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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

No. 51.

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

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

MUNDELOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 235 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.
1-ly

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

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

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.
1-ly

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS
CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL
6-ly

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

FOR SALE,—
Barrels and Half-Barrels prime split Labrador
and Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.
ALSO,
Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1855,) in tins.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
295 St. Paul st., Montreal.
1-ly

WALTER MARRIAGE,
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IMP-
ORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.
1-ly

B HUTCHINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
83 McGill street, MONTREAL.
5-ly

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal 1 ly

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

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly
realized. 5-ly

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly
realized. 5-ly

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and
Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts
1-ly

The articles manufactured by us are under one
general superintendence during the whole process of
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.
Orders received by post promptly executed: and
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may
be returned at our expense.

To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at
our command for the manufacture of boots and shoes,
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-
tions of the Province, however remote; every induc-
ement allowable in commerce will be granted to this
end. 1-ly

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

FOR SALE.
Olive Oil, in 4r casks. Coal Oil, Cedar Creek.
Haddock Skin Leather, Spanish Skin Leather,
Waxed Upper, Waxed Calf,
Pebbled Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,
Butter in tinnets and kegs,
Upper Canada Lard Tobacco,
Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.
Flour, Extra, }
Flour, Superior Extra. }

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
15 St. Nicholas Street.
1-ly Agent for Hamilton Powder Company.

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
306, 268 & 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
Tugging 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. 18 and 189 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portiano, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 100 hhd's Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hhd's } Prime Retailing Molasses. 1-ly
50 tierces }

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

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND
General GROCERIES, 21 St. Peter st., Montreal.
1-ly

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.
1-ly

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

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Furs, Hats, &c. [See next P.]
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 Timplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Timplates, Ingot Tin,
Terno Timplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

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

W. D. MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-
TERS OF Boots and Shoes,
1 ly Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
OILS, LAMP GLASS, &c., 21, 23, & 25 Collet st., Montreal.
1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE.
148 & 159 MCGILL STREET,
Montreal. 60-1y

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 496 and 491 St. Paul Street.

SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and General
Commission Merchants,
491 & 493 St. PAUL STREET.
52-ly

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN
IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.
 Opposite the Custom House Sq.,
 10-ly Montreal.

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR
HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.
 AGENTS FOR
CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
 7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CHOICE PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, AND
CUBA SUGARS.
THE Subscribers are now landing, and
 have in Store:

260 hds } Choice Muscovado SUGAR.
 112 brls. }
 200 puns " Cienfuegos SYRUP.
 20 " Cuba RUM, strong, proof, and fine flavour.
 16 hds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy,
 pale and dark.
 Bags Pimento, Jamaica Lime Juice, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
 No. 5 St. Helen street.
 25th July, 1865. 1-ly

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


JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
 2-ly

JOHN Q ADAMS. | R. J. KIMBALL. | E. D. MOORE.
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 No. 7 New Street, four doors from Wall Street
 REFERENCES.

American Exchange Bank, New York.
 H. A. Smythe, Pres. Cent. Nat. Bank, New York.
 Duncan Sherman & Co., New York.
 J. D. Sessions, Esq., Binghamton, New York.
 Mechanics Bank, New York.
 G. H. & L. Latham, Chicago, Ill.
 Allen Copp & Nisbet, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. S. Gzowski & Co., Toronto, C.W.
 Ontario Bank, Toronto, C.W.
 Molesons Bank, Montreal, C.E.
 His Excellency W. A. Buckingham, Gov. Can.
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HENRY & SWAIN,
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.
 46-2, 19 276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

A. A. EABER & ,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE.
 4-ly Nos. 23 and 25 St. Sacrament st.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1839.

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

Our Burglar Proof Splice 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's produce a most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof
 security. Merchants having large amounts of silver
 on hand should not be without one.

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.
KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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 and 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 Mens'
 and Boys' **SHL.L. BRIM RESORTIE HATS,** which are
 becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
 to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.
GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on
 all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this mar-
 ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. PENSJ. HAGANAN.
 1-ly Thos. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCO. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.
CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.
WEST & BROTHERS,
 1-ly Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
 Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
 TORONTO.

Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANGUS MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.
 1-ly

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
 Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
 Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Fanes, &c.; also
 Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
 Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
 School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. **MANUFAC-**
TURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hun-
 dred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee
 Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping
 Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at
 very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed
 to **CASH BUYERS.**

37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.
 Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865. 7-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for
 sale **PIG IRON,** Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best
 Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers **IRON;**
 Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; **BOILER**
PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast
STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut,
 Pressed, and Wrought **NAILS,** and the celebrated **F**
HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other
 approved brands. A complete assortment of **HEAVY**
GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive
 assortment of most saleable **CUTLERY;** **SHELF**
GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German,
 and American make. **GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c.,**
CORDAGE; **LEATHER,** and **RUBBER BELTING.**

Also, a first class **SHAPING MACHINE** made by
 Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will
 plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane
 circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will
 plane any angle or curve, cost £20 sterling in Leeds,
 and has been only a short time in use.

243 St. Paul street,
 1-ly Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
 known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own super-
 intendence, 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 Solo and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
HUA & RICHARDSON,
 St. Peter st., Montreal.
 1-ly

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment
 of **FLAX,** and liberal Advances made on consigu-
 ments of either Fibre or Seed.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's
Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of **TEA S,**
COFFEES, SUGARS, MOY SYRUPS, TO-
BACCO, DRIED FRUIT
 c.

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

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

Agents for Coore's celebrated **GROUND ROCK**
SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

1-ly
MESSES. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS, have the
 pleasure of announcing to their Customers and
 the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul
 street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs.
 Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos. May.
 They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their
 well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
 other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
 2-ly 516 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS**

OF
GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.
Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandier Cigars, &c. 1-ly

ESTABLISHED 1842.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

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

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 331) Notre Dame Street.

15-ly
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

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

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthenware; Japanned and Tinware; Hardware and Electro-Plate; Plumbers', Photographists', and Chemists' Ware; Iron Stable Furniture; Encaustic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of China Tea and Breakfast Sets; White Granite and Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for Sale to the Trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:

1-ly 18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEXANDER WALKER,

IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ST. HELEN STREET,
Montreal.

60-ly

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that, having been enabled to resume the business of his late firm, he has this day associated with him Mr. JOHN COWAN, and Mr. WALTER R. WOHMAN, who for many years have been connected with him in its management.

The business will be continued under the same name and style as heretofore.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Montreal, November 1, 1865.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LLOYDS' AGENTS, &c., &c.

St. John Street, Montreal.

November, 1865.

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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 carefully, and with despatch.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,

31-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul Street.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

FALL TRADE, 1865.

OUR STOCK will be
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
BY THE
TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST.
6-ly
THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand. All orders will receive prompt attention.

6-ly Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

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

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

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
DUNDAS, C. W.

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

19-ly

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

152 hhd's Prime Cuba, just received, ex "Our Maggie," from Guantanamo

68 hhd's }
149 brls } Choico Barbados, ex "Express"
18 bags }

—ALSO—

133 brls Extra No. 1 Fat Split Herrings
13 hhd's United Vineyard Proprietors Brandy, vintage 1863 (in bond)
20 bags Pimento, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,

No. 7 St. Helen Street.

Montreal, 7th December, 1865.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
W. M. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.
8-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St. Paul and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal. 9-ly

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,

Leather and General Commission Merchant,
46- 382 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

W. J. STEWART,

SOLE AGENT FOR

WM. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook Manufacturers,

Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch, England

46-2, 18 315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.

ARE receiving, ex "Hibernian," (now in Port,) and following Steamers—

2000 pieces Grey Cottons
700 do White do
300 do Prints

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Belt, Trimming and Oriental Ribbons, Shepherd Wool Shawls, Cotton Ticks, Striped Shirtings, Denims, Hollands, Canada Baggings, 8-4 Cotton Sheetings, &c., which they offer for Sale at a low advance.

478 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, 25th October, 1865.

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same. 16-

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.

Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.

Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.

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Consignments solicited Returns made on day of sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.

July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF

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

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.

363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIG and BAR IRON,

Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

Young's Buildings, McGill & Gray Nun sts., Montreal.

1st November, 1865.

12-ly

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE

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

Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.

1-ly ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship, to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

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

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Are giving special attention to the READY-MADE CLOTHING; and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.

Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada; and we advise those wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our samples.

GENTS' HABERDASHERY.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A full stock of plain and fancy.

LEICESTER KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.

422 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—90 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.

5-ly

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay.

Inspector of Agencies, E. Bull.

Income of Company, £144,824 stg.
Accumulated Fund, 555,753

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager for Canada.
Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

10-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

10-ly

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

1-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

1866. TRADE REVIEW. 1866.

SECOND VOLUME.

The Second Volume of the *Trade Review* will begin on the 19th January, 1866, and, encouraged by the great success which has thus far attended its publication, the Publisher has made arrangements which he trusts will render the *Review* more useful than ever to the mercantile community. A staff of writers will continue to supply its pages with articles on the principal commercial topics of the day—the weekly reviews of the dry goods, grocery, hardware, leather and produce trades will be carefully prepared, and no pains will be spared to have the prices current correctly reported up to the time of going to press. Every means will be used to keep up the reputation of the *Review* as a first-class, reliable commercial journal.

The free circulation of the *Trade Review* among traders in all parts of the province has afforded an unequalled advertising medium to the mercantile classes of this city. This free circulation (in addition to a large number of regular subscribers) will be continued; and it is believed that the second volume will be more attractive to advertisers than the first. Advertisements for 1866 are now being solicited.

The rates for advertisements, and all other information, made known on application at the *Review* office, 39 St. Francois Xavier Street, or by letter to Post Office, Drawer 401.

Montreal, 5th Jan., 1866.

Petroleum and Salt Company.

We notice with pleasure that a Company has been formed in Hamilton for the purpose of boring for Oil and Salt in the Township of Barton near that city. It has taken the name of the Hamilton Petroleum and Mineral Springs Company. There are said to be good indications of Oil; and Salt was found there in paying quantities some years ago. The capital of the Company is \$2,500, divided into 250 shares of \$10 each.

Stock Market.

The amount of business done this week has been very limited, and without any material change of quotations from last week. Ontario Bank has been sold at 101. City Bank at Par. Bank of Toronto at Par. Government fives are selling at 85.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

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

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON :

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nail.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

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

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly

RAILROADING UNDER GROUND.

THE New Yorkers are agitating for an underground railway. We believe a charter was obtained from the State Legislature at Albany last year, but the Governor vetoed the bill on account of some of its provisions, which he deemed objectionable. This next Session will doubtless see another charter obtained, when the great work will be proceeded with. There can be no question of the success or advantage of this undertaking. The writer passed over the London underground railway last year several times, and its convenience and comfort were everything that could be desired. The proposed road in New York will extend from Bowling Green to Central Park, and must largely reduce the crush of passengers on Broadway and other leading thoroughfares. This object is of itself sufficient to justify going on with the road, but there is every probability that as a commercial enterprise it will prove profitable. The engineering difficulties are somewhat formidable, but cannot be more so than those which the Londoners have so successfully overcome. The estimated cost of the road is \$8,487,000—this includes cost of excavations, \$1,700,000; brick and masonry, \$1,322,280; stone and concrete masonry, \$1,095,150; stations, \$1,400,000; rolling stock, \$520,000, and all other expenses necessary to put it in running order. The tunnel will be about 25 feet wide, which will admit of a double track being laid down; from the track to the roof, the height will be 16 feet. Any person may perceive at a glance that so extensive a work as this cannot be hastily completed. Even should the tunnel be commenced at several points at one time, before the excavation and masonry were done, the stations, means of ventilation, &c., completed, three or four years must elapse. The number of passengers carried upon the street railways of New York last year was over 60,000,000, and adding those carried by omnibuses and cabs, the total could not be far short of 100,000,000. These figures are pretty certain evidence that if once in operation, this underground railway will do a large business. Its advocates contend that during its first year it would carry 20,000,000 passengers, at an average of 7 cents each, which, with \$100,000 of rents from stations, would make an income of \$1,500,000. The expenses are set down at \$541,260, which would make the net earnings for the year \$958,740 or about 12 per cent on the cost. This would certainly be a handsome result for the first year. Those who are familiar with the jam on Broadway and the adjoining streets, will understand the necessity there exists for an underground railway in New York, and the fact that it is necessary is the best of ground for believing that, great though the enterprise be, it will prove a successful speculation.

—It is reported that oil has been struck in North Gower, at a depth of two hundred and twenty feet.

THE LAWS OF CREDIT AS APPLICABLE TO THE BANKER.—Continued.

THE banker, in Canada as in England, not only discounts bills drawn by the merchant or manufacturer on his customer, but makes temporary loans to enable the former to carry on his business.

There are different modes in which this is done.

In Scotland and in some parts of the North of England, there is a system of cash credits, by which, on the amount of a loan being fixed, and the required security given, the loan is allowed to form part of and to be included in the customer's current account. The customer's cheques are honoured to the amount of the credit, over and above any sums he may have deposited.—In fact, the account is allowed to be overdrawn to that extent. This term "overdrawn," however, is never applied to such accounts in localities where loans are effected by this means, except when cheques are honoured to an amount beyond the credit. Then the account is called overdrawn.

The custom of the Banks in London is entirely different.

The party to whom a loan is granted, makes a promissory note for the amount, and either obtains an endorser or joint promisor, or gives security on property, real or personal. This note is then discounted, and the proceeds placed to his credit.

With few exceptions this custom prevails universally in Canada.

A person in the produce trade, desiring a loan for the purpose of buying a stock of grain, arranges with the banker for an advance, offering security in the shape of an endorser or otherwise. If the advance is agreed on, promissory notes of the borrower are discounted, and the proceeds placed to his credit, as is done in London.

In transactions of this kind, (and our staple exports—produce and lumber—are all moved to market by means of such advances) the banker has to consider first the solvency and reliability of the person primarily responsible. The transactions are generally heavy, the loan being sometimes for amounts far beyond the whole means of the applicant. It is therefore of the first consequence to know that he is clear of debt, else the banker's money may be applied to paying off other liabilities. He must also be, without question, engaged in the trade, so that the banker may have confidence that the proceeds of the loan will really be expended in the purchase of a marketable commodity—say wheat, or lumber—and not applied to build a house or buy a farm, or pay for a ship. For if the banker can be certain that his money will be used for the purchase of wheat, flour, or other merchandise, including ships when the same are built for sale—and that his customer is honest—all the risk he runs is in the fluctuation of the market during the time the loan runs. The banker, in such cases, reasons thus:—my customer wants fifty thousand dollars; I know he is worth only ten, and that his endorser is worth only ten more; but I am sure he will put my money into merchandise, and am sure he will devote the proceeds of the sale—whatever they may be—to repay the advance. The risk, therefore, is simply that of a fluctuating market. If it falls twenty per cent, my customer will lose all he is worth; if it falls forty per cent, his endorser will lose all he is worth too. My debt will be good even if things are as bad as this, and worse they cannot be, unless under very extraordinary circumstances. Ten to one, however, the fall—if markets do fall—will be less than half of either of these amounts.

In considering the security of endorsers, it is all-important to be sure of their *bona fides*. Many a man can stand a loss on his own account with cheerfulness, who would be terribly tempted to evade the debt, if it were contracted on account of another. Experience has proved that men with a fair reputation for honesty have repeatedly resorted to shifts and compromises, if not to downright dishonesty, in order to evade payment of debts contracted by endorsement. There has been a low tone of morality current in this country with regard to obligations of this sort. Persons have not considered that in endorsing a note they have entered into this engagement, viz:—If the promisor does not pay, *I will*. They have been too much in the habit of considering the endorsement a mere form, and of looking upon it as a very great hardship, and, indeed, of downright injustice, if they were called on to fulfil the engagement. And, as persons consider themselves justified in resorting to almost any means to defeat an unjust claim, endorsers have felt no scruple in making away with property, executing fraudulent preferences, and swearing false oaths, in order to defeat the claim

of a creditor holding them under such an obligation. That this course is scandalous and unwarrantable, and that the view on which it is founded is unreasonable and unjust, we do not need to point out to any man of sense. The endorser guarantees payment, and is as much bound as the original party; the debt, in fact, lies upon him as much, and to the same extent, after default is made, as upon the other.

It would be well if bankers, on taking the security of endorsers, sometimes reminded them of the nature of the obligation.

A banker will do well to consider whether there is any business connection between the endorser and the promisor, so as to make them virtually partners.

He will also consider on what ground the endorsement has been given: whether for a money consideration, or as an act of friendship, or because of an obligation to return for similar favours. In each of these cases, the value of an endorser's guarantee depends largely on the total amount for which he has become responsible, not only for the party offering the note, but for all who have been similarly favoured. Many a man in consideration of 2½ per cent, will endorse paper for five times as much as he is worth. Others are so good natured that they can refuse nobody that asks them, and get involved in the business of half the people in the town they live in. Men of this class are specially liable to be called on when enterprises for the "good of the locality" are in progress, and money requires to be raised to carry them on. The penalty for refusing is to lose caste with the circle who manage the town affairs, hence they not unfrequently become liable for enormous sums, which they could no more pay than they could clear off the debt of the Province. There is nothing that a banker requires to be more careful about than relying on the security of a man who makes too free with his name.

It is impossible to judge of the value of the guarantee unless the banker is made acquainted, at all times, with every other endorsement that the party has given. This, it is evident, is practically impossible.

As to endorsements in return for a similar obligation, they amount practically to the endorsement of one partner for another. Unless the promises and endorsements bear only a small proportion to the total business of each, the parties are so involved in one another's affairs that the failure of the one almost certainly brings down the other. The paper, in fact, would be nearly as safe if it only bore one name.

The whole system of endorsing, as it has been practised for many years back, is, with few exceptions, so loose and unsound as to be practically worthless. Many banks have found out to their bitter experience; hence, unless endorsers can show satisfactory reasons for coming under the obligation, and can demonstrate their ability to fulfil it, if necessary, they are very chary of risking their money on so uncertain a security.

Of late years it has become more common for endorsers to take security, in which case their guarantee acquires a value which no other circumstance could have given it.

Advances to purchase or manufacture lumber, are made either by discounting notes endorsed by the house to whom the lumber is to be consigned, or by discounting drafts upon them, such drafts being authorized by letter of credit. In this case both parties have an interest in the business,—an interest, however, which is clearly definable, and does not amount to a partnership.

Such engagements are not liable to the objections which attach to some of the endorsements formerly named, for the endorser (or acceptor as it may be) generally takes security in the shape of a lien on the timber. All that the banker has to do in such cases is to satisfy himself of the responsibility of the parties.

In some cases, a banker may be asked to make advances on the promissory notes of a customer without collaterals in any shape. Such loans may be the safest in the banker's books, for there are firms whose strength is ample for any engagements they would enter into under any circumstances. In such cases, however, the matter should be clear beyond question. If there is a doubt, the banker should take the benefit of it himself, and not give it to his customer.

Notes of the description we have now mentioned are not to be stigmatized as "accommodation." This odious name properly belongs to such, and to such only, as have not a foundation in commercial business.

If a man wants to "raise the wind" to pay a dunning creditor, or to speculate in shares, or to buy land, or for any purpose which will not put him in funds to meet the engagement,—a note so given is accommodation, no matter who draws the money. But if the note represents an advance to a person who is buying wheat, pork, or lumber, or any commodity which would meet with instant sale in the market, and is discounted expressly and in good faith for that purpose,—such a note is not "accommodation," but "business."

The Judges of the Upper Canada Court of Queen's Bench, however, have lately made a distinction between notes in which the acceptor draws the money, and others in which the funds are paid to the endorser,—reckoning the latter a legitimate transaction, and the former "accommodation."

This distinction is not to the point. It is the object of the discount that determines the character of the transaction. The real point of difference in the case is not who draws the money, but how it is spent.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

IN various ways the great question of the opening up of the North-West territory has come before the public of late, and we think it opportune to notice the matter at length. There are comparatively few topics which can be discussed by the people of Canada of greater interest to them than this one, on which so much has been said and written, and apparently to so little purpose, that at length the mere mention of the subject became a downright weariness. Canadians have rightly placed a high estimate on the North-West territory. To them it has been a promised land, rich in agricultural and mineral wealth; but it seemed one on the possession of which they were hardly destined to enter. All sorts of difficulties stood in the way: the territory was remote—buried in the heart of a continent—reported to be almost inaccessible—a howling wilderness, fit abode only for reckless *voyageurs*, fur hunters and savages—and a wealthy and powerful corporation, with a great old charter, so completely shut it up, that to outsiders it appeared as dismal and full of terrors as ever was that famous Doubting Castle under the occupancy of the old, grim, stony-hearted Giant Despair. It is remarkable that, while the people of Canada were thus hoping that the domain of the North-West would one day be added to theirs, and that its commerce would increase their riches, the American people were entertaining precisely similar views, and had taken prompt action to carry them out. They were not disposed to let the prize be carried off by Canada, and as early as twenty-one years ago opened up communication with the Red River people. Since then the volume of commerce between the settlement and St. Paul has been annually on the increase, until at length the exports from British territory, which find their way to the States, amount to more than \$1,000,000.

Notwithstanding the great importance of this question, it is one concerning which too little is generally known in the Province. It is proposed to annex this territory to Canada, and as a matter of course open up a road thither on British soil. But as to the real value of the country thus to be incorporated—as to the terms which Canada ought to make with the Hudson Bay Company for transferring its rights thereto—whatever these may be—as to the difficulties in the way of opening up the route and its probable cost—and the immediate advantages to be derived by Canada from such opening up—these are matters of which but little is known; and it will be our view in the present series of papers to throw what light we can on this important topic. In view of the statements made at the recent meeting of the London Court of Directors, and of the patent policy of the Company, to drive the hardest bargain possible for their land, it is probable that little will be done in the way of a final adjustment of their claims and opening out of the territory before another year. But in the meantime preliminary negotiations are likely to be entered into—the subject will probably come up in parliament—and as something will be done in the matter before very long a sketch on the subject of the Company's possessions will be well-timed now.

They say themselves—and our information leads us to believe they have not at all exaggerated the matter—that the "territory embraces an estimated area of more than 1,400,000 square miles, or 195,000,000 of acres, of which a large area on the southern frontier is well adapted for European civilization. The soil of this portion of the territory is fertile, producing in abundance wheat and other cereal crops, and is capable of sustaining a numerous population. It contains 1,400 miles of navigable lakes and rivers, running for the greater part east and west, which constitute an important feature in plans for establishing the means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across the continent of British North America, as well as for immediate settlement in the intervening country. The territory is, moreover, rich in mineral wealth, including coal, lead, and iron." Through this territory stretches a great fertile belt of 40,000,000 acres of the richest soil—as fine land, if not finer, than the best wheat-growing sections on the entire continent,—the westerly limit of which is the Rocky Mountains, where we come to the auriferous region. It is now well known that gold has been found in paying quantities on the eastern slope of the mountains, and extending along the North Saskatchewan to Edmonton. Between this post and the mountains miners have been at work for the past three years—each year we hear of better returns—and we are convinced that gold mining is but in its infancy in that quarter.

Of all its possessions, in Rupert's Land, the only sections which the Company can be said to have turned to profitable account are those lying beyond this fertile belt. Their own statement is that their "trading operations are chiefly carried on in the fur-bearing and northern portion of the territory, where the climate is too severe for European civilization;" and their position need not be disputed. But although their operations are carried on in the wilds, and they have done their utmost to uphold their monopoly, by flinging their charter at the heads of all interlopers, these efforts were vain, and the fur-bearing section of their territory has been for a few years past as free to all who may come and go there, as though no monopoly of the trade was ever held by the Company. They own some thirty-three small forts, it is true, scattered over an area of hundreds of thousands of miles, and they have a costly staff of chief factors and chief traders,—the former of whom have realized £5,000 to £6,000 per annum each, in the olden time, when they had a monopoly of the business. They have these and many other appliances yet for securing the lion's share of the furs. But these are not sufficient to deter the hunters of Minnesota and the Liver from doing a large and yearly increasing business in this direction, too; and the Company has now a position on the same level as other "adventurers," and no more.

The territory other than the fur-bearing section—east of the Rocky Mountains, at least—has always been regarded rather as a drawback to them than otherwise. It was adapted for settlement—hither emigrants would come,—millions would yet people this fertile tract, and once that colonization began, good-by to the fur trade. Half a century ago the small end of the wedge was introduced in this way by Lord Selkirk. He founded the Red River colony, and ever since it has been a thorn in the Company's sides. The settlement grew to 10,000 souls, and from being a purely commercial company—which suited them admirably—they had to become a governmental company, which did not square with their interests at all,—which involved them in endless trouble and expense, and injured their reputation materially. Their pretensions to possessory rights were stoutly opposed by the inhabitants—Canadians, Americans, and the white settlers, with mixed races and Indians. One and all disputed the ownership of the land with the Company. They squatted on it, refusing payment, except in a very few instances, principally the Company's own servants. So little revenue was collected in this way that up to 1857 only £2,000 or £3,000 had been received from land sales; and when, at a later period, the Company demanded payment from the French settlers, the journal published in the settlement stated there was a point blank refusal. But more troublesome still than these have been the Indians. They claim proprietorship of every acre of the Company's vast domain. They have prior, and they assert stronger rights. It is their country, and their white brethren must not steal it from them; payment must be made to them, and not to the Company. And, add the mixed race, we are descendants of these Indians; and if they were disposed to abandon their claims, which is not the case, we would, as the next of kin, demand payment from the Company, or whoever else assumes the government. So the land controversy has ever gone on in Red River settlement, and outside it, to this day. One day a band of Crees come knocking at the gates of Fort Garry, demanding a settlement from the Company; then the Chippewas put in their claims, and so on through all the tribes: they all demand compensation for their lands, and most certainly that demand will have to be met to some extent. With admirable art the Company have contrived to stave off the evil day. But either they or their successors will have to deal with it before long. Buying out the Hudson's Bay Co's claim to the land will not extinguish the Indian title to it; and looking at the 20,000 or 30,000 Indians in that country, we should say that the paying off these would take, at the least, a very handsome sum. And unless their title is extinguished, fairly and equitably, be assured there can be no prosperous settlement in that land, and as for running railroads or telegraphs through it,—why, you might as well try to run them to the moon.

But there are another body of claimants for the North-West—the people of Canada themselves. They claim as belonging to the Province all the country to the Rocky Mountains, and even to the Pacific, and hold that Canada has no westerly limit, except the ocean.

Now, then, we divide the Company's territory between Lake Superior and the Mountains into two sections. First, the fur-bearing regions, where the Company can trade as much as their capital will allow them, and which we presume no government would purchase from them. Second, the fertile belt, which they are incapable of holding or governing, part of which they have hitherto governed at a loss—where their authority is set at naught and where another, more numerous and rightful, body of claimants set themselves up as the real owners. And, last though not least, where Canada also puts in a substantial claim to being lords of the soil. With this grouping of facts, the question of compensation may be more easily and fully approached, and we will close our first paper.

MODERN TRAVEL BY RAIL.

AMONG the great revolutions effected during the present century, probably none has been greater than that in modes of travelling. In the days of tub-built ships and of the lumbering stage-coach, a journey was regarded with no pleasant feelings. Besides its slowness and tediousness, it was a costly enterprise which could only be indulged in by the privileged few, and even then only on important occasions. But since George Stephenson projected the iron rail, what vast changes have been effected? Now we can steam across the broad Atlantic in eight days, or speed along this American Continent at the rate of fifty miles an hour—and still more wonderful, these facilities for travelling have been brought within the reach of the humblest classes! It is not possible to regard this great revolution in travelling otherwise than as an inestimable blessing to our race. But every rose has its thorn, and it must be admitted that our modern travel by rail is not without its disadvantages.

The greatest objection which can at present be raised against Railway travelling is its insecurity. The number of accidents which occur is large, and the number of deaths appalling. The year 1865 has been unusually prolific of disasters. Throughout the United States the number of people torn, mangled and scalded to death on the different lines of Railroad, is believed to reach nearly one thousand souls! Among these have been many able, learned, and distinguished men. Quick travel is desirable, but surely such a holocaust of victims is too great a price to pay. There must be something radically wrong when so many and such terrible catastrophes occur. It betrays a terrible recklessness as to human life, and calls aloud for a prompt and thorough remedy.

The principal reason why Railway travelling is so much more dangerous in America than in England arises, in our opinion, from the fact that on most of our lines there is only a single track. This renders trains meeting each other always in danger of collision, and often so crowds the line with work that it is impossible to prevent disasters. The remedy for this is in the hands of Legislative bodies, who might reasonably insist on all principal lines—those crowded with freight and passengers—laying down a second track. Of one thing we feel convinced, this change would largely decrease the number of victims annually offered on the altar of fast travel. In addition to the dangers of a single rail, our roads are not so well ballasted and equipped as in England, and the employes generally do not seem to feel the responsibility of their offices to the same extent. It is a grave question how far a Government is justified in allowing a railway to run which has not been closely inspected and rendered thoroughly safe. As to officials they should be held to strict accountability for neglect or disobedience of orders. Both in the United States and Canada there is great remissness on this point. Draw-bridge men who allow trains to be precipitated into the river below—switchmen who neglect to do their duty and send numbers of their fellow-men to misery and death—are seldom convicted and punished. This should not be the case, and is mistaken mercy. The law should clearly define the responsibility of the man whose neglect or recklessness causes the death of others, and the safety of the whole travelling community imperatively demands that the penalty be strictly enforced. We are glad to observe that our leading Railway has lately made some severe examples of parties who were so negligent of duty as to involve great risk to life and property. They were arrested, tried and sent to prison for gross neglect of the simplest rules of the Company, and we trust this course will be persevered in, until something like confidence is engendered in the public mind.

Modern travel by rail cannot claim precedence to the jolly old stage coach on the score of healthfulness. Not that railway travelling is necessarily unhealthy—it is by no means so: but because of the want of a little attention to the simplest laws of health. Three evils occur to us which particularly call for a remedy. The first of these is the over-heating of cars; at this season of the year almost every car is heated to suffocation. This is most injurious to health, but it is only half the evil, for hundreds receive, from the opening of the doors and going from these furnaces into the cold winter air, coughs and colds which carry them to their graves. While over-heated cars and foul air are using up the pulmonary organs, the mode of eating at Railway Stations injures the digestive. Galloping through a dinner in fifteen minutes is a dangerous experiment, and is the sure parent of dyspepsia and

its attendant horrors. Railway Companies should allow longer time at stations, for meals, for it is far better for a passenger to spend half an hour longer on a journey, than to spend days before he recovers from the effects of a deranged stomach. The third evil is the want of proper ventilation in sleeping cars. Thousands of dollars are now spent every night throughout America for sleeping berths, but few persons think when they lie down that it is to breathe a poisonous atmosphere, which, if often repeated, soon takes the bloom of health from the cheek. To prevent the dangerous effects of foul air in crowded sleeping cars, they should be ventilated both at the top and bottom, and the travelling public have a right to insist that this should be done without delay. In fact all of these minor drawbacks to travel by rail can easily be removed, and therefore no valid excuse can be urged by those companies which permit them to continue.

The tendency of many Railway Companies at the present day, seems more towards getting "p sumptuous carriages than what tends to secure safety, comfort and health. We read the other day, for example, of an Eastern Company which had put on their road a "bridal car!" This is after the manner of the bridal chamber at the mammoth hotels, and is alike absurd and disgusting. This is not what the public want—this is not the direction railway enterprise should take. Rather are they called upon to take steps to prevent altogether, or at least reduce, the hundreds of deaths which their lines annually cause, and to make their cars—already luxurious enough—better ventilated and more healthful. There is great room for improvement in these respects; and the travelling community, if not, our Legislative bodies should insist that the needful remedies be promptly administered.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.

THE change that has come over the official American mind within the few months last past is truly wonderful. Before that, it was quite right that Canadians should buy their tea, sugar, coffee, boots, shoes and knick knacks at Ogdensburg, Buffalo or Detroit, and smuggle them across the frontier. It was perfectly moral, and a proper political retribution to swindle John Bull and his legitimate heirs, the Canadians, out of their customs dues. But now that Uncle Sam is the sufferer—now that the army of custom officials has been removed to the American side of the frontier—we have a capital illustration of the truth of the fable of the lawyer's ox that gored the farmer's bull. The officials across the river have become suddenly converted. Smuggling is now discovered to be immoral, sinful, wicked, and the telegraph and the press are made to denounce the vile Canadians who are said to be engaged in this nefarious traffic. But the telegraph and the press, and the American official mind, should not become converted by halves; they should open their eyes to the beauty and the ultimate profitableness of truth. They should not fasten a false accusation on us. We have indeed been accustomed to their double invoices—one for paying by, another for passing the customs with; to their substitution of one kind of article for another in the warehouse, to all their infamous tricks by which they have brought the villainous practice of smuggling to a regular system—long enough to have learned to imitate them. But thus far we have resisted the temptation. If smuggling into the States has been carried on from Canada, it has been by the Americans themselves. The scoundrels who became adepts in the science of cheating us, and who for so many years injured the legitimate business of our honest traders, have but turned their experience to account in swindling their own revenue. They have a story on the other side about a promising scion of Young America, who began picking his own pockets when forcibly prevented from indulging in the excitement of picking other people's. This has become exemplified on a serious scale in customs matters. Let the American writers and stump-orators acknowledge it, and desist from their false witness against Canadians.

—The number of locomotives at work on the twelve principal railways of Great Britain at the close of 1864 was as follows:—Caledonian, 262; Great Eastern, 371; Great Northern, 345; Great Western, 697; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 898; London and North-Western, 1187; London and South-Western, 207; London Brighton and South Coast, 203; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 179; Midland, 612; North Eastern, 663; and South-Eastern, 214.

A NEW POINT IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

THE vigorous application of the principle that a prior endorser cannot sue a subsequent endorser of a bill or note, has from time to time been mitigated so as to give effect to the real agreement between the parties. The reason of the rule is, that to prevent circuitry of action the courts will not allow a party to sue for a claim on payment of which he in return may be sued by the party paying; the custom of merchants, if at all permitted as formerly to regulate mercantile contracts, supports the rule with a reason better than the legal one, namely: that such a course would be contrary to the custom of trade. It is evident that the mercantile reason has a deeper foundation than the merely technical and legal one. It is always understood that a second endorser is the guarantor of the validity and surety for the payment of the first endorser, and so on through a series of endorsements. The refining of the courts has, however, led to well founded doubts, not as to the justice of this view, but of its legality. Following an American decision, the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada has held that the first endorser may recover against the second or any subsequent endorser, if there be any agreement that the latter shall stand in the relation of surety to the former. The American decision went so far as to assert that the first endorser could destroy his liability to the second endorser by writing the words "without recourse" after his name, and this at any time after the maturity of the note. The Canadian court named, in a late case, held that it was necessary to have the consent of the second endorser before doing so, but in a later case, carried up on appeal from the County Court, they decided that the endorsement of the words "without recourse" was unnecessary to give title to the first endorser to sue. Apart from the peculiar injustice of the latter case, the spirit of the decision destroys that stable character which negotiable notes, as the written contracts of the mercantile world, have been thought hitherto to possess. The vulgar notion that specialty contracts cannot be varied by parol evidence was thought to extend in a great degree to promissory notes, for instance, they import a consideration co-extensive with the terms of the note, without a seal. They go through a fixed course in the process of negotiation, and this course or custom, rather than the wisdom of lawyers, has made them the most important element in commercial transactions. It is easy to see what an immense amount of injury might be done by fraudulent and designing people, if the judgment referred to were allowed to control the well understood laws and usages of trade; and it is to be hoped that the disposition of some jurists to recognize a principle at the expense of the law may receive a check from Parliament, and thereby secure to the mercantile community some safe "base of operations."

The last cited judgment may be illustrated by a bare statement of the facts of the case. A, the maker of a note, asks B to endorse it, B refuses, but says, if you bring me a note with one good name upon it, if it is any accommodation to you, I will endorse it. Here, it is plain, B understood his liability to third parties, and desired to protect himself by having recourse against a prior endorser. A accordingly makes a note payable to C, endorses to B, who endorses it also, and hands it to C. No conversation passed, no agreement was entered into between B and C; they did not even know each other, any further than this, that B knew from repute that C was a man of means. The note was not negotiated, but held by C, who, on its maturity, presented it to B, when payment was refused. He then sues A and B, recovers judgment against A; but finding he cannot succeed against B, abandons the case against him. He then writes "without recourse" after his name, and hands it to D to sue, and D accordingly sues B. At the trial it appears that B believed that B was surety to him, but he did not know this from B, but from A, between whom and B there was no business transacted, and but a mere friendly acquaintance. An appeal to the jury obtained a verdict against B, who moved for a new trial, and was allowed it. C appeals, and the judges—though the evidence that as between B and C there was no agreement whatever; indeed so far from it, that B did not know until C presented the note for endorsement who he had been requested to endorse for,—though the evidence was all this, the judges allowed the appeal inferring an agreement in favour of the verdict.

There can be but little doubt that the maker left the payee to infer that the second endorser was really to be surety to the first, contrary to the intimation of

that second endorser; but that the courts should hold he had the power so to bind another, contrary to the arrangement or instructions in the matter, seems to show a desire on the part of the courts to "rob Peter to pay Paul." A criticism so free as this is warranted by the authority of John Stuart Mill, than whom one cannot need a better endorsement to the readers of the *Trade Review*.—

"In England the people are tolerably well protected, both by institutions and manners, against the agents of government; but for the security they enjoy against other evil-doers they are very little indebted to their institutions. The laws cannot be said to afford protection to property, when they afford it only at such a cost as renders submission to injury in general the better calculation. The security of property in England is owing (except as regards open violence) to opinion and the fear of exposure, much more than to the direct operation of the law and the courts of justice."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

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| James Ballu & Co.
Bankbuys, Bank & Co.
Wm. Benjamin & Co.
James B. Clark
John Douglas & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, White & Co.
S. Greenhalgh, Son & Co.
James Hirston & Co.
Levir, Kay & Co.
Joseph May. | Thomas May & Co.
McIntyre, D. Moon & Co.
J. Myers & Co.
Mundrich & Steenken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Rhigland, Ewart & Co.
A. Robertson & Co.
Sitting, McGill & Co.
William Stephen & Co.
Thomson, Claxton & Co.
Alexander Walker.
George Winks & Co. |
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THE business transacted since our last report has been very limited in extent. The stocks spoken of have arrived, and some few transactions have been made in cotton staples. Now that the turn of the year has taken place, we may anticipate an improved activity. According to the latest advices received from Manchester, an advance is reported to have taken place, and instead of the demand becoming less active on this account, it is increasing. So that we may reasonably suppose cottons to have already reached the lowest point at which they can be sold for some months to come.

Cottons can now be had at more reasonable prices than they can be bought for when trade opens in the spring. In consequence of this further advancing tendency, apparent in the English market, the Canadian buyers are now placing their orders for the spring trade. The business of the week in our local market has been almost entirely in orders—very few of the western buyers being in town.

LINENS.—All flax goods have experienced a considerable advance in price since our last report, two advances having been made during the past few weeks. These goods may be expected therefore to bring pretty high prices.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

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| Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlton, A. & Co.
Crampton & Czevich
Currie, W. & F. T., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Evans & Evans.
Ferrer & Co.
Fraser F.
Frothingham & Workman. | Gilbert, E. E.
Hall, Joseph N.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Irwin, W. H.
Kerley & Edwards.
Law, Young & Co.
Morrland, Watson & Co.
Mullholland, & Baker.
Stinus F. H.
Winn & Holland. |
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WE have very little of interest to report in this trade at present, there being very few transactions. Upon the whole, however, the week has been better than the few immediately preceding, in which the business was exceedingly dull.

PIG IRON—*Gartsherric* is very difficult to get. Market quiet, bare of either sort, and prices very stiff.

BAR IRON.—An advance has taken place in this article of \$2 per ton. Some slight receipts have lately added to the stock, which may be represented as generally well assorted.

CUT NAILS—Large orders have been received for these. Very heavy contracts have been entered into by the Montreal manufacturers, and they have now quite sufficient to keep them busily engaged for a considerable time. The rates therefore at which these articles can now be had are somewhat stiffer than those we last reported.

The other various articles of the trade have undergone no material change, and with the generally dull condition of business, may be considered inactive.

In Britain the hardware trade maintains its usual comparative activity. The following *résumé* will be useful—clipped from *Ryland's Iron Trade Circular*.—

"The Hardware Trade of Birmingham continues active, though there are evident signs of coming slackness in the orders now reaching our manufacturers through the merchants and factors. This, of course, refers more particularly to the country trade, which is being conducted quieter—the shopkeepers, more es-

pecially in the Agricultural Districts, confining their purchases to a mere sorting up of stocks, and in any case to their customers' present requirements. At the same time, the industrial activity of this locality will not be seriously interfered with, the orders now in hand in all the leading staples being quite sufficient to keep the works going for some weeks to come when it is expected the demand for the New Year's trade will have set in. The Foreign Shipping trade does not seem quite so busy. There have been some fair orders lately given out on colonial account, and the trade with America is now very large. The manufacturers of some of the lighter kinds of Birmingham hardware are getting good orders once more for the latter market, though, of course, business in this department has not yet assumed the extent and importance which characterized it before the war. We are beginning to receive orders from Canada for the next season, but the bulk of the orders cannot be expected for some little time longer. As regards other foreign markets there is no change to notice, beyond the fact that there is a brisk demand for HOLLING STOCK and Railway Material generally for India and the East, and that a very large share of this trade is likely to find its way into this district in the course of the ensuing Spring. The dispute between Spain and Chili has seriously affected several branches of our local trade, and in the uncertainty which hangs over the Copper Market, orders for goods in that line are for the present held back."

THE GROCERY TRADE.

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| James Austin & Co.
L. Buchanan & Co.
Ineson, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Gouvier, Coleen & Lamb.
Jas. Houghton & Co.
Forester, Blair & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
H. Hutchins.
Joffery, Brothers & Co.
Klugan & Klugeh.
Law, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
E. Maitland, Tylic & Co.
George Childs & Co.
J. A. & H. Mathewson. | H. J. Gear.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Rivin & Co.
Leutscher, Lonsdale & Co.
Edmuner, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Haviland Houth & Co.
Sunderman & Co.
Sincclair, Jack & Co.
Jas. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Alex. Urquhart & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Joy & Co.
Julie Fournier. |
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THE slightest symptoms of activity have not been shown in the grocery business during the last week, scarcely a sale worthy of mention having been made. We do not therefore enter into a detailed report of the trade. The stocks have in no way been affected by the transactions of the week, and the general features of the trade remain as reported in our last issue.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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| Brown & Childs.
Dougall J. & Co.
Hux & Richardson. | Seymour, C. E.
Smythour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros. |
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INACTIVITY has been the principal feature of this trade for the week just closed. The receipts continue very light, and any articles for which a demand exists are firm in price. The stock of leather in first hands is small, and the general condition of the trade unchanged. For ruling prices see the heading "Leather," on next page.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—It appears from the report of the Californian Directors of this great work, that they are moving with energy in the construction of the Western end of the road. They have now 5,000 Chinese at work, and soon expect 10,000 more. These Coolies are content with \$30 per month wages, and two per month each allowed for board. They are going over the mountains, 120 miles west from Sacramento, 7,000 feet above tide water, and expect to have the road completed to Salt Lake in 1868.

LESSON TAUGHT BY THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The British press has begun to agitate the question whether too much meat is not eaten in England. For one pound of meat the people of Scotland consume, the English consume ten. Yet there is quite as much health and muscular vigor north as there is south of the Tweed.

OUR DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.—The London *Morning Post* of Dec. 13th, has the following:—"Mr. William McDougall, Provincial Secretary of Canada; Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, Collector of Customs; and Mr. Ryan, of Canada, had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, yesterday, at the Colonial Office."

DEATH OF A CONDUCTOR.—The Toronto papers of Monday announce the sudden death of Mr. John Wey, one of the oldest conductors on the Grand Trunk Railroad, having been connected with it since the opening. Lately he has been running between Toronto and Detroit. He had been in ill-health for a short time, but resumed work on Thursday. He left Detroit on Friday morning and arrived at Toronto the same evening. On Saturday morning he was found dead in his bed.

—The Toronto *Leader* informs us that the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet has been again granted leave of absence, and will spend months in Europe. He is suffering from the effects of an over-worked brain, on which his arduous labours have begun to tell with too great severity.

—The New York *Tribune* thinks it would be a low estimate to place the beneficial results of sleeping cars at thirty thousand typhoids and one thousand deaths per annum, in consequence of their foul atmosphere.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditor meetings.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names of insolvents and their assignees.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists discharge applications.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank/institution, Closing price, Last Week's Price, Corresponding week, 1861. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY. PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal of the leading items in trade, from 1st January to 14th December of present year, as compared with the same period last year—

Table with columns: Commodity, 1861, 1865, Decrease. Lists import statistics.

* There is an increase this year in sugar of 236,922 lbs. or 29 per cent more than last year.
† There is also an increase this year in tea, of 107,506 lbs. or nearly 05 per cent more than last year.
‡ In coffee an increase can be seen this year, over last, of 7,136 lbs. or nearly 73 per cent.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Grain type, Average Prices on various dates. Lists grain prices.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JAN. 4, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists various commodities and their prices.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

AS usual at this season there is little activity in any article of the produce market; prices of every article continue without material change, and although individual transactions are for the most part trifling and to meet immediate requirements, in the aggregate they sum up a fair and healthy amount of business for a quiet time of the year.

FLOUR—Has been quiet and firm throughout the week; strong favourite brands fully maintaining their value, and in some cases very choice has secured an advance. The latest news from Britain is not so favourable, but the stock of superfine flour from Upper Canada wheat suitable for the local trade is not large in this market, and holders are enabled to maintain prices. In extras and specialties there has been barely enough business to establish prices. The market in the States being overstocked by large receipts, no demand can be looked for from thence for some time to come.

BAGS—Have been in moderate demand at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.65; when the ice bridge is formed, a better demand is anticipated.

WHEAT—We repeat quotations as a guide to the nominal value, no arrivals to the trade, and consequently no transactions having taken place.

COARSE GRAINS—Are also nominal. The country roads being bare of snow, deliveries from farmers are trifling, and the States markets offer no inducements to shippers.

PORK—Small sales of mess have been made at \$23 for old, and \$24 for new. Primo mess and prime are now held at \$17 to \$18, with a few parcels changing hands at our quotations.

DRESSED HOGS—Have been coming in very sparingly for the time of year, and with seasonable weather have recovered from the decline noted last week. Although little activity is apparent, the receipts are steadily passing into consumption. There has been some indication of a demand for the Eastern States, but at the relative prices the margin for profit appears too small for much business. Western advices will be anxiously watched for some time to come as packing is expected to commence in Chicago, Cincinnati and the other pork markets of the West shortly after the new year, and any increase or diminution from estimated supplies will cause a corresponding depression or activity in the Eastern Markets.

BUTTER—A continuance of unfavourable advices from Britain and the apprehension of a further fall there, has depressed prices here to some extent; 15c to 19c may be considered the value of fair medium, and for strictly choice up to 21c has been paid. Arrivals are moderate, and as holders show no disposition to refuse the present market price, the bulk of what comes in passes into consumption or is shipped to Britain for the most part shortly after arrival.

ASHES—Continue in the same anomalous position. Sales to a very limited extent are made at uncertain prices, the average value of 1st Pots being \$5.80; Seconds \$5.50; Thirds \$5.25. Pearls are entirely nominal, \$7 being offered for second sorts, while firsts are unsaleable. Most of what comes forward is still held off the market, and in the absence of freight to Britain shippers have been unwilling to do more than pick up the small daily offerings. Shipments to Britain by the steamer of the 13th inst. are expected to be considerable, but since the *Damascus* there have been none sent forward. Holders continue very firm, and in the event of any demand, prices seem likely materially to advance.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1866.	From the 1st January to Dec. 31, 1865.	To corresponding period 1864.
Wheat, bushels.....	10,50	2,651,051	4,169,669
Flour, barrels.....	41,38	797,657	822,850
Corn, bushels.....	.....	898,214	156,906
Peas, ".....	.....	436,556	373,191
Oats, ".....	970	67,321	101,478
Barley, ".....	350	33,165	16,637
Rye, ".....	.....	25,811	29,596
Oat and Corn Meal, brls.	109	2,697	1,598
Ashes, barrels.....	603	30,102	29,107
Butter, kegs.....	522	67,878	67,818
Cheese, boxes.....	.....	27,331	21,031
York, barrels.....	108	20,150	36,217
Lard, ".....	41	1,618	10,966
Tallow, ".....	30	2,674	2,628
Whiskey & H. Wines, &c. & punches.....	305	7,578	6,664

NOTICE.

MONTREAL, 1st January, 1866.

THE business heretofore carried on by T. GILMOUR, WHITE & CO., and, since the death of Mr. White, by Gilmour, White & Co., in liquidation, will be continued in the same premises,

375 ST. PAUL STREET,

by J. Y. GILMOUR, the surviving partner, his brother, ALEXANDER Y. GILMOUR, whom he has admitted as partner.

The style of the firm will in future be
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO F

51-52

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation of time.

All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

Montreal, 30th December, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the name and firm of GAULT BROS. & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

A. F. GAULT.
R. L. GAULT.

WITH reference to the above, the business will be continued by the undersigned, under the same name and in the same premises.

A. F. GAULT.
SAMUEL FINLEY.
Montreal, 1st January, 1866.

WITHERS, JOY & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, Wine, Spirit and General Merchants.

21 AND 25 ST. JOHN STREET.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,

OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Lrasive, White and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.

CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Adamantine.

OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant, Palo Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

42 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

OFFER FOR SALE

BRANDY.—J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co., in Hhds, Qr. Casks, Octaves and Cases; F. Meunier & Co., in Hhds, Qr. Casks and Cases; Roye, Aines & Co., in Cases
GIN.—Benker's, in Hhds, Red and Green Cases
LIQUORS & CORDIALS.—Maraschino, Rum & Swedish, Funch, Boonekamp, Raspberry Vinegar, Sherry Cordial, prepared for retail, Old Tom, &c., &c.
SOLE AGENT FOR—Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

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 produce consigned to them for sale, through their friends and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal.

The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had their best attention.
49-ly.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,

Montreal.

50-1y

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

BURLAND, JAFRICAIN & CO.,
(Successors to G. Mathews.)

General Engravers, Lithographers and Printers,

115 St. Francois Xavier st., opp. the Post Office.

TWENTY-TWO PRINTING PRESSES in the various branches, with numbering, Perforating and Cutting Machines in operation.

Every description of LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING & PRINTING, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Maps, Plans, Bonds and Certificates of Stock, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Notes, Drafts and Circulars, Bill, Note and Letter Headings, in every style and size.

Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, in the newest styles.

Dating Presses, Seals, Door Plates, and every description of Die Sinking.

A LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAPER and ENVELOPES kept in stock.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and embossed in every colour.

TWO DIPLOMAS and FIVE FIRST PRIZES awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition.
Montreal, 8th December, 1865. 1-ly

COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE by A. ROBERTSON & CO.
St. Paul Street, Montreal. 48-51.

BROWN'S BANKING HOUSE,

(Walter R. Brown.)

69 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANK-

ing business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Cheques, drafts and uncurrent funds; Receives current accounts, allowing interest on daily balances, negotiates commercial paper, and issues sight drafts on London, New York, Buffalo, and Detroit.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENTS;

City Bank Montreal, Montreal; City Bank Montreal, Toronto, Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C.; John Macdonald, M.P.P.; Dun, Wiman & Co., Mercantile Agency; W. C. Chewett, M.D.; all of Toronto; Natl. Park Bank, Natl. Bank of the Republic, Howes & Macy, Caldwell Ashworth, Bankers, and R. G. Dun & Co., all of New York; American National Bank, Detroit; Craig, McMaster, & Wright, Chicago; Bosanquet, Franks & Co., Bankers, London, and to his solicitors, Patton, Osler & Moss, Toronto.
Toronto, Dec. 5. 48-52.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

LONDON, C. W.,

Incorporated 1815.

THE EASTER TERM of the above

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

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

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of YARNISHES and JAPANS, No. 493 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-27

C. DORWIN & CO.,

BANKERS and EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 56 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal.

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

PRODUCE BROKERS,
46-25 No. 21 Sacrament st., Montreal.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 473 St. Paul and 37 Commissioners streets. 40-14

JOHN McGLASHAN. | J. W. MUSSON. | J. C. GEDDES.

McGLASHAN, MUSSON & GEDDES,
General Commission Merchants,

OFFICE 138 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
REFER TO
Bank of Montreal. Chicago.
Armour, Dole & Co., C B & Q Elevator Chicago.
Col. R. B. Mason, Land Dept. Ill. Cen. R.R. Chicago.
Advances made on Consignments.
39-52

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

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

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

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, the ENTIRE STOCK and GOOD WILL of BUSINESS (having at present a large connection of good customers) of one of the oldest Hardware Establishments in Canada West. Stock at present well assorted, and valued at or near \$26,000.

For further particulars, apply to A. K. BOOMER, 39 King Street West, Toronto (if by letter, prepaid.)
December 8, 1865. 47-50

I. L. BANGS & CO.,

(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c. Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be supplied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent Workman to apply the same.
Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank, MONTREAL. 1-1y

A. H. FORBES,

IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS OF HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails, Sofa Springs, &c.

Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and other Cements, Caithness Laving-Stones, Hearths, Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.
1-1y Queen st. Montreal

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

23-1y 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

CHAS. GAREAU,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,

3-1y 62 McGill st., Montreal.

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

THE undersigned have received their supply of FRESH SKINS, which they are selling at following prices:—

No. 1 Selected	\$12 00
No. 1 Ordinary, our usual assortment	10 25
No. 2 Small Seasonable, and Large Fall	8 75
No. 2 Fall and Summer	7 75
No. 3 Fall and Summer	5 00

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

SAUNDERSON & CO.,

TEAS, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and GENERAL GROCERIES, WHOLESALE,

23 HOSPITAL STREET,
Montreal.

50-1y

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

GENERAL DRY GOODS

5-1y CANADIAN TWEEDS

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto.
Bartoloni Vergara, 1st St Mary's.
Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

SIDEY & CRAWFORD
OFFER FOR SALE

D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belast) PATENT ROOFING FELT.

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Fyne) VIÑETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
MCSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES,—CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER,

420 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.,

SOLE AGENT FOR
GEO. SAYER & CO.,—COGNAC.
AND FOR
HENRI MORE,—Champagne. 46-

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.
Office—No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
12-1y

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

15-1y 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

425 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets. 12-1y

JOHN BURRELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 1/2 Foundling Street, Montreal.

Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS, POT and PEARL ASHES, &c. will receive prompt and personal attention.

Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 12-1y

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Produce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ON HAND, and for Sale—

Flour, all grades, comprising very choice and favourite Brands.
RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
CORNEAL, do. do. do. do.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do do
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and daily arriving

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
Second hand Grain Bags.
Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calfskins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.

Asphalte Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Waterproof Inodorant Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co., Belfast.

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

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
33 St. Nicholas Street.

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

2-1y 291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
7-1y MONTREAL.

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS,

Is prepared to execute orders for Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY Portable and Stationary ENGINES BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and Heavy Furnace FORGINGS Hoisting MACHINES HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO,—
Has on hand, several Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS Which will be sold low. 23-1y

C O D O I L.

150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPE COD OIL,

FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
12 St. John Street.
June 2.

J. MEYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.

408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
New York. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.

ROBERT MILLER,

(Late R. & A. Miller.)

PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book

Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers, Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.
Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS

HAVE
REMOVED TO No. 600 ST. PAUL STREET,
1-1y Corner of St. Peter Street.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46- MONTREAL.

TORONTO AUCTION MART,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King st., Toronto.
FREDERICK W. COATE.

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

ST. JOHN, N.B. 23-

THOMAS A. CRANE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT and GENERAL AGENT,

19 St. Sacramento street,
21-1y Montreal.

W F. FINDLAY,

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

11 King street, Hamilton, C. W.
Special attention given to INVESTMENTS. 21-1y

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, " "
 400 " " 1 lbs., " "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
FRUITS—Sultana, Loyer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacave's, Lopez' and Ysais's Sherries; Lacave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Ferrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases;
 together with a variety of **GENERAL GROCERIES.**
 Montreal, 26th May, 1865. 1-ly

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

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Importers of Teas and General Groceries. Advances made on consignments of Produce.
 15 St. Maurice st.,
 Near McGill st., Montreal. -ly

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
 Office 16 St. Sacramento street, Montreal. 5-ly

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,
 Successors to Moss & Brothers,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 6 and 7 **RECOLLET STREET,** Montreal. 10-

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as "MATHEWSON & Co.," was dissolved by limitation on the 30th November last.
 All outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled by Messrs. SMYTH & EDMINSON, who succeed to the business.
 (Signed,) **HUGH MATHEWSON, Jun.,**
 By his Attorney, **HUGH MATHEWSON.**
WM. SMYTH, Jun.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-27

NOTICE
THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership, and will continue the Boot and Shoe Business heretofore carried on by Messrs. MATHEWSON & Co., under the style and firm of **SMYTH & EDMINSON.**
 (Signed,) **WM. SMYTH, Jun.**
H. EDMINSON.
 Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-27

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 42 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL,
 Offers for sale—
TEAS—Young Hysons, Twankuys, Souchong, Congou, Colored and Uncolored Japans.
WINES—"Quarles, Harris & Co's." Port; "Park's" Madeira; "Paul & Dastis" and Portilla Sherries; Burgundy and others.
CLARETS—(In wood) "St. Julien" and "Mortferrand. (In bottle) "Chateau Bellevue," "St. Julien," "St. Estephe," Medoc, Chant Lafite, Grudet, and other brands.
CHAMPAGNE—"De Venoge & Co." Her Majesty, Green Seal, Gold Seal, and Carte Blanche, "Jos. Perrier, Fils & Co." Sillery, and "Ay. Moreseau." "G. H. Minim & Co." Cabinet, Gold Seal, and Veremay.
LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS—Marschino, Rum and Swedish Punch, Boonekamp, Raspberry Vinegar, Verbeua Cognac, Cherry Cordial, Prepared Cocktail, &c.
BRANDY—J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co. (in wood and bottle.)
GIN—J. T. Benker's Beaver Brand (in wood and cases.)
JAMAICA RUM.
OLD TOM—Thin's and Flett's.
SCOTCH WHISKY—In wood and bottle.
GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT—Quarts and pints.
BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
 Davidson's Patent Table Salt; Bi Carb. Soda; Coppers; Brimstone and Flour Sulphur; Blue-Button, Ball; Queen & Thumb's Soap; Steel & Son's Liverpool Crown Brand; Salad Oil; Pickles; Sauces; Blacklead,—"Hares" and North Colour Co.; Bath Bricks; Sago; Wine bottles in crates; Pails, &c., &c. Sole Agents for Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-ly

FERRIER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and **MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE.**

SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
 Nos. 24, 26, 28
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 1-ly MONTREAL.

ALEX. BUNTIN & CO.,
PAPEE AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS.
 196 St. Paul and 51 Commissioners streets,
 MONTREAL.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,
 3 and 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge street,
 South of King street,
 TORONTO.

JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,
 King street, East,
 HAMILTON. 1-ly

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE:
 Lovell's General Geography. . . . 70 cts.
 Easy Lessons in do. 45 "
JUST PUBLISHED:
A SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA
AND THE OTHER B. N. A. PROVINCES
 By J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.
 PRICE 50 CENTS.
 A comprehensive summary of British American History, during the past three hundred years.
 For the Library as well as the School Room.
 For sale by all Booksellers. **JOHN LOVELL,**
 Montreal, May 5, 1865. 1-ly Publisher.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,
 No. 14, St. JOHN STREET,
 Montreal. 50-17

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

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 1-ly Wellingtonstreet, Montreal.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
IMPORTER OF IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
 No 463 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, King and Queen Streets, Montreal, **GEORGE BRUSH,** Proprietor.
 All kinds of Steam Engines, Mining, Pumping, and other Machines. Brass and Iron Castings to order.
 re. 27. 2-27.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 MONTREAL.
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Messrs. William Baird & Co's, Gartsherrie.
 " Blair, Eglington and Muirkirk, Pig Iron.
 " Wm. & Jno. Graham & Co's, Port Wines.
 " James Hennessy & Co's, Brandies.
 " Peter Domecq's "Royal Arms of Spain." and other Sherries.
 " Durand & Co's, Masden.
 " Florie & Co's, Marsala, Madeira.
 " James & Co's, Leads and Paints.

ALSO, CONSIGNEES OF
 Grain, Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Tobacco, and other Western produce.
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
 Direct shipments of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, English and Foreign Groceries, Wines and Liqueurs, Brandies, Paints, Oils, Window-glass, Pig Iron, Bar, Hoop and Band Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, Cut Nails, &c. &c.
 For sale on liberal terms.

I. BUCHANAN & CO.
 PETER BUCHANAN & Co., Glasgow.
 ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., New York.
 BUCHANAN, HOPE, & Co., Hamilton. 16-ly

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,
HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
 Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
 15 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
 Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires,
 1-ly 25 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

JOHN W. HOLCOMB,
 M.A., LL.B. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MEMBER OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,
 OSGOOD HALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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