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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

No. 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,
St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal. 6-ly

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

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

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

SAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET.
60-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,
609 St. Paul st., Montreal. 34-ly

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

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

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold 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,
481 Saint 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 Laces, Straw Goods.
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 15th March.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coatings
1-ly

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
16 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. TEFIN & 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 60 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 assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhd. Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and
250 hhd. Primo Retailing Molasses.
60 Merces } 1-ly

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

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER of TEAS, 86 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 & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Caning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,
Montreal.
HAVE FOR SALE—

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Charcoal Tinplates, | Ingot Copper, |
| Coko Tinplates, | Ingot Tin, |
| Terno Tinplates, | Cake Spelter, |
| Galvanized Iron, | Sheet Copper and Brass |

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

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING
WHOLESALE.
148 & 160 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 6-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.
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS
IN HALF BARRELS,
For Sale by
SOHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
491 & 493 St. Paul Street.
60-ly

SUAGRI SUGAR SUGAR!

386 hlds } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
282 brls } Sugar,
Received ex "Wild Hunter" and "Jane Bell," from
Demerara, and "Express," from Barbadoes.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

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

Bags PIMENTO, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1866. 1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

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

Opposite the Custom House Sq.,

10-ly Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.**
Agents, Victoria Ropo Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
Company. 2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

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

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

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

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

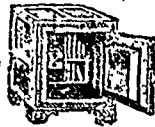
The Actual Business Department is furnished with a
Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
ite Banking-houses, where the Students make their
deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
&c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-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

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

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

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

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

ON HAND, and for Sale—

Flour, all grades, comprising very choice and
favourite Brands.

RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.

CORNMEAL, do. do. do. do.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.

OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and
daily arriving.

WHITE BRANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.

Second hand Grain Bags,
Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calf-
skins, Tough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and
Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.

Asphalt Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water-
proof Inodorious Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers
and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co.,
Belfast.

"Tupper's" "Warner's" and "Morwood's"
brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass,
Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron,
F Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Crosspools, Water Meters,
Putty, and other articles, being balance of Stock of
Messrs. William Brown & Co.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

33 St. Nicholas Street.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
SPRING TRADE, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW
on hand, and are receiving a complete assort-
ment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY-HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

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

1-ly GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St.
Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of
STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street,
Montreal. 4-ly**

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,**

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. Xavier st. 1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

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

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

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

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

1-ly HUA & RICHARDSON,
St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS Im-

porters of TEAS and GENERAL C
No. 188 McGill st., Montreal.

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS.

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

15-ly 84 BERNAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

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

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

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on
 the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 301) Notre Dame Street.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

C O D O I L.
 150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 12 St. John Street.
 June 3.

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 28 Broadway, New York. 611 St. Paul st.,
 Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD
 OFFER FOR SALE
D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT
 ROOFING FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO S (Gatehead-on-Tyne)
 VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
 MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES,—CAUSTIC
 SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
 ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

FOR SALE.
G. H. HUMM & CO.—Champagne—Gold Seal—Champagne des Souverains—Dry Verzenay—No plus ultra Cabinet.
GEO SAYER & CO.—COGNAC—1844, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, in Cases, Hogsheads, Qr. Casks and Octaves.
CHS. COHAN & CO—Cognac in cases.
H. MORE—Champagne—Red Seal, Green Seal, and White Seal.
Jules Fournier,
 Sole Agent for Canada, and Importer of General Groceries, 420, St. Paul Street.
 5-3m

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, 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.
 1-ly

PENITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
A. McK. COCHRANE,
 491 to 493 St. Paul Street.
 31-ly

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

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
 AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.
 1-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.,
 377 St. Paul Street.
 1-ly

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

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

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

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KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
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WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDEAT.
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F. F. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
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W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for
Wm. CLARKE & Sons, Needle and Fish Hook
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GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's,
 Otar, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
 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-
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 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

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ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vico-Fros. Upper Canada
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 Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
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 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, Pot. Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON,
 IMPORTERS OF

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

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
 Province.
 363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-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 & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
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JOHN BURELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.
 Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 Pork and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.
 Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminence advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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

FRED. COLLÉ, 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.

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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. Tylee, 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. Un-
divided 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, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
acted on reasonable terms.

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

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

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, (Founded 1833.)

THE SYSTEM and REGULATIONS of the
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND have been so
framed as to secure to its Policy Holders the utmost
value for their payments, and include provisions in
their favor on the following important points.—

SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy.

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance
Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE
YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARNEZ, MONTREAL.

1-3m

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's

Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
Produce.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS,
COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TO-
BACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR,
WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have
the very best and most prompt attention.

Sole Agents for Cooke's celebrated GROUND
ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL AS- SURANCE 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 trans-
acted on reasonable terms.

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the
Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securiti-
es 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

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 LAWLINGS,
Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
SHIPPING AGENTS** purchase and sell all de-
scriptions 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, MARCH 16, 1866.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

In re RECIPROCITY.

WHATEVER opinion may be held as to the propo-
sitions of the Provincial delegates at Washing-
ton, there can be no manner of doubt that their
conference with the Committee of Ways and Means
has been productive of a great change of sentiment all
over the United States. Previous to this conference
there was apparent, in New York as elsewhere, but
two classes of feeling in respect to Reciprocity—one
of which was profound indifference and the other
direct hostility.

A careful observation in the past month, leaves the
conviction that the first has been replaced by a strong
desire in very influential quarters for some equitable
arrangement, while the direct opposition to the Treaty
appears to have almost completely disappeared. The
truth is, sensible men, who have given the subject even
the slightest attention, are ashamed of the position the
United States has been made to occupy. People have
begun to ask what good result can possibly follow the
abrogation of the Treaty. One tendency only is seen
here and that is a tendency to make the produce
Canada had to spare dearer,—to make Butter and
Flour, Beef and Poultry, Barley, and Fruit still higher
in price, and to create such a monopoly in Lumber as to
leave its control in few hands only. Beside this, the
manner in which the negotiations were concluded is
especially annoying to Americans who would fain be
called liberal-minded. The miserable two-penny propo-
sitions of Mr. Morrill, in response to the compre-
hensive and statesman-like propositions from the
Provinces, compare so meanly with the latter, that all
the brag and snap with which our Yankee friends are
wont to boast is, in their own vernacular "played out."
The people of Canada may be congratulated on the
present position of the question here. It will do no
harm for Canada to "take stock" of herself for a
year or two: to see what a little independence in trade
will do toward the development of new channels
without, and her great resources within, her bound-
aries.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MER- CHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

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

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Croscut, Webs, &c.

Mocook's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe

Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company,
Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance
Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly

THE PROBABLE EFFECT.

Not a few interested parties are curious to see
the effects of the repeal of the Treaty on certain arti-
cles. Take wool for instance. There is no doubt that
with a duty of twenty per cent. against Canadian wool,
its importation into the States will be checked, and its
price in Canada reduced. But that circumstance may
turn out to be one of a most fortunate character. For
so long as prices of goods continue at anything like
their present figure, the low price of wool in Canada
will enable the Home manufacturers to produce an
article of Tweed admirably suited for this market, at a
rate that is very likely to yield a good return. It
would be most gratifying if the illiberal policy of the
Americans would result in shutting out the raw materi-
al to have it come in manufactured, and Canada to
get the profit. So in Barley. There are yearly large
exports of Malt to England; Canadian Barley, malted
in Albany, has for years been exported. Why not ex-
port it direct and let Canadians have the gain. So
also in lumber, in relation to which something further
can be said at a future time. No, there is no cause for
despondency. It is said there are a large number of
Canadians who thank Heaven that the Treaty is to be
repealed. It don't seem possible that such a circum-
stance can be regarded in the light of a blessing; yet
there is so much cause for congratulation where it was
feared there would be cause for anxiety and despair,
that we cannot be too grateful for the present prom-
ising prospect of affairs.

The spring trade here has opened most gloomily.
Thus far in the season there has been an utter absence
of activity. Gold, as you will see, has been dropping
persistently, and there is anything but an easy feeling
about. Strange as it may seem, credits have been
largely extended in the past six months, and not a
few houses are complaining of small remittances and
tardy payments.

Very large amounts of goods were sent South, the bulk
of which yet remain unsold, and this, with a general
dullness, now creates not a little anxiety. Dry goods
are being pushed off at auction, and some lots of well-
known staples have gone for twenty-five per cent below
last month's prices. The crisis can hardly be so near
yet failures and a great fall in rates may not be many
days in the distance.

E. W.

New York, March 14, 1866,

Mr. Morrill's Bill Defeated.

We published in a recent issue, a Bill reported by
the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, for
regulating trade with this country; and we then were
of opinion it would be passed, for the reason that Mr.
Morrill is the financial leader of the Republican
party in the ascendant in Congress. It has failed,
however, and we hear of nothing to take its place, so
that the duties will remain as in the list we lately gave
of articles hitherto free. Animals, as will be seen, are
still to be admitted free.

A VOICE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

WE have received a private letter from an esteemed and able correspondent in St. John, N.B., and we attach great weight to his opinions. He combats an opinion recently expressed in the TRADE REVIEW, respecting the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to some Canadian port on the Bay of Chaleurs, for the purpose of enabling Canada to carry on a foreign trade throughout the year. He states that in St. John they consider such a scheme is quite impracticable, not only as regards the Bay proper, but even ports outside the Bay. And he goes on to tell us that the Bay itself in ordinary winters is impassable by craft of any description; that the harbours are all completely frozen over, and that the amount of ice floating in the Gulf at all times during the winter, renders navigation so dangerous as practically to put an end to all traffic by water from the Bay of Chaleurs to the Gut of Canso. New Brunswick shipmasters have a dread of the north shore navigation, even in the fall, on account of the low-lying land and the strong easterly gales which there prevail.

Business men in New Brunswick consider that the cheapest way for Canada to get an outlet to the sea, in winter, is by completing the Canada and New Brunswick Railroad from Woodstock to River du Loup. She can thus secure an open port the year round at St. Andrews. St. John, however, on account of its importance as a shipping port, would be the best place of export for Canadian produce. The distance from Canada to St. John is short, compared with the distance to Halifax. Besides, there is the certainty that the St. John harbour will never freeze over, as that at Halifax does sometimes. This, our correspondent tells us, is a cause of much jealousy; but with respect to the fact, only a short time ago, there was good skating in the Halifax harbour, and teams drove over to Dartmouth. At Halifax the tide rises only six feet,—at St. John from twenty-six to thirty-three feet at spring tides. And it is claimed for St. John that it is a place which is specially adapted for graving docks, where no engines, pumps, jacks or inclined planes, would be wanted.

But our correspondent tell us there are difficulties in the way of New Brunswick again undertaking a share of the cost of the Intercolonial Railroad. He says:—

"You will remember that an agreement was made in 1853, by the Government of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to pass Acts simultaneously charging the respective Provinces with certain proportions of the cost of building that road. The Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick legislated, and locked up their revenue, in accordance with the terms of the agreement; but after action was taken in the Lower Provinces, party difficulties in Canada led the Government of that Province to refuse to act up to their promise. By reading the despatch of Governor Gordon to Lord Monk of 7th October, 1863, you will see how indignant Mr. Tilley's government were at being, as they considered, tricked. This belief of the people here, joined to George Brown's denunciations, for years past of Cartier, Galt *et al.*, had much to do in influencing the elections last March."

The Act locking up the New Brunswick revenue for Intercolonial Railroad purposes expired last April, when other Acts were passed applying the revenue thus liberated to the building of Western and Eastern Railroad extension, viz., from St. John to Bangor, Me., and from Moncton to Truro. The former was begun in October last (but its occupation's gone), and the latter must be commenced not later than the 1st June next. It is the opinion of our correspondent that but for the Canadian Government, the Intercolonial Railroad might now have been an accomplished fact.

It thus appears that the ordinary revenue of New Brunswick is locked up. But if Canada were seriously to propose to complete the Canada and New Brunswick Railroad, the St. John people would be roused by the fear of St. Andrews being built up at her expense, and would call out for an extraordinary revenue to be raised, so as to enable New Brunswick to bear her proper share of the cost of building the road by the central route, through a country which would be settled when opened up; and which would strike the present St. John and Shediac Railroad thirteen miles to the Eastward of St. John.

We subjoin another extract from our correspondent:—

"As commercial men we have nothing to do with the trumpety politics of parties, with all the attendant corruptions used to enable them to meet the passing exigencies of the hour. Your aim, if I mistake not, is to advocate a plan by which British North America can achieve commercial prosperity, and to build up a country whose greatness will enable it to exist inde-

pendently, and not by the sufferance of the Washington authorities. We want a British North American policy to be enforced in our commercial conflict with the United States. They will force that upon us. Let the Americans pay the cost of building the Intercolonial Railroad. We need not alter our tariffs professedly in a retaliatory spirit, but simply because the alteration will prove beneficial under circumstances which have been controlled in spite of us by the American Government. In the commercial centres of New Brunswick, the feeling tends towards a low tariff and direct taxation."

"I am satisfied no duty will be levied on American flour; such a tax would be most unpopular among our operatives, who possess considerable power at elections. The revenue under the altered tariff would be about the same, and the change would throw our trade into new channels. Of course our sales to Americans would be greater than ever. If smugglers, or smuggled goods were seized American interests alone would suffer."

"Any one who is familiar with the opinions of Ricardo, Mill or Senior, on underselling, taxation, international trade, production, labour, &c., can see that we can beat the Americans, having our own coal beds, and an open port. They have manufactures on the large scale, with less cost of superintendence, and also greater division of labour; but we have not the vexatious interference of revenue officials, and the absorption of capital by prepaid taxes. This always checks production. But this subject is too extensive to go into. American manufacturers are investing capital here, and send their products to Europe and other countries. It is more advantageous to them to remove their entire plant, than to continue paying ruinous taxes."

The necessities of Americans caused by the war, led them to introduce New Brunswick merchants to the West Indian and South American trade. Now, at the termination of the war and the Treaty, they have an outlet for their wood goods, which the Americans cannot wrest from them, and which will enable them to do without the Reciprocity Treaty. The action of the American Government has caused a feeling of antagonism in New Brunswick as well as in Canada; and they will find that instead of crushing the colonists they will build up a trading interest which will injure their foreign commerce in the future. Within four years, St. John city men have built quite a fleet of small highly finished vessels, just suited for trading in the tropics.

At present, New Brunswick ships take only sawn lumber and shooks to the W. Indies and South America, yet that trade pays very well; but how much better for all concerned would it be, owners and shippers, if the merchant had the power of making up assorted cargoes with Canadian staves, butter, lard, pork, and small produce of the farmer. Such goods have heretofore been generally sent from United States ports. Then how much interest, leakage, &c., would be saved if sugar importers and refiners could receive their raw sugars, &c., the year through, instead of having to keep large stocks.

Our correspondent thinks that if Canada wants Confederation, she can get it by taking steps which can be relied on, towards building the Intercolonial Railroad. Bluenoses have a great idea of making money. The expenditure on the work would cause an increase in their present prosperity, (at any rate temporarily) and it would be considered as the "first fruits" of Confederation. When completed, business connections will be formed, prejudices swept away (as by the French Treaty) and confidence engendered. Trade would prove how mutually dependent the Provinces were upon each other, and the benefit of union would be so obvious that the Provinces would, as it were, coalesce spontaneously.

We quote the following extract from our correspondent in conclusion:

"I may mention that the American government have made a concession which will prove of incalculable benefit to us. All lumber, cut or sawn, the produce of the State of Maine, coming by way of the St. John River, and belonging to Americans, will be admitted free, as under the Reciprocity Treaty. This, no doubt, has been done through the agency of several Americans here, who have extensive saw mills. We shall have others coming here to share the privilege."

"I may also mention that you are much quoted by our newspapers here."

United States Internal Revenue.

The following are the gross receipts for the past three years, showing a very large annual increase.

| | | |
|------|-------|--------------|
| 1863 | | \$41,003,193 |
| 1864 | | 117,145,748 |
| 1865 | | 211,129,520 |

In 1865, the tax on manufactures yielded \$104,379,609; the receipts from Income Tax, were \$20,740,451; from Special Income, \$28,929,312; from Banks, Railroad Companies, &c., \$14,385,606; from Stamps, \$11,162,392; and from Licenses \$12,613,478.

WAGES AND LAND.

LAST week, in discussing the relative wages of labour in Canada and the United States, we touched on some of the causes which gave rise to the higher wages in the latter. We showed that while wages were kept up by an unjust fiscal legislation in the States, they were by the policy of the Government of the country, regarding its crown lands, kept down below what they ought to be. Let us now look a little more particularly into these causes.

The United States Government have for years back, under the provisions of the Homestead Act, been granting lands in the far West almost unconditionally to actual settlers. This policy has for years been successful. The desire which exists, perhaps more amongst the Saxon race than any other, of possessing a home, has attracted to the new lands of the West immense numbers of the natives of the New England States, as well as the greater part of the immigrants from Great Britain and Germany; and this has had the effect of regulating the supply of labourers in the Eastern and Northern States. Under this condition of things, whenever work gets slack in those States for a season, hundreds and thousands make their way to the West.

This was more particularly the case before the war for the dissolution of the Union. That war has slightly but not materially altered the case. The necessity of raising revenue to defray the interest of an immense debt had to be met. To accomplish this object there were two ways open to the legislators of that country. One—that which was discarded by Great Britain thirty years ago as being obsolete. The other—that by which that country now raises its immense revenue with a growing surplus every year. Of these two methods, they, in their wisdom, chose the former, in the hope that they might by that means collect the required sum of money. But what is the result? The higher the duties they impose, the more manufacturing increases; and this is what has effected such a rise in the wages of mechanics. Instead now of families pouring off the East to farm in the West, the tide threatens to roll the other way. And they who have farmed in the Western States, and who before the war could live comfortably by their farms, now find that the excessive protection has so raised the profits of manufacturing and stimulated its increase, that they have not only been obliged to double the wages of their hired labourers, but also raised the price of every thing which they consume. And all this without raising at the place of growth the produce of the soil. The cause of this is that the produce of the soil has to compete with other countries in the markets of the world, whereas the manufactured goods have only to compete amongst themselves, and are therefore all equally taxed. But this sort of thing cannot go on for ever. The farmers who cannot longer hold out against such unjust legislation will have to succumb, and return to the labour market, until it has overstocked itself; for even the highest tariffs cannot increase manufactures indefinitely. They must reach a limit. A time must come when the markets will be glutted, and when the cost of manufacture and a fair profit will be the highest price realized for goods which at present are a price just below that at which foreign goods can be entered duty paid.

No doubt under the influence of a redundant currency, if confidence is maintained, that time will be longer postponed, than under other circumstances. When this arrives, as it soon must, the Western lands will be as they were before the war, the only escape from overstocked labour markets; and accordingly as the nearest waste lands recede, so must wages inevitably be lowered, for that is undoubtedly the regulator of them. How long that time is off may be judged of by the fact that even now within easy access of railroads in the far West, it is cheaper to burn corn than any other description of fuel.

The Barley Crop

An enterprising produce buyer of Brantford has received a letter from a Buffalo house, in a position to be well posted in such matters, from which the following is an extract:

"If your people will only sow Barley largely the present spring, we can assure them it will be wanted at good prices. We solicit your aid in inducing your farmers to raise their usual crop of Barley. A combined effort is being made to reduce the tariff on Barley to 5 cents per bushel, and we think it will be successful."

THE EXPENSE OF LIVING!

There is no circumstance which exercises a more important influence on the progress and prosperity of a country, than the expense of living. Nations in which living is expensive, may be attractive to the rich, but they are not to the great mass of mankind, who necessarily occupy a humbler position. These classes naturally turn their eyes towards lands where they can supply the wants of their families at less expense, and where they can accumulate something for their support when old age draws near. It is gratifying to know that Canada now takes the foremost rank in this respect on this continent; in fact, we believe there is no country of equal advantages in the world, where a family can live so comfortably at so moderate a cost. This circumstance must have an important effect upon our future prosperity. It renders Canada the most desirable home, either for the poor man, or those in moderate circumstances; and we may therefore reasonably expect, in future, a larger share of immigration to our shores.

If we compare the cost of living in Canada with what it is in Great Britain, or even in the United States, there will be found a great difference in our favour. Few Canadians have any idea how much it would take them to live in England, Scotland, or Ireland, in the same style they do here. To rent a good house with a few acres of ground, keep a few horses and cows, and live comfortably, does not cost so very much in Canada: but it becomes quite a serious matter in the "seagirt isle," or, in fact, in almost any part of Western Europe. A gentleman recently from Scotland has furnished the following statement to show the contrast between the prices of provisions, &c. there and here. In Canada the average price of bacon is 7c., in Scotland 16c.; beef, 10c. against 17c. to 20c.; butter, 15c. against 24c.; fowls, 12c. against 40c.; geese, 40c. against \$1; turkeys, \$1 against \$2; apples, 1c. per lb., against 5c.; eggs, 15c. against 40c.; with potatoes, vegetables, bread and some other articles about half price. With the cost of living at such rates as these, it is little wonder that so many Scotch find their way to other lands.

But if we take the expense of living in the United States, there will be found quite as great a contrast as between Canada and the mother country,—in point of fact, we believe the cost of house rent, of clothing and of provisions, is higher in the Republic than in either since the middle of last century, it has been the standing boast of the people of the United States, that it was the poor man's home, that he could there get higher wages and live at less expense, than in any other part of the globe. This boast cannot be made with truth any longer. Four years of war have changed all this. The immense inflation of their currency—combined with wild speculation—has sent up the price of all commodities to ruinous prices. It may be urged that this inflation has also increased the rate of wages. This is true, but it has not increased wages nearly so much as the price of living, and consequently we find that many families who formerly were in comfortable circumstances, now find it very difficult to make both ends meet. In New York City, rents of stores and residences have gone up as much as 500 and, in some particular cases, as high as 1000 per cent. in two or three years! We recently saw a list showing the increase of rent on certain business stands in New York. Among them was an increase on a store from \$500 to \$10,000 in two years; on another, from \$10,000 to \$30,000; on another, from \$15,000 to \$50,000; and on a fourth, from \$1,100 to \$11,000! In like manner has it been with dwellings; in many cases the rents doubled from 1855 to 1856. In other parts of the Union the increase may not have been so enormous as in Gotham. But the cost of house rents all over the Union has become very high. As regards clothing and provisions—necessaries to every family—the increase has been following hard after real estate. Clothing, in particular, has run up to fabulous prices, the evil being aggravated by an excessive protective tariff, which makes the people pay two or three prices for almost every article they put on their backs. One of the principal Judges in New York recently swore in open Court that the purchasing power of \$4,000 was greater a few years ago than 10,000 now! Nor is this to be wondered at, when \$50 and \$30 are asked for a coat \$20 to \$25 for a pair of pants, \$20 for a pair of boots; when every pound of beef costs from 25c. to 35c., mutton, 20c. to 30c., butter 35c. to 45c., and other necessaries of house-keeping can only be attained at similar extravagant rates. If we were to go through the entire list of those articles which come under the head of the "necessaries of life," not to speak of the luxuries,

the great advantage which Canada now has over the United States as regards the expense of living, would be quite as apparent as in the particular articles we have specified.

The moderate cost of living in Canada must produce beneficial results. Already not a few American families have come to reside among us, and all along the frontiers, it is reported that we may soon expect many others, who find it almost impossible to pay their way on the other side of the lines. If properly set before intending emigrants by our Minister of Agriculture, this fact must give Canada a larger share of settlers. The cost of living is a matter of vital importance to every emigrant, and it should be widely circulated, that Canada now offers greater inducements in this respect than any other part of this continent. Our Legislators should also take care that we retain this important pre-eminence. Our commercial policy should be such as will render Canada still more desirable and attractive as a place to reside in. This could be accomplished without loss of revenue to the Government, for we believe that a decrease of the duties on the necessaries of life would be more than made up by the increased consumption. By pursuing this wise course, Canada must soon prove more attractive to settlers than she has ever been before.

The moderate expense of living, should also make our population more satisfied and contented. The advantages of Canada to the mechanic and labourer are now not surpassed. All classes can, at present, secure good wages, and they can live for about one-half what it costs on the other side of the lakes. Those who have gone of late to the United States find they can do better at home. Under these circumstances, all but those who may be described as rolling stones, will be satisfied with Canada, and look with hope to the great future which is opening up before us.

DEVELOP MANUFACTURES.

CAST BUILDINGS, HARDWARE, &c.

FOR the manufacture of many of the goods included under this caption, and which are so extensively made on the other side, there are certainly now good openings. It is well known that where it is possible to employ cast-iron in the manufacture of hardware, the American does it, and where its use is even doubtful he "takes the benefit of the doubt." Better-looking and certainly much cheaper articles are thus produced which, on this account, ensure a ready sale both at home and abroad. This class of goods has, like many others in the States, advanced in price nearly one hundred per cent. For instance in locks, take that commonly known as the "Western" which could once be laid down for \$2 10 per dozen, but now costs about \$4 10. Our annual consumption of different grades of American locks is fully forty thousand. The great recommendation of this business is due to its simplicity, to the fact that any variety of articles may be manufactured without entailing more additional expense than is proportional to their weight, and to the small amount of machinery required. The articles which may be made are very numerous; but for the manipulation of all ordinary work small upright belt drills (in number according to the amount of work turned out), a punching machine, a small lathe, and of course a fanner (to fuse the metal) are all the requisites. Finer work necessitates the use of more machines, but in this our aim is only to give general ideas.

A firm began the manufacture of locks, &c., in the Kingston Penitentiary, about a year ago; but the business is now carried on by the sureties, on a much reduced scale (not from a want of demand).*

MALLEABLE IRON.—This, in American phraseology, is not that kind which is commonly known in Great Britain and here, and termed also wrought iron; but is cast iron rendered by a certain process not literally malleable, yet having the property of incurvation. It might with more consistency be called annealed cast iron. For an endless variety of large, small and fancy articles, that do not require the strength of wrought iron, but which are subjected to strains which cast iron would not endure, this process of annealing is peculiarly adapted. From the fact of their being originally cast, annealed goods are not only neater in appearance but are certainly very much cheaper. Our first remark with regard to the employment of cast iron by

* We intend, in a future issue, to make some remarks on the management of our factories, as well as on the employment of convict as compared with free labour.

Americans, is equally applicable to this. Harness and carriage trimmings, plough clevises, portions of agricultural implements, garden tools, screw and common wrenches, shears, anath fixtures, ferules, mink, fox, and beaver traps (particularly the "new house" pattern), parts of ship's rigging, give but a faint idea of the extended use of the annealing process. The making of traps might be made a business of itself. The process necessary to change cast to malleable iron which might be carried on in conjunction with the former, although seemingly simple, yet requires considerable attention and length of time to accomplish. The method which is generally practiced in the States is thus: The common pig, reduced to a state of fusion, is submitted to a melting heat for several hours; this refines it somewhat. It is then, in the usual way, cast into such forms as may be determined on. After miscasts have been thrown out, the residue are placed secure from the air, in the annealing furnace, where for a period varying from six to ten days they are night and day kept at a red heat. If the articles to be annealed are large or it is desired to have them of an extra quality, the fire is kept up for nine or ten days. Smaller articles require from six to eight days. Most annealers pack with powdered hematite (peroxyde of iron). The iron is changed by the loss of part of its carbon, through the agency of the oxygen in the hematite.

AN OTTAWA CRITIC.

AN Ottawa paper has taken exception to our views respecting the time which should be granted on retail purchases in the country.

We have not space for controversial discussions, and do not intend to enter on them. In this case, however, we will bestow a word or two on our critic in the way of reply.

1. Farmers who manage well have other sources to rely on besides wheat; and in reply to the question "Does the reviewer suppose that a farmer having a grain farm, has also a sheep farm, a grass farm, a stock farm, and a dairy farm all in one?" we say, he ought to have, or rather he ought to divide his land so as to embrace them all. The system of having "grain farms" has ruined half the land in Canada. Land requires rotation of crops and variety of culture; and if there is no such thing known on the Ottawa, it is high time to introduce it.

2. Farmers who thus cultivate their land will have money coming in from June till Christmas, or later and the time to render bills would correspond to the natural divisions of the year, viz.: 30th June and 31st December.

3. The system of selling at a low price exclusively for cash is already in operation in certain country districts in Western Canada, and farmers manage to find the money to patronize such stores.

4. The assertion that people will not buy for credit when they have money in their pockets is one of those sayings which indicate such uncommon simplicity, that argument to the contrary would be wasted. Did our critic never hear of people who are "over head and ears" in debt, and never pay till they are compelled by law, who yet have always money in their pockets for such things as cannot be got without it, such as travelling expenses, hotel bills, and the rest of it.

Our contemporary is dissatisfied with the circulation and banking system of Canada.

Will he allow us to ask him a question or two in conclusion?

1. Did he ever try to get gold for any of the notes now circulating without his request being promptly complied with?
2. Does he not know that the Bank note circulation of Great Britain has remained nearly stationary for years back while her monetary transactions have quadrupled?
3. Is he aware of the fact that in the centres of commercial activity, not one transaction in twenty is settled by bank notes?
4. If a circulation for which gold can be got any day be a "sham," what is the definition of a sound one?

As to recommending farmers not to buy imported goods, and wearing what are manufactured here, it is precisely our own notion, provided the home article is as cheap and as good as the other. But he is an odd sort of farmer's friend who would have him give as much for a poor article as he can get a good one for.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE WEST INDIES.

WE gave last week a statement of the principal exports of the West Indies and British Guiana. We now give a statement of their imports from the United States—for this is the portion of their trade for which we can best compete. Our figures are taken from the American returns for the year ended June 30th, 1864.

The total exports from the United States to the British West Indies and Central and South American Colonies, were:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Of the produce and manufacture of the United States | \$10,638,616 |
| Of the produce and manufactures of other countries | 312,707 |
| | <hr/> \$10,951,323 |

The list, in detail, is as follows,—all articles being given over \$5,000.

ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Agricultural implements | \$10,117 |
| Alcohol | 11,162 |
| Apples, green | 8,929 |
| Apples, dried | 977 |
| Beef | 333,963 |
| Beer, in casks | 40,318 |
| Beer, in bottles | 5,375 |
| Boots and shoes | 160,622 |
| Bread and biscuit | 260,300 |
| Brooms and brushes | 7,214 |
| Butter | 261,633 |
| Cables and cordage | 92,762 |
| Candles | 413,372 |
| Carriages and parts | 62,921 |
| Cheese | 122,121 |
| Clothing | 32,326 |
| Copper, manufactures | 9,354 |
| Cotton, manufactures | 64,456 |
| Cutlery | 13,677 |
| Drugs and chemicals | 116,241 |
| Fish, dried and smoked | 35,812 |
| Fish, pickled | 73,934 |
| Fish, preserve | 1,100 |
| Fruits, dried, &c. | 8,335 |
| Glassware | 26,454 |
| Gold and Silver Bullion | 998,805 |
| Hams and bacon | 178,706 |
| Hardware | 46,560 |
| Hats, of wool | 1,549 |
| Hats, of straw, &c. | 16,833 |
| Hay | 30,244 |
| House furniture | 11,663 |
| Ice | 30,743 |
| Indian corn | 254,106 |
| Indian meal | 659,544 |
| Nails | 19,017 |
| Machines | 30,804 |
| Manufactures of wire | 29,419 |
| Lamps | 13,016 |
| Lard | 306,818 |
| Leather, manuf's of common | 29,731 |
| Lumber, boards | 169,838 |
| Lumber, other | 23,310 |
| Matches | 29,036 |
| Meats preserved | 6,949 |
| Musical instruments | 10,530 |
| Oil cake | 127,029 |
| Oil, sperm | 8,345 |
| Oil, whale and fish | 13,119 |
| Oil, lard | 32,927 |
| Oil, petroleum, crude | 16,108 |
| Oil, petroleum, refined | 70,438 |
| Oil, coal | 19,831 |
| Oil, linseed | 5,240 |
| Onions | 11,456 |
| Oysters | 6,690 |
| Paints, prepared | 19,237 |
| Paper and stationery | 46,963 |
| Perfumery | 6,817 |
| Pork | 898,467 |
| Potatoes | 62,616 |
| Printing presses | 10,264 |
| Oats | 10,907 |
| Beans | 9,275 |
| Peas | 98,802 |
| Saddlery and harness | 9,043 |
| Sewing Machines | 6,254 |
| Stingles | 16,725 |
| Skirts | 13,168 |
| Soap | 42,932 |
| Whiskey | 28,106 |
| Brandy | 6,021 |
| Wines | 13,764 |
| Rum | 96,489 |
| Starch | 8,019 |
| Staves and heading | 91,834 |
| Shooks | 170,915 |
| Hoops | 6,663 |
| Sugar, refined | 6,298 |
| Tallow | 6,817 |
| Tar and pitch | 5,293 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 270,656 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 82,403 |
| Trunks and valises | 6,670 |
| Vinegar | 9,002 |
| Waxens | 7,013 |
| Wheat | 1,453 |
| Wheat flour | 8,184,318 |
| Wooden wares | 16,121 |
| Wood, manuf'd and specified | 25,641 |

ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Tea | \$12,707 |
| Cotton manufactures | 6,894 |
| Drugs, medicinal | 11,210 |
| Rafelus | 5,492 |
| Cables and cordage | 10,720 |
| Gunny cloth | 10,968 |
| Wines, in cask | 13,731 |
| Champagne, in bottles | 6,830 |
| Refined sugar | 41,221 |

It is unnecessary for us to point out how many articles in the above list we can supply better and cheaper than the United States. With free trade among our northern colonies (one of the first and best results of Confederation) and depots for our produce established at St. John and Halifax, it would be strange indeed if the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick craft, owned and sailed by as shrewd a set of people as you will find any where, do not come in for a large share of West India commerce,—not to mention the part which might be played in winter by our own schooners from the Lakes.

It is not a new trade for any of these colonies—even for Upper Canada, where the energies of the Merritts and McGiverins have already shown it to be profitable—but under a united government they can extend it almost indefinitely, as the above figures plainly show.

Meeting of the London, C.W., Board of Trade.

At an adjourned meeting of this Board, held on the 7th inst., resolutions regarding Reciprocity were passed, endorsing the commercial policy of the Imperial Government, in encouraging the freest possible interchange of commodities and productions between all countries, declaring the purpose which the Board was constrained to believe was entertained by the United States to coerce the people of British America, into an adoption of the commercial system of the United States, to be inimical to the interests of these Provinces, and offensive to the feelings of the people; and setting forth that it was their duty "to stand honestly and firmly by our rights as a free people, to choose our own course in commerce, and to follow it out in such ways as may seem to our people honorable and conducive to the prosperity of our country. And this Board will urge upon our government to abstain from any arrangement, by treaty or otherwise, that may entangle us with the present commercial policy of the United States, but rather to adopt the liberal policy of the mother country."

"And lastly, this Board is of opinion that the time has arrived when the people of Canada should display the utmost self-reliance, by establishing manufactures throughout the Province—manufactures of such a nature as will use up our raw material of all kinds, and provide employment for our rising and thrifty population. And this Board would most respectfully call the attention of the government and the two branches of the legislature to the benefit that will accrue to the country if raw material for the use of manufactures are admitted free of duty in framing a future tariff for these Provinces."

THE FLAX INDUSTRY.

TORONTO, 12th March, 1865.

To the Editor of the "Trade Review."

SEEING the deep interest you take in all that concerns the prospects and welfare of Car. Ja, permit me to occupy a small space in your valuable journal, on a subject which may not be uninteresting to your readers at this particular juncture, when we are told Reciprocity is about to expire in a few days.

One thing we have to console us:—Our American cousins, in making their Will, left us with a large amount of cash at our credit; and as the Honourable Finance Minister so justly remarked in his speech at Cornwall, Canada never was in a more prosperous condition. Do we not already see the spirit of enterprise at work? An effort has been made within a few days, to have a large woollen factory started at Cornwall, and the energy of the parties who have undertaken the project is a sure guarantee of its being successfully carried out. Manufactures of various descriptions that have never before been known in Canada will soon be found to spring up in our midst. Not the least important of these are linen manufactures. Three are already in operation with a capital engaged in each of not less than \$60,000 or \$70,000. This new branch of industry must particularly commend itself to capitalists of enterprise in this country, as water power is abundant, and there is a ready demand for every article of linen goods which can be made.

Seamless linen bags have just been produced at one of these factories, and the demand for this class of goods is such, that were all three factories engaged in the production, they would not meet one tenth of the demand.

Besides the profitable investment of capital, another obvious advantage of the establishment of these manufactures is the employment afforded to so many labourers, many of them, too, of an age at which they could otherwise expect to earn but little, thus enabling them not merely to provide for themselves at the present, but also to learn a valuable trade that will always ensure them a respectable and remunerative living. Were a few of these manufactures once started in some of the larger cities and towns, a great number of the idlers we so often see frequenting the streets could be provided for.

One great obstacle is met in places where no water power can be obtained, but when scutching mills form part of the necessary machinery, ample fuel is furnished from the boon or woody part separated from the fibre for all the steam power required.

There are no less than sixty of these scutching mills at work in Canada West, and in addition to the three linen factories already mentioned, there are three lined oil mills in operation, all doing a profitable business.

In some counties grants have been made to encourage this new branch of Canadian industry, and the Government have also come forward and are importing a quantity of Riga seed to be distributed among the farmers for sowing this spring at cost price. The crop is found to be a paying one, and the number of acres put in this year will be largely in advance of previous seasons. Other counties would do well to follow the example set the other day in Simcoe, when a sum of nearly \$500 was granted for the erection of scutching mills. These once started, linen manufactures will soon follow.

Hemp, hops, tobacco, broom corn, and the grape, are all found to answer well, and claim the attention of our agriculturists.

J. A. DONALDSON.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

THE railway receipts for February, 1865, are large as compared with these of February, 1865. The figures being—

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| February 1865. Passengers | \$219,995 | Miles open. |
| " " Mails, &c | 31,037 | |
| " " Freight | 493,325 | |
| | <hr/> \$744,667 | 2055 |
| February, 1865 | 601,390 | 2019 |
| | <hr/> Increase | \$142,177 36 |

The increase in the miles open being only 20, the increased traffic per mile is large.

A portion of this increase is due to the presence of freight destined for the States, which has been pushed forward so as to be across the line at this date. But the major part is due to the increased business of the Province, and we do not apprehend that either March or April will show any diminution as compared with corresponding periods of last year.

Of this increase the Great Western claims \$50,000; the Grand Trunk, \$30,000.

PORK PACKING IN CINCINNATI. The total numbers of hogs packed in that city during the season which has lately closed was 334,094, the average weight having been 238.18-31 lbs. per hog, and they field of leaf and trimming lard, 32.13-25 lbs. per hog. Of the whole number of hogs, 10,000 head were rendered into lard, excepting the shoulders and hams.

The season's packing compares with that of last season as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| No. Hogs. | Avg. weight | Yield of Lard |
| 1864-5. 350,000 | 201 1/2 | 24 1-5 |
| 1865-6. 354,079 | 238 18-31 | 32 13-25 |

In whole numbers, the average increase of weight of hogs over last season is nearly 19 per cent. and in lard 37 per cent.

Reduction of the United States Whisky Tax.

The Internal Revenue Commission on distilled spirits, as a source of revenue, in their report to Congress, advocate a reduction of the tax to \$1. per gallon. This will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating production in the United States, thereby increasing the revenue, and checking smuggling by diminishing the temptations to carry on an illicit traffic.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Callie, James & Co.
 Deane, J. & Co.
 Duff, James & Co.
 Egan, T. James & Co.
 Galt, John & Co.
 Gault & Hodgson
 Gibson, J. & Co.
 Greenfield, S. & Co.
 Hingston, James & Co.
 Lewis, W. & Co.
 Macfarlane, An Iron, & Co.
 May, Joseph

McNamee & Co.
 McIntyre, Brown & Co.
 Moore, J. & Co.
 Murray, H. & J.
 Muir, W. & R.
 Munnich & Stocken
 Ogilvie & Co.
 Ringland, Edward & Co.
 Roper, A. & Co.
 Roy, Jas. A. & Co.
 Stephen, William & Co.
 Stirling, Mac All & Co.
 Winks, George & Co.

We may say that this week has been the introduction to the spring business in this department of trade, as quite a number of the Western merchants are now in town. They appear generally in good spirits and are buying freely yet from what we can learn there is no disposition to purchase beyond requirements for actual legitimate wants, there being an entire absence of all speculative feeling, and those now here will doubtless visit this market again once or twice before the season is over. The orders coming from travellers now in the West are reported to be very satisfactory, and on the whole we think present appearances would indicate that there will be a good healthy trade of fully the average amount, unless the commerce of the country generally should be disturbed by the uneasiness at present felt in reference to the Fenians and their threatened invasion. We hope the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the government will fully restore confidence and show that there is no longer any cause for alarm.

We still have to report stocks incomplete, owing to the continued detention of goods between Portland and Montreal. We understand that there are goods brought by the "Belgian," which arrived on the 25th ult., not yet to hand. When these, with the freights of the "North American," "Nova Scotia," and "St. David," now on the way from Portland, and those of the "Hibernian," just arrived, shall have been received and opened out, every department will be well assorted, and the entire stock will be one of the most complete and attractive ever offered in this Province. Our importers are now busy opening, marking, and arranging. Very few goods are being bonded, nearly all being opened on arrival. There is nothing special to report in the market price of goods.

COTTONS—Staples are selling freely, and our impression is, that owing to the low stocks all over the country, and the actual wants of consumers, the supply will, if anything, fall short of the requirements of the country.

PRINTS—Are in rather large supply, but we do not think there will be an over-stock.

Cotton, in Liverpool, remains without much change. The imports still continue heavy, but the consumption is still on the increase, and the stock has, in consequence, decreased, and prices slightly advanced. The Manchester market is reported firm with a good demand for all classes of goods.

Savings Banks.

We stated in our last impression, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Savings Banks of Canada made no returns to Government. We find, on reference to the last Blue Book, that the figures are:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Savings in Savings Banks proper | \$2,796,035 65 |
| Savings in Saving Branches of Building Societies | 468,310 95 |
| | \$3,264,346 60 |
| Shares and Savings in Building Societies | \$3,232,506 98 |

Latest Quotations of Colonial Securities.

Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6½ to 7½, Do. preference, 10 to 11; Grand Trunk, 35 to 38; Do. Equit. Mort. Bonds, 87 to 90; 1st preference Bonds, 67 to 69; Deferred, 60 to 63; 2d preference Bonds, 60 to 62; Deferred 60 to 55; 3rd preference Stock, 47 to 49; Deferred, 41 to 44; 4th preference Stock, 37 to 39; Deferred 35 to 37; Great Western, 16½ to 17; Do. now, 3½ to 3½ discount; 6 per cent. Bonds 1873, 94 to 96; 5½ do. 1877-8, 86 to 88.

Mutilated U. S. Bank Notes.

It may be of interest to those who are in the habit of handling U. S. currency that the stringent laws regulating the redemption of mutilated "Greenbacks," do not apply to the National and other bank notes. Unless they can prove intent to commit fraud, bankers must redeem their notes even when very considerably mutilated, so long as the promise to pay appears on the face of the note.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Allen, H. & Co.
 Childs, George & Co.
 Cooper, Nelson & Lamb.
 Fife, E. & Co.
 Fitzpatrick & Moore.
 Ford, J. John
 Gair, H. J.
 Galt, John, Moffat & Co.
 Hamilton, Dick & Co.
 Jeffrey, Brothers & Co.
 Kinnear & Kinloch.
 Leeming & Buchanan
 Matheson, E. T. & Co.
 Matheson, J. A. & H.
 Mitchell, Kinneir & Co.
 Nevin, William & Co.

Neal, James S. & Co.
 Reuter, Donald & Co.
 Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
 Robertson & Beattie.
 Robertson, David.
 South, Haywood & Co.
 Southwood & Co.
 Sutherland, Bond & Co.
 Sutherland, Dick & Co.
 Tiffin, Joe. & Son
 Thompson, Murray & Co.
 Torrance, David, & Co.
 Tynaher, A. J. & Co.
 Wain, J. Holland.
 Whithers, Jay & Co.

The tone of the market has not been much improved by the rumours of Fenian Invasion, with which we have been favored during the week, or by the preparations which have been made to guard against the possibility, nor is it likely very much business will be transacted while the minds of the people are in such an unsettled state. We trust this will be of short duration, and that before long Canadian commercial affairs will settle down into their ordinary undisturbed condition. Meanwhile, business, in almost every item of the Grocery Trade, has been and still continues very dull. A small sale of fish took place at the stores of Messrs. John Dougall & Co. early in the week, but the attendance was so very limited and the bidding so poor, most of the lots were withdrawn, and prices obtained would only mislead. Yesterday morning a sale was announced by Mr. John Rhynas, of fish, sugars, &c., but it was entirely unsatisfactory, in regard to prices offered, and was discontinued. All kinds of fish are very dull, and to expect large sales a considerable reduction would have to be submitted to.

The only transactions of any extent which have come to our notice were sales of about 1000 hhdns refining sugar—very dark—on private terms. The market is now nearly bare of this quality. Bright Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars are quiet, but the supply being very limited prices are well maintained. We hear of several cargoes as being on the way from the West Indies. In this there is not much doing, the principal inquiry being for Japan; prices generally are quite firm.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Bush, George
 Buchanan, J. A. & Co.
 Campbell, A. & Co.
 Campbell & Cameron.
 Currie, W. T. P. & Co.
 Evans, J. H.
 Evans & Lorne.
 Fife, E. & Co.
 Glasgow & Workman.
 Gilbert, E. J.

Hall, Key & Co.
 Inland, W. H.
 Kerfoot & Edwards.
 Macdonald, Wilson & Co.
 Mulholland & Baker.
 Robertson, Jas.
 Ronald, John & Sons.
 Simpson, F. H.
 Wilson & Holland.

There has been a moderate business tunc during the week, but the volume of it has been somewhat restricted by the distracting influences of current events. But for these we believe we should have had very considerable activity to report, as we know that stocks through the country, as a rule, are quite light.

BLOCK TIN—The supply is almost entirely exhausted, and prices almost nominal.

COPPER—we have no change to note in either Pig or Sheet.

CUT NAILS—Not much activity and supply limited.

HORSE NAILS—6s. and 9s. are in demand, and with a light stock, sell freely at our quotations.

IRON—we have nothing new to report, and we make no alteration in our quotations.

IRON WIRE—Is in very small supply, especially of ordinary sizes; but the "St. David," recently arrived at Portland, brings out a rather better assortment, which will meet the present needs of this market.

LEAD—Is very dull, and without change.

TIN PLATES—Orders are coming in very freely and at full prices; but the supply is exceedingly limited,

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, week ending March 10th, 1866.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Passengers | 837,453 |
| Express Freight, Mail and Sundries | 4,750 |
| Freight and Live Stock | 81,787 |
| Total | \$123,940 |
| Corresponding week, 1865 | 110,006 |
| Increase | \$13,934 |

Great Western Railway of Canada.

Traffic for week ending 9th March, 1866.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Passengers | \$31,881 07 |
| Freight and Live Stock | 44,838 85 |
| Mails and Sundries | 2,457 2 8 |
| Total | \$79,177 20 |
| Corresponding Week of last year | 43,463 85½ |
| Increase | \$35,713 24½ |

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs,
 Dougall J. & Co.
 Hua & Richardson,
 Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
 Seymour, C. F.
 Seymour, M. H.
 Shaw F. & Bro.

We have to report a continued inactivity in nearly all kinds of leather. Sales are principally of small amount, but to sufficient extent to keep down stocks, and prices are in the main quite firm at our quotations. SPANISH SOLE.—Stocks have become somewhat diminished since our last, sales having been in excess of the supply. Prices for choice brands are very firm more particularly for Buenos Ayres, of which there is a very light stock.

SPANISH SOLE—The demand is good for heavy at our quotations, the market being poorly stocked.

HARNESS—The amount of prime stock in market is trifling, though sales have been small, the receipts having been more than correspondingly light.

WAXED UPPER—We hear of no large transactions, though there has been a rather better enquiry, and moderate sales of light.

GRAINED UPPER—In demand, with no stock in market.

BUFF AND PEBBLED—There is ready sale for best Buff, but Pebbled is less active.

PATENT AND ENAMILED—Prices are rather firmer stocks continuing light.

CALF SKIN—With a poorly supplied market prices are somewhat uncertain.

SPLITS—Still continue in good demand, and no difficulty is experienced in effecting sales at full prices.

SHOE SKINS—The market is poorly supplied with Coloured Lining; and Light Russets are becoming scarce.

HIDES—We have to report a more active business in Green and Green Salted, some considerable sales having been made at good prices, and the stock remaining in market is not large.

WOOL—We note some sales of Pulled at our quotations. The stock is now comparatively small, and large lots cannot be obtained.

MONEY MARKET.

We have to report a little more stringency in the discount market. Regular Bank customers are supplied freely with what they need, but for outside operations money is not to be had. Sterling Exchange is weak, with little demand either here or in New-York. We quote 60 day bills in round amounts, 10½ to 10¾. Private Bills, 10½ to 108. New-York quotations are nominally, 105½ for Gold.

GOLD in New York at 3 p.m., yesterday was 131. It has fluctuated considerably during the week, 129, being the lowest point touched.

GREENBACKS are abundant; buying rate being 2½ to 2½ per cent. discount, and selling at 23½ to 23½ per cent. discount.

SILVER—There has been a very active business done in Silver during the week. The amount offering to the brokers has been large with a good demand. Closing prices are Buying, 3½ to 3½ per cent. discount, Selling, 3 per cent. discount.

London Money Market.

At latest dates funds were heavy, final transactions being at 87 to 87½ for consols. The discount demand both at the Bank and out of doors continued moderate, but in the Stock Exchange, loans were in active request at from 6½ to 7 per cent. Gold in the Bank of England, had increased about £50,000 during the week, but no further immediate reduction in the rate of discount was expected to be made.

Mechanics' Bank.

A meeting of this institution was held in this city yesterday, at which the following directors were elected—Messrs. W. Shanly, A. Molson, J. Atkinson, A. W. Ogilvie, and T. D. McGee. Business will shortly be commenced in the building at present occupied by Molson's Bank.

INSURANCE.—Notice is given of an intended application to Parliament for an Act incorporating the "Union Fire, Ocean, and Inland Marine Insurance Company," to do business at Montreal.

NEW BANK.—Application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter incorporating the "Petroleum Bank of Oil Springs," to be opened at the village of Oil Springs, C.W., with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The traffic receipt of Northern Railway of Canada for week ending March 3, 1865, was \$10,034.41; corresponding week of 1866, \$6,223.77,—increase; \$3,810.64.

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

| NAME AND RESIDENCE. | TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF | DATE. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Aechinole, Alex., Gananoque | J. W. Farmer, Gananoque | Mar. 19 |
| Baldwin, Lealie, Guelph | Court House, Guelph | " 20 |
| Blake, Ephraim, South Durham | Insolvent, South, Durham | " 22 |
| Louise, Saml. & David, Montreal | A. B. Stewart, Montreal | " 27 |
| Bowles, John, Oshawa | G. M. Boswell, Oshawa | " 19 |
| Harty, John R., Orford Township | W. H. Scane, Chatham, C.W. | " 23 |
| Conroy, Suttler, Hamilton | S. L. Wood, Kingston | " 23 |
| Cox, Alpheus, Niagara | John M. Currie, Niagara | " 26 |
| DeWitt, Jacob, Montreal | T. S. Brown, Montreal | " 21 |
| Ellis, Charles, Colongue | John Butler, Colongue | " 26 |
| Fox, Washington, Niagara | John M. Currie, Niagara | " 27 |
| Hadwood, Joseph, Bailercroft | M. McCarthy, Orangeville | " 23 |
| Grley, Nicholas, Picton | W. H. H. Allison, Picton | " 17 |
| Hackney, John, Chatham, C.W. | K. W. Scane, Chatham | " 23 |
| Lavey & Myers, Montreal | A. B. Stewart, Montreal | " 26 |
| Linden, Zebulon, Picton | W. H. H. Allison, Picton | " 17 |
| Macdonald, James A., Lindsay | R. C. Wood, Lindsay | " 20 |
| Manro, John, S. Welland Port | McDonald & Son, S. Catharines | " 27 |
| Synor, Edward, Rosemont | Insolvent, Rosemont | " 19 |
| Taylor, Wm. James, Chatham, C.W. | Richard Monck, Chatham | " 23 |
| Thomas, Robert, Stratford | P. S. Rose, Montreal | " 19 |
| Tomson, Andrew, Thornhill | Alex. Goforth, Welland | " 19 |
| White, George K., Portara du Fort | T. S. Brown, Montreal | " 24 |

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

| NAME OF INSOLVENT. | RESIDENCE. | NAME OF ASSIGNEE. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Barr, William | St. Catharines | Wm. B. Gilliland |
| Beauchemin, Louis | St. Charles Richelleu | P. T. Masson |
| Hell, Joseph | Owen Sound | J. J. Oate |
| Bolton, Narciso F. | Compton | John P. Mansell |
| Chandler, William | Empire | W. K. Wood |
| Elliot, Sully A. | Woodstock | James McWhirter |
| Gordon, John | Oshawa | Jas. Holden |
| Lille, Daniel J. | Gosh rich | S. Pollock |
| Lindsay, Robert | Inverkip | W. P. Finlay |
| Macdonald, James A. | Compton | A. Barker |
| Park, James | Hamilton | N. M. Wilson |
| Roblin, Daniel | Picton | P. McEwan Beckus |
| Srnoor, Edward | Rosemont | Thomas Henderson |
| Wentner, Hehl & John Garnett | Tilsonburg | James McWhirter |
| Woodson, Andrew | Toronto | Henry Hewlett |
| Young, Thomas | Woodstock | James McWhirter |

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

| DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE. | PLAINTIFF'S NAME. | DATE. |
|--|---------------------|--------|
| Johnson, Alra, and James Hannibal Stanton, Surotchburg | J. B. Hington & Co. | Mar. 1 |
| Michaud, Wm. N., Quebec | Irmae Thayer | " 7 |
| Phelps, Jesse N., Stratford | Robert Wilks | " 2 |
| Skelon, Eliza, wife of W. Glenn, & W. Glenn & Annie Skelon, Quebec | Wm. McLimont | " 7 |

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | WHERE TO BE HELD. | DATE. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--|--------|
| Ball, Frederick A. | Hamilton | Co. Ct. H., Hamilton | May 14 |
| Bolin, Leandro S. | Sherbrooke | " " " Sherbrooke | " 21 |
| Finkle, Rowland B. | Napanee | " " " United Counties of Lennox and Addington | " 7 |
| Fraser, Jas. McIntosh | Talt | " " " Co. Waterloo | " 10 |
| Haight, Elijah | Brantford | " " " Brant | " 22 |
| Heron, Andrew | Toronto | " " " Toronto | " 7 |
| Paul, Wm. Matthew | Napanee | " " " United Counties of Lennox and Addington | " 15 |
| Sharp, John | Peterborough | " " " Co. Peterborough | " 12 |
| Weber, Joseph W. & Walter Wells | Waterloo | " " " Waterloo | " 25 |
| Webster, Joel Merriman | Cobourg | " " " United Counties of Northumberland and Durham | " 12 |
| White, Charles N. | Brantford | " " " Co. Brant | " 11 |
| Williams, James Long | London | " " " London | " 12 |
| Woodley, J. & J. | Quebec | " " " Quebec | June 1 |

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 13th March, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

| ARTICLES. | 1865. | 1866. | Increase, 1866. | Decrease, 1866. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sugars, \$ | 14,569 | 6,260 | \$ | 8,309 |
| Teas, " | 13,914 | 11,195 | " | 2,719 |
| Wines, " | 642 | | " | 642 |
| Woolens, " | 113,245 | 237,668 | 124,423 | |
| Cottons, " | 30,273 | 129,083 | 98,810 | |
| Silks, &c., " | 28,292 | 33,989 | 5,697 | |
| Hardware, " | 3,500 | 12,734 | 9,234 | |
| Iron, " | 695 | 4,227 | 3,532 | |
| Other articles, " | 125,831 | 259,151 | 133,320 | |
| Total imports, " | 397,831 | 711,786 | | |
| Increase, " | | | 313,955 | |

STOCK MARKET.

| | Closing prices. | Last Week's Prices. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Bank of Montreal | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Ontario Bank | 102 | 102 |
| Bank of B. N. A. | 109 | 102 |
| City Bank | 74 | 74 |
| Commercial Bank | 32 | 32 |
| Bank of Upper Canada | 117 | 117 |
| Banque de l'Empire | 117 | 117 |
| Melons Bank | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Bank of Toronto | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Banque Jacques Cartier | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Merchants Bank | 100 | 100 |
| City Bank | 93 | 96 |
| Eastern Township Bank | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| Montreal Telegraph Co. | 78 | 77 1/2 |
| Richellen Navigation Co. | 81 | 84 |
| City Passenger R. R. Co. | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Gouvernement de l'Ontario | 61 | 61 |
| Montreal Harbour Bonds, 5 p. c. | | |
| Montreal Corporation Bonds | 91 | 91 |

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1866.

| NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATES. | NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATES. | NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATES. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| GROCERIES. | | | Wine. | | | |
| Coffees. | | St. Mon's Champ'gn | 14 00 to 23 00 | Varnish per gal. | | |
| Laguayra, per lb. | 0 23 to 0 23 | Burgundy Port, gal. | 0 80 to 1 00 | Coch Body (Turp) | 2 75 to 4 50 | |
| Rio, " | 0 20 to 0 22 | Port Wine, " | 1 00 to 3 00 | Furniture | 1 75 to 3 00 | |
| Java, " | 0 23 to 0 23 | Sherry, " | 0 80 to 5 00 | (Benzine) | 1 25 to 1 50 | |
| Flour. | | | HARDWARE. | | | |
| Hercules, Laduror | 6 00 to 7 00 | Block Tin, per lb. | 0 00 to 0 30 | Spirits Turpentine | 1 10 to 1 25 | |
| Prime | 6 80 to 6 50 | Copper-Pig, " | 0 00 to 0 30 | Benzine | 0 45 to 0 55 | |
| Gilbel | 5 00 to 5 50 | " Sheet | 0 35 to 0 37 1/2 | SOAP AND CANDLES. | | |
| Round | 4 00 to 5 50 | Cut Nails | | Candles | | |
| Mackerel No. 3 | 0 11 to 0 12 | per 112 lbs. | 0 00 to 4 00 | Tallow Soulds | 0 13 to 0 80 | |
| Salmon | 21 00 to 22 00 | Single alone, ditto | 4 20 to 4 40 | Wax Wick | 0 17 to 0 00 | |
| Dry Cod | 5 50 to 6 50 | Laths and Sdly | 4 40 to 4 60 | Adamantine | 0 20 to 0 00 | |
| Fruit. | | | Galvanized Iron. | | | |
| Raisins, Layers | 2 50 to 2 60 | Assorted sizes | 0 04 to 0 09 | Montreal Common | 0 07 1/2 to 0 03 | |
| " R. " | 2 35 to 2 45 | Best No. 21 | 0 09 to 0 10 | " Crown | 0 04 to 0 04 | |
| Valencias, lb. | 0 10 to 0 11 | " 26 | 0 10 to 0 10 1/2 | Steam Refined Pale | 0 03 to 0 03 | |
| Currants, per lb. | 0 05 to 0 07 | " 28 | 0 10 to 0 10 1/2 | Montreal Liverpool | 0 03 to 0 03 | |
| Meals. | | | Horse Nails. | | | |
| Clayed, per gal. | 0 24 to 0 33 | Guests or Griffin's | 0 21 to 0 00 | England | 0 00 to 0 07 | |
| Muscovado, " | Nominal. | No. 8 | 0 21 to 0 22 | Family | 0 07 to 0 07 | |
| Rice. | | | Iron. | | | |
| Aracan, per 100 lbs. | 3 80 to 1 00 | Other brands | 1 00 to 0 00 | Compound Brasive | 0 06 to 0 07 1/2 | |
| Salt. | | | Fig—Gartatherie. | | | |
| Liverpool Coarse | 0 83 to 0 97 | No. 1 | 3 00 to 3 00 | Pale Yellow | 0 04 to 0 04 | |
| Stoved | 1 10 to 1 20 | No. 2 | 3 20 to 3 30 | Honey lb. bars | 0 12 to 0 00 | |
| Spices. | | | Iron Wire. | | | |
| Cassia | 0 33 to 0 40 | No. 6, per bundle | 3 00 to 3 30 | Thick Boots No. 1 | 0 00 to 1 75 | |
| Cloves | 0 10 to 0 11 | " " | 3 30 to 3 30 | Men's Ware. | | |
| Nutmegs | 0 55 to 0 63 | " " | 3 30 to 3 60 | Thick Boots No. 1 | 2 00 to 2 25 | |
| Ginger, Ground | 0 12 to 0 20 | " " | 4 35 to 4 45 | Kips | 2 25 to 2 75 | |
| Jamaica | 0 23 to 0 28 | Men's Ware. | | | | |
| Pepper, Black | 0 10 to 0 11 | Thick Boots No. 1 | | | | |
| Pimento | 0 07 to 0 09 | Kips | | | | |
| Sugars. | | | French calf | | | |
| Porto Rico, per cwt. | 9 50 to 10 00 | Knee | | | | |
| Cuba | 9 25 to 9 50 | Knee | | | | |
| Canada Sugar Refined | 0 09 to 0 10 | Women's Ware. | | | | |
| Crushed X | 0 10 to 0 10 | Women's Batts | | | | |
| " " | 0 12 to 0 00 | Calf Balsams | | | | |
| Dry Crushed | 0 12 to 0 00 | Buff Congress | | | | |
| Ground | 0 12 to 0 00 | Calf Congress | | | | |
| Extra Ground | 0 13 to 0 00 | Youths' Ware. | | | | |
| Leaves | 0 13 to 0 00 | Thick Boots, No. 1 | | | | |
| Syrup, Golden | 0 55 to 0 00 | PRODUCE. | | | | |
| Standard | 0 49 to 0 00 | Ashes, per 100 lbs. | | | | |
| Teas. | | | Pots, 1st sort | | | |
| Twankay and Hyson | 0 40 to 0 50 | " Inferior | | | | |
| Medium to fine | 0 35 to 0 40 | Teas | | | | |
| Common to good | 0 33 to 0 40 | Butter, per lb. | | | | |
| Japan uncolored | 0 55 to 0 60 | Choice | | | | |
| Colored | 0 65 to 0 75 | Medium | | | | |
| Common to good | 0 50 to 0 60 | Inferior | | | | |
| Congou and Soudy | 0 70 to 0 80 | Cheese, per lb. | | | | |
| Ordinary and | 0 33 to 0 37 1/2 | Conroe Grains, | | | | |
| dusty kinds | 0 42 to 0 54 | from Farm. | | | | |
| Fair to good | 0 75 to 0 90 | Razley, per 50 lbs. | | | | |
| Color | 0 34 to 0 39 | Oats, per 32 lbs. | | | | |
| Good to fine | 0 50 to 0 60 | Pease, per 60 lbs. | | | | |
| Young Hyson | 0 40 to 0 60 | Flour, per bl. | | | | |
| Common to fair | 0 70 to 0 80 | Superior Extra | | | | |
| Medium to good | 0 85 to 0 95 | Extra | | | | |
| Fine to finest | 1 00 to 1 05 | Superior | | | | |
| Extra choice | 1 00 to 1 05 | Western Super | | | | |
| Gunpowder | 0 60 to 0 70 | Superfine No. 2 | | | | |
| Common to fair | 0 75 to 0 90 | Superfine No. 3 | | | | |
| Good to good | 1 00 to 1 10 | Superfine No. 4 | | | | |
| Fine to finest | 0 55 to 0 70 | Superfine No. 5 | | | | |
| Hyson | 0 80 to 0 90 | Superfine No. 6 | | | | |
| Fair to good | 0 60 to 0 70 | Superfine No. 7 | | | | |
| Fine to finest | 0 75 to 0 90 | Superfine No. 8 | | | | |
| TOBACCO. | | | DRUGS. | | | |
| Canada Leaf, per lb. | 0 05 to 0 06 | Acid, Sulphuric | | | 0 63 to 0 00 | |
| United States Leaf | 0 06 to 0 10 | " Tartaric | | | 0 55 to 0 60 | |
| Honeydew, 5's | 0 24 to 0 25 | Blue Vitriol | | | 0 12 to 0 14 | |
| " 10's | 0 28 to 0 28 | Camphor | | | 0 55 to 0 65 | |
| " 1/2 lb. | 0 28 to 0 36 | Carb. Atomon | | | 0 17 to 0 20 | |
| Bright, 1/2 lb. | 0 40 to 0 60 | Cochineal | | | 1 10 to 1 20 | |
| Extra fine bright | 0 55 to 0 85 | Cudbear | | | 0 18 to 0 25 | |
| WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS. | | | Cream Tartar | | | |
| Ale. | | | Chloride Lime | | | |
| English | 2 50 to 2 60 | Gum Arabic | | | 9 30 to 0 40 | |
| Montreal | 1 20 to 1 80 | " good | | | 0 45 to 0 55 | |
| Brandy. | | | " Calabris | | | |
| Hennessy's, per gal. | 2 30 to 2 50 | " Refined | | | 0 35 to 0 60 | |
| Martell's | 2 30 to 2 50 | Nutmegs | | | 0 55 to 0 60 | |
| Robin & Co's | 2 25 to 2 45 | Opium | | | 5 50 to 6 00 | |
| Pine, Castillon & Co | 2 30 to 2 40 | Oil, Almonds | | | 0 40 to 0 50 | |
| Orard, Dupuy & Co's | 2 30 to 2 40 | " Cloves | | | 1 10 to 1 20 | |
| Geo. Sayr & Co's | 2 50 to 2 85 | " Lemon | | | 3 50 to 4 25 | |
| J. D. H. Mouny & gl. | 2 10 to 2 40 | " Peppermint | | | 6 00 to 6 50 | |
| Other Brands, p. gal. | 1 70 to 2 00 | " Hotchkiss | | | 4 50 to 5 00 | |
| Brandy in case, doz. | 8 00 to 9 50 | " ordinary | | | 1 40 to 1 50 | |
| Gin. | | | " Olive, per gal. | | | |
| Hollands, per gal. | 0 90 to 0 95 | " Salad | | | 1 90 to 2 | |
| " green cases | 2 85 to 3 00 | " Castor | | | 1 50 to 1 60 | |
| " per case | 2 85 to 3 00 | Rhubarb Root | | | 3 00 to 4 00 | |
| " red cases | 5 00 to 5 50 | Sonn, Castillo | | | 0 12 to 0 12 1/2 | |
| Porter. | | | Sonn | | | |
| London | 2 25 to 2 40 | Soda, Ash | | | 5 00 to 5 50 | |
| Dublin | 2 30 to 2 50 | " Carbonate | | | 7 00 to 7 50 | |
| Montreal | 0 00 to 0 00 | " Caustic p. lb. | | | 0 07 to 0 07 1/2 | |
| Whisky. | | | Wax, Yellow | | | |
| Jamaica, 160 P. | 1 70 to 1 90 | " White | | | 0 95 to 1 05 | |
| Dewars | 1 30 to 1 50 | OILS, PAINTS, &c. | | | | |
| Cuba | 1 15 to 1 25 | Oil, per gallon | | | | |
| Whisky. | | | Boiled Linseed | | | |
| Scotch, per gal. | 1 30 to 1 50 | Raw | | | | |
| Irish | 1 45 to 1 60 | Winter Bleached | | | | |

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Crawford, James, Denholm, George, Douglass, John, & Co, Follingsby & Williamson, Hill, W. G., & Co, Holton, Thomas, & Co, Kirkwood, Livingston & Co, Laidlaw, Middleton & Co, Lamb, M., Leitch & Buchanan, Murray, D., & Co, Niven, Wm., & Co, Raphael, Thomas W., Sauvageau & Co, Sinclair, Jack & Co, Stewart, W. W.

MOST of the produce destined for the States being now disposed of, and the Fenian excitement drawing largely on the public attention, business has been at a comparative stand for some days back. Transactions generally are restricted to immediate wants, the general disposition being to avoid speculation in the uncertain issue of the political and commercial relations with the United States.

FLOUR—Notwithstanding the comparative cessation of receipts, the little offered has latterly been placed with difficulty. Except in broken parcels or single barrels, there are no recent transactions in the higher grades; late rates are maintained by scarcity, but with the present diminished enquiry even moderate receipts would at once depress prices. Of Super-fines the bulk of what is offered is from Western wheat, and engages most attention on account of the comparatively high prices demanded for strong Canada brands, for the various brands of the former prices range from \$5.50 to \$5.70, and for the latter \$5.75 to \$6—outside figures in each case relating to the more favourable brands. No. 2 and the lower grades have become quite scarce, and for these more competition has lately existed: full rates being readily obtainable for the better samples, while all kinds move freely at their full relative value. *Bag Flour* has been in small supply, and though the demand has continued on the previous limited scale, all the more desirable samples have sold promptly at \$3.10 to \$3.20; a few inferior parcels have been placed with difficulty in the vicinity of \$3, being only taken at all for the want of better.

The future of the flour market will largely depend on supplies. With the American market virtually closed, and prices relatively much above British rates, any material increase in receipts would cause an immediate decline. Unless, however, the C. T. R. Co. offers liberal inducements in the matter of freight supplies promise to be small till the opening of navigation.

OATMEAL—No receipts of consequence, nor any transactions beyond retail sales to note.

WHEAT—We have no arrivals to report, and any sales from store taking place have been on private terms.

COARSE GRAINS—Transactions at some of the producing points have taken place, and considerable has recently been sent to the American markets: but beyond the small farmers, deliveries for which very irregular prices are paid, there have been few transactions on the spot.

PORK—Remains without alteration, the demand is confined to the merest retail, dealers only buying to supply their pressing wants at previous rates.

DRESSED HOGS—The season may now be considered over. Stocks on hand are very much reduced, and any small parcels of good quality coming forward in sound condition will probably meet a ready sale at about current rates. Any quantity remaining on hand beyond the requirements of the city and local trade will be packed, as the weather is now turned to soft and mild with heavy rain.

LARD—Is in good demand, and present quotations fully maintained.

TALLOW—Is dull and drooping, the retail demand for candles being over for the season.

BUTTER—Arrivals are moderate, and with a fair demand, the most desirable parcels have found ready sale, and in some instances an advance has been obtained. The demand for the States being now entirely closed, we are thrown upon our local consumption only; prices will therefore depend entirely upon the quantity that may still remain to come forward. The general opinion being that the stocks everywhere are light, and that there will be no surplus of eatable butter before new begins to come in.

ASIES—Arrivals are moderately large for the season, and with continued depression in Britain, and the demand for the States having ceased, there is now little competition for any description. *Pots* have been taken for some days back at \$5.40 to \$5.45 according to rates. *Pearls* are for the time being nominal, as no transactions can be noted for a few days back. The recent competition being purely on American account, and the prices paid being much beyond the

relative value in Britain. Pearls are likely to decline as soon as any stock comes into market. *Pots* can scarcely reach much farther, and with the present diminished stocks may probably improve ere long.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

| | For the week ending Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1866. | From the 1st January to 7, 1866. | To corresponding period 1865. |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wheat, bushels | 52,150 | 52,150 | 83,240 |
| Flour, barrels | 4,645 | 4,645 | 58,372 |
| Corn, bushels | 2,200 | 2,200 | |
| Peas, " | 1,831 | 1,831 | 1,132 |
| Oats, " | 6,100 | 6,100 | 79 |
| Barley, " | 1,150 | 1,150 | 6,885 |
| Rye, " | 100 | 100 | 1,110 |
| Oat and Corn Meal, bbls. | 100 | 100 | 181 |
| Ashe, barrels | 251 | 251 | 447 |
| Butter, Aves. | 62 | 62 | 7,025 |
| Cheese, boxes | 111 | 111 | 457 |
| Pork, barrels | 41 | 41 | 150 |
| Lard, " | 34 | 34 | 251 |
| Tallow, " | 27 | 27 | 112 |
| Whiskey & H. Whisky, cks. & punches, | 103 | 103 | 2,701 |

PRICES OF GRAIN.

| | Average Prices on | | | | | Highest price this week. | Average for week. | Corresponding week 1865. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Friday Mar. 9 | Sat. 10 | Monday 11 | Tuesday 12 | Wednesday 13 | | | |
| Flour, Super of Extra, Extra | 8 25 | 8 25 | 8 25 | 8 25 | 8 25 | 8 50 | 8 25 | 4 97 1/2 |
| Do. " " | 7 87 1/2 | 7 87 1/2 | 7 87 1/2 | 7 87 1/2 | 7 87 1/2 | 8 00 | 7 87 1/2 | 4 87 1/2 |
| Do. " " | 6 75 | 6 75 | 6 75 | 6 75 | 6 75 | 7 00 | 6 75 | 4 63 1/2 |
| Superfine, " " | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 70 | 5 50 | 4 57 1/2 |
| Do. " No. 2 | 5 17 1/2 | 5 17 1/2 | 5 17 1/2 | 5 17 1/2 | 5 17 1/2 | 5 40 | 5 19 | 4 22 1/2 |
| Fine, " " | 4 45 | 4 45 | 4 45 | 4 45 | 4 45 | 4 60 | 4 45 | 3 73 1/2 |
| Bag Flour, 42 lbs. tin | 3 15 | 3 15 | 3 15 | 3 15 | 3 15 | 3 25 | 3 15 | 2 85 |
| Oatmeal, bbl 30 lbs. | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 60 | 4 50 | 4 82 1/2 |
| Wheat, 1 c Spring | 1 18 | 1 18 | 1 18 | 1 18 | 1 18 | 1 20 | 1 18 | 1 00 |
| Peas, per 66 lbs. | 0 71 | 0 71 | 0 71 | 0 71 | 0 71 | 0 73 | 0 71 | 0 71 |
| Barley, per 50 lbs. | 0 63 1/2 | 0 63 1/2 | 0 63 1/2 | 0 63 1/2 | 0 63 1/2 | 0 65 | 0 63 1/2 | 0 63 1/2 |
| Oats, per 52 lbs. | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 53 | 0 55 | 0 53 | 0 53 |

CANADIAN TARIFF—OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, }
Ottawa, March 8, 1866.

Sir,—I am desired by the Minister of Finance to state for your information and guidance, that it is not considered that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America, the operation of which is to cease and determine on the 17th inst., will have the effect of reviving any pre-existing customs duties attached to the importation into Canada of the several articles enumerated in that Treaty and in the Acts of the Provincial Parliament giving effect to that Treaty: but such articles standing in the List of Free Goods generally are to continue to be admitted free upon their importation into this Province from any part of the world until the Legislature may deem it advisable to re-impose duties thereon.

The only articles excepted from the general exemptions above referred to, are those mentioned in the two following items of the Free List, of the Canadian Tariffs, viz:—

Fruits, dried, the growth of the United States only, while the Reciprocity Treaty is in force.
Furs, Skins, Pelts and Tails, undressed when imported directly from the United Kingdom or the British North American Provinces, or from the United States while the Reciprocity Treaty is in force.
To the Collector of Customs.

The above articles will, after the 17th March instant cease to be free when imported from the United States and will thereafter fall into the category of unenumerated articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Russian Trade.

A report on commercial intercourse with Russia, drawn up by Mr. Michel, of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, has lately been presented to Parliament. From this report we gather that while under the present protective policy of the Government, Russian manufactures have flourished very greatly, yet at the same time, other interests, notably agriculture have suffered very much. The rates of duties are monstrously high, both on manufactures and especially on articles of foreign import. Mr. Michel estimates the total importation of manufactured articles into Russia in 1864, at £2,900,000, paying a duty of at least 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, a tax which, while it injures the revenue and destroys trade, affords no actual protection to native industry, because it throws the greater part of the import trade into the hands of the "smuggler," and the operations of the latter are on a proportionate scale.

Differential duties in favour of importations by the land frontier also attract trade in the direction most favourable to illegal operations. Houses are established for the systematic smuggling of goods into Russia at a premium of 35 per cent., and under this system British trade with Russia, except as regards bulky articles, such as iron, machinery, and coal, is

rapidly dwindling into a contraband trade; whilst the trade over the frontier has largely facilitated the introduction of imitations of English goods, with fraudulent trade marks. The interests of the Russian ports and of the Russian mercantile marine are also sacrificed by these differential duties, and the rate of freights for Russian exportations is materially increased.

As a still further evidence of what might be done for Russian trade, by a reduction of the tariff, is the official report of 1863, which states in regard to cotton goods, and concerning the revised tariff of 1857, that "although it lowered the duty on foreign yarn to 28s. 11d. from 41s. 6d., and reduced the charge on foreign tissues by 20 to 80 per cent., the production of the factories in Russia was not thereby arrested; on the contrary, the reduction had the most beneficial effect on many of the mills, for it showed them the necessity of improving the quality of their goods, in order to meet the demands of consumers."

Mont Cenis Railway.

Pending the completion of the great tunnel under Mont Cenis, it is proposed to build a railway across the Alps from St. Michael, in Savoy, to Susa, in Piedmont, a distance of forty-eight miles, thus connecting the railways of France with those of Italy, and making a direct and unbroken line of 1406 miles from Calais to the port of Brindisi, on the Adriatic. A company has been started for this purpose, with a capital of £250,000 sterling, and concessions of right of way on the existing Imperial road have been obtained free of charge from the French and Italian Governments. These concessions are granted till the opening of the Tunnel, which cannot, under the most favouring circumstances, take place for seven years. During that time, it is estimated a sufficient amount of revenue can be earned by the proposed railway, together with the value of the plant on hand at the end of the term, to not only pay all working expenses, including seven per cent. interest on bonds and shares, and to reimburse both bond and share capital, but also to leave a profit of £233,000. These estimates are based on the existing traffic on the road, allowing only for the ordinary annual increase, and not making any allowance for any increase attracted by the railway facilities afforded.

Specie Shipments from San Francisco.

The following are the total shipments for the past three years, and also the average amount shipped during the preceding nine years, from San Francisco.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1863 | \$46,071,920 |
| 1864 | 56,707,201 |
| 1865 | 45,309,223 |
| Average of years from 1854 to 1862 | 46,403,824 |

Total shipments for past twelve years \$565,721,702

Of this last amount \$375,558,659 were sent to Eastern Ports, and \$188,175,110 direct to England.

A STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the month ended 28th February, 1866, (cents omitted):—

| | AMOUNT. |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| REVENUE:—Customs | \$468,914 |
| Excise | 117,805 |
| Bill Stamp Duty | 4,650 |
| Post Office | 55,020 |
| Crown Lands Department | 79,648 |
| Miscellaneous | 56,144 |
| Total | \$786,056 |
| EXPENDITURE | \$617,190 |

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assist. Auditor.

Audit Office,
Ottawa, 1st March, 1866.

Ships Loading and Cleared for Montreal and Quebec, February 17th.

At LIVERPOOL.—Loading for Montreal—Thermite. Loading for Quebec—Millicote—Pilgrim—Fanny Forsyth—Arran—Tara—Cairngorm—Glancairn—Polly. Cleared for Quebec—British Queen.
At LONDON.—Loading for Montreal—Chaudière—John Bull—City of Hamilton—Wolverine.
In THE CLYDE.—Loading for Montreal—Gleniffer—Harlequin—Ardmillan—St. Lawrence—Queen of the Clyde—Clydesdale—Shandon—Forgahall—Myrtle. Loading for Quebec—Tadnor—Liverpool—Cameo—Queenshill—Mary Leonard—Transit.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
(Late with W. & R. Muir.)
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-Gm.

R E M O V A L .

CHAS. G. DAGG,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, INKS, STEEL
PENS, TWINES, &c.

Agent for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Blank Book Manufacturer, Book-Binder, &c., respectively intimates that he has removed to more commodious and central premises, corner of St. Francois Xavier and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a better position than ever to execute all orders entrusted to him by his friends in both sections of the province; thanking them at same time for past favours.

In connection with the above notice, he has to announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous Stationery and Fancy Goods, including Writing Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Purses, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs, Walking-Sticks and Canes, Sealing Wax, Backgammon and Chess Boards, Colour Boxes, Rubber Bands, Mucilage, Scotch Tartan Fancy Goods, Drawing and Writing Pencils, Toy and Song Books, Window Shades, Room Papers, School Slates, Mirrors, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Brushes, Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c. &c., all recently selected by his buyer, Mr. Manson, from several of the leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses. These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous customers, and country merchants generally, visiting this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to give him a call, when good inducements will be offered to Cash Buyers.

Meanwhile orders by letter will be promptly attended to.

Please observe the address.
"NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOT,"
Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Francois Xavier Street,
And 493 St. Paul Street.

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.

Reg to intimate to their numerous customers that their stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is very completely got up; under the immediate care of experienced Cutlers and Fitters, and is of the latest approved styles, as to price, quality and make. It cannot be surpassed, and is well worthy the attention of intending buyers.

N. B.—A large assortment of Boys' Clothing always on hand. 8-Gm

G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.

Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James' street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 5th March, 1866. 8-2m

W. & B. MUIR,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
166 McGill street,
Montreal. 8-ly

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed into the the premises lately occupied by Thos. May & Co., 450 St. Paul street. 8-ly

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
1-ly No. 37 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Ogilvy & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
201 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

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

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 20th of January, 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head Master; to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W. London, Dec. 25, 1865. 60-22.

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

JOHN BOUND & SON,
TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
Lemoine Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Howson, Sheffield, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons, Prussia, Brass Cornices. 5-18

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 Vic., cap 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street, Montreal.

Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
1-ly ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

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 Windsor, C.W. The undersigned, 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
6-1f JACOB BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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. Nicholas Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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 337 Commissioners streets. 4G-1A

CUVILLER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No 18 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-ly

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

PRINTING HOUSE.
Messrs. M. LONGMOORE & CO., since their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES; which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for handbills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of legal, municipal and assessment forms, guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the COUPON PRESSES of Messrs. SANFORD, HARTBORN & Co., the only one of the kind in Canada, by means of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS, perforated to tear off the cheques as required; the slide slips being numbered to correspond with the cheques—forms of BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, also numbered.—NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAM-BOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS, &c., &c.

Remittances from the country, in duly registered letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
Printing House,
67 Great St. James Street.

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 Office—Corner of King and James streets,
 HAMILTON, C.W.
 N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.
 R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
 32-ly

P. D. BROWNE,
 Banker and Broker,
 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7-30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865 23-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
 and Sheffield Goods of every description, 25 St.
 Sulpice street, Montreal 1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)
 SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 BOTTLES of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRIVATE (lettered) M.C.L.S. 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. 51-ly

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY
 description of goods exported to the Colony on
 the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also
 prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-
 duce consigned to them for sale, through their friends
 and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
 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 BUILDING, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
 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. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. J. M. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Young, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 24-

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,
 UNION BUILDINGS,
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL. 25-

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

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE, in the VILLAGE OF ST.
VINCENT DE PAUL, 3 miles from Montreal, a
 STONE BUILDING, fit for a Store, Hotel, or Gentle-
 man's Residence. There are new outbuildings and
 large Garden attached. There is in the Village a
 Reformatory Prison, College and Convent. A profit-
 able business is now being done, but the owner wishes
 to retire. The building is next door to the Parish
 Church. Terms liberal. Enquire of
 DR. YOUNG, Dentist,
 Notre Dame Street.
 Montreal, 18th January, 1866. 1-17

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,
 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal 1-1y

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 180, A. 188, 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. 1-1y

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, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry
 Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Mer-
 chandise. Having a thorough practical experience
 both in the Produce and General Trade of the country,
 and giving our personal attention to the interests of
 our consignors we are enabled to realise the highest
 market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any
 goods arriving out of condition are put in proper
 order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing
 to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports,
 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded
 to responsible agents for disposal.
 Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on
 arrival of goods.
 Owing to our having a number of years of success-
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of
 the various staples; can always buy to better advan-
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three
 times during the year.
 Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-
 tention.
 Special attention given to the shipment and for-
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient
 routes.
 All charges as low as is consistent with a view to
 responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends
 for the share of their business entrusted to us, and
 trusting that the same attention to their interests
 which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future
 merit a still larger share of their patronage.
 N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those
 contained in the Review which is partly supplied by
 ourselves and other houses in the trade.
 RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-1y CAMERON & ROSS.

—OILS—
 Hhds and Bbbs Olive,
 Puns and Bbbs Palo Seal,
 Puns, Hhds and Bbbs Cod,
 Bbbs W. B. Whale,
 Bbbs No. 1 Lard,
 For Sale by
 ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 Montreal, 1st March, 1866. 74

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnerships heretofore existing at Hamil-
 ton under the style of Kerr, Brown & Co., and at
 London, under the style of Kerr, MacKenzie & Co.
 have been this day dissolved by mutual consent. W.
 F. Murray ceases to have any interest in the said
 Partnerships, which will be wound up by the other
 partners of the respective firms, who are alone author-
 ized to collect all debts, and will settle the liabilities
 of the said firms.
 Hamilton, 12th February, 1866.
 THOS. C. KERR,
 J. BROWN,
 J. I. MACKENZIE,
 W. F. MURRAY;

IN reference to the above, the Undersigned have
 this day entered into Partnership, under the style of
 firm of Kerr, Brown & MacKenzie, and will continue
 in the premises in Hamilton heretofore occupied by
 Kerr, Brown & Co., the business formerly carried on
 by said firms.
 Hamilton, 12th February, 1866.
 THOS. C. KERR,
 J. BROWN,
 J. I. MACKENZIE.

THE Trade Review, published every Friday, by
 LONGMORE & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, and printed by JOHN
 LOVELL, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.