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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

No. 30.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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.
50-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
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.
French and German Trimmings.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Laines,
Prints, Dress Goods,
French Merinoes, Millinery,
A. W. Poplins, Cotton Yarns,
Plain and Printed De Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitneys,
&c. 1-ly

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
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. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
449 hhds }
110 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &c.
[See next Page.] 1-ly

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

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

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

BUFFALO ROBES,
By **GREENE & SONS.**
See next Page. 1-ly

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

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 491 and 498 St. Paul Street.

SCHNEIDER, BOND & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
491 and 498 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KIPS.

The SUBSCRIBERS are now landing ex Brigs "Thomas Young" and "Arthur" from Barbadoes direct, and "Mario" from Halifax:

Hhds
Pierces } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.
Barrels }

Puncheons Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

To Arrive shortly, 9000 Prime AFRICAN KIPS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 26, 1866.

1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Importer and Dealer in 1614, General Groceries Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 48 St. Peter st., Montreal.

4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,

Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co.

9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

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

2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly

263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KINGAN, WINNING & MAIR, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

All debts due to and by the late Firm to be settled with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING, HILL & WARE, 389 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

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

17 4f

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

W. GALT HILL,
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.
W. HARRISON WAIR,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

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

17 4f

McINTYRE, BENCON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly

6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

JAMES & FOSTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,

HALIFAX, N. S.

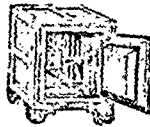
Refer to Dun, Wiman & Co., Montreal and Toronto.

ALEXANDER JAMES.

JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 13, 1866.

6m-26

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

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

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK of

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

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,

1-ly

Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & Co.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 508 St. Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Produce and Leather Commission Merchants.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St. Sacramento st., Montreal.

2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

47-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

1-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

268 & 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.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

1-ly

St. Peter st., Montreal.

THOMAS LEEHING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed.

1-ly

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

2-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

Montreal.

21-ly

JAMES BOY & CO.,

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

1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 183 McGill st., Montreal.

6-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

47-ly

MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 516 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. 37 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

12-ly

WIHN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

34 BERNAUD BUILDINGS, bounding Street

15-ly

1866

THE HUDSON BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.
 THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
 WILL TAKE PLACE
 AT THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
 17 COMMON STREET,
 ON WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1866

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

JOHN LEESHING & CO.,
 Auctioneers.

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

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

OIL MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 Offer for Sale, in store and to arrive,
 1000 Cases of BORDEAUX CLARETS,
 750,000 GERMAN AND OTHER CIGARS,
 together with their other assortment of
 TEAS, SHERRIES, PORTS, GINS, RUMS,
 WHISKIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTER, ALES,
 AND
 GENERAL GROCERIES. 1-ly

OILS.
 55 hds Olive Oil
 76 bbls do
 50 do No. 1 Lard Oil
 26 do No. 2 do
 75 do Tallow Oil.
 For sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 Corn Exchange Buildings. 25-2m
 July 5.

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

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

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their Cor-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of Groceries, Dry Goods, and other
 Merchandise.

ARTHUR McKEAND. **JAMES LORIMER.**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 3m 19

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

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

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 422 ST. PAUL 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. MOK. COCHRANE,
 31-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

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

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

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
 Holding MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-1y

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

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 8 St. Sacra-
 ment street, Montreal.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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

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

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| HER MAJESTY..... | CAPT. CRISHOLM. |
| OSPREY..... | " PATTERSON. |
| AMERICA..... | " MOORE. |
| WHITBY..... | " LESLIE. |
| MAGNET..... | " MALCOLMSON. |

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

H. W. IRELAND,
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Agent for
 NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
 WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
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 IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 94 Common Street,
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A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 309 Commissioners Streets,
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WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
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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, 10th February, 1866. 1-ly

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
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 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
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Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAY, Bros., Montreal.
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
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FOULDS & HODGSON
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 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
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 Silasias, Shawls, Brushes,
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Cologues,
 Et do Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 White Muslins, Batings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
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 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
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 Rosiers, Pipes, Chaplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Cresses,
 Braces, Bag Purces, Marbles,
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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. 15-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
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 Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,
 Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,
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F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
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G. E. SEYMOUR,
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 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
 507 St. Paul Street,
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THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,000,000. Invested, etc. \$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 COLE, Secretary,
Office, 335 and 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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5-1y

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

MAY 26TH.

WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

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

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

60 St. Peter St.,

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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Henry Starnes, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank)
Henry Chapman, Esq. (Genl. R. S. Fyfe, Esq. (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq. (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,500,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$1,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,500,000. Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000,
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\$800,000. Total Income, 1885, \$4,700,000.

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

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

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LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£5,000,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
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Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
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Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
Peter Street, to 111 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cas-
tore House, premises so long occupied by William
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Montreal, 27th April, 1884.

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

MESSES. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the
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TAYLOR BROTHERS,
Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Secur-
ties and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase
and sale of Produce.

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

18 St. Sacramento Street.

10-1y

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. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets. 1-1y

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

THE HARVEST

THE harvest is now general throughout the country
In some parts of Western Canada the fall wheat
and barley were cut ten days ago, and are now safely
stowed away in the barns. In other districts where
the harvest comes a later, merry bands of harvesters
are now busy leveling the golden grain with the earth.
The crop has been, at least, two weeks later in ripen-
ing this season than last. This has arisen from the
cold weather and frequent rains experienced during the
spring months. Since the harvest began, the weather
has been more favourable for the husbandman's la-
bours, and much of the grain already cut has been se-
cured in good condition. This season of the year is
one of hard labour to the farmer. But it is also one of
joy and rejoicing. Nature has reached the meridian
of its summer splendor, the earth has donned her
choicest attire, the forests resound with untuned
music, the fields are filled with food for man and beast.
The farmer sees his hopes realized—the reward of his
labour nigh at hand—and he goes forth to the harvest
with a light and merry heart. As Pringle sang in the
days gone by—

"Around him ply the reaper band,
With high-sounding heart and eager hand,
And mirth and music cheer the toil—
While sheaves that stand the russet soil,
And sickles gleaming in the sun,
Tell joyous harvest is begun."

The reports from those parts where the fall wheat—
our great staple—has been harvested, incline us to be-
lieve that the harvest will be larger than was antici-
pated. For a long period in the spring, the prospects
were not very flattering, if we obtained an average
crop, we would do better than many anticipated.
The feeling now is very general, that the crop this
year is pretty fully equal to that of last year. If cor-
rect, this is exceedingly gratifying news, and will
maintain and increase the prosperous condition of
business which arose from our good fortune twelve
months ago. One thing is certain. All spring crops,
barley, spring wheat, oats, peas, &c., are unusually
luxuriant. We question if Western Canada has ever
produced such a large quantity in any previous year.
Garden produce and fruit also promise well, and, in

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON,

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clench, and Finishing Nails, &c

General Agents in Canada for the Commercial Union
Assurance Company of London, England.

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insur-
ance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 335 and 337 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1886.

1-1y

fact, all classes have reason to be gratified with the
prospect before us.

The people of Canada have much cause for gratitude
to the Almighty for many recent blessings. Never
were our prospects darker than fifteen months ago.
Whilst suffering from bad crops, ruin and decay were
predicted from the close of American markets, we
were menaced with invasion, and even that scourge,
cholera, seemed to be advancing steadily towards us.
This was, however, the darkest hour before day-
break. First came a bountiful harvest, giving new life
to the whole business of the country, then our pro-
ducts rose higher without Reciprocity than before its
repeal, and next the horde of Fenian cut-throats were
driven back without trouble, the cholera, so far at
least, has not come nigh us, and now a second bounti-
ful harvest scatters abundance to the remotest corners
of the land. Such mercies call for gratitude to Him
whence alone proceeds every good and perfect gift—

—"Then glory to the steel,
That shines in the reaper's hand;
And thanks to God, who has blessed the sod,
And crowns the harvest land."

In other columns we give a number of extracts from
local papers with regard to the state of the crops in
various parts of the country.

Report on Emigration.

The twenty-sixth general report of the Emigration
Commissioners has just been published. It appears
that in the fifty-one years that have elapsed since 1834
there have left the United Kingdom 5,901,610 emi-
grants, of whom 3,567,788, or nearly 61 per cent., have
gone to the United States of America, 2,377,850 to Brit-
ish colonies, and 127,872 to other places. Of the com-
position of this emigration in the earlier years we do
not venture to offer an opinion, but of the 1,275,520 who
have left the United Kingdom during the last twenty-
five years, we believe that upwards of 60 per cent. were
Irish, and that of these the great bulk have gone to
the United States. The Irish emigration may be cal-
culated at an average of upwards of 116,000 a year dur-
ing the whole of that period, which is considerably
more than the natural increase of the people could sup-
ply. The reduction of the population of Ireland in the
last twenty-five years is thus to a great extent accounted
for, irrespective of the mortality in the famine of 1847.
The emigration during 1885 was 209,291, of whom there
were—English, 9,346; Scotch, 12,650; Irish, 187,295.
In the first three months of the present year the num-
ber of emigrants who left the United Kingdom from
the ordinary ports was 30,072, of whom 32,913 went to
the United States. With the exception of the year
1864, this is the largest emigration during the same
period of any year since 1853, the increase being prin-
cipally in the Irish emigration to the United States.
The emigration to the Australian colonies and New
Zealand amounted in 1885 to 37,283, showing a de-
crease of 3,633 compared with the previous year—
European Times.

MR. GALT'S RESOLUTIONS.

THE "resolutions" submitted by the Hon. Mr. Galt in Committee of Ways and Means proposing the issue of Government legal tender notes, and submitting an offer to the banks for the surrender of their power to issue notes, comprehend a measure of very great importance, and one which seems to be unnecessary in the present condition of this Province. The extraordinary change it would produce in the financial and monetary affairs of Canada, is of a character not to be advocated or introduced without mature consideration, and not to be adopted by hasty legislation. The second draught of these resolutions being modified in some respects differs from the first, yet a deficiency exists in the want of provisions to govern a multitude of conditions that might arise in the practical working of the proposed scheme with the banks. The "resolutions" are altogether too loose and undefined in their character for legislative purposes, dealing with, and governing a matter of such vast importance. They give indefinite authority to the Governor in Council to make arrangements with the banks; and although reference is made to making arrangements with any, or all the chartered banks, it is evident that for the present, at least, only one or two banks will accept them.

Resolution No. 1 proposes the issue of "an amount not exceeding five millions." No. 2 declares:—

"It shall be lawful, over and above the five millions, and the amount necessary to redeem the debentures held by the Banks surrendering their circulation, to cause Provincial notes to be issued in any chartered bank of the Province from time to time, upon its requisition, and upon payment for the same."

I have perceived that the issuing power is unrestricted, except that after the mode of credit for debentures held by the Banks, which is provided, the notes beyond that point must be bought with coin. The Government might be placed at a disadvantage in being obliged to receive funds which it may not at the time require.

It does not appear, from any serious efforts made by the Finance Minister, that he was reduced to the experiment contemplated in these resolutions, to obtain what must be regarded as a small amount when considered in connection with the resources of the Province.

The total amount required to be provided for during the year, as stated by the Finance Minister, is \$6,117,000, in which are included \$1,500,000 debentures due the Bank of Montreal, and \$3,152,000 floating debt due to England 1st July, and come Wexland Canal debentures. Now this is not a sum, we take it, to frighten a gentleman of the great resources of mind which are acknowledged to belong to the present Finance Minister of this Province, and we have therefore to look in another direction for the chief objects of the scheme. The question at once arises, is it safe and politic for the Province to surrender into the hands of the Government the control of the financial and monetary affairs of the country, which these resolutions would give to it? As far as this view involves the political consideration of the matter, we shall leave it to the common sense of the people to decide whether the power which the resolutions would give might not be abused. We have even in that conservative country, England, in the history of the Bank of England, an example to show that specie payments may be suspended by an order in Council, and we find that the power to issue notes has been greatly abused under those orders. The abuse of the same privilege by the Bank of Ireland led to widespread bankruptcy and individual ruin. The temptation to this kind of abuse is incident to all Government legal tender paper, and is a very strong objection to the scheme.

If the Bank of Montreal became the fiscal agent of the Government under the new scheme, with her large paid-up capital, the power it would give to her over the other banks would be objectionable. She would have complete control in monetary affairs, and could at pleasure, by contracting or expanding her accommodations, cripple the usefulness of the smaller institutions, obliging them to keep at all times an unnecessarily large reserve on hand against deposits, and in this way she would probably obtain the business of their most valuable customers, rendering it impossible for them to declare satisfactory dividends to their stock holders. The banks requiring notes for circulation, would have to deposit gold with the Bank of Montreal, so that this institution would soon become in possession of nearly all the specie in the country in

spite of the efforts of other banks to prevent it. This result would take place from its being the deposit bank of the Government, and the usefulness of the other institutions would be curtailed, and their circulation greatly lessened.

The scheme is objectionable, inasmuch as it contemplates the payment, not only of the \$5,000,000 due this year, but also \$2,250,000 bonds now held by the banks, which the law obliges them to hold in the requirement that one-tenth of their paid-up capital shall be held in Government bonds. The loss to the country on these bonds, by redeeming them at present with legal tender notes, would be quite large, as they draw only 5 or 6 per cent interest, and can remain as they are at the pleasure of the Government. Now, in the redemption of these notes under the "Resolutions," there will have to be paid 5 per cent. commission on the amount, and one per cent. on the circulation of the paper given to redeem them. This is equivalent to paying six per cent. for the privilege of redeeming bonds not due, or which there is no necessity to redeem, which amounts to the same thing.

It will be seen that the Government proposes to pay this amount, \$2,250,000, or as much of it as is held by the banks entering into the contemplated arrangement, and 1,000,000 due the Bank of Montreal by legal tender notes, and also to issue sufficient notes for which she is to obtain cash to pay the floating debt of £3,152,000 due in England.

Now, assuming that all the Banks had entered into Mr Galt's plan, and he had redeemed the \$2,250,000 bonds they held in accordance with the provisions of their respective charters, that they had furnished \$3,152,000 due in England, and that \$1,500,000 were paid to the Bank of Montreal, there would then be in circulation \$7,002,000 to take the place of the circulation of the banks which had been surrendered. If the Government desired to put more in circulation, she might do so to the extent the banks could afford to pay, for it must be remembered they have their own notes to redeem, and thus the reduction of the circulation would be enormous. Would the Government be justified in putting in circulation more notes than the amount of its necessities demanded as the demands became due, paying a commission of six per cent. on what they did not presently require.

We cannot see, after redeeming their own paper, that the banks would have much surplus left to buy Government notes with. It may be said the average would be as now. It is never so under any new change in the currency of the country. We may certainly estimate that \$2,000,000 of specie will be hoarded for some time, a great deal of which may find its way out of the Province, and never again return to the vaults of the banks. Therefore we may estimate, (a large estimate,) that six millions would be the utmost purchasing power of all the banks, which, added to the \$2,000,000 paid for debentures referred to above, would give under nine millions of a circulation. Under all circumstances, we think if this scheme should go into operation, the banks will have as much as they can attend to in providing for deposits, by working up all the exchanges and credits at their command. The contracted circulation will produce a high money market, and specie will flow to New York for exchange on England.

In whatever light we look upon this measure of the Finance Minister, it appears fraught with danger.

It is a very dangerous business to connect the affairs of the Government with that of the Banking interests of a country. No Bank was ever established with more caution, nor its affairs conducted with more laudable skill, than the Bank of France, yet, in consequence of the interference of the Provisional Government of 1848, which decreed that the Bank should make certain advances to the Government and to the city of Paris, she was obliged to suspend payment, and the suspension was legalized by the Government; and all the departmental Banks, by a decree, became branches of the Bank of France.

If all these risks, which are only the financial view of the question, be taken merely for the purpose of raising the amount stated by Mr Galt, there is no equivalent to offset the cost and risk of the scheme. There is nothing to be seen in the scheme beneficial to the Government. On the contrary, a great loss is seen to begeth with; and inasmuch as it is not the purpose of the Government to become a discounting institution and a dealer in exchange, there is no hope of recovering the first loss. A Bank would never be established if it had to depend on its own capital, it makes no profit in its capacity of Bank until it employs the

capital of others in discounting and exchange operations, which are made gradually and safely, predicated upon the average deposit balances remaining on hand belonging to customers.

The diminution in the circulation which the new arrangement will produce may cause great trouble. The facilities offered to the commercial and financial condition of a country by means of the establishment of Banks is equal to four times the amount of actual coin on hand. With eight millions of coin in the country, the facilities afforded would reach to twenty four millions more than would be possible were there no Banks, and specie the only currency in existence. The ever changing surplus is made available in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and all departments of industry derive a benefit. With the changes about to be inaugurated, the Banks cannot put into circulation an amount of bills beyond what the requirements of the Government should demand; and at harvest time, when it might be necessary to have fifteen millions' circulation for the movement of crops, the matter would be impossible, in the very nature of the arrangement, if it is to be carried out as represented in the resolutions; and if not, it is highly important that the country have a more thorough understanding of the measure. The resolutions would have the effect of forming a stated circulation of nine millions, instead of eleven to fifteen millions as heretofore. To the unpractised mind in financial affairs, the difference here apparent will only seem to be that which exists between the amount of the average circulation of the Banks as formerly up to the present time, and the amount of the circulation of Government paper; but we can assure them that, estimating all the ramifications of trade and exchange of money from one person to another amongst the whole people, the true estimate would be equal to four times that amount, and would be just so much taken away from the facilities now afforded to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

Leaving the political tendency which might arise out of the Government having control of the financial and monetary affairs of the country to be considered by the people, we must regard the scheme financially and commercially as unsafe and impolitic.

However strong the arguments may be with regard to the necessities of the Government, the vital interests of the country at large, in its present and future, must be considered also. Capital would be prevented from coming into any country where such monetary regulations exist as are contemplated under Mr Galt's scheme. With Government legal tender notes the only paper in circulation, the payment of which, by an order in Council, might at any time be suspended, the risk attending the investment of capital would be deemed an obstacle presenting unknown consequences in the future, which would deter capitalists having money to invest. Canada is a new country, where the fields for enterprise and the investment of capital are almost unoccupied. Money is the chief thing that is wanted for the opening of farms, the erection of manufactories, and the extension of commerce; and capital, like any other commodity, will flow to a country where it is needed, and it will recede from a country where its investment is attended with uncertainty or danger.

If an emergency should arise when the Government should think it expedient to suspend their specie payments, and issue notes to the amount of its wants, they, being the sole judge of that exigency, can do so by an order in Council without consulting the people. Those having capital to invest in this country will regard this dangerous power with fear, and may remember the example before them in the neighboring republic.

Whilst engaged in writing the foregoing, the news of Mr Galt's resignation was received. We have also his speech in Parliament on Tuesday night, the 7th inst., in which he remarks:

"The Government had instructed him to state that they had considered two objections to the scheme which alone appeared to them to have any weight. The first was the lack of elasticity should the whole currency become that of the Government. To meet that they proposed to limit the issue to eight million dollars, leaving the rest to be the usual bank circulation. They further proposed to alter the conditions of the debentures to be issued, so as, if possible, to secure the necessary sum through them. They would be two years' debentures, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and would be sold by the Government up to \$5,000,000 in local money. The market would absorb so much, and no commission would be allowed to the banks on their sale. But he was also authorized to state that Government still persisted in

asking for power to issue notes in case a sufficient amount should not be raised on debentures."

This is a material modification of the scheme proposed under the resolutions and it is not likely the Banks will go into so mixed a business. It appears almost equivalent to an abandonment of the original plan. We trust the Government will be assisted by the Banks in providing for the amount due the present year, and have no doubt the 7 per cent. debentures will meet ready sale at a satisfactory price.

We think Mr Galt will, on due reflection, be able to see other objections to his scheme besides the ones he acknowledges.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[Per "JAVA"]

THE most interesting event in commercial circles this week has been the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. We are informed, indeed, to-day, that the telegraph between Newfoundland and the main land is not working, but, doubtless, ere this letter reaches you, all will be put right, and any anticipations that we may venture on of the probable course of the money market or of trade, will refer to events which have become with you matters of history. There have already been many very extravagant estimates of the benefits which the two countries will derive from this closer union, but it may almost be doubted if the most extravagant of these will not be surpassed by the reality. To commence, the gains will be especially great, and it may be worth while to point out in what direction these will chiefly be. We can, however, only enumerate one or two of the more important.

In the first place, then, merchants, and shipowners, and manufacturers, in the one country, will have a more direct control over their affairs in the other. These will be informed by the various public market reports of what is going on, and, when necessary, they can be actually consulted as to important business transactions. Captains, and agents, and brokers, who have now to act on their own responsibility, and often upon a partial and one-sided view of a case, will then have the opportunity of giving their views to their principals, but the final decision will be thrown upon the persons most interested and best informed of all the circumstances required to form a correct judgment. In the same way bad debts will be avoided. The failure of a house in New York may bring down a house or two in Liverpool, or vice versa, and the prompter advice of the failure, the less damage will be done. Attempts at fraud will also be rarer, because more liable to detection, and fugitives from justice, will, in future, regard an Atlantic steamer as a kind of vehicle to a jail, and will be correspondingly careful as to how they venture into it.

Probably, however, the widest and most general benefit of the telegraph will be its tendency to render prices more uniform, and to prevent violent fluctuations in trade. The whole course of modern discoveries has been in this direction, and now the last very important step which science can take, has been taken. The carrying trade of the world is gradually falling into the hands of railways and steamboats, especially screw steamers, and now the ordering of goods, and the regulation of the prices, will be done, to use the old simile, "as quick as thought." At present the merchant cannot write to America, and have replies under about twenty days, and thus by the time he has received his advices and sent his orders, founded upon these advices, the entire course of trade may have changed. Now, the markets upon each side of the Atlantic will be in perfect sympathy, and prices will be regulated upon the fullest and latest knowledge of the facts. The moral effects of this, in preventing that undue speculation, which is really gambling, will not be among the least of the benefits of the "cable."

General regret is expressed at the fact that the Company has placed its rates for messages so high as £1 per head, with a minimum charge of £20. Such a rate cannot be long maintained, but it will be a serious drawback to the immediate value of the undertaking. It is also not unlikely that a very high rate will be exacted for news, such as political and commercial intelligence, the state of the markets, the bank returns, &c. All this will, however, soon right itself, and especially if the broken cable be fished up and successfully laid, we may expect a very early change in the tariff.

The past week has been a very quiet one in trade. The pressure of the Bank discount rate of 10 per cent

is undoubtedly telling on the country, and the uncertainty which at one time prevailed as to the prospects of peace on the Continent tended to check business. These prospects are, however, very much brighter, and as the money market is also becoming more favorable, the work class with a better feeling. The Bank returns, of which I now give an analysis, show an increase in the reserve and a very fair decrease in the liabilities, and must therefore be regarded as upon the whole favorable.

| | Am't M.L. | Incr'e M.L. | Decr'e M.L. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| The Paid Deposits | 2,617 | 356 | |
| The Other Deposits | 18,647 | | 1,274 |
| The Government Securities | 9,223 | | 200 |
| The Other Securities | 25,743 | | 1,040 |
| The Circulation | 35,203 | | 158 |
| The Bullion | 13,717 | 71 | |
| The Reserve | 3,451 | | 220 |

The Cotton Market, which was very brisk in the beginning of the week, became heavy on Wednesday, and it is only to-day (Saturday) that there has been a slight change. The transactions in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday have, however, been on a large scale, having amounted to 162,569 bales, of which the trade has taken 66,200 bales. The estimated stock is now 843,000 bales, against 322,500 bales last year. The Manchester market has been quiet during the week, and yesterday was especially dull.

The Grain Markets have been very dull, owing to the fine weather, which is fast bringing in the harvest, and to the prospects of peace. All articles have receded in value, and buyers are not at all anxious to go into stock.

The funds have also been dull, and consols, which at one time had advanced, again fell back when it was announced that Mr. Gladstone's scheme for paying off a portion of the National Debt would not be persevered in. In other public securities there has been no change.

July 28, 1866

THE CABLE-COMMERCIALLY.

VIEWED from almost any point of view, the Atlantic cable is the greatest achievement of the age. As a triumph of human skill and perseverance—as a scientific feat—the London Times might well pronounce it to be "the glory of the age," but when commercially considered, it appears equally stupendous and important. Since the glorious tidings first came to hand, announcing that the "Great Eastern" had accomplished her great work, we have heard much of its effect in producing peace and good-will among the nations. It is not a little remarkable that the first news which flashed across the caverns of the deep, should have been the termination of the war between Austria, Prussia and Italy. This was certainly an auspicious beginning, and we do not doubt that peace and good-feeling will, at least, be promoted between the two great kindred nations which the cable unites, and who share together the honor of the work. But, after all, the great practical advantages of the cable will be commercial—multiplying and simplifying, as it will, commercial transactions between all parts of the globe.

The cable, "commercially," may be considered from two points of view: its effect upon the commerce of the world, and its own success as a commercial enterprise. With reference to the first point, there can be little doubt that the cable will increase commerce to a large extent. This result may be partially delayed in consequence of one line, or even two, should the old cable be recovered,—being unable to fulfill all orders at reasonable rates. But this objection would not long remain. We now know the proper kind of cable and the proper way to lay it, and we are certain the demands of an ever-expanding commerce will soon render more lines necessary. The cable brings the centres of commerce closer together. It seems almost past belief, but it is true, that a merchant in Vancouver's Island could send off an order for goods to Liverpool in the morning, and before night they might be on board one of the Cunard or Human steamers sailing for their destination! The merchant of New York or Montreal is brought within a few hours' time of correspondents in certain points of Asia or Africa? If the company keep their tariff at \$5 per word of five letters, our commerce with the Africans and Asiatics may be rather short and pointed—almost literally "yea, yea," and "nay, nay;" but it will be sure, at least, to make us better acquainted, to learn more of each others' wants and virtues, and greatly facilitate

our endeavours to supply the one, and emulate the other.

The cable will largely assist in decreasing the risk of commercial ventures between the two continents. The markets, even in so steady a country as Great Britain, are very variable. How many cargoes have been detained in America on account of a steamer's report of declining markets, which probably rose again within a few days of her departure? How many shipments have been made on the strength of "the latest news," when, long before they reached Europe, further tidings arrived, telling the consignee of lower prices and ruinous sacrifices. The cable does not do away with all risk. But it decreases it one-half, for heretofore shippers have had to base their speculations on the state of the markets nearly a month before their cargoes could be delivered, whereas now they can obtain the prices going in London and Paris the very day they send their shipments to sea. The risks of commerce being decreased between Europe and America, we may with certainty calculate on fewer of those immense failures which startle the commercial world every year, and a great increase in the commerce between the two continents.

Commerce will also be greatly increased by the facility with which our merchants and others can give orders abroad. In ordering goods from Europe the electric fluid saves us about two weeks' time. Only those long engaged in wholesale trade know how often fresh supplies of goods would be ordered if they could reach America two weeks earlier. Four weeks before the close of the business season, a merchant may now order goods by telegraph, have them on his shelves in two weeks, and all of them sold before the month expires. Under the old, and now "slow-coach" system he would not have dared to make the order, lest the goods should not arrive before the season closed, and he should be forced to suffer the loss and inconvenience of holding them over to the following season. In a thousand ways, this saving of time by means of the cable, will benefit the commercial world, and foster and increase trade.

As a commercial speculation, the cable must pay well. There has no doubt been a vast amount of money spent by the company, and the losses heretofore encountered will not be made up in a day. But if the "Great Eastern" should succeed in grappling the old cable, and great hopes of this are entertained in consequence of the admirable machinery made for that purpose, then that loss will disappear, and the company's stock become doubly valuable. The charges which have been decided upon are pretty high, and must bring in a rich harvest. There can be no doubt that there will be more than business enough to keep one cable going night and day. Everybody expects this. At the present tariff of charges, that amount of business must yield a large revenue. Telegraph lines on land generally pay pretty handsomely at 25c for ten words, but where would they stow away their surplus specie if they received \$1 for every letter of the alphabet, and no poles to blow down either? If the second cable is recovered and put in operation the public may soon expect a reduction in the charges. This result would be almost certain. Its effect would be to largely increase the business of the company, and increase its income. Both the public and the Company are greatly interested in securing a second line, and we sincerely hope the cable fleet will be as completely successful in the second, as they have been in the first part of their great enterprise.

The circle of enterprising and persevering men who have made the Atlantic Cable a success, have been famous for all time. We believe their commercial enterprise will also bring them a more solid reward, and we are sure the two continents, which they have united together, will agree in declaring that no men ever more richly deserved it. Gentlemen of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, all hail! Go on and prosper!

Cotton Crop in the United States.

The United States Economist is of opinion that the crop of cotton will be rather above than below the estimates of those interested. These estimates vary from one and a half to two million bales. A correspondent of the New York Times, whose position under Government required his almost constant presence in the South, estimates the crop of 1866 at 2,675,000 bales, or about one half that of 1860. It is exceedingly difficult to come to any approximation of a crop that is still unharvested, and information from farmers or planters is notoriously unreliable, it being their direct interest to maintain high prices.

THE CROPS.

THE crops in Markham and surrounding country never looked more beautiful than at present. Already the ripe grain invites the operation of reaping. We have heard of some instances where fall wheat has been already cut. The yield, however, of this sort of grain will not be an average to this section of the country. The barley crop in many localities is fit to harvest.—*Markham Economist*.

The weather has, for the last week, been extremely warm, indeed almost insufferably so, the thermometer indicating 94° in the shade yesterday. The crops, however, will be greatly benefited by it, for already the farmers in this county are busily engaged with the hay harvest. The root crops have been materially benefited by the late refreshing showers, while the grain crops generally throughout the county promise an abundant yield.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

For several days past the weather in this section has been excessively hot, the thermometer ranging between 75° and 80° in the shade. Vegetation is making rapid progress under its influence, there being plenty of moisture in the ground from the late rains. The hay harvest is now progressing, and, generally speaking, will prove uncommonly abundant. The other crops all continue to look well, and to give promise of a magnificent harvest.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

Reports of the state of the crops along the line of the Green Sand Road to Guelph, and through the Counties of Grey and Bruce, represent the prospect as splendid. If no untoward calamity intervenes, the harvest in these counties will be magnificent.—*Mount Forest Examiner*.

If we are to judge from what we see in this section of the country, and what we read of the prospects of the crops in other sections of the Province, Canada is likely to have her share of good times this fall and winter. The crops have not looked better for many years—if anything, they are too luxuriant; nevertheless, if we are blessed with dry weather during this and the next month, we may expect a bountiful yield from the soil.—*North Wellington Times*.

Wheat harvest in this section has now fairly commenced, and the steady clatter of reaping machines can be heard in almost any part of the Township of Dumfries. The grain this season is difficult to cut on account of being so badly beaten down, and many fields that are usually reaped with the machine will this year have to be cut by hand. The crop will vary greatly—some farms having a splendid show, while others are yielding but very poorly. Taken altogether, however, the crop may generally be set down as superior to what was expected in the early part of the season.—*Galt Reporter*.

We suppose that it may now be set down that the crops this season in Canada will be in general far superior to what was expected in the early part of the season. The copious rains and warm weather with which we have been favored have doubtless contributed to this effect, and the fall crops in this and bordering counties may safely be put down as close upon an average, while spring crops of all kinds look magnificent.—*Ibid*.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather during the past few days, the hay crop of this section has been secured in excellent order and in abundant quantity. The barley crop is now being harvested and will yield more largely than ever before in this section. Spring wheat, although in some sections touched with the mildew, bids fair to be over an average, while oats and pennisoid promised as well. The root crop also has the appearance of an abundant yield.—*Woodstock Times*.

The crops are looking excellent and are well advanced this year, the weather has been very favourable since about the first of June. The hay is now mostly over, and in a short time the farmers will be generally engaged harvesting the grain. There are some complaints of the mildew, but it is to be hoped that the damage will be slight.—*Fergus Constitution*.

The crops in this section are, you believe, looking very well. Haying, now under good headway, promises a fair crop. On high land it is more than an average, while low swampy grass land is, on the contrary, slim.—*Waterloo Advertiser*.

The intense heat of the past few weeks has been succeeded by a moderate temperature. Weather showery. From all parts of the country we learn that a prospect of better crops of all kinds never existed in the Province. From this town to the city of Ottawa, never did the grain fields promise better.—*Perth Standard*.

Farmers in Plympton, Warwick, and Bosanquet are midway in the fall wheat harvest. The yield is not satisfactory, the mildew having injured the late sown wheat very much, what was sown in August yields well, and is a full crop. Spring wheat is suffering from the same pest, but in a manner the reverse of the fall. In this case, the early sown is the sufferer. Peas are beyond doubt a large crop, so are oats. The hay has been secured, and is a large crop. Root crops were never better, those will in a measure recompense the loss of wheat, which is undoubtedly a slim crop.—*London Free Press*.

THE MURRAY CANAL.

WE have received a report of the Special Committee on the Murray Canal, together with the testimony of Col. Macdougall, relative to its importance in a naval point of view. The report is as follows:

The Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinté with Lake Ontario, usually called the "Murray Canal," and also to enquire and report whether any money or lands are applicable

to that purpose, and if so, what may be the amount or value thereof, beg leave to report:

That it appears a grant of land was made for the above purpose as early as the year 1797, and that said grant which was then ascertained to contain some six thousand acres, was afterwards repeatedly acknowledged and confirmed, that a reservation of sixty-four acres has been made between Presqu'isle Harbour and Bay of Quinté on which said canal was intended to be constructed; that the value of the original reservation of six thousand acres was estimated by the Crown Lands Department, in 1831, at three pounds per acre, or eighteen thousand pounds currency, that the construction of said canal, in addition to the important commercial advantages which would be bestowed on the inhabitants of the counties adjacent to the Bay of Quinté, and the trade and navigation of the country generally, would afford most important facilities for the safe transport of men and munitions in time of war; that your Committee obtained the evidence of Col. Macdougall, Adjutant-General of Militia, which is appended to this report, that besides providing an admirable harbour of some seventy or eighty miles in length, capable of being made almost impregnable against attack, the great natural facilities for ship-building and for obtaining supplies of timber, would enable the Bay of Quinté to be used to great advantage for the repair or construction of ships of war, that on reference to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of 1845, your Committee found the record of a letter dated 7th January, 1849, signed by R. B. Sullivan, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, which was furnished as a report on the whole question of the Murray Canal, for the information of the House, in reply to an address of His Excellency, under date 17th January, 1845.

Your Committee have deemed it expedient to quote fully from this report for the information of your Honorable House.

1st Report.—The suggestion of constructing the canal by a grant of money instead of the appropriation of Crown Lands to that object, was adopted by the Legislature in an address of 10th February, 1845, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject, with the trust that in the estimation of the amount to be granted in lieu of the reservation, due regard may be had to the increased value to which these lands may have attained. His Excellency, by answer of 29th February, was pleased to concur with the address.

Extract No. 2.—I would respectfully recommend to His Excellency to fix upon some specific sum which may be charged upon the Crown Reserve, and made payable out of his first disposable proceeds towards the completion of the canal, and which, upon the cession of the Crown Revenue to the Legislature, will be considered a payment for which the faith of the Government is pledged and provided for in any Bill which may be passed for the granting a civil list in return for the cession of the revenue.

That your committee examined a work composed in the year 1826, by Major-General Sir James Carmichael-Murray, Baronet, entitled, *Tracts of the Wars in Canada from 1756, to the Treaty of Utrecht in 1763*, the said work having been published for the first time in 1841, by Sir James Carmichael, Baronet, son of the author. That this work contains the following statements, which may fairly be quoted in favor of the construction of this canal.

In the dedication of this work to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the author makes the following remarks:—

"The events of these wars afford in my opinion, a demonstration as clear as that of any proposition in Euclid, of the impossibility (under Divine Providence) of these Provinces ever being wrested from under Her Majesty's authority by the Government of the United States, provided we avail ourselves of the military precautions in our power to adopt, by establishing those communications and occupying those points which posterity will now discern, with, if possible, increased respect for Your Grace's great name, were principally suggested by Your Grace."

At page 202 he writes as follows:—

"Our harbour and naval establishment at Kingston are very good indeed, and infinitely beyond what the Americans possess at Sackett's Harbour. There cannot be a finer basin in the world than the Bay of Quinté. When the Rideau Canal is completed, there will be great facilities for forwarding stores to Kingston."

At page 203:—

"In the event of the Americans having the temporary command of the Lake Ontario, York (now Toronto) would be useful for the protection of small craft and coasting vessels from the Bay of Quinté with supplies for the Kingston frontier."

In a report published by the Board of Trade of the city of Montreal for the year 1845, under the heading of "Improvement of Inland Navigation," your Committee have found the following:—

"AN IMPORTANT CUT-OFF."

"It was long ago proposed to connect Lake Ontario with the Western extremity of the Bay of Quinté, by a short canal. The land required for such a purpose is reserved by the Government. The distance to be cut through is less than two miles, some additional dredging being, of course, required in the bay and the lake to perfect the communication. As no lockage is requisite the expense of the work would be small, while the advantage would be great.

"When it is remembered that the stretch between Presqu'isle Harbour and Kingston is the most hazardous on Lake Ontario, the advantages to be derived from such a cut-off will be evident, especially in the fall, when stormy weather is most prevalent. Had that little canal existed last year, a number of marine disasters might have been avoided. Any one who examines the map may see at once how important the

Bay of Quinté would thus become in the event of hostilities on the lake."

That under these circumstances your Committee would recommend that a survey be made of the neck of land lying between Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinté, and also of the Harbours of Presqu'isle and Weller's Bay for the purpose of ascertaining the cost and feasibility of said canal, and that the survey should be commenced with the least possible delay.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.
JAMES L. HOGAN,
Chairman.

Ottawa, 25th July, 1866.

APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 24th July, 1866.

Colonel Macdougall attended, and was examined as follows:—

By the Hon. Mr. Holtton: Be pleased to state to the Committee your views of the importance in a military point of view, of connecting the waters of Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinté by a canal navigable for vessels of the largest class in use on Lake Ontario—I am aware that the Defense Commission sent to Canada in 1842, to report on the general defenses of the Province, strongly recommended the formation of a naval station in the Bay of Quinté. The natural features of that bay render it, in my opinion, admirably adapted for such purpose. In the event of a naval station being formed in the Bay of Quinté, it would be of great importance to have a short and secure entrance direct from Lake Ontario to the head waters of the bay. This is especially the case in view of the fact that the stretch between Presqu'isle Harbour and Kingston is the most dangerous and difficult on the lake. Judging by the map, and in ignorance of local peculiarities, it appears to me that the best means of obtaining such a short and secure communication as is above referred to, would be by cutting a canal between the head waters of the Bay of Quinté and Weller Bay. The mouth of the canal would be covered and protected by the perfectly land-locked harbour of Weller Bay, the entrance to which, from Lake Ontario, is susceptible of being very easily defended against a hostile fleet. If the case is considered of Canadian vessels running before a superior naval force of the enemy from the general direction of Toronto, it is obvious that if the first were obliged to weather the peninsula of Prince Edward, in certain winds they would run serious risk of being driven ashore or captured before they could make the entrance to the Bay of Quinté, whereas the same vessels, with the same wind as would expose them to destruction in the first supposed case, could enter the harbour of Weller Bay under full sail, and reach the head of the Bay of Quinté without molestation. Even though it may not be in contemplation to establish a regular naval station in the Bay of Quinté, that bay would, in case of war, afford an admirable harbour of refuge which could be made perfectly secure in a military, or rather, naval sense. Again in case of war, the proposed canal would supply the means of far safer communication, by water, without the sacrifice of time, between Kingston and Toronto, than could be afforded by the open lake.

The United States Debts.

The following is a comparative statement of the public debt of the United States on June 1st and August 1st, from which it would appear that a decrease has taken place during the months of June and July of 20,562,842. The decrease for the year ending August 1st, amounts to \$123,354,000:

| DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | June 1, 1866 | Aug. 1, 1866 | |
| Five per cent bonds | \$18,241,100 00 | \$198,241,000 00 | |
| Six per cent bonds of '60 and '63 | 18,523,591 80 | 18,323,591 80 | |
| Six per cent bonds of '55 | 283,745,600 00 | 283,745,100 00 | |
| Six per cent 6-20 bonds | 635,516,000 00 | 742,524,000 00 | |
| Total bearing coin interest | \$1,195,825,191 80 | \$1,242,825,411 80 | |
| DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN CURRENCY. | | | |
| | June 1, 1866 | Aug. 1, 1866 | |
| Six per cent bonds... | \$5,302,900 00 | \$6,042,000 00 | |
| Temporary loan... | 121,561,485 23 | 118,665,483 93 | |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 43,025,000 00 | | |
| 1 and 2-year 5 per cent notes | | | |
| 3-year compound interest notes | 162,122,140 00 | 155,012,140 00 | |
| 3-year seven-thirties | 512,221,000 00 | 793,949,360 00 | |
| Debt bearing cur'y interest | \$1,147,222,225 23 | \$1,679,668,953 96 | |
| MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED. | | | |
| | June 1, 1866 | Aug. 1, 1866 | |
| Matured debt | \$4,300,429 44 | \$1,679,400 32 | |
| DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. | | | |
| | June 1, 1866 | Aug. 1, 1866 | |
| U S Notes | \$402,223,318 00 | \$400,500,728 00 | |
| Fractional currency | 21,531,965 04 | 21,654,138 91 | |
| Local certificates | 22,608,320 00 | 16,463,080 00 | |
| Bearing no interest | \$422,631,603 04 | \$443,444,046 91 | |
| Total debt | \$2,799,979,451 76 | \$2,770,416,608 39 | |
| Coin on hand | \$ 60,679,857 72 | \$ 6,822,126 57 | |
| Currency on hand | 79,014,125 62 | 76,925,266 04 | |
| Total cash in Treas'y | \$ 129,693,983 34 | \$ 13,747,392 61 | |
| Net debt | \$2,670,285,468 42 | \$2,556,692,276 38 | |

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Bankage, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm., & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co.
Clarkson, T. James, & Co.
Dongall, John, & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhields, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
Lewis, Key & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

May, Thomas, & Co.
Mclntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J., & Co.
Moss, S. H., & J.
Muir, W., & R.
Munderloh & Steenokan.
Ogilvy & Co.
Prevost, Amable, & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Robertson, A. & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.

SOME improvement is beginning to be apparent in business, and those houses who have travellers out, are taking orders for a few staples for immediate use, with some orders also for fall goods. Stocks are coming forward freely, being from ten days to a fortnight in advance of last year; and by the close of the month, or perhaps even earlier, the market will be quite prepared for buyers.

COTTONS.—As far as we are at present able to judge, prices of cotton goods are considerably less than they were in the spring, yet not as low as it was anticipated they would be. The difference is most perceptible in goods in which a low class of cotton can be used; in finer goods the difference is not so marked. One thing appears certain with regard to goods now being received; they cannot be replaced at anything like the prices at which those who were early in the market were enabled to purchase. The advance on ordinary grey cottons, prints, &c., would range from 1/4d. to 1/2d. a yard from the lowest point touched in May last. And as the demand for goods now is in excess of the supply, manufacturers being unable to fill their orders, with an anticipated demand from the German markets, as soon as peace shall be proclaimed, and taking into consideration the increased cost of production, owing to the scarcity of labor, there is little likelihood that goods will be lower for this season, but, on the contrary, every probability that they will advance.

WOOLLENS.—Woolen goods are beginning to be received, and the indications are that there will be a full supply. Prices are about the same as they were at the corresponding period of last year. Recently the advance in wool in England has been from 1d. to 2d. per pound, which on all heavy goods, such as blankets, &c., will make a perceptible difference. The causes operating to sustain the price of cotton goods, will have a similar effect on woollens, only in a more marked degree, owing to their being no over-supply of the raw material.

LINENS.—Linen goods are decidedly cheaper, and a further decline may be looked for, as they are not being used as substitutes for cotton goods to the same extent as formerly.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Fournier, Jules
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Gear, Henry J.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jaffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingan & Kinloch.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Maitland, E., Tytes & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
Nivin, William, & Co.
Noad, James S., & Co.

Phelan, Joseph
Reuter, Lionias & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
Robertson, David.
Routh, Havilland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Urquhart, Alex., & Co.
West, Bros.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.
Winks, George & Co.

Winning, Hill & Ware.

THE amount of business done during the past week has been moderate, but shows some improvement over previous weeks, and there is rather more disposition to operate. After the 1st of September we shall look for greatly increased activity, at the same time fears are expressed that stocks will be smaller than the needs of the trade.

SUGARS.—The market for Sugars is decidedly firmer, with an improving demand. We hear of sales of a lot of about 850 hhds fair Cuba, at about 5 1/2c in bond; and several jobbing lots have been sold during the week at 8 1/2c for good grocery.

TEAS.—Are tolerably firm, with a fair demand for uncolored Japans and Greens. Sales of about 1000 packages Japans, and 800 packages Greens, chiefly Twankay and fine Hysons, at full prices, are reported.

MOLASSES.—Quiet and without change. We hear of no transactions having taken place.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

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

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

THE business for the past week has only been of moderate extent, and without much buoyancy. The still unsettled state of the tariff induces purchasers to hold off, and transactions have been chiefly to supply immediate requirements. The market is now well stocked, manufactured iron and heavy hardware arriving freely. The importations will be much heavier than last year, yet not beyond the anticipated wants of the trade. Pig iron is, however, in small supply, and all lots arriving sell readily ex ship. The comparatively low Canadian and St. Lawrence freights offer considerable inducements to manufacturers in the Western States to purchase their supplies here, and all surplus parcels have been taken by them. We have not heard of any transactions, but prices are firm at our quotations. Of bar iron, the stocks are heavy. There is a moderate demand, but no activity worth noting in the market.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs. Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Douglass J. & Co. Seymour, G. E.
Hua & Richardson. Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

THE Leather Market during the past week has been influenced to a marked extent by the advance in Hides, and prices for most descriptions of stock have improved, with a decided upward tendency. Under present circumstances, we do not look for any falling off in quotations for some time to come, but rather a steady improvement.

SPANISH SOLE.—There is a fair demand both to meet local wants and for shipments to the Lower Ports, and prices are firm.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—There is a demand for medium and heavy weights, but of these the market is bare.

HARNESS.—Stocks have become much reduced in consequence of limited receipts, and prices therefore are firm at quotations.

WAXED UPPER.—Receipts are unimportant, and all lots arriving, especially of light stock, meet ready sale at full prices.

GRAINED UPPER.—Is coming forward rather more freely, but the supply is still unequal to the wants of the trade.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Are becoming more scarce at improved prices, and sales ahead have been made at the advance.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Are without any marked activity, but are scarce and difficult to be got, with a tendency to improved rates.

CALFSKINS.—The receipts are on a more liberal scale, but prices are firm at previous quotations.

SPLIT.—There is ready sale for all descriptions, light and medium being most inquired after, and being less plenty.

SHEEPSKINS.—Scarce and in demand.

HIDES.—Are very firm, with a limited supply, and a probability of even still higher prices than the present.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

THERE is an active demand for all classes of boots and shoes, and the manufacturers are engaged to their utmost capacity. Prices are firm at our quotations, and with an upward tendency, in sympathy with the advance which has taken place in leather. The competition with the manufacturers in the United States is now very trifling, the cost of labor and material there having advanced to a point at which it has become very unprofitable to sell goods in the Canada market.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is becoming harder to get, and the banks are inclined to curtail their discounts rather than open any new accounts. Sterling Exchange is dull at 108 1/2 to 109 1/2 for Bank 60-day Drafts, the bank counter-rate for discount being from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. higher. Private bills are quoted 107 1/2 to 107 3/4. In New York, first-class Bankers' Bills sold, at latest advices, from 107 1/2 to 108.

GOLD.—A decline of 5-20's in the London market caused greater firmness in gold, the closing price

being 148 1/2. The average price for the week was 148 1/2.

SILVER.—Is less abundant and in demand. Buying at 4 to 4 1/4, and selling at 8 1/2 per cent. discount, with prospects of a still further decline in the rate of discount.

Conference of Trades' Delegates.

A conference of delegates representing the trades of the United Kingdom was commenced at the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, on the 17th ult. The object of the promoters of the conference is to counteract, as far as possible, the evils resulting from lock-outs. The proposed mode of accomplishing this end is "by a national combination of the trade societies of the United Kingdom for the purpose of rendering moral and pecuniary support to all trades comprising such organization." Though the primary object of the conference has special reference to lock-outs, the following, among other subjects, are suggested for consideration: Shortening the hours of labour; the alteration of the law of master and workman; and the establishment of courts of conciliation or arbitration. The Sheffield delegates represent societies which number 9,676 members, whilst the representatives from other places have a constituency amounting to 178,095; the aggregate total being 187,771 members.—European Times.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Lard, Butter, Cheese, and Beans.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Coffee, Sugar, and Flour.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Rice, Beans, and Oil.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Tea, Coffee, and Sugar.

Table listing exchange rates for London, Paris, and New York.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.
OR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNERS UNDER THE INSOLVENCY
ACT OF 1864.

| NAME AND RESIDENCE. | TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF | DATE. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Allen, William, St. James | Amoy & Hockin, Howanville | Aug 24 |
| Boggs, John, St. James | Bo-Lick How, Ottawa | " 25 |
| Brown, Sarah, Montreal | The same Mill, Stratford | " 21 |
| Dasham, Mary H., Montreal | William Turner, Montreal | " 22 |
| Farquhar & Co. | A. H. Stewart, | " 21 |
| E. A. In, Thero, Quebec | Thibaults, Thomas & Co., Quebec | " 20 |
| Paterson, W. Hain, Ch. de W. | Francis Clement, Ottawa | " 24 |
| R. L. James, Toronto | W. T. Mason, Toronto | " 21 |
| Saunderman & Co., Montreal | A. B. Steady, Montreal | " 21 |
| Van derdonk, L. A., Simons | A. J. Doody, Simons | " 13 |
| Thomas, John, Toronto | Thomas & Latham, Toronto | " 13 |
| Waterlight, John, Cobourg | E. A. Mac-Nabbin, Cobourg | " 17 |

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

| NAME OF INSOLVENT. | RESIDENCE. | NAME OF ASSIGNEE. |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Clark, John | Stratford | David Hoggin |
| Campbell, David J. | 1847 | Henry Chas. Vailch |
| Carne, John C. | Cott Elgin | Archibald Roy |
| Crackhelt, South | Stratford | A. N. Smith |
| Harley, Robert | St. John | J. J. Mason |
| H. A. W. Williams | Ottawa | Francis Clement |
| Johnson, Elliot | Horton | Boedertek Bank |
| Lindsay, James | St. John | S. C. Wood |
| Nasmyth, Alexander | Boedertek | S. C. Wood |
| O'Brien, Jas. | Stouffville | James Holden |
| Pattam, Henry | Stratford | A. W. Smith |
| Ryder, John | Umbertland | Francis Clement |

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | WHERE TO BE HELD. | DATE. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Allen, William | Aylmer | superior Court, Ottawa | Nov 13 |
| Campbell, John | Merrickville | Co. Court House, Co. Carleton | Oct. 9 |
| Mirck, Terrence H. | " | " | " 9 |
| Muir, William | Downsville | " | " 1 |
| Wren, Robert | Brighton | U. C. Nor. | " 8 |

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

| DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE. | PLAINTIFF'S NAME. | DATE. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Berry, Edward, Kingston | Bank of Upper Canada | Aug 2 |
| Warner, Charles, Brockville | Isaac Price | July 24 |

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 4th August, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

| ARTICLES. | 1865. | 1866. | INCREASE, 1866. | DECREASE, 1866. |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sugar | 16,485 | 18,517 | 2,031 | |
| Tobacco | 2,303 | 33,634 | 31,331 | |
| Wine | 770 | 4,482 | 3,712 | |
| Woolens | 129,432 | 276,693 | 147,261 | |
| Cottons | 29,412 | 181,222 | 151,810 | |
| Silks &c. | 11,313 | 8,263 | | 3,050 |
| Hardware | 8,572 | 23,294 | 14,722 | |
| Iron | 11,880 | 30,523 | 18,643 | |
| Other articles | 133,086 | 729,808 | 596,722 | |
| Total imports | 353,923 | 807,429 | 453,506 | |

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 9, 1866.

| NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATE. | NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATE. | NAME OF ARTICLE. | CURRENT RATE. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| GROCERIES. | | | WINE. | | | |
| Coffee. | | Meat & Chandon Chy. | 15 00 to 16 00 | Varnish per gal. | 2 25 to 4 50 | |
| Laguira, per lb. | 0 20 to 0 21 | W. M. Champagne | 14 00 to 15 00 | Cochin Body (Turp) | 1 75 to 2 00 | |
| Rio. | 0 14 to 0 21 | Bordeaux Port, 67 | 16 00 to 17 25 | Furniture | 1 25 to 1 50 | |
| Java. | 0 23 to 0 26 | Port Wine. | 1 50 to 4 00 | (Bent ac) | | |
| FISH. | | | SPIRITS. | | | |
| Herrings, Labrador. | 3 00 to 4 00 | Sherry. | 1 50 to 4 00 | Turpentine. | 1 10 to 1 25 | |
| Prime. | 3 50 to 4 50 | Martin Ahrich Ch. | 14 00 to 18 00 | Men's | 0 45 to 0 55 | |
| Gibbed. | 3 00 to 3 50 | Bulmar. | 12 00 to 16 00 | SOAP AND CANDLE. | | |
| Round. | 2 50 to 3 00 | Cast. | 3 00 to 10 00 | Candles. | | |
| Macarel, No. 2. | 7 00 to 8 00 | French light wine. | 3 00 to 3 00 | Tallow Hold. | 0 00 to 0 13 | |
| Salmon. | 21 00 to 22 00 | HARDWARE. | | | Wax Hkcs. | 0 17 to 0 09 |
| Dry Cod. | 4 50 to 5 00 | Block Tin, per lb. | 0 25 to 0 26 | Adamantine. | 0 20 to 0 00 | |
| FRUIT. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Ralina, Layers. | 2 10 to 2 15 | Copper-Pig. | 0 23 to 0 24 | ROOTS, SHOES. | | |
| M. R. | 1 90 to 2 00 | " Sheet. | 2 25 to 2 25 | Boat's Ware. | | |
| Valentia, lb. | 0 07 to 0 08 | Cut Nails. | | Thick Boots No. 1. | 0 00 to 1 00 | |
| Corrants, per lb. | 0 05 to 0 07 | Assorted, 1/2 Single. | | Men's Ware. | | |
| MOLASSES. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Clay, per gal. | 0 23 to 0 40 | per 100 lbs. | 0 00 to 4 00 | Thick Boots No. 1. | 2 25 to 2 50 | |
| Muscovado. | 0 13 to 0 15 | Single alone, ditto. | 4 00 to 4 20 | Klips. | 0 00 to 2 75 | |
| RICE. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Aracan, per 100 lbs. | 3 00 to 3 80 | Lathe and Sqr. | 0 00 to 4 45 | French calf. | 3 25 to 4 00 | |
| SNIF. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Liverpool Coarse. | 0 70 to 0 75 | Galvanized Iron. | | Congress. | 2 50 to 3 25 | |
| Stored. | 0 55 to 1 00 | Assort sizes. | 0 04 to 0 05 | Knee. | 3 50 to 4 00 | |
| SPICES. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Cassia. | 0 25 to 0 40 | No. 2. | 0 09 to 0 10 | WOMEN'S WARE. | | |
| Cloves. | 0 10 to 0 11 | No. 3. | 0 09 to 0 10 | Women's Batts. | 1 05 to 1 25 | |
| Nutmeg. | 0 50 to 0 75 | No. 4. | 0 19 to 0 20 | Buff Balmoral. | 1 20 to 1 50 | |
| Ginger, Ground. | 0 12 to 0 20 | No. 5. | 0 19 to 0 20 | Half Congress. | 1 25 to 1 50 | |
| Jamaica. | 0 23 to 0 25 | No. 6. | 0 18 to 0 19 | Full Congress. | 1 25 to 1 50 | |
| Pepper, Black. | 0 09 to 0 10 | No. 7. | 0 18 to 0 19 | YOUTH'S WARE. | | |
| Pimento. | 0 07 to 0 08 | No. 8. | 0 18 to 0 19 | Thick Boots, No. 1. | 0 00 to 1 50 | |
| Mustard. | 0 15 to 0 20 | No. 9. | 0 18 to 0 19 | PRODUCE. | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Porto Rico, per cwt. | 8 25 to 9 10 | No. 10. | 0 18 to 0 19 | Wheat, per 100 lbs. | | |
| Cuba. | 8 00 to 8 50 | No. 11. | 0 18 to 0 19 | Pots, lat sorts. | 4 70 to 4 75 | |
| Canada Sugar Refine. | | No. 12. | 0 18 to 0 19 | " Inferior. | 3 20 to 3 25 | |
| Yellow Refined. | 0 04 to 0 09 | IRON. | | | Pears. | 6 70 to 8 10 |
| Crushed. | 0 00 to 0 09 | Fig-Gartharrie. | 22 00 to 37 00 | Butter, per lb. | | |
| Ground. | 0 11 to 0 00 | Other brands, No. 1. | 23 00 to 31 00 | Choice. | 0 16 to 0 17 | |
| Dry Crushed. | 0 12 to 0 00 | No. 2. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Medium. | 0 15 to 0 16 | |
| Extra Ground. | 0 12 to 0 00 | No. 3. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Inferior. | 0 15 to 0 15 | |
| Leaves. | 0 15 to 0 00 | No. 4. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Cheese, per lb. | 0 12 to 0 13 | |
| Syrup, Golden. | 0 48 to 0 00 | No. 5. | 0 00 to 0 00 | CORNS GRAINS. | | |
| " Standard. | 0 44 to 0 00 | No. 6. | 0 00 to 0 00 | from Farm. | | |
| TENS. | | | IRON. | | | |
| Twonkey and Hyson. | | No. 7. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Barley, per 50 lbs. | 0 50 to 0 55 | |
| Twonkey. | 35 | No. 8. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Oats, per 25 lbs. | 0 36 to 0 29 | |
| Medium to fine. | 0 37 to 0 45 | No. 9. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Peas, per 50 lbs. | 0 75 to 0 77 | |
| Common to good. | 0 30 to 0 35 | No. 10. | 0 00 to 0 00 | FLOUR, per bbl. | | |
| Japan Suet. | 0 52 to 0 65 | No. 11. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Superior Extra. | 7 00 to 7 50 | |
| Common to good. | 0 52 to 0 65 | No. 12. | 0 00 to 0 00 | Extra. | 6 25 to 6 50 | |
| Fine to choice. | 0 65 to 0 75 | IRON. | | | Fancy. | 5 00 to 6 25 |
| Colored. | 0 50 to 0 60 | Bar-Scoth, 112 lbs. | 4 00 to 3 50 | Superfine. | 4 25 to 5 00 | |
| Common to good. | 0 50 to 0 60 | Refined. | 3 50 to 3 50 | Western Superfine. | 5 00 to 5 75 | |
| Fine to fine. | 0 70 to 0 90 | Sweden. | 4 50 to 4 50 | Superfine No. 1. | 5 25 to 5 44 | |
| Congou and Sauchig. | | Hoops-Coopers. | 3 50 to 3 50 | Superfine No. 2. | 4 50 to 4 75 | |
| Ordinary and | 0 35 to 0 40 | Band. | 3 50 to 3 50 | Superfine No. 3. | 4 25 to 4 75 | |
| duffy A. | 0 42 to 0 49 | Roller Plates. | 4 00 to 4 00 | Superfine No. 4. | 3 50 to 3 80 | |
| Fine to good. | 0 42 to 0 54 | Canada Plates Staff. | 4 00 to 4 00 | Superfine No. 5. | 3 50 to 3 80 | |
| Fine to choice. | 0 75 to 0 90 | " Buckl. | 0 09 to 0 00 | Pollards. | 3 50 to 3 80 | |
| Oolong. | | Best Union Jack. | 4 75 to 5 00 | Bag Flour—Cho. & St. | 3 10 to 3 20 | |
| Inferior. | 0 34 to 0 33 | Pouty. | 0 00 to 4 20 | Medium. | 3 00 to 3 10 | |
| Good to fine. | 0 50 to 0 60 | IRON WIRE. | | | Enamel, per barrel. | 4 80 to 2 00 |
| Young Hyson. | 0 50 to 0 60 | No. 6, per bundle. | 2 70 to 2 80 | WORK. | | |
| Common to fair. | 0 40 to 0 60 | No. 8. | 3 30 to 3 20 | Mose. | 22 50 to 24 00 | |
| Medium to good. | 0 65 to 0 75 | No. 10. | 3 30 to 3 20 | Thin Mose. | 22 00 to 23 00 | |
| Fine to good. | 0 80 to 0 90 | No. 12. | 3 30 to 3 20 | Prime Mose. | 19 50 to 20 00 | |
| Extra choice. | 0 95 to 1 05 | No. 14. | 4 10 to 4 20 | Prime Mose. | 18 50 to 19 00 | |
| Gunpowder. | 55 | No. 16. | 4 10 to 4 20 | Prime Mose. | 15 50 to 16 00 | |
| Common to fair. | 0 60 to 0 70 | IRON WIRE. | | | Tallow, per lb. | 0 09 to 0 10 |
| Good to fine. | 0 75 to 0 90 | Acid, Sulphuric. | 0 4 to 0 3 | WHEAT, per 60 lbs. | | |
| Fine to finest. | 1 00 to 1 10 | " Tartaric. | 0 55 to 0 60 | U. C. Spring. | 1 1 to 1 20 | |
| Imperial. | | " Blue Vitriol. | 0 12 to 0 14 | White Winter. | 0 00 to 0 0 | |
| Fair to good. | 0 55 to 0 70 | Camphor. | 0 70 to 0 75 | LEATHER. | | |
| Fine to finest. | 0 60 to 0 90 | Carb. Ammon. | 0 17 to 0 20 | Horn, B. A. Sole No. 1 | 0 25 to 0 25 | |
| Hyson. | | Cochineal. | 1 05 to 1 10 | " O.S. | 0 18 to 0 20 | |
| Fair to good. | 0 60 to 0 70 | Cudbear. | 0 18 to 0 25 | " " | 0 17 to 0 18 | |
| Fine to finest. | 0 75 to 0 90 | Crenu Tartar. | 0 30 to 0 32 | " Slaughter. | 1 02 to 0 25 | |
| TOBACCO. | | | IRON WIRE. | | | |
| Canada Leaf, per lb. | 0 45 to 0 66 | Chloride Lime. | 4 50 to 5 25 | " " | 0 20 to 0 21 | |
| United States Leaf. | 0 05 to 0 10 | Gum Arabic. | | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Honeydew, 10's. | 0 25 to 0 30 | " sorts com. | 0 20 to 0 40 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| " 5's. | 0 28 to 0 33 | " good. | 0 45 to 0 55 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| " 10's. | 0 28 to 0 40 | Liquorice, Calcutta. | 0 25 to 0 30 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Bright, 1 lb. | 0 40 to 0 60 | " Refined. | 0 25 to 0 30 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Extra fine bright. | 0 55 to 0 85 | Vergills. | 0 55 to 0 60 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS. | | | IRON WIRE. | | | |
| Alc. | | | IRON WIRE. | | | |
| English. | 2 50 to 2 50 | Optum. | 5 50 to 6 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Montreal. | 1 20 to 1 60 | Oil, Almond. | 0 40 to 0 50 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Brandy. | | | " Clove. | 1 10 to 1 20 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 |
| Hennony's, per gal. | 3 00 to 3 10 | " Lemon. | 3 50 to 4 25 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Martell's. | 3 00 to 2 10 | " Peppermint. | 6 00 to 6 50 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Robin & Co's. | 1 70 to 1 80 | " Hotchicks. | 5 00 to 5 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Pink, Castillon & Co. | 1 70 to 1 80 | " ordinary. | 4 50 to 5 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Chas. Toney & Co's. | 1 70 to 1 75 | " Olive, per gal. | 1 00 to 1 50 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| J. B. H. Mouton & Co's. | 1 70 to 1 75 | " Saled. | 1 00 to 1 50 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Gov. Royer & Co's. | 1 70 to 1 60 | " Castor. | 1 50 to 1 60 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Other brands, p. gal. | 1 50 to 1 60 | Rhuubarb Root. | 3 50 to 4 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Brandy in cases, doz. | 6 50 to 9 00 | Soup, Castle. | 0 12 to 0 15 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| GIN. | | | IRON WIRE. | | | |
| Hollands, per gal. | 1 15 to 1 20 | Soda, Ash. | 0 10 to 0 20 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| " green cases. | 3 00 to 3 20 | Carbonate. | 6 50 to 7 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| " red cases. | 6 00 to 6 50 | Caustic p. lb. | 0 05 to 0 06 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Porter. | | | IRON WIRE. | | | |
| London. | 2 00 to 2 25 | Wax, Yellow. | 0 27 to 0 30 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Dublin. | 2 20 to 2 50 | " White. | 0 25 to 1 05 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Montreal. | 0 00 to 1 50 | OILS, PAINTS, &c. | | | " " | |
| Rum. | | | OIL, per gallon. | | | |
| Jamaica, 100 F. | 1 70 to 1 80 | Boiled Linseed. | 1 75 to 1 10 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Demara. | 1 50 to 1 50 | Raw. | 1 02 to 1 05 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Cuba. | 1 15 to 1 25 | Winter Bleached. | | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Whiskey. | | | OIL, per gallon. | | | |
| Scotch, per gal. | 1 20 to 1 75 | " Whole. | 1 10 to 0 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |
| Irish. | 1 40 to 1 75 | " Crude. | 0 77 to 1 00 | " " | 0 22 to 0 23 | |

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Crawford, James.
Denholm, George.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Foltingby & Williamson.
Fuller, Thos., & Co.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Robson, Thomas, & Co.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Leing, M.
Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nivin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Sauvageau & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

We have no improvement to note in the general operations of the week. Flour continues to arrive in excess and prices have further declined. Grain has engaged less attention, and few sales of any kind can be noted. Provisions are generally flat and transactions mostly of a retail character. Ashes have been moderately active, and Pots have somewhat improved closing more quiet however as British advices have not sustained general expectations; first Pearls are wanted but inferiors are rather neglected.

FLOUR—Receipts though on a somewhat diminished scale have been large for the season and much in excess of expectations, and with no demand to materially affect accumulations prices have suffered a still further decline. The higher grades continuing to be neglected some sales in the course of the week were forced at many shillings below previous recognised figures. Bare Extra has been sold at \$6.00 and the better samples as opportunity has afforded at rates ranging up to \$6.50. Some round parcels of super. are reported to have changed hands but mostly on private terms. The sales transpiring are mostly of single hundreds and broken lots for local use, and the range for old ground and ordinary to fresh and strictly strong and good is \$5.50 to \$6; only a few of the more favorite brands commanding any approach to outside figures. No 2 and Fine are in small supply and the better samples maintain a high relative value. The lower grades are in excess and quite neglected. **BAGS**—Are in full supply and a dragging sale, nothing but really good engaging attention at all; the range at the close is \$3 to \$3.20 with urgent sellers and a tendency to a still further decline.

OATMEAL—Is dull, and to effect sales lower rates have to be accepted. There is now little export demand, late British advices being discouraging.

WHEAT—A few unimportant sales of U. C. Spring are noted at \$1.20 to \$1.22½ but these rates are now above the views of buyers.

PEASE—There are few sales on which to base quotations; prices are weak and tend downward.

OATS—Sales during the week have been at somewhat irregular rates varying from 35 to 38; 36 to 38 may however be given as the range, the market showing little animation towards the close.

PORK, LARD and CUT MEATS—Continue in retail demand at unchanged prices British advices are of dull and drooping markets with forced sales at low prices, which together with a shipment of some 1200 boxes Bacon back to New York had however in a measure reduced the pressure to sell.

BUTTER—Some few shipping parcels have changed hands at about 17c. which may be regarded as the market value of good average parcels arriving in good condition. The British markets are dull and declining and offer but little encouragement to operators here who are consequently acting with great caution. All accounts agree that there will be an unusually large stock of Butter to find a market this fall and in the absence of any probable U. S. demand prices on this side must be ruled by the British quotations which require a lower range than at present is current.

ASHES—Pots advanced during the early part of the week but close dull and weak, the British market not having gone up as was anticipated. Receipts fall very considerably short of last year's but whether that will have any effect upon prices remains yet to be seen.

PEARLS—First sorts are in demand at steady prices. Seconds are dull and not enquired for.

Asbestos.

A correspondent of an Australian paper, the *Orange Guardian*, writes as follows:

'Some 22 years ago I recognised the asbestos, or amianthus rock, in this district, and since then I have from time to time exposed portions of the stone to atmospheric influence, and the result has always been a perfect change of the stone into asbestos, or into a substance closely resembling the finest staple wool, only something stronger, and, if possible, whiter in appearance. I have sometimes obtained it six inches in length, have combed it out, and found it soft and pliant as any silk. This substance, as no doubt you are aware, is inconsumable by fire. The stone may be brought into the state of asbestos in a very short time. I have been employed sinking a well of late, and some days I got as much of this mineral as would make a suit of

clothes. I can show the stone here in all its stages, from stone itself to the asbestos states. Should asbestos ever come into general use, it will, in some measure no doubt, from its incombustible nature, supersede the evils of crinoline. Besides this great advantage, it will also set aside the vexatious expense and use of soap and water, for all a lady will have to do when she unrobes herself, will be to pitch her articles of apparel into a glowing fire, and when they have become as white as a snowflake she may resume them at her pleasure. Perhaps you may deem some parts of the foregoing rather extravagant; but, nevertheless, I really believe that by proper appliances the amianthus may yet become a source of revenue, and I, therefore, recommend the thing to your attention.'

STOCK MARKET.

| | Closing prices. | Last Week's Prices. |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| Bank of Montreal, | 116½ | 115½ |
| Ontario Bank, | 101½ | 101½ |
| Bank of B. N. A., | 96½ | 96½ |
| City Bank, | 100½ | 99½ |
| Commercial Bank, | 77½ | 76½ |
| Bank of Upper Canada, | 19½ | 19½ |
| Banque du Peuple, | 106½ | 105½ |
| Molson's Bank, | 112½ | 112½ |
| Bank of Toronto, | 103½ | 103½ |
| Banque Jacques Cartier, | 105½ | 105½ |
| Merchants Bank, | 106½ | 104 |
| Union Bank, | 99½ | 99½ |
| Gore Bank, | 99 | 99 |
| Eastern Townships Bank, | 95 | 95 |
| Mechanics Bank, | 99½ | 99 |
| Royal Canadian Bank, | 99 | 99½ |
| Montreal Telegraph Co., | Books closed. | Books closed. |
| Richelieu Navigation Co., | 122 | 122 |
| City Passenger R. E. Co., | 79 | 74½ |
| Government Debentures, 5 p. c., | 84½ | 84½ |
| Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., | 96 | 96 |
| Montreal Corporation Bonds, | 88½ | 88½ |

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Aug. 4th, 1886:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Passengers..... | \$46,828 |
| Express Freight, Mails and Sundries | 4,900 |
| Freight and Live Stock..... | 76,368 |
| Total..... | \$128,091 |
| Corresponding Week, 1885..... | 127,067 |
| Increase..... | \$1,024 |

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TRAFFIC for the week ending 3rd Aug., 1886.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Passengers..... | \$30,104 11 |
| Freight and Live Stock..... | \$21,720 34 |
| Mails and Sundries..... | \$2,189 50 |
| Total..... | \$53,983 95 |
| Corresponding Week of last year..... | \$57,874 78 |
| Decrease..... | \$3,910 78 |

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

GENERAL GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th August,

AT THE STORES OF
MESSRS. THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
St. Sacrament Street,

WILL BE OFFERED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF
FRESH TEAS,
LIQUORS, WINES,
AND
GENERAL GROCERIES,
Particulars of which will be given hereafter.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
1-30 Auctioneers.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.
29-3m

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer "AVON," MOAT, Master, will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 11th instant

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
Montreal, 10th August. 17-6m

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

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

REFINED PETROLEUM.

The subscribers are prepared to supply the best Refined Petroleum, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates,

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
No. 1 Corn Exchange.
August 3, 1886. 29-4

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 hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,
and ASSESSMENT FORMS,

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness. They have recently purchased one of the

COUPON PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!
by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,
perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the side-slips being numbered to correspond with

the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and

PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

&c., &c.

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

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

Printing House,

87, Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

SODA WATER BOTTLES.
CARTON OIL BOTTLES.
VARNISH BOTTLES.
FRIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
square, and semi-oval.
FRIVATZ (lettered) MOULDS made to order.
Ord. received at the Office will be promptly and
carefully executed.
A. MOK. COCHRANE,
Secretary.
493 St. Paul Street. 31-1y

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

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

50 BRLS. ELANIE OIL
(For Wool)
For Sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
Corn Exchange Buildings.
24-2m

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extra-
ordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly
profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual
payments to over half the sum usually charged by
other Companies.
Applications for Agencies in Canada or Maritime
Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, or
General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier
street, Montreal 28-1y

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.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
37 Commissioners streets. 48-1y

JOSEPH PHELAN,
IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
635 & 637 St. Paul Street. 27-1y

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Cowan & Co., do.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avrze, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
420 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-3m

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Nos 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 24

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

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
will be under the command of that well-known and
efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
a low rate of insurance.
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
WM. BOWMAN,
Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
London;
Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
Stanley;
H. W. IRELAND,
Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-
treal. 12-4 mos

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
St. Paul Street 206, 208,
Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

REMOVAL.
JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed
into the the premises lately occupied by Thos.
May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 5-1y

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

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Peter Street, Montreal,
IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
and Mediterranean Produce.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
C. Cooney & Co.'s Button and Bar Blue.
Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
52-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
MONTREAL. 23-1y

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 6t Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention. 1-1y

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No 13 St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL. 5-1y

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

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
and Produce generally.
Office 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
5-1y

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
Nos 219 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO

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

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1855. 10-1y.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON.
125, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-1y

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

OGILVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.
2-1y

A. M. MILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted
stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give
satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1866. 2-1y

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.
E. MARTIN. J. W. FERGOUSON.
32-1y

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

Sole Agents in Canada for—
FREDERIC MUSPRATT'S CHEMICALS
D. ANDERSON & SON'S ROOFING AND OTHER
FELT
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.
AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
2-1y

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
and Sheffield of every description, 23 St.
Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-1y

JOSEPH MAY,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH DRY GOODS,
439 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 51-1y

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common
street. 8-1y

MacEWEN & MacHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. &c
10 Anchor Buildings,
KINGSTON, C.W.
EWEN MacEWEN. JOHN MAULE MacHAR.
32-1y

E. C. JAMESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c. &c.
50-1y No 13, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing in
this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON,
CLANTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation
of time.
All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled
by
T. JAMES CLANTON & 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. 49-1y.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
COWLES & BELLINGROS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 60-1y

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, Thibault & Co., Montreal.
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
" Thibault & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
Messrs Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do 20-

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-1y

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. 2-1y

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

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
(Established 1821.)
SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,
OFFER FOR SALE
SOAPS—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
and Lily, also, Oil Soap for Fuelers use.
CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
mantine.
OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
Pale seal, Solar Sperm, and Masou's Patent Sperm.
49-1y Inspector and College Streets, Montreal

R. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HORE, C.W. 3-1y

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELL Hardware.
Agents for Wm Jessop & Sons, Sheffield Spring
and Cast Steel, Harrison, Brother & Watson, Shef-
field, Cutlers to Her Majesty, Ebloughaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Cornices. 19-3mos

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,
491 to 486 St. Paul st., Montreal
1-1y

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

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
456 & 483, 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,
413 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, Lard 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.

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

REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.
" Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42-1y.

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

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

The Trade Review, printed and published for the
Proprietors every Friday, by M. LONGBOOM & Co.,
Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Lon-
don.