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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

No. 17.

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

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

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

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

MURDOCH LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 877 Commissioners Street.
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.

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

EAVIE, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
ICE, 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.

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

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

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

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

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS. A complete and extensive as-
sortment 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,
Tern Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sweet Copper and Brass

Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-ly 317 St. Paul Street.

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-4f

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

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

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

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

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

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
 and vice-versa.
 On opening of navigation, the following first class
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—
 HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.
 OSPREY....." PATTERSON.
 AMERICA....." MOORE.
 WHIRY....." LESLIE.
 MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered
 with despatch.
 Rates as low as by any other line.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 E. CHAFFET & CO., King Street, Toronto.
 NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.
 JOHN PROCTOR, or
 GEO. T. MALCOLMSON } Hamilton.
 12-4 mos.

H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLS RAILWAY COMPANY,
 LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
 IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 409 St. Paul Street, and 61, 63, and 94 Common Street,
 Canal Wharves, 12-4 mos.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:
 ANOUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
 E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
 Bank.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.
 Messrs. BRUCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
 " WM. ROSS & Co., "
 " GEO. MENIE & Co., "
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

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

FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Fine,
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
 Bonnets, Parasols, Combs,
 Silvestas, Shawls, Brushes,
 Colours, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
 M. de Laines, Yarns, Stationery,
 White Muslins, Silks, Brooches,
 Jeans, Veivets, Spectacles,
 Moleskins, Flannels, Linnen Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table knives,
 Hosery, 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

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

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

W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for
 Wm. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook
 Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,
 England.
 46-2, 18 316 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

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

FRED COLE, Secretary.
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
6-ly

DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.

SPRING 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE
20th OF MARCH.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk.)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lytce, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,350,000; 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 \$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000

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

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

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

WEST BROTHERS,

TEAS AND TOBACCOS,

Wholesale,
9 St. John Street,
Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

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

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

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, 20th April, 1866.

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000. All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BR. NCH.

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs. 10-ly

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR APRIL.

THE returns of Railway Traffic for April, 1866, shew a moderate but uniform increase over the figures for April 1865 its total being \$21,141 in 1866, as against \$68,670 in 1865. Of the amount there was received for—

Passenger Traffic	\$345,482
Mails and Sundries	32,111
Freight	612,618
	\$921,141

It should be noted that the receipts of the Grand Trunk and Great Western in American money, are stated at the par value of greenbacks, and as their gold value is much nearer their face than it was last year, the receipts of these roads are really considerably in excess of what they were in April 1865—more than is shown in the Auditor's Statement in the Gazette, or in their own returns.

The road which shows the greatest increase is, as might be expected, the Prescott & Ottawa Railway. Its receipts in April 1866 were \$10,482, against \$5,987 in April 1865. The Ebba Vale Iron Company appear to have come into possession of it at just the right time for them.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE inhabitants of the several counties lying to the north-west of Toronto, having been aroused to their urgent need of railway facilities, are divided amongst themselves as to the route to be chosen. One plan proposed, and it appears to be feasible and in all probability less costly than any of the other plans suggested, is to build a line from Guelph through Arthur, Mount Forest and Durham to Owen Sound, with a branch to some point on Lake Huron not farther south than Kincardine. The length of this line would only be about eighty miles, and would open up a very rich and fertile territory, bringing it into connection both with Toronto and Hamilton. The Hamilton press favors this route strongly, and the Hon. I. Buchanan gives it his support. The following letter from him to Mr. Watkin was read at the railway convention held a few days ago at Fergus:—

DEAR SIR—I have just perused your suggestions as to the best mode of securing railway communication to the great country north-west of Guelph, which you estimate at 2,000,000 of acres. Your plan would be "life from the dead" to the north-western townships. I am not in a position, from personal knowledge, to judge of your recommendation as to what point should be the western terminus which, however, is not essential to the general consideration of how to secure a railway for that now neglected country. If, by giving a bonus of \$1,000,000, the inhabitants could get a railway built, they should not hesitate one moment. The advantage to the section of country would obviously be more than that whole amount, in the rise in the

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!

The undersigned offer for Sale in quantities, at manufacturers' prices, the following kinds of REVOLVERS:

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

Also the following RIFLES:
SPENCER.

- BALLARD.
- F. WESSON.
- BALL'S.
- PALMER'S.
- HENRY.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE, are prepared TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES FROM STOCK,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

March 28.

1-ly

value of produce, and the advance in the value of real estate. The moment the contracts are given real estate will be worth double the present price, and be saleable—which it is not now. With such a bonus the railway would be sure to be built. Most people do not consider that the length of the road to be built from Guelph to Lake Huron is only eighty miles. When the facts are fairly before them I cannot believe that the shareholders of the Great Western Railway would allow the magnificent boon to go into other hands. But if they do, contractors would be easily found to undertake it under an arrangement with the Grand Trunk to run it, that railway being even more interested than the Great Western in getting the outlet, especially as this would forever settle the point that the Great Western must confine itself to the south of the Grand Trunk main line. The new line would form a link of the most magnificent route in America. I have only to state one thing which your paper fails to state sufficiently clearly. You do not show sufficiently to the Great Western Railway the necessity for its interest of this branch as a means of retaining Hamilton as the route of what must soon be the easiest and most magnificent travelling from New York to the Far West. There is no doubt that the Far West may be reached with little more than one day's railway travelling, which, to say nothing of the health and luxury of the thing, would it actually reduce the danger of travelling. Passengers could leave New York in the morning in time to reach Oswego in the evening, take supper, sleep and take breakfast on a floating palace on Lake Ontario, which is proverbially calm as a millpond, and arrive in Hamilton in the morning. The Great Western would convey them without change of cars to Lake Huron in four or five hours, and put them on board steamers to dinner while being conveyed to their destinations on the northern shores of Lake Michigan,—the point at the head of Lake Michigan which connects with Cairo, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Mackinaw and Lake Superior.

Yours faithfully,
ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Debt of Great Britain.

In about one year from this time the annual cost of the public debt of Great Britain will be lightened by more than half-a-million sterling. This is in consequence of the approaching termination of the annuity of £585,740 contracted in 1823, to be paid to the Bank of England for forty-four years, the last half-yearly portion of which will fall due in April, 1867. The expiry of this annuity, commonly known as the 'Dead Weight,' will not in any way affect the accounts of the Bank, the requisite reserves having always been made to reinstate the principal amount.

Provincial Revenue.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Province of Canada for the month ending 30th April, 1866—

REVENUE.	
Customs.....	\$712,877 33
Excise.....	177,409 50
Mill Stamp Duty.....	507 25
Post Office.....	62,682 34
Crown Lands Department.....	93,025 30
Miscellaneous.....	67,745 30
Total.....	\$1,114,548 23
Expenditure.....	\$862,884 83

TRADE RELATIONS.

THE desire of men of business to deal with matters which have a certain present condition, and to avoid those, the results of which are in the distant future, tends to produce a distrust of new and sudden commercial changes, however hopeful they may appear for the general good of the country in the future. Great and absolutely necessary changes are about to take place in the business relations and connections of the B. N. American Provinces. They have been partly forced to seek new avenues of trade by the unfriendly disposition of a neighboring republic. The Provincial Government, and that of Canada especially, foreseeing the necessity of providing outlets, and sources of trade which should compensate for the loss of that formerly transacted with our neighbors of the States, have used proper and timely diligence in efforts to secure such a trade for the Provinces, by sending out commissioners to propose arrangements with other countries. No doubt, also, there are merchants who have individually turned their attention to the necessity of seeking new trade relations, but looking at the apathy which characterizes the Boards of Trade of the great cities of the Provinces, one might suppose the merchants regarded the new business relations of the country more in the light of a political novelty than a commercial necessity. The united action of the merchants of a large city resolved upon at a meeting of their Board of Trade, has a powerful influence upon the success of commercial enterprises to which the action relates. It tends to assist and encourage not only the merchants engaged in the enterprise, but (those also who may be directly or indirectly affected by its success. The united action of the Boards of Trade of the cities of all the Provinces would have been powerful in assisting the Provincial Governments, and in forwarding the interests of commerce under the new relations of trade. Their action on the occasion of the Detroit Convention was very proper. It placed on record the desire of the merchants of the Provinces for friendly commercial intercourse, and helped to assist their own governments in their treaty negotiations. The necessity of prompt action by the Boards of Trade, after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in relation to the opening of a better system of intercolonial communication for business purposes and closer trade relations with the West Indies, was still more important. A seeming apathy on the part of merchants will deter capitalists from investing their means in the stock of steamboats necessary for the transaction of business, and that trade which should have a common direction and a powerful influence for the general good, may be checked out in small proportions in different directions, without bringing in any trade returns corresponding with the sum of its magnitude. This feature of the trade is particularly so, when considered in connection with the West India business. Merchants are expected to show a disposition to trade, and their desire for the establishment of better postal communication through the expression of their Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade. In the absence of such expression public companies for the establishment of the necessary boats are slow to form, and the results we have just named may in time defeat great purposes and great commercial advantages. There has not been a cheerful word of encouragement given by the Boards of Trade towards the establishment of a line of boats to the Lower Ports. This may be regarded as a private enterprise, but it is one so immediately connected with the commercial interests of Canada, that it demands unusual attention. We trust that at the meeting of the Provincial Boards of Trade, to be held here in June, all these matters, as well as the assimilation of tariffs and charges on merchandise passing between the Provinces, will be fully considered. There is a wide field for the united action of the merchants of the Provinces; and if directed to the purpose of securing free trade regulations between the Provinces, encouraging enterprise having for its object the extension of that trade, and devising means to secure commercial intercourse with other countries to compensate for the loss of the American trade, their labors will be well bestowed, and, no doubt, attended with good results. The governments and the people will be encouraged to the accomplishment of desirable and important objects.

An examination of the articles purchased by Nova Scotia from the United States during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, will show how extensive a business Canada may do with that Province, and how important it is to have well regulated intercolonial

communication. It may be noticed that one-third of the imports were flour.

The imports from the United States in 1855 are classed thus:—

Subject to duty	\$1,183,160
Free under Reciprocity	4,747,396
Free under Tariff	1,393,391

Those articles free both under the tariff and under reciprocity are put in the former class. Nearly the whole of the imports which are classed as free of duty under the Reciprocity Treaty consisted of wheat flour, no less than \$2,529,819 worth of flour having been imported. The imports—beef, pork, and hams—from the United States during the year were valued at \$170,282, and of butter and lard at \$23,651.

Principal dutiable articles imported from the United States:—

Cordage and canvases	\$ 21,959
Cottons and woollens	102,656
Drugs and patent medicines	43,930
Earthen and glass wares	25,601
Fabrics and leather manufactures	137,869
Hardware	213,620
Molasses	19,443
Rock and coal oil and burning fluid	93,477
Paper manufactures, &c	22,994
Spirits	46,147
Sugar, raw and refined	17,325
Tanned skins	65,805
Tobacco, manufactured	82,620
Woodware, manufactured	118,564

The principal articles free under the tariff were:—

Flour (other than wheat)	\$102,315
Fish (all and oil)	31,793
Grain	23,142
Hardware	17,843
Hides and skins	26,328
Printed Books, &c.	35,821
Salt	2,119
Stone (including lime)	14,754
Tobacco leaf	53,811
Vegetables	12,274
Woodware, manufactured	10,676

It may be here noticed that the exports to the United States were less than two and a half millions, leaving a large balance of trade in favor of the United States. The trade of New Brunswick with the U. S. during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty, amounted to \$2,225,961 in 1861. In 1853 New Brunswick imported 12,183 barrels of Flour from the United States, and 3,899 barrels from Canada in 1861.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

ARTICLE NO. 2.

THE opponents of Free Trade urge the following arguments in favor of the Protective System. Firstly, because we cannot attain national greatness by Agriculture alone, that it is necessary that we also become a manufacturing people, and that this is impossible unless we protect our youthful manufacturing interests against foreign competition until they have gained some solidity and strength. Secondly, that by purchasing from foreign countries we discourage home industry and labor, to the gain of those from whom we buy and the disadvantage of our own countrymen. Thirdly, that it would be unfair to those who have invested their capital under our recent tariffs to draw near to a Free Trade policy, and that by doing so we would entail disaster upon them and some injury to the rest of the community.

The first of these objections is by far the most valid one, and to it we attach some importance. Canada ought certainly to strive to become a Manufacturing Country. Our natural resources are unbounded, and well adapted for doing an extensive manufacturing business. We are free to confess that high tariffs do stimulate manufactures for a time, but we emphatically deny that it is the best course for fully and permanently establishing our reputation as a manufacturing people. The main thing required in Canada, to enable us to compete with foreign countries in many branches of industry, is capital. The want of capital is often urged as an argument for protection, so that we may justly assume that this is what is principally required to enable us to defy foreign manufacturers to undersell us in our own markets. How, then, can this capital most readily be secured? By enacting heavy tariffs? By placing restrictions upon Commerce? No; the proper course to pursue is to draw near to the Free Trade standard, encourage and foster Commerce by decreasing the barriers in its way, and just as Commerce becomes greater will capital increase, and as wealth flows into the country so will those manufactures for which we have proper facilities spring up and flourish.

The second objection to Free Trade given above, when closely examined, will be found to possess little validity. Looked at from a national point of view, it is impossible to encourage Home industry by prevent-

ing importation from abroad. Some take the position that if we buy goods from Britain, or import wines from France, we consume the produce of British and French industry, to their advantage, and the loss of our own countrymen. This is not in reality the fact. Britain and France require our produce, and for their goods and wines we send them in return produce or its equivalent. The Canadian, therefore, who wears British goods or drinks French wine, by occasioning the exportation of a corresponding amount of Canadian produce, encourages Home industry as much as if he consumed nothing but what was produced in his own country. Canadian produce, British cloths, or French wines, have relatively the same value, and it matters little, with regard to encouraging Provincial labor, whether a citizen consumes the produce, or having exchanged it for the cloth and the wine, consumes the latter. A well-known commercial writer makes the following remarks on this point:—

"It is absolutely nugatory, therefore, to attempt to 'encourage industry at home by restraining importation from abroad. We might as well try to promote it by interfering with the exchange of shoes for hats. We only resort to Foreign markets, that we may supply ourselves with articles which cannot be produced at home or that require more labor to produce than than is required to produce the equivalent to pay for them. It is, if anything can be, an obvious contradiction and absurdity, to attempt to promote wealth or industry by prohibiting an intercourse of this sort. Such prohibition, when least injurious, is sure to force capital and labor into less productive channels, and cannot fail to diminish the demand for one species of Foreign produce just as much as it extends the home demand for another."

Objection third would be a serious one, did we anticipate the same results which Protectionists do. If our present Tariff were abolished altogether, most of our existing manufacturers would, we think, be able to compete successfully with any opposition. But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose that some branches became unprofitable. Would this drive from the Province those who had been engaged in these branches of trade, or render the country less prosperous? By no means. By this policy we might change the species of labor in demand, but it does not follow that we would thereby alter its quantity; and if we thus increased our importations, it is certain we would export more largely, so that whatever diminution would be felt in certain departments would be more than counterbalanced by an increase in others.

But it is simply an hypothesis that a decrease in our duties would destroy our manufacturing interests. We have as good, and in many cases far better facilities than our American neighbors for manufacturing, and with the large increase which has of late taken place in Canadian capital, we confidently believe that we are now able to maintain our ground against all comers. American manufacturers are no longer able to undersell us. With the load of taxation which presses upon every interest across the lines, our tradesmen are more than a match for theirs, and if Reciprocity in manufactures as well as agricultural products, could be obtained, it would be a most fortunate thing for this country.

With regard to the charge of injustice to those who have capital invested in manufacturing, by a change in our fiscal policy, as we doubt not they would continue to flourish under a freer tariff, it is unnecessary to waste words upon it. The demands of the public Creditor are such that no violent or radical changes in our commercial policy are likely to take place, nor, if such were possible, would they be desirable. But our altered relations to the United States, point in the direction of Free Trade as our wisest policy, and whilst a gradual decrease of duties would not check our rising manufactures, it would largely promote the general interests of the community.

We must reserve the concluding portion of our remarks on this highly important and interesting subject to our next issue.

Flax Mill at Dundas.

Mr. Gladstone, of Dundas, is about to erect a large Flax Mill, when that enterprising little town will be able to boast of not only having, perhaps, the most extensive Cotton and Woollen Works in the Province, but also the largest Linnon Manufactory.

Woollen Factory at Sherbrooke.

A Woollen Factory 154 feet by 66 feet and including dyehouses and other outbuildings which will extend about 200 feet on the river, is about to be erected on the Magog at Sherbrooke in the course of the ensuing summer.

CURIOUS FINANCIAL REVELATIONS.

A VERY uneasy feeling, as a late city article of the London Times informs us, has been created by the failure of Barned's Banking Company in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to over £200,000 stg. This is natural enough, when we consider how closely it has followed the astonishing revelation of unsoundness connected with the failure of the Joint Stock Discount Company of London.

We pointed out, a little while ago, the remarkable development of the credit system of late years in connection with English finance, and there is every indication that the break-down of this system is to be the peculiar feature of the next great panic in the monetary world, whenever that may be brought about.

Those who have been in the habit of associating with the name of England everything that was solid and reliable, and of contrasting it with the uncertainties and fluctuations of commercial matters in this country, would be astonished to hear of the recklessness that has characterized the dealings of the Joint Stock Companies got up in London of late years. In the particular instance to which we refer, a paid-up capital of £500,000 stg., two-thirds of the capital of the Bank of Montreal, has been irreversibly lost during the last two years. Such a prodigious collapse as this is pregnant with lessons of warning, and for the benefit of our readers we will give them a short summary of the history of the Company. It was got up in the fashion so familiar of late years, by "promoters," to take up the business of a discount broker named Wilkinson, who had established a reputation in the 'city' and obtained a good commercial connection. Mr. Wilkinson, we believe, received a bonus for his business, took a large interest in the concern, and was made Managing Director. It may readily be imagined he was its main spring, as he had been sole proprietor before. The proper business of the Company, as a Discount Company, was, of course, discounting bills; and there is always plenty of legitimate business of this kind to be had in London. The rate of interest, let it be remembered, is not restricted, and, consequently, bankers and brokers can charge a higher or lower rate, as a bill is risky or safe.

The Company, however, were not satisfied with legitimate business and profits, but were soon tempted to embark in what are called "financial operations." This kind of thing has not been unknown in Canada, and may be shortly described by the significant term, "raising the wind." The Round About Junction Railway Company, having exhausted their legal borrowing powers, are still far from being a finished line. They have run into debt, and owe the contractor, the ironmaster, and a host of other people, a lump sum of £600,000. The Discount Company is applied to and they undertake to raise it for them. Lloyd's Bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, are issued, but they won't take on the market without a guarantee. This the Company gives for a part of the bonds and negotiates a part itself, advancing its own funds at a heavy rate of interest. For the guarantee it charges a heavy commission. The loan, however, is not yet completed and the balance is raised by the Company, partly by giving its own acceptances, which are negotiated through bill brokers, and partly by borrowing from another financial Company lodging the Lloyd's bonds as collateral.

The transaction yields, we will say, a nominal profit of twenty per cent, which if realized would be an uncommonly good thing. At the time of the holding of the first half-yearly meeting, the profit is supposed to be realized, and shareholders are in high glee at the splendid prospects before them. The Company, however, have not realized their profit, but they have done two other things pretty effectually—they have locked up about half their capital, and they have entangled themselves in complicated obligations which imperil the other half. Such are the financial operations which ultimately brought the Company down. The business, however, went on prosperously enough, as was thought, until the shareholders began to get uneasy at the heavy calls made on them. The paid up capital rose from small beginnings to £40,000, then to £600,000, at which the shareholders hoped it would stop, until at last, finding that the Company was still short of funds to carry on, a committee of investigation was appointed. This was last January.

The committee went into matters pretty thoroughly, but appear not to have had power to stay any mischief then going on. They evidently looked at matters in too favorable a light, for the result was a recommendation for a further call amounting to £200,000, which

sum, they calculated, would enable the Company to retrieve its lost position. On this report the stockholders acted, turned out the old directors, and got a new board consisting of able and responsible men.

The new board entered into office in March, but found themselves in a perfect sea of trouble at the very outset. The Company had not funds to carry on its daily business. The Manager was asked by the new board, "What do you want for to-day?" and replied, "About £30,000." "And what for to-morrow?" "About £70,000." "And what for the next day?" "About £60,000." He was then asked, "What have you got to meet this?" and replied, "There are some bills in the case," which turned out, however, to be worthless, all the good bills having been already pledged for advances, there were also some railway securities, on which £20,000 was raised to meet pressing liabilities, and this seems to have been the first and the last of the operations of the new board. On looking into the books they found that an advance of £30,000, subsisting last December, had been increased to £180,000 while the committee of investigation was sitting, on the manager's sole responsibility. In addition, the Company had been made indirectly liable, on the same responsibility and at the same time, for £100,000 more.

For the enormous sum of £280,000, as was stated at a meeting of the stockholders, the Company did not hold securities worth the snap of a finger. A director explained that there was security to a certain extent, viz., about £50,000 of overdue bills of the old directors, with a guarantee of a certain joint stock company, that if they should become entitled to receive a certain sum of money, out of that money they would pay the 50,000.

The new board saw at once that to go on was impossible, and decided on winding up the concern.

At this meeting one of the old directors was asked if he, being at the time also a director of the Oriental Finance Company, had not obtained a large advance for that Company from the Discount Company on certain paper, and further, if he had not, when the latter was short of money, offered to relieve them of some of that very paper, if they would give him 60 per cent. discount. The explanation offered seemed anything but satisfactory to the meeting; and we cannot wonder that, with such revelations, the proceedings should be of a stormy character, and frequently interrupted by cries of "Shame," "It's a case for the Old Bailey," "Send him to Newgate," nor that an offer was made by a large shareholder to contribute something towards a prosecution. A good deal was said of the relations of the Company towards the Contract Corporation—another of these companies whose main business seemed to be the floating of financial schemes. That concern is bankrupt too, and it came out that at a certain period, the Joint Stock Discount Company prevailed on them to take some £297,000 of securities off their hands, and to give their acceptances for £200,000 in payment. The securities were spoken of in the meeting as bonds, shares, and all manner of 'rubbish,' and it was part of the agreement that the acceptances were to be renewed for two years. The Discount Company, however, were obliged to raise money on them, and they got into the hands of the National Discount Company and other parties, who came down on the acceptors and demanded payment.

At the winding-up meeting of this Contract Company, some inquisitive shareholder asked the meaning of certain bills which bore the name of a Mr. Hawke. The answer was, that the contracting firm of Watson & Co. were indebted to them (for it is curious to see how these concerns were all mixed up together), and that when Watson's credit began to wane, certain bills drawn with reference to some contracts in hand, it was thought would be more readily negotiated, if they bore the name of another party, and that was done. This practice of getting bills in the name of a nominal drawer, it was said, was not uncommon.

The principal creditor of the Joint Stock Discount Company, it appears, is the National Discount Company; and if the latter got into trouble, we might find that other financial companies, or discount companies, or credit companies, were involved with them. How far the ramifications of unsoundness extend, it is impossible to say; nor, perhaps, will it be ascertained until a general panic brings down the whole structure of inflated credit. Neither can it be told how far this state of things affects the dealings of well-established firms and companies. One thing, however, is certain, that a vast mass of dangerous speculation has been

set afloat during the last few years; and it is almost equally certain that its complete course has not yet been run.

United States Debt.

The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st May, as published by the Secretary of the Treasury—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
5 per cent Bonds	\$198,241,100 00
6 per cent Bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,323,591 80
6 per cent Bonds of 1881	283,744,160 00
6 per cent 5 20 Bonds	685,784,000 00
	\$1,186,092,851 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
6 per cent Bonds	\$ 4,634,000 00
Temporary Loan	131,497,533 62
Certificates of Indebtedness	62,620,000 00
1 and 2 year 5 per cent Notes	6,030,000 00
3 year Compound Interest Notes	167,012,141 00
3 year Seven-thirty Notes	816,612,650 00
	\$1,188,319,541 62
Mat'ial Debt not presented for payment	877,729 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
United States Notes	\$416,164,318 00
Fractional Currency	28,192,017 64
Gold Certificates of Deposit	9,036,420 00
	\$452,392,755 64
Total Debt	\$2,827,670,871 00
Amount in Treasury—Coin	\$76,676,407 02
Amount in Treasury—Currency	61,310,621 80
	\$137,987,028 82
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	\$2,689,683,842 78

The maximum figure was reached on the 31st August last when the debt of the United States amounted to \$2,757,181,190, since which time a reduction of \$68,091,318 has taken place. The total of Legal Tender in circulation on the 1st of May, 1866, was \$588,214,350.

A Bill for the purpose of consolidating the various classes of the debt as they fall due or fall, within the control of the government, into one uniform 30-years 5 per cent gold-bearing stock, with an application of thirty millions a year, or 1½ per cent per annum, on the grand total of two thousand millions has been introduced into the Senate. The plan is said to be favorably received in Wall Street, the occasional adverse criticisms being directed against details of the bill as affecting its immediate success, rather than against the proposed creation of a uniform class of United States Consols.

Fall Wheat.

The Galt Reporter says, partly confirming our recent remarks on the condition of the Fall Wheat:—

"Full enquiry in this neighborhood satisfies us that the Wheat was never worse winter-killed than it is the present year, and that even if every circumstance between this and harvest prove favorable, we cannot in this section reap an average crop. And we hear the same complaints from all quarters, although we believe that in Dumfries we have received perhaps as much injury from the unsettled character of the winter as in any part of the Province."

The Omemece Warbler also says:—

"We regret to say, that the crop, in a majority of cases, has proved a total failure. The severe frosts of February, and the almost entire absence of snow, completely cut off every crop which lay exposed to the N. W. wind, but in instances where the fields were sheltered by woods, there is a better prospect. The cold dry weather of the past week is very unfavorable for what little that has escaped the severity of the winter, and we fear that very little Fall Wheat will be gathered in this vicinity, where, in the beginning of the winter, there was a most favorable prospect of an abundant crop."

The Stratford Beacon and the Hamilton Signal, on the other hand, report that the Fall Wheat in those vicinities is in splendid condition, and now springing up most luxuriantly.

We do not attach too implicit confidence to the wholesale accounts of destruction of the Wheat crop we hear at this season. We have often noticed there is much exaggeration, and that farmers have a chronic disposition to grumble.

Wood Paper.

The Paper Mill at Sherbrooke, occupied by Messrs. Angus and Logan, has been purchased from the British American Land Company by Mr. Culter, of Boston, who intends to erect buildings and machinery for the manufacture of wood and rag pulp for the making of paper. Messrs. Angus and Logan will, in the meantime, we believe, erect another mill at Acton.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money has still further fallen off, and the legitimate wants of the trade are supplied without difficulty. The City Exchange is very firm in New York at 109 for Bankers' 60-day bills, a figure very slightly below the shipping point for gold. Here the business done has been chiefly at 109; to 109, although in some instances 109 has been asked.

Gold has advanced somewhat, latest quotations being 129. Bank drafts on New York are not much enquired for, the closing prices being 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 discount. Greenbacks are in good supply at 22 to 22 1/2 per cent discount. Gold drafts on New York are quoted at par to 1/2 per cent discount.

Silver is more abundant, buying at 3; to 4, and selling at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent discount.

"FINANCE PAPER" AND THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

A LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

FACTS which have become public during the last few weeks explain a considerable number of the phenomena of the money market during the last two years or more. The lists of creditors of Mr. Savin, the great contractor for Welsh railways; of Mr. Watson, another contractor, of the Contract Corporation; of Smith, Knight & Co. (Limited), also contractors, and of some others, show very clearly the sort of financial influence by which the hundreds of Railway Bills before every session of Parliament are suggested and sustained, and also the kind of financial devices by which the works themselves are started and carried forward.

Twenty years ago or less, when a railway was projected on good or ill grounds does not now concern us, people of some sort were found to subscribe beforehand for the shares, and to bind themselves to pay future calls till the line was made. In other words, to some real extent the railway, to cost say a million sterling, was arranged beforehand to be made by a large number of persons out of their respective savings and overpluses of floating capital. We know quite well all the delusions and inequities of subscription contracts. But not forgetting these delinquencies, it is substantially true that until within a late period the costly public works of this country were made by virtue of a previous agreement among a large number of bona fide subscribers, each prepared, or believing he was prepared, to fund his quota, little or much as the case might be. In the numerous cases where the adventure was a mistake, the loss and suffering were diffused and severe, and the unlucky contributors were driven to straits and economies painful to contemplate. We are not, however, considering the moral but the economical side of the problem, and economically it was true that the pressure of the period of excessive railway construction, from say 1845 to 1853, fell directly, as it ought to do, upon the savings of the country. The payments to the contractors were raised by calls from the shareholders, and the shareholders paid the calls by savings out of income or by the sale of previous investments.

But this system was gradually exploded, and for the last few years has been given up altogether. A project for a railway, dock, pier, or other public work requiring a large conversion of floating capital into fixed is now concocted by a knot of four or five persons, consisting of a solicitor, an engineer, a parliamentary agent, a contractor, and a financier. Some of the party have the command of the few thousands necessary to pay for surveys and indispensable preliminaries. They have, in most cases, name and position enough to enable them to borrow as much money as carries them as far as the Royal Assent. That once obtained, the Act becomes a lively instrument of credit. The directors issue Lloyd's bonds, debentures, stock, preference shares, and the like, to the contractor, and he in his turn finds avenues in the money market where for rates of interest and commission almost fabulous, cash is to be had on these securities. Now, these securities, let it be remembered, are a pure speculation on the future, and a speculation subject to one principal and many smaller casualties. In the first place, the line must be finished and placed in actual working before the obligations representing its cost can have any ascertained value at all. An unfinished railway or dock has no value whatever. In the second place, the line must not only be finished and actually worked, but in order to impart value to the bonds and shares, there must be a positive profit surplus. The difference between securities such as these—wholly dependent on future and uncertain events to happen at distant and irregular dates, and liable to become worthless by the premature stoppage of the undertaking—and the class of securities which long experience has shown to be the best suited to the requirements of bankers and money dealers—is not only marked in its character, but so wide and glaring as to prepare any prudent person to expect mischief, and mischief has certainly followed in no limited measure.

It is tolerably well ascertained that there has been in the money market for some time past a very large amount indeed of these "finance securities," to apply to them the fashionable description. What may be the exact amount it is not easy to say. We should think not less than five or six millions or more. Many of these securities have been pushed off among banks who ought to have known better than listen to the temptation of extravagant rates on the bills of persons whom they must have known were wholly engaged in contracts more or less hazardous. Of course there was the collateral security of bonds, debentures or shares. But both the promissory note

or acceptance of the borrower and the collateral security were alike beyond the range of prudent bankers or discount brokers. The Joint Stock Discount Company with its millions of liabilities on one side failing day by day, and its millions of finance securities on the other failing day by day, goodness knows when or where is the most extreme and lamentable caricature of the folly and want of skill we are exposing.

The effect of the system has been to shift the burden of the largest part of the public works of the last few years from the savings in default of the investing classes of the country and fasten it upon the merchants and others legitimately resorting to the money market for the discount of their ordinary trade bills, and for advances required for short periods to meet the nature of their business. The contractor making a railway in Wales, or Somersetshire, or elsewhere, has appeared in London, or Liverpool, or smaller place where banks are to be found, and has got his bill at four or six months discounted at twice or thrice the current rate of the time, forcing it, of course, by a deposit of collateral security. When the due date arrived the bill could not be paid. It must be renewed and renewed it has been, but once but several times. Now and then the lender has been lucky enough to get repaid out of his securities, or out of the pocket of some new party discovered, and enjoyed by the assiduous exertions of the well-paid and plausible emissaries of the people wanting the cash. The end of the process has been a lock-up of funds in advances which are really and truly mortgages on unfinished public works, or on public works struggling into profitable existence.

During the last month or two it is probable that there has been some clearance of this finance paper. The borrowers upon it have been, in one way or another, enabled to offer securities to bona fide investors at prices which had not been a real distribution among the public—or what is the same thing, a class of real shareholders has been found, not before this line was made or the calls required, but after both these things have been accomplished at some sacrifice about which prudence and pity alike counsel silence. The finance companies were set up expressly to do this sort of intermediate work, but they have not done it at all well. It is a platitude to say that a finance company like plain John or Joseph can only lend safely that which they possess securely—and they only possess securely their own capital and the deposits lent to them for long periods expiring at various dates. But the manipulation of this real, but of course limited fund, is not equal to the pressure and temptation which beset them on all sides. They resorted to credit; they counted upon the facilities of the market; and when the market ceased to be facile, because contractors were found to miscalculate and to fail, then the finance companies had to turn round upon their shareholders and call up in a hurry and in the midst of panic the capital which they had been foolish enough to lend to others before they had it in their own hands.

The kernel of all the whole case is that far too large a number of persons who ought to have known better have lent immense sums of money upon securities, some good and some bad, but nearly all of them utterly unsuitable to the portfolio of a dealer in money. A bill of exchange drawn against goods bona fide produced and sold is a security representing something which the ordinary consumption of the country will carry off and pay for, and is therefore a safe and proper instrument for circulation among bankers or bill brokers. A bill of exchange drawn in reality against an unfinished public work is a pure speculation on the possibility of that public work yielding a dividend on its cost, and finding purchasers in detail for its bonds and shares, and is not therefore a proper instrument in any sense for Lombard street purposes.

Lord Rodesdale says that he can suggest some legislative checks on unsound and audacious railway schemes. We believe that he will find himself mistaken. We believe, further, that all legislative attempts to save lenders from mistakes in dealing with railway companies are futile and erroneous. The lenders must inquire and judge for themselves or lose their money, always provided that fraud or misrepresentation shall be punished as a criminal offence; as, for example, by rendering personally liable the directors and officers actually signing any bond or security, which on the face of it implies any material circumstance at variance with the real facts of the case. The real corrective and remedy are the seasons of disagreeable experience such as the last few months. Depend upon it Parliament will hear much less of contractors' lines for some time to come, and by-and-by the money market will be gradually cleared of a mass of securities and "finance paper" which ought never to have been admitted into any prudent or respectable quarter. The rate of discount will then resume its former and proper function of indicating the relation between floating capital, expressible only in terms of money, on the one hand, and floating capital represented by merchantable bills and securities on the other.—*London Economist.*

Caution to Iron Merchants, Consumers, and Others.

Standish and others (the Eagle Coal and Iron Company) v. Whitwell, and others (William Whitwell and Company).—Take notice, that His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood, on the 9th day of March, 1866, granted a perpetual Injunction at the suit of the plaintiffs, carrying on the business of iron manufacturers at West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford, under the said style of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, against the defendants William Whitwell, Thomas Whitwell, and Gurney Pease, who carry on the business of iron manufacturers, at Thornaby Ironworks, Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, under

the said style of William Whitwell and Company, from making, stamping, cutting, or engraving, and from causing or permitting to be marked, stamped, cut, or engraved, upon any iron manufactured by them, or bought, procured, or sold by or for them, the figure of an eagle or any other mark or brand similar to the trade-mark of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, or so contrived as to represent or lead to the belief that the said iron was of the manufacture of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, and from selling, exporting, consigning, or otherwise disposing of any iron manufactured by or bought or procured by or for the defendants, and not being iron manufactured by the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, under the name or description of Eagle Iron, or having or bearing thereon the figure of an eagle, or any other mark or brand similar to the said trade-mark of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, and from using, or causing, or permitting to be used, in or for the purpose of their (the defendants) trade or business, any trade circulars, invoices, bills, letters, notes, or other documents having printed, stamped, or marked thereon the figure of an eagle, or any other mark similar to the trade-mark of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, as designating any quality of iron manufactured by the defendants, and from using the word "Eagle" as the description of any iron manufactured or sold by the defendants, not being iron of the manufacture of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company; and an account was directed to be taken of the profits made by the defendants by the sale of all iron sold by them as eagle iron, or having or bearing thereon the figure of an eagle or any other mark or brand similar to the trade-mark of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, since the 19th day of May, 1858, when the defendants first knew that the plaintiffs used the eagle as their trade-mark; and the defendants were ordered to pay the amount of such profits to the plaintiffs, and also to pay to the plaintiffs their costs of suit. And further take notice, that all other persons who heretofore have been or may hereafter be guilty of any or either of the acts complained of against the said defendants, and restrained by the said order, will be forthwith proceeded against according to law.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1866. COOPER & WALKER, 5, Stourbridge, Solicitors for the above-named Plaintiffs.

Ships Sailed for Montreal and Quebec.

For Montreal.		
Finella,	Dundee,	April 20
Heathpark,	Greenock,	" 23
Ivy,	Liverpool,	" 25
Mary Dundas,	Newport,	" 26
Rhoda,	Deal,	" 28
St. Andrew (s.s.),	Greenock,	" 30
St. Lawrence (s.s.),	Deal,	" 26
Thermutis,	Holyhead,	" 22
Walsgill,	Liverpool,	" 21
For Quebec.		
Achilles,	Liverpool,	April 21
Advance,	Deal,	" 22
Albinus,	Waterford,	" 24
Alexandrine,	Flushing Road,,	" 21
Alma,	Swansea,	" 25
Anna,	Deal,	" 25
Anna,	Birmingham,	" 20
Augusta,	Glasgow,	" 26
Ben Muick Dhui,	Charente,	" 21
Beta,	Caernarvon,	" 22
Boreas,	Waterford,	" 24
Canada,	Queenstown,	" 23
Charles Ward,	Genoa,	" 20
City of Bristol,	Sunderland,	" 28
Collina,	Queenstown,	" 23
Concordia,	Carthagena,	" 16
Coronet,	Genoa,	" 22
Courier,	Holyhead,	" 21
Dunbrody,	Waterford,	" 25
Eliza Ann,	Falmouth,	" 21
Eliza Keith,	Queenstown,	" 23
Ellen Oliver,	Genoa,	" 21
Envelope,	Waterford,	" 25
Esther,	Genoa,	" 18
Favorite,	Barcelona,	" 18
Gipsy Queen,	Dublin,	" 19
Goethe,	Cuxhaven,	" 20
Grange,	Sunderland,	" 20
Harriet,	Waterford,	" 25
Harvest Home,	Ardrossan,	" 24
Hiram,	Cuxhaven,	" 21
India,	Malta,	" 8
Lady Seymour,	Genoa,	" 18
Lily,	Barcelona,	" 16
Marquis of Chandos,	Penzance,	" 20
Mary & Ann,	Cardiff,	" 24
Neckar,	Cuxhaven,	" 20
Nubia,	Studdland Bay,	" 22
Olivo,	Pill,	" 23
Oregon,	Genoa,	" 17
Oregon,	Carthagena,	" 19
Perserverance,	Alexandria,	" 5
Research,	Deal,	" 25
Star of Hope,	Cuxhaven,	" 20
Stonewall Jackson,	Queenstown,	" 23
Thistle,	Waterford,	" 23
Try Again,	Queenstown,	" 23
Urania,	"	" 23
Wandsworth,	Lamlash,	" 16
Ward Chipman,	Queenstown,	" 23
Windsor,	Cardiff,	" 25
Wolfe's Cove,	Pill,	" 22
Zambesi,	Shields,	" 19
Zarah,	Falmouth,	" 26
Zeelite,	Tarragona,	" 16
Zetus,	Genoa,	" 17

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- Bullitt, James, & Co.
Baughman, Frank & Co.
Benjamin, W. & Co.
Black, Lewis & Co.
Casper, T. Jan & Co.
Dennis, John & Co.
Fouille & Hodson
Gilmour, J. Y. & Co.
Greenfield, S. Son & Co.
Hagston, James, & Co.
Loren, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.
Mey, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Benson & Co.
Meyer, J. & Co.
Moore, S. H. & J.
Stutt, W. & R.
Wood, John & Strecken.
Oxley & Co.
Pratt, A. H. & Co.
Rindland, Lewis & Co.
Robinson, A. & Co.
R. J. Lee, & Co.
Stephen, Murray, & Co.
Sturtevant, C. W. & Co.
Winks, George, & Co.

THE past week has been one of inactivity throughout the general trade, few parcels of any extent having been sold, but a great many small buyers have been in the Market, and many small sorting-up orders come in daily, which I probably increase both in numbers and extent as the month advances.

The event of the week has been the large Package Trade Sale for account of Messrs. Geo. Winks & Co., which took place on the 9th, consisting of two hundred and fifty packages assorted goods. Quite a number of buyers, both town and country, were present, and most of the goods were disposed of, all offered being sold.

The exports of the week has been the large Package Trade Sale for account of Messrs. Geo. Winks & Co., which took place on the 9th, consisting of two hundred and fifty packages assorted goods.

About one-half of the foregoing goods were sold to go West, the balance taken by wholesale and retail city houses.

We have to report stocks, on the whole, larger in some departments than is desirable at this season, or than can easily be disposed of at paying prices.

COTTONS.—Our advices from the other side are to the 28th ult. Cotton in Liverpool has advanced from the lowest point, reached on the 20th, to 1 1/4 d. per lb., with an upward tendency. The market closed firm, with large sales to the trade, the amount taken in the week ending April 23rd being upwards of 60,000 bales, exclusive of that for export and speculation.

LINENS.—Flax, on the other side, is rather lower in price, but the demand for goods, which is fully equal to the supply, has prevented any decline in them, and so long as Cotton retains its comparatively high price, Linen goods will hardly be any lower.

WOOLLENS.—The supply continues fully equal to the demand, but we do not think there are any unusually large stocks held in any one department.

SILKS.—Some desirable goods are getting scarce, and all descriptions being very dear, the demand is limited.

In other departments, such as hosiery, gloves, and general small goods, there is a better supply than usual at this season, owing to the lateness at which they have been received this year.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- Chapman H. & Co.
Child, George, & Co.
Cavers, Gibson & Lamb
Davis, Clark & Cartton.
Elizabeth & Moore.
Fountain, Jules.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
H. W. Henry, Jr.
Hill, J. H. & Co.
H. J. Jones, & Co.
Kingdon & Kirkwood.
Leitch, A. Buchanan.
Morgan, L. A. & Co.
M. A. J. A. & H.
Muller, J. Kinnear & Co.
New, James S., & Co.
Robert, Howells & Co.
Rimour, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & B. Wattle.
Roth, Hayland & Co.
Sawchison & Co.
Schubler, Leitch & Co.
St. Clair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Tom, & Sons.
Thompson, J. & Co.
T. R. Turner, David, & Co.
L. G. Ward, Alex. & Co.
West, J. B.
Witch, B. H. Bond.
Wills, J. & Co.

WE have to report another rather quiet week, though there has been a perceptible improvement in general business. We do not hear of any large transactions, but a good deal has been done in a smaller way, and a good many orders have been received. Stocks of most articles are very low, and we cannot expect any very great improvement for several weeks to come.

SUGAR is in fair demand, but sales are chiefly of small lots of ten or twenty barrels, at \$9 to \$9.25 for fair to good, and \$9.50 for bright Barbadoes and Cuba; and \$9.50 to 9.75 for Porto Rico. The imports of Sugar at this Port for 1865, up to May 6th, were 6,955,761 lbs., against 4,808,163 lbs for corresponding period of last year.

TEA.—There has been rather more enquiry for medium grades, and sales in lots of medium Young Hysons and Uncolored Japans, footing up about 1000 packages have been made at quotations, the range for Japans being principally from 62c. to 65c.

The imports of Tea at the port of Montreal were, for the week ending May 6, 91,274 lbs., and for the year to same date 1,027,663 lbs., against 612,416 lbs. for corresponding period of 1865.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

- Brush, George.
Burlington, J. & Co.
Charles, J. & Co.
C. G. & Co.
Curtis, W. & F. P. & Co.
D. Evans, J. H.
D. S. & Evans.
Frank, F.
Gilbert, J. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.
H. D. & W. H.
Kerr & Edwards.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mullholand, & Baker.
Ridgway, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Shum, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

THERE has been an active demand for metals generally during the past week, and a considerable amount of business has been done, the greater part of cargoes which have thus far arrived being already disposed of. Stocks are still low, and greatly need sorting up.

BLICK TIN.—Nearly all that has been received has been sold at our quotations.

COPPER.—Present freights being lower than could be obtained during the close season of navigation prices here have somewhat declined, and we reduce our quotations for Pig Sheet is firm, the supply being limited.

CUT NAILS.—Are in brisk demand, beyond the ability of the manufacturers to supply, and are quite firm at our quotations.

IRON.—Pig—Sales of Gartsherrie are reported at \$30 on the usual terms, and of Summerlee at \$29. Other brands can be bought at from \$25 50 to \$23.

BAR—Stocks are rather better assorted up in consequence of recent supplies, and a good demand exists. Canada Plates—Are in fair demand at our quotations, some lots having been received during the week.

IRON WIRE.—We do not hear of any receipts, and prices are almost nominal.

POWDER.—Deliveries from St. Helen's Island having been made to a considerable extent, transactions have been completed at unchanged prices.

TIN PLATES.—Are still scarce and in demand.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- Brown & Childs.
Howell, J. & Co.
Hux & Richardson.
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Seymour, A. B.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

THERE has been less activity in the Leather Market during the past week, with a noticeable falling off in the inquiry. We may expect, therefore, an accumulation of some kinds of stock, and should sales be pressed, rather lower figures would probably have to be accepted.

SPANISH SOLE.—We do not hear of any large transactions having taken place, and purchases made have been almost entirely to supply present wants.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Still continues inactive and difficult of sale, light stock being very little inquired for.

HARNESS.—Has been in better demand, and stocks

have been considerably reduced, so that the Market is now very poorly supplied.

WAXED UPPER.—The stock is small, with no present prospect of any considerable receipts, but there has been only a limited inquiry for it.

GRAINED UPPER.—There is a scarcity of desirable stock, with, at the same time, a fair inquiry.

BOPE AND PUMPLED.—There is but little demand for ordinary descriptions, which are accumulating; but there is no surplus of prime first-class stock, which can be sold at quotations.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—The demand still continues much in advance of the supply, in which, as yet we have no improvement to note.

CATTLE-SKINS.—Unchanged, with very little doing.

SKINS.—Heavy are not much inquired for, but for good lots of light there is ready sale.

SILK-SKINS.—Russols are in request, with an unusually small supply. Colored Linings meet a fair sale.

HIDE.—Are quiet and unchanged, and we are not aware of any sales worth noting.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated 28th April—

Table with columns for various goods like Onions, Corn, Beans, Oil, Paper, etc., and their corresponding prices in dollars and cents.

Tare: for duty 20 per cent, and on tals a 15 1/2 per cent; stock short.

Table with columns for various goods like Tare, Demand, Consumption, etc., and their corresponding prices.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 p. c. prem.
Paris do do... 2 1/2 per cent prem.
N. York do do... 14 per cent discount.
Do do payable in gold 5 1/2 p. c. prem.
Do 3 days do do 8 do

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNES 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 ASSIGNER. Lists insolvent names and their assigners.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists names and their discharge application details.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists debtors and their creditors.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 5th May, 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, City Bank, etc., Closing Prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists stock market data.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MAY 10, 1866.

Large multi-column table listing various goods (Groceries, Wine, Hardware, etc.) and their current prices. Includes sub-sections like TOBACCO, WINES, SPIRITS, OILS, PAINTS, LEATHER, FURS.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.'S

WEEKLY PRODUCE REPORT.

NO. 503 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, 10th MAY, 1896

From Great Britain the advices received this week per S.S. "Peruvian" and "China" indicate no material change. The following are our current quotations of to-day, with equivalent London sterling quotations calculated at 8 per cent. exchange, with 4 per cent. commission added.

Table with columns for Commodity, Currency, and Sterling. Includes items like FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BEANS, RICE, OATS, PEAS, LARD, and BACON.

FLOUR.—The market, which last week had again rallied, maintained a steady footing until Tuesday, when holders, in sympathy with the American markets, kept steadily advancing their views until yesterday, following, though less rapidly, the advance in the West. Prices regained all they lost, and sales have been to-day made at an advance on the highest prices realised before the recent decline, and the tendency is still upward, notwithstanding that New York, which was 20c. better this morning, closes dull and lower. Quite a large number of round lots have changed hands on the spot, to arrive for forward delivery this and next month, amongst which we notice sales of 100 bbls. of an ordinary brand No. 1 at \$7.20 to arrive; 5000 bbls. of city brands mainly at \$7.4000 bbls. for May and June on private terms. A number of lots of Choice Bakers' Flour on the spot brought \$7.20 to \$7.30 and Welland Canal flour brought \$7.12 to \$7.20. Extras have met with less attention, partly because of limited supply, and partly because the excitement has been confined more to Spring Wheat Flour. Americans are, however, again turning their attention to this market, and a day several 100-barrel lots have been sent to the Eastern States. Fancy is not to be had. The low grades have not been plentiful, and have fluctuated with Supers. All grades close firm at advanced rates. Rye Flour has also come in for a more than usual share of attention, and sales have been freely made at varying prices within the range of our quotations.

OATMEAL.—Both demand and supply limited, prices firm.

WHEAT.—Prices here continue nominal; no transactions of any consequence are taking place on the spot, and very little is coming forward. Quite a number of round lots in C.W., belonging to parties here have changed hands at variable prices, one large one Fall wheat on Lake Huron bringing 1.97 1/2, while a number of lots of Spring have changed hands at prices varying from \$1.40 to \$1.50, being equal to the nominal value here. Yesterday wheat opened at 1.50 on Milwaukee, advanced to \$1.95, and closed firm at \$1.91, and to-day it closes at \$1.95.

Table with columns for Commodity, Currency, and Sterling. Includes items like EGGS, ASHES, BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, HAMS, LARD, and FALLOW.

PEAS.—Quite a number of car-loads have been disposed of during the week, at prices ranging from 8 1/2c to 8 7/8c per 56 lbs., and at the close we notice sales to the extent of 16,000 bushels at 88c, equal to \$2c per 60 lbs., also near 3000 bushels, to arrive, at equal to 77c per 60 lbs.

CORN.—We notice sales of 2500 bushels for June delivery at 56c on the spot; holders ask 6c.

BAKERY.—No change to notice. Sales are small, and mainly at quotations.

OATS.—Continue to meet with moderate attention, but much of what has arrived recently by G.T.R.R., on account of want of facilities for landing them, have been disposed of at comparatively low rates. Sales in quantity could still, however, be made, if floated, at our out-of-date quotations.

SEEDS.—Clover.—The season is now near over and the demand has suddenly dropped off. Several small lots have changed hands during the week at 8c to 8 1/2c per lb., but there is no great disposition on the part of holders to part with their stock, at these prices, as they prefer carrying them over till next season. The demand for Timothy has also dropped off, and prices are variable.

BEEF.—Has met with considerable attention during the week, and prices generally are higher. We notice reported sale of 240 bbls. Prime Mess at \$17, and several other lots offering at same price.

PORK.—Also has advanced, and is firmly held at our advanced quotations. The demand is not very strong though several round lots have changed hands during the week, but confidence being strong in the market, there is no disposition to recede.

BUTTER.—Continues dull and neglected, the supplies are not large but in the absence of an outside demand they are found amply sufficient to meet current wants. Cream continues firm at quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The market has advanced about 21 cents per gallon on Canada Refined, and closes firm at quotations, though no round lot could be placed at our rate.

ASHES.—The market has been steady throughout the week, the fluctuations have been less violent, and the demand has been moderately active.

CHARLES G. DAGG, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS, INCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book, Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink and Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Black Lead Pencils, &c., &c., all lately imported. Also, Blank Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian School Copy-Books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks. Manufactured for, and now in Stock, several hundred reams each of Manila, Brown Tea Wrapping Papers. Several tons of Straw W... ng Papers, all sizes; Straw Board. A liberal discount to cash buyers. 11, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 439 St. Paul Streets, Montreal. May, 1896.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. NOTICE.—The Co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation. All debts due to and by the said firm, will be settled by either of the undersigned. GORDON KINGAN, PERCIVAL B. WINNING, DAVID MAIR. 389 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 17 1/2

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. WE, the undersigned have this day associated under the name, style and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Winning & Mair. PERCIVAL B. WINNING, Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair. W. GALT HILL, Late of W. Galt Hill & Co. W. HARRISON WARE, Late of W. H. Ware & Co. 3-9 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1896. 17 1/2

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825. Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal. Manager for Canada W. M. RAMSAY, Inspector of Agencies RICHARD BULL. INCOME 1895 £66,195 Sterling. ACCUMULATED FUND 1895 £3,651,683. Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally. No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,310. Agencies in every town in Canada. W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada 17-28 Montreal, 47 Great St. James Street.

PREER, BOYD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS, 13 CONNOR STREET, MONTREAL, Represent, in Canada, Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co., No. 61, Old Broad Street, London. Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour, Ashes, etc., or on shipment to their friends in Great Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on Storage, in Bond, or Piece. 16-6m

TEAS. BY THE "INDUS" AND "RESOLUTE," Shanghai to New York, shortly expected. The subscriber will receive by the above vessels their SPRING SHIPMENT of about 5000 HALF-CHESTS GREEN TEAS, And on arrival here will offer them at Auction, due notice of which will be given. J. BUCHANAN & CO. Montreal, May 4, 1896. 16-4

OILS. Bbls. No. 1 LARD. Do. W. B. WHALE. Do. PALE SEAL. Pans, Hubs and Bbls. COD. Bbls. ENGINE AND MACHINERY. 20,000 lbs. WHALE OIL SOAP (in Bbls.) for Fullers' use. For Sale by ALFRED SAVAGE & SON. 15-4

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN B. GOUDE, WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-ly FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE Steamer "AVON," Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 12th instant. JACQUES, TRACY & CO. Montreal, 10th May.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Subscribers, having received extensive orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are prepared to buy and pay the highest price for any quantity of choice well cured HOGS. THOS. HOBSON & CO., 31-3 mps, 433 & 435 St. Paul Street.

Table with columns for Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Receipts of Traffic, and Great Western Railway of Canada, Traffic for the week ending 4th May, 1896.

Table with columns for Great Western Railway of Canada, Traffic for the week ending 4th May, 1896, and Corresponding Week of last year.

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
 A STANDARD MANURE
 For all field and garden crops For sale by country
 merchants at manufacturers' prices, freight added.
 E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer.
 Montreal. 13-3mos.

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running, on the opening of navigation, between PORT
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
 the Welland Canal.

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of Insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 W.M. BOWMAN,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
 London;

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

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

L'EXTINCTEUR
PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
 FROM \$18 AND UPWARDS.

THIS invaluable invention of Messrs
CARRIER & VIGNON possesses the
 following advantages:—It is inexpensive, simple in
 construction, and may be used by the most inexpe-
 rienced person, perfectly harmless to life and property
 always ready for use—so portable that one man car-
 ries it without hindrance to active exertion—entirely
 self-acting and self-propelling, so that all the bearer
 has to do is to direct the jet by means of the flexible
 tube—it possesses within itself the power of a Force-
 pump, and contains a chemical liquid (perpetually
 renewable) every drop of which has, as is described by
 the official report, a **MAGICAL EFFECT**. Less than
 one half the contents of L'Extincteur sufficed to
 EXTINGUISH a very large and fierce fire at an experi-
 ment tried, so that though **NO SUPPLY OF WATER**
 be immediately available, one of the greatest calami-
 ties to which individuals or communities are sub-
 ject, may now be **AVERTED** by the use of this grand
 and simple invention. The public are referred for
 results of numerous experiments to the pamphlet on
 this subject, which may be procured of the under-
 signed agents gratis.

The Subscriber has in his possession a large number
 of testimonials from reliable sources, all testifying to
 the efficacy of L'Extincteur. In view of the possible
 continuance of a short supply of water, this little
 apparatus becomes a necessity to every house-holder,
 manufacturer, and commercial house.

For villages where no fire engine is kept, L'Extinc-
 teur is indispensable.

To farmers and persons living in isolated places,
 L'Extincteur is invaluable.

It will project the fluid to a height of forty feet. It
 lasts a lifetime with little care.

It is a fact well known that water will not extin-
 guish burning coal oil. The fluid projected from
 L'Extincteur extinguishes burning petroleum with per-
 fect ease.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent
 for Canada by the Patentee is prepared to treat liber-
 ally with persons desirous of acting as Agents for the
 sale of this useful invention, as well as to supply all
 demands. Intending purchasers and the public
 generally are invited to call and obtain price lists
 and descriptive pamphlets.

From Mr. J. W. HARRIS, D. A. ANSELL,
 Sole Agent
 No. 53 for the Canadas,
 Great St. James Street. UNION BUILDINGS,
 St. Francois Xavier St.
 MONTREAL.

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

D. A. ANSELL,
IMPORTER OF AND AGENT FOR
 English and Foreign Merchandise of every descrip-
 tion, would desire to call the attention of Wholesale
 Buyers to his large assortment of samples of Glass-ware,
 Family Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-
 cos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-
 ware from our own manufactories. The goods can
 be shipped direct from the manufactories in Germany,
 France, and England, to any part of the United States
 (other and Sample Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Fran-
 cois Xavier Street; A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-
 don, England, Bremen, Paris and Hamburg.)
 N.B.—No orders taken except from Wholesale
 Houses. 11-3m

Messrs. HOVENDEN & SONS,
OF 93 AND 95 CITY ROAD, AND
 Poland Street, London, England, having ap-
 pointed the undersigned sole agent for the British
 North American Provinces, cannot accept any orders
 from these places except through him
 11-3m DAVID A. ANSELL.

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

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 2-ly

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

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 265, 268,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217.
 10-1y

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal
 20th March, 1865. 10-1y.

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

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF DRY GOODS,
 1-ly No. 577 St. Paul street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
 IMPORTERS OF

Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
357 Commissioners streets. 46-14

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

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

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

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

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

THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 30th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, L.O. don, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 10-22.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 123, 120 and 122, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
 1-ly

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-ly Nos 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.
 R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
 32-ly

P. D. BROWNE,
 Banker and Broker,
 NO. 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent mo-
 ney, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities
 of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of
 Canada and the United States. 1-6m

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birming-
 ham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 23 St
 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

JOSEPH MAY,
 IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 489 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 61-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. H. SBYMOUR,
 LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holtou, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Hicc & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

A T DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-
 CITOR, &c.
 OTTAWA, C.W.
 Collections made and returns prompt.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO
 John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
 Honble. A. Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.
 Adam Hope, Esq., of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

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

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

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

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
 (Established 1821.)

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

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

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
 PLATED and NICKEL SHEET GOODS, im-
 porters of HEAVY and SHELF Ironware.
 Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
 and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
 field, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbingshaus & Sons,
 Prussia, Brass Cornices. 5-13

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

ALSO
 10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 1-ly 494 to 496 St. Paul st., Montreal

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

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

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

Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on
 arrival of goods.
 Owing to our having a number of years of success-
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of
 the various staples; can always buy to better advan-
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three
 times during the year.

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

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

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and
SHIPPING and INSURANCE AGENTS, 71 and
 BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
 Having large experience in buying for the Canadian
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,
 and hope to give satisfaction in the execution of any
 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to
 their care will receive special attention. Goods care-
 fully forwarded on the most favourable terms.

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

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

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

The Trade Review, printed and published for the
 Proprietors every Friday, by M. LONOMOON & CO.,
 Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Mon-
 treal.