consequence. Butter, in particular, is in large supply, and difficult to move, except at a reduction.

LUMBER.—The exports of lumber for the week show a considerable increase over those of the week preceding. The clearances for Great Britain comprise ten vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,271 tons. There were no clearances for the West Indies, the remainder all going to United States ports. Prices continue to rule high, and as the stock both of deals and logs is unusually small, while freights are quite moderate, we need not at present look for any material change.

Spruce Logs per M, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Shipping Pine Boards, \$13.00 to \$14.00; Spruce Deals, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Spruce Laths, per M, \$1.30 to \$1.60; Pine Lumber, per ton, \$12.00 to \$15.00.

FREIGHTS.—Are dull without any noticeable change from last week's quotations.

Exchange Bank Rates:—
60 days' Bills on London..... 9½ to 10 premium.
Montreal, 3 days..... 1 premium.
Halifax..... 2½ discount.
Gold drafts on New York..... ½ premium.

LOUR.—Receipts of the week have been moderate, and the market is getting rather bare of stock, but as most of the country orders are filled, we may soon expect a considerable falling off in the demand. The market is steady, without any material change in price since last report. By far the largest portion of the Flour imported during the past few months (probably five-sixths of the whole) has been of Canadian manufacture, and it is very satisfactory to find that

for the most part the quality has been good, and has met with general approval. This is a good beginning, and there seems every reason to suppose that this branch of intercolonial trade will ultimately become of great extent and importance. Extra, \$9.00 to \$9.25; Strong Super, \$8.40 to \$8.60; Superfine, \$8.10 to \$8.25; Super No. 2, \$7.00.

Return of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of St. John for the week ending Nov. 16th, 1886:—

Wheat Flour.....	2,236 barrels
Corn Meal.....	60 barrels
	<hr/>
	2,296
Previous week.....	2,356

Decrease on the week..... 60 barrels

GROCERIES, FISH, &c.—These departments of trade have fully participated in the general activity, and quite a heavy business has been done, prices for the most part remaining unchanged. Molasses is firm at quotations. Coarse Salt has been unusually scarce and dear, holders asking \$1.50 per sack, and this will probably be maintained for some time at least. There is no change to report in Fish; the market is well supplied, and the demand is good. Bay Herring, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Shelburne Split, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Quoddy, half-bbl., \$3.00 to \$3.25; Dry Cod, per qt., \$3.75 to \$4.25; Pollock, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Haddock, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

RECEIPTS AT ST. JOHN PER E. and N. A. Railway,—from Shediac to St. John, 108 miles;—

From P. E. Island—1,955 bush barley, 1,020 do oats, 410 do potatoes, 69 bbls oatmeal, 9 horses, 121 bbls oysters, 2 do pork, 11 do eggs, 3,010 lbs leather, 671 sheep.

From other sources—39 bush barley, 1,569 do oats, 1,033 do potatoes, 87 do turnips and carrots, 27 do flax seed, 16 bbls cranberries, 263 do fish, 40 do oysters, 9 horses, 49 head cattle, 108 sheep, 12,466 lbs butter, 5,430 do poultry, 19,785 do fresh pork, 9,099 do beef and mutton, 13,720 do buckwheat meal, 1,025 hides and skins, 2 cars hay, 16 do lumber and wood, 4 do hemlock bark, 3 do Manganese ore.

From Canada—47 half-chests tea.

NEW BRUNSWICK and Canada Railway,—from St. Andrews to Woodstock, 88 miles.

Comparative return of traffic receipts for five weeks, ending 27th Oct., 1886, with corresponding period of last year:—

	1886.	1885.
Passengers.....	\$ 843 28	\$ 836 51
Freight, &c.....	4 248 83	4 163 63
	<hr/>	
	\$5,197 21	\$5,000 14
Increase in 1886.....	\$ 197 07	

The returns of revenue received at the port of St. Andrews for the year ending 31st October last, show a very gratifying increase over the two preceding years. The amount received for the present year being \$25,949 52, showing an increase over 1885 of \$6,057 50, and an increase over 1884 of \$10,238 17.

On Saturday last three new vessels were towed through the falls—the "Sunny South," the "Artizan" and the "Rough Diamond." The "Sunny South" was built at Clifton, King's Co., by W. P. Flewelling, for Troop & Son, of St. John. She is a remarkably fine and well-built vessel in every respect. The "Artizan" was also built at Clifton by J. R. Titus, for R. Robertson & Sons, of this city, and is intended for the South American trade. She is brig-rigged, is ironfastened, sheathed with yellow metal, and is a splendid vessel of her class. The "Rough Diamond" was built at Grand Bay by R. Patterson, for Messrs. Seamwell Bros., of St. John. She is rigged as a brigantine, and is altogether a cleanly built and well arranged vessel. The trade in large class vessels still continues very much depressed. There are a good many large ships on the stocks, which will not be launched this fall, their builders preferring to wait for better times.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE—NOV. 17.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Butter, roll, per lb.....	0	18	to	0 20
Do. in firkins.....	0	16	to	0 18
Lard.....	0	15	to	0 16
Pork, Fresh, per lb.....	0	6	to	0 7
Beef do.....	0	4	to	0 6
Lamb.....	0	5	to	0 6
Turkeys, per lb.....	0	10	to	0 12
Geese, each.....	0	49	to	0 50
Chickens, per pair.....	0	45	to	0 50
Potatoes per bush.....	0	40	to	0 50
Turnips, do.....	0	20	to	0 25
Apples, N. S., per bbl.....	2	60	to	2 50
Oats, per bush.....	0	40	to	0 45
Buckwheat, per cwt.....	1	60	to	1 75

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 17, 1886.

OUR market has undergone no material change since last review, and prices for the most part remain unchanged. The receipts of Breadstuffs have been moderate, compared with those of last week, the imports being 5,430 bbls flour from Canada, and 376 bbls. from United States. Flour may be quoted a shade lower, with no speculative enquiry. The large receipts of produce will naturally have a depressive effect on Breadstuffs and will cause the demand to be less active. There have been no arrivals of cornmeal, and prices are stiffer, with an upward tendency.

The receipts of fish for the week have been very large—14,163 qtls. dry codfish, 1,632 bbls. and 335 kits mackerel, 219 bbls. alewives, 4,397 bbls. herrings, 163 bbls fish oil. There is no change in price of codfish—the demand is less active—but good hard-cured will sustain present quotations. Labrador and soft-cured

are a shade lower, with no enquiry. All descriptions of pickled fish are dull, and the stocks on hand large, notwithstanding there have been large quantities exported to the United States and West Indies. We doubt if present quotations could be obtained. Herring must decline, as the quantity is much in excess of former years. No enquiry for Nos. 1 & 2 mackerel; No. 3 is selling at \$7 for the West India markets. Cod Oil is lower, in consequence of a decline in all descriptions of oils, and present prices cannot be obtained.

FRUIT.—No change to note in fruit this week. The quantity in first hands is not large, and present rates are likely to be sustained, unless a few cargoes more should arrive.

PRODUCE.—The arrivals of produce have been very large, and much in excess of last week's; and prices have consequently declined, more especially potatoes, which may be quoted at 30 to 35c. per bushel. The receipts were—45,593 bus. potatoes, 1,962 bus. turnips, 19,608 bus. oats, 140 bbls. carrots, 9,355 bus. barley. Oats are in fair request, at 50 to 60c. per 32 lbs., and present prices will probably be maintained.

In West India produce there is no change of consequence. Molasses firm, and exportations of this article still going on to the United States. At a late sale, vacuum-pan sugar in hhds. sold at 8½ cents, duty paid. This is a shade lower than former sales. Rum is higher, and firmly held, at 50c. for Demerara, and 44 to 46c. for St. Jago, in bond.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull, and declining. No sales to note since last review, and present rates nominal. A large decline is looked for. Beef also dull, with a downward tendency. The receipts for the week are: 142 bbls. pork, 113 bbls. beef, and 1503 packages butter.

The money market is still stringent, and trade is retarded in consequence. We hope soon to see a favorable change in our monetary affairs, when business will again revive.

B A R L E Y .

THE crop in this country, which at one period of the year promised to be abundant, and, from the increased acreage under cultivation, more extensive than in former years, has, so far as the portion suited for malting is concerned, proved very deficient, and for this reason the value of fine malting has attained a very high point. As regards all cereals, the prospects in June and July were most encouraging; and, in consequence of the favourable accounts at hand from nearly all parts of the kingdom, there was a strong downward movement in prices perceptible. The heavy and continuous rains of August and September, however, entirely dispelled these sanguine anticipations; and although the yield of cereal produce in general is not seriously deficient from average years, yet there is undoubtedly a falling off in the aggregate production both of wheat and barley, whilst a considerable proportion of the crop has been harvested in poor condition. Respecting barley, a large percentage of the crop has been much "weathered," and although the appearance of many of such samples indicates a well-formed corn, their malting properties have been hereby seriously injured. So far as can be ascertained at present, it seems that the yield of barley varies from four to six quarters to the acre, which is beneath an average crop. It has transpired that as much as eight quarters have been obtained; but such a yield, being exceptional, affords no criterion as to the extent of this year's crop. By competent authorities it is estimated that rather less than one-third of the crop has been harvested in good, rather more than one-third in but middling, and one-third in bad condition.

Owing to the great scarcity of fine malting barley, and the extensive requirements of the pale-ale brewers at this period of the year, the trade for such qualities has been characterised by great firmness, and a rapid advance—equal to quite 10s. per quarter—has taken place in the quotations as compared with the close of the last malting season. We make the comparison with last season, because the first samples of new produce brought to market always fetch a higher price than in many cases justified. Last season, fine malting barley sold at a price not exceeding an average of 40s. per quarter, and during the present season the average for the same quality is quite 50s., as much as 51s., 51s. 6d., and, it is said, 52s. and 53s. per quarter, having been realised for very fine samples. Samples have, in fact, been on offer, and, being of fine quality, have been held at 5 s., and it is believed that such would command 54s. 6d. or 54s. per quarter. "Good" barley—and even of this description the supply is by no means abundant—is selling at a high price, from 45s. to 48s. per quarter having been obtained. Middling and inferior malting barley is selling at very irregular prices, and as the markets are moderately supplied with such qualities the trade for them is very dull. It is believed, however, that a large proportion of the damaged barley might, by rapid transition from the barn to the malt-house, be converted into a comparatively useful quality of malt. The lowest price at which this year's barley has been sold is, we believe, 29s. per quarter. There is, therefore, the very great range in the value of this produce this season of about 23s., viz., from 29s. to 52s. per quarter.

The crop of Saale barley is reported to be good in quantity, and of fair quality. The arrivals at Hull have been moderate and fine parcels have been taken by the Burton brewers at 44s. per quarter.

The French barley crop is poor, and there appears to be nothing sufficiently fine to produce pale malt.

The samples of barley secured during the commencement of harvest-work weigh 52 to 55 lbs. per bushel; but the portion of the crop harvested during the wet weather, and of which a considerable part is not suited to the maltster, does not exceed a weight of from 47 to 52 lbs. per bushel. The yield on heavy land is much below last year, but on lighter soils there is a fair average crop.—*Brewers' Journal.*

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is still abundant for all legitimate purposes, the leading banks discounting freely for their customers. Sterling Exchange is without alteration—109 to 109½ for 60 day, and 110 to 110½ for sight drafts on London. Best Bankers' Bills in New York, 60 days sight, or 75 days date, 109.

GOLD in New York has still further declined, having yesterday fallen as low as 136½, but recovering to 138½. Rumours as to proposed legislation for suspension of specie payments to be introduced into Congress have had a tendency to completely unsettle the market. Greenbacks sold yesterday at 27½ to 28½ discount.

SILVER was offered in large amounts by some of the brokers on Wednesday at 4½ to 4¼ per cent. discount for future delivery, which had the effect of causing the buying rate to decline to 5 per cent.; but yesterday silver was rather scarce, and the buying rate was 4½, and selling 4¼ per cent. discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

BUSINESS still continues quiet, and except for some goods of which there is a short supply, the demand has been very light. One or two of the leading houses have had some inquiry for heavy woollen goods, of which sales were made to a fair extent, but this has not been the case with the trade generally. Country customers from various places report business as more active, but hindered to some extent by bad roads, consequent on the continuous rains.

By reference to the table of imports, it will be seen that in all classes of Dry Goods, there has been a large decline last week as compared with the corresponding week of 1885. In Cottons, this is particularly the case. Although the price of cotton in Liverpool has fallen to 14d. for middling New Orleans, and though the Manchester markets show no great animation, still manufactured goods sustain previous quotations. In a private letter by last steamer, the writer states "since my last week's report, the Manchester trade has been very quiet. Prices, however, keep very firm; if any change can be noticed, it is not downwards. The general impression is prices will advance towards Christmas." Again, writing a day later, "the universal feeling here to-day is that cotton goods will be higher towards the close of the year."

Woolen goods are also firm, with an upward tendency, partly owing to increased stiffness in the market for wool, with sales at advancing figures.

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THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs, Doungall J. & Co. Hus & Richardson. Seymour, C. E. Seymour, M. H. Shaw F. & Bros.

THE inquiry during the past week has not been very pressing, and sales, though equal to expectation, have been in moderate lots only. The receipts have been to a limited extent, and there does not appear any prospect of having an accumulation of stock at the close of the season.

SPANISH SOLE—Is without change. Sales have been principally for local consumption.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Has been in somewhat greater request, the expectation being of a deficiency of stock should any demand arise. There is ready sale for prime at outside quotations.

HARNES—Is inactive, but without pressure to sell, the stock being light.

WAXED UPPER.—A falling off in the demand has given a downward tendency to prices, though small lots have been sold at recent quotations. A forced sale for cash of some 800 sides has been made at considerably lower rates.

GRAINED UPPER—Continues unchanged, and without demand.

BUFF and PEBBLED.—There is a good demand, especially for best qualities, which are scarce, and prices have an upward tendency.

PATENT and ENAMELLED—Are without any particular demand, and are unchanged.

CALFSKINS.—We note sale of 80 dozen by the manufacturer at 72c cash, for an average of 80 to 85 lbs., but otherwise transactions have been limited.

SPLIT—Are in good demand at quotations.

SHEEPSKINS—Have less inquiry, but prices are steady, stock not having increased.

HIDES—Are still scarce, and prices continue firm.

WOOL—Has been more in request, with sales of several round lots at quotations, whereby stock in market has been materially reduced.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. Brown & Childs. Linton & Cooper. Pughan, James & Co. Smith & Cochrane.

THERE is no change to note this week. A good demand exists, with no change in prices.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting locations.

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 names and their discharge hearing details.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal cases and their dates.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 17th Nov., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

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

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Flour, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, etc. Lists grain types and their prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

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

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

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

Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H. Kershaw & Edwards. Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker. Robertson, Jas. Rount, John & Sons. Sinnus, F. H. Winn & Holland

THERE is nothing particular to notice in the condition of this branch of business during the past week. Goods have been in fair demand, and prices are generally unaltered.

FIG IRON.—The transactions have not been very extensive, but we note sales of No. 1 Gartscherrie at \$31, of No. 1 Eglington at \$29, and of No. 1 Summerlee, in small lots at \$30—all on six months.

BAR IRON.—Scotch bar is in fair consumptive demand, and without noticeable change. CANADA PLATES—Are inactive, but prices are maintained, stocks not being considered excessive. CUT NAILS.—With rather less inquiry, prices are less firm, and sales have been made as low as \$4 to \$4.20, the current price, however, being \$4.25. TIN PLATES.—Holders are rather more pressing to sell, the demand having somewhat fallen off.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Childs, George, & Co. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Fitzpatrick & Moore. Fournier, Jules. Franck J. C., & Co. Gilchrist, Moffatt & Co. Gear, Henry J. Hutchins B., & Co. Jeffery, Brothers & Co. Kincaid & Kinloch. Leeming, Thomas & Co. Maitland, R., Tylee & Co. Mathewson, J. A. & H. Mitchell, Kinneair & Co. Nivin, William, & Co. Reid, James S., & Co.

Chapman H., & Co. Phelan, Joseph. Reuter, Llonias & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Robertson & Beattie. Robertson, David. Routh, Havilland & Co. Sanderson & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Tiffin, Jos., & Sons. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. Urquhart, Alex., & Co. West, Bros. Winn & Holland. Withers, Jov & Co. Winn, H. & Wara.

THE past week's business has not been large, and only a moderate business doing with the country, the attention of buyers being so much taken up the continued fall sales as to temporarily interfere with the regular jobbing trade.

In SUGARS very little is doing. We heard of some few sales, say 100 hhds., at \$7 18 to \$7.25, duty paid. In MOLASSES some shipments to New York have taken place, principally lower grades, to be used in the manufacture of spirits; the present prices of grain in the United States being so high as to render it much more profitable to make use of the Molasses in the place of Corn. Very considerable shipments from Halifax to the States have been, and are being made for the same purpose.

In TEAS we hear of sales of about 500 chests Japan at 48c to 56c; 300 do at 50c. Also, an assorted lot of Greens, of about 1,200 chests, at 48c.

SALES.—Liverpool Fine, in store, 82½c to 85c; Liverpool Coarse, in store, 85c to 90c; Packing, Cadiz, St. Ubeas, &c., none. Salt in store held stiff at quotations. On canal side, the bad weather of the last few days affected its condition unfavorably, and sales have been made as low as 80c to 85c. The stock of Coarse is light, however, and sellers look for an advance on quotations.

Sundry sales of Fish and Salt on the 17th and 19th inst., on the wharf, by auction, are as follows, viz.: 100 bags Liverpool coarse salt 80c; 600 do do do 81c; 50 do fine stoved do 83c; 100 do do do 79c; 125 bags fine stoved do 83c; 10 bbls dry salted codfish \$5½ 10 do pickled do \$5½; 2 hhds large draft codfish (224 lbs) 46½; 25 qtls dry table codfish \$5½; 130 do do \$5; 25 do do \$4½.

Also—20 bxs scaled Digby herrings 46c; 46c; 150 do do 45c; 20 bbls gibbed round do \$1½. Also—67 bbls pickled codfish \$4½; 130 qtls dry table do \$5; 90 do do \$5½.

Also—44 qtls dry codfish \$4½; 10 hf-bbls lake trout \$4½; 25 bags Liverpool fine stoved salt 78c; 10 bbls U. C. trout \$7½; 20 do round herrings \$3 44.

Auction sale of Fruit, Groceries, &c., for account of Messrs. E. Maitland, Tylee & Co., Nov. 21. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

3 bbls black lead 5½c; 25 bxs Berger satin starch 11c; 15 hf do 10½c; 7 cs tumblers (cut) 48 1d to 48 3d; 20 bags Ceylon coffee 16c; 10 do Rio 14 4d; 5 do Arracan rice 18s; 9 cs liquorice 13s to 13½c; 20 cs Liverpool soap 4½c.

FRUIT.—36 bxs layers 12s to 12s 3d; 60 hf do 6s 3d; 589 q do 3s 6d; 30 M R 11s 3d; 155 hf lbs 6d to 5s 9d; 200 q do 3s 4d to 3s 5d; 160 do loose Muscatels 10½ to 10½c; 280 bxs seedless raisins 8½ to 8½c; 160 do hf do Valencia 8½ to 8½c; 228 do do 7½c; 254 bxs do 7½ to 7½c; 129 bxs West End Layer 7s 6d to 9s 3d; 155 bbls currants 6 to 6½c; 155 old do 5 to 5½c; 6 cs figs 9c; 30 bxs lemon peel 35c; 30 bales Barcelona soft shell almonds 17½c; 7 bags hard shell 5c; 13 bags walnuts 4 to 4½c; 20 cs sardines, hf tins, 22½c; 5 bxs sugar candy, white, 15c; 5 do, yellow, 14c; 15 cs assorted liquors \$4; 5 cs Vermouth \$3½; 8 baskets Meot & Chandon's, No. 2 \$10 50; 7 bbls Jamaica ginger 19½c; 14 bags pepper 8½c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.—39 q cskvs sherry 2s 10d; 2 do do 4s; 10 oets C & P brandy 8s; 10 cs do \$6½; 5 oets Mignault 8s 6d; 190 cs Crimean brand 13s 6d to 13s 9d.

SUGAR.—5 bbls English dry crushed 10½c; 5 bbls do moist 10½c; 10 do Redpath's dry crushed 10½c; 80 bbls crushed A 10½c; 70 bbls yellow No. 2 8½c; 6 hhds syrup (no adding) 47.40; 8 do \$7.05; 5 bbls golden syrup 49½c; 10 do standard 45c.

Auction Sale of Fish, Oil, &c., at Island Wharf, ex "Lady Maxwell," Thursday, Nov. 22, for account of J. Tiffin & Sons. J. G. Shipway, auctioneer.

25 bbls herrings \$1½; 25 do \$2; 11 do \$2½; 24 do \$1½; 20 do \$2½; 23 do \$1½; 17 bbls green codfish \$5½; 20 bbls mackerel \$7½; 17 do \$7½; 4 bbls salmon \$20; 3 do 19½; 4 hf-bbls 10.60; 10 bbls sounds 2.25; 11 kegs do 2.60; 4 lb bbls cranberries 8.50; 3 bxs do, (lot) 6.25; 5 bbls

cod oil 72½c; 3 bbls sittlings 3½; 125 kits herrings 60; 25 do 56½; 50 do 55; 25 do 54; 1 bbl halibut 6; 5 do cod oil 74; 1 pun do 71; 3 casks dog oil 64½; 6 do 69; 7 pkgs do 63; 2 puns pale seal 76; 1 do 75; 2 puns mols 83½; 20 do 82½; 35 bbls golden syrup 48½; 25 drafts green codfish 6½; 310 qtls dry codfish 4½; 13 bbls do, tied, 4½; 3 hhds sugar 7.15.

Auction sale of Teas, for account of Messrs D. Torrance & Co., Nov. 22nd. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.—

TWANKAY—35 hf-chts 36c; 31 do 37c; 30 do 25½c; 30 do 25½c.

HYSON—25 hf-chests 52c; 16 do 52c; 9 do 51c; 38 do 54c; 13 do 51c; 6 do 57c; 12 do 45c; 50 do 38c.

GUNPOWDER—23 hf-chts 55c; 17 do 66c; 40 do 80c; 5 do 59c

IMPERIAL—9 hf-chts 75c; 32 do 66c; 25 do 67c; 15 do 68c.

JAPAN, NATURAL LEAF—38 hf-chts 56c; 43 do 52c; 50 do 50c; 50 do 50c; 45 do 50c; 25 do 51c; 25 do 51c; 50 do 51c; 48 do 51c.

CONGOU—89 ohts 40c; 10 do 41c; 15 do 40c; 36 do 40c; 12 do 37½c.

YOUNG HYSON—25 hf-chts 80c; 35 do 80c; 36 do 81c; 30 do 82c; 23 do 82c; 15 do 87c; 15 do 85c; 25 do 47c; 20 do 46c; 45 do 54c; 15 do 50c; 20 do 55c; 25 do 54c; 25 do 64c; 25 do 63c; 50 do 62c; 50 do 60c; 100 do 60c; 60 do 49c; 60 do 48½c; 100 do 48½c; 5 do 48c; 50 do 90c; 15 do 58c.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Cameron & Ross. Converse, Colson & Lamb. Crawford, James. Dougal, John, & Co. Fuller, Thos., & Co. Hobson, Thomas, & Co. Jardine & Ferguson. Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co. Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. Laing, M. Leeming, Thomas & Co. Mitchell, Robt. Morris, D., & Co. Raphael, Thomas W. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Stewart, W. W. Seamour, C. E.

THE near approach of the close of navigation, and the winding up of orders to be sent by sailing vessels and steamers, have caused more or less activity in breadstuffs and grain; other articles are dull and more depressed than for some time past, especially provisions of all kinds, which are falling rapidly, and for the most part quite unsaleable. Pot Ash also has experienced violent fluctuations for some time past, closing dull at a heavy decline.

FRUIT.—The operations of the week have again been on a restricted scale. There were indications of heavy arrivals following the date of our last and for a day or so prices gave way. Supers ranging down from \$7 to \$6.90 for good to common. A better demand immediately setting in, prices recovered, and for a few days the ruling rate was \$7.05 to \$7.25, but again eased off towards the close, latest transactions being at \$7.05 to \$7.17½—the latter for the choicer brands. Extras and Fancies have been taken for export to Britain to a limited extent, within the range of quotations, and the market has been partially relieved of the surplus accumulations. No. 2 and good Fine continue to sell freely at full rates, but grades below are still neglected. Bag-flour.—Although the demand is very small, the relatively low range of prices which has been obtained for the greater part of the season has at length begun to tell on arrivals, and for a few days past there has been rather more competition for the offerings, and some improvement in value. We quote \$3.80 to \$3.90 as the closing rates for fair to good.

OATMEAL.—We have to note a better demand, and some slight improvement in value; medium to good samples commanding prompt sale at \$4 95 to 5.02½, according to quality.

WHEAT.—Late arrivals have been mostly direct to millers, and the supply being inadequate to the demand, a brisk competition has been maintained for the few parcels offered, and sellers demand an advance on late rates, asking prices for U. C. Spring being \$1 55 to 1 60, which thus far buyers have refused, though willing to meet holders at some advance on former rates.

PEASE.—The demand has, in a considerable degree, subsided, owing to growing scarcity of ocean freight; and buyers operating at all, show more discrimination as to quality. The range for cargoes and cargoes is 90 to 95 cents for fair to choice quality, most transactions lately noted being at 90 to 92½ cents per 66 lbs., few of the samples offered commanding extreme figures.

BARLEY.—Transactions are only to a limited extent, outside quotations being for best malting sorts.

OATS.—Are dull, the inferiority of quality being a serious obstacle to export operations.

PORK.—The heavy fall in the price of Mess in New York, and the commencement of the packing season, have depressed prices, and holders are now pressing their stock at reduced rates. The tendency of prices is still downwards. Quotations are, in a great measure, nominal, the demand being trifling; and in their anxiety to quit themselves of their parcels, some outside holders have pressed them at much lower rates than quoted, which has completely unsettled the market. The few orders on hand are being rapidly filled, and the season for wholesale transactions is now about closed. Hams are dull, and declining. Green are worth about 8 cts.; salted and smoked from 12 to 14 cents. Lard is in small demand, at quotations. The decline in butter prevents any inquiry beyond the merest retail.

BUTTER.—Has continued in a most depressed state, the advices from Britain reporting all qualities, inferior to choice as quite unsaleable; and a heavy stock rapidly accumulating, has prevented shippers from operating. Arrivals, until lately, were heavy, and with no prospects of relieving themselves at late rates. Holders have been offering their stocks at greatly reduced prices, without, however, being able to quit themselves of any quantity. The stocks at every point are enormous, and until some demand springs up in Britain to absorb the accumulation of inferior, and establish a price at which shippers can safely operate,

no improvement can be looked for. The city demand is amply met by the neighboring farmers, who are forcing off their accumulations at such prices as they can obtain. Rates must be regarded purely nominal, as holders are unable to move their stocks at any price, and can only await some opening in the future which may take off the quantity of poor and unsaleable that is pressing the market.

ASHES.—Pots have again experienced another serious decline. The large accumulations which had been bought in hopes of a permanent rise, having been pressed for sale by their owners, whom the near approach of the close of navigation, and the few orders sent out from England, have caused to lose confidence, has created quite a panic in the market, and for days together they were quite unsaleable. The price seems now to have settled down to \$5.50, at which a few buyers have shown themselves willing to operate, although to a limited extent, restricting themselves to selecting the best tares. Pearls are scarce, and wanted at quotations.

COALS.—Newcastle grate and Smith's light in stock and in few hands; other kinds in plentiful supply for the present demands. The following are the current quotations:—Anthracite (American), in yard, per ton, \$7.50 to 7.75; Anthracite (Welsh), in yard, per ton, 7.50 to 7.75; Newcastle Grate, in yard, per chaldron, 7.00 to 7.50; Lancashire do, 6.00 to 6.50; Sydney do, 5.00 to 5.50; Newcastle (Smith's), 6.50 to 7.00; Screenings and inferior (Smith's), 4.00 to 6.00; Scotch steam, 5.00 to 5.25; Liverpool do, 4.25 to 5.00; Picton and Sydney, 4.50 to 5.00; Glace Bay, 3.50 to 4.50; English coke, per ton, 9.00 to 9.50.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

Table with columns: RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Nov. 17, 1866. Passengers... \$4,280. Express Freight, Mails and Sundries 5,196. Freight and Live Stock 85,672. Total... \$148,068. Corresponding Week, 1865... 140,430. Increase... \$ 2,629.

Northern Railway of Canada.

The traffic receipts of this railway for the week ending Nov. 10th were \$12,010.57, being a decrease of \$2,938.87 as compared with the corresponding week of 1865.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Bank of Upper Canada, etc. Closing prices and Last Week's Prices.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Table with columns: For the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1866. From the 1st January to Nov. 21, 1866. To corresponding period 1865. Wheat, bushels 16,732. Flour, barrels 31,997. Corn, bushels 700. Peas, 62,694. Oats, 16,732. Barley, 6,989. Rye, 62. Corn Meal, hbls 934. Ashes, barrels 550. Butter, kegs 2,810. Cheese, boxes 1,176. Pork, barrels 69. Lard, 47. Tallow, 315. High Wines & Whiskey 70.

JOHN B. GOODE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER. Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-1y

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR, 1866.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:— No. 1 Usual Assortment... \$8.50. No. 2 Assorted... 6.50. Good Fall and Summer... 5.50. Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

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

SULLIVAN & MOSS'S
 COMMERCIAL LAW
 FOR
 UPPER CANADA.
 W. H. CHEWETT & CO., Toronto.
 DAWSON BROS., Montreal.
 Price:—TWO DOLLARS.
 November 9th, 1866. 3/4

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive
 By order of the Board.
 E. H. KING,
 General Manager. 42-5
 Montreal, 26th Oct., 1866.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER,
 COMMISSION FLOUR DEALERS,
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.
 REFERENCES:—The Bank of New Brunswick St John; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Bankers, New York.
 St. John Sept., 1866. 3m-37

JAMES & WILLIAM PITTS,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AUCTIONEERS,
 SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS.
 Agents for the sale of New Ships, &c., &c.
 Liberal advancements made on Consignments.
 No. 261 WATER STREET,
 St. John's Newfoundland.
 43-5

CAMERON & ROSS,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would announce to Country Merchants and Traders generally, that they are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.
 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.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE MORNING JOURNAL,
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 A COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,
 PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.
 Terms of Subscription.—\$2.50 per Annum, in advance.
 Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum.
 The Colonial Presbyterian, issued weekly from the same Office, is an excellent Advertising medium.
 WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.,
 Editor and Proprietor.

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug, 24, 1866. 32-ly

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 828, 825 & 827 ST. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 33-3m

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 24th instant.
 JACQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 24th Nov. 17-6m

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
 GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avrze, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
 420 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 40-8m

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of
 BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

THE "MORNING NEWS,"
 A FIRST-CLASS
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