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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

No. 14.

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

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

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

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

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

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS,)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
MONTREAL. 4-ly

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

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

**W. GALT HILL & CO.,**  
General Merchants and Commission Agents,  
34-ly 609 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
DRY GOODS,  
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.  
French and German Trimmings.  
STAPLES Large Assortment in 3  
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,  
French Silks, Ribbons,  
Kid Gloves, Flowers,  
Plain and Printed Feathers,  
De Laines, Straw Goods,  
And a complete Assortment of  
FANCY GOODS, &c &c  
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all  
departments by 15th March.  
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed  
Coatings. 1-ly

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

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,  
15 St. Nicholas Street,  
1-ly MONTREAL.

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolong.  
Hyson Twankay. Soulong.  
Twankay.  
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Also 200 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and  
250 hds. } Prime Retailing Molasses.  
60 tierces } 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,  
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,  
Terno Tinplates, Cake Spelter,  
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass

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

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

**de B. MACDONALD & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-  
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS. FELT  
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No. 18 St. Helien  
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**JAMES POPHAM & CO.** (late Popham  
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer  
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly  
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces  
of British North America. Our travellers are now  
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples  
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.

Orders received by post or personally, will receive  
our best attention.  
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,  
64-ly No 401 and 403 St Paul Street

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

**BRITISH ISLAND SUGAR.**

124 Hhds choice Grocery Sugar,

NEW CROP

Now receiving ex brig "Spanish Main" direct from Barbados via Portland.

SAMPLES WILL BE ON VIEW THIS DAY.

ALSO IN STORE

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy, Pale and Dark—Vintage 1863.

MITCHELL KINNEAR &amp; CO.,

No. 7 St. Helen Street

Montreal, 13th April, 1863.

HENRY J. GEAR,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 43 St. Peter st., Montreal. 4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK &amp; CO.,

(Late with W. &amp; R. Muir.)

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,  
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9—Cm

CRATHERN &amp; CAVERHILL,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**

IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &amp;c., WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS &amp; OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal. Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Viello Montagne Zinc Company. 2-ly

EVANS &amp; EVANS,

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE**

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS &amp; HARVEY'S POWDER. 7-ly 253 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.**

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

**DESIGN** to educate young men for business, and prepare them for the duties of Practical Accountants.

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

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

To the man in business, or to the one about commencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispensably necessary to a successful business career.

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

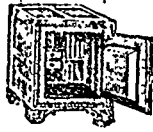
Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure guarantees of efficiency and employment. Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE &amp; WRIGHT,

At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW &amp; EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,  
1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.**GREENE & SONS.**

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &amp;c.,

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW** on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,  
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,  
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,  
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,  
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorts Hats, Cashemirette Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &amp;c. Samples sent by Express.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,  
1-ly Montreal.

KIRK WOOD, LIVINGSTONE &amp; 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 1/2 to suit purchasers.

CORNEAL, do. do. do. do. do.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.

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

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &amp;c.

Second hand Grain Bags.

Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calfskins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Solo Leather, and other descriptions.

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

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

KIRK WOOD, LIVINGSTONE &amp; CO.,

33 St. Nicholas Street.

JEFFERY BROTHERS &amp; CO.,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,** 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS &amp; CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c.,** manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS; &c., 438 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

MULHOLLAND &amp; BAKER,

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

J. Y. GILMOUR &amp; CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White &amp; Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 52-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE &amp; CO.,

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**

238 &amp; 260 St. Paul and 92 &amp; 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW &amp; BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

**TANNERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.**

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

HUA &amp; 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 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 &amp; RICHARDSON,

1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING &amp; BUCHANAN,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD &amp; CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

**LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,**

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES BOY &amp; CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No. 505 St. Paul st., near St. Peter. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS &amp; CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERY

No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

SMITH &amp; COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR &amp; FINDLAY,

**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS.**

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &amp;c. &amp;c. 516 St. Paul st., Montreal. 2-ly

GEORGE DEITHOLM,

**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. 83 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

WINN &amp; HOLLAND,

**GENERAL COMMISSION**

MERCHANTS. 15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, bounding Street

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

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

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on  
 the Old Stand, 213 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.  
**CHARLES ALEXANDER,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.  
 15-ly

**ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,**  
 OIL MERCHANTS,  
 MONTREAL.

**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 Duohesso Gloves.  
 10-ly.

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE  
**IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS**  
 part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The under-  
 signed, retiring from Business, offers for SALE his  
 STORES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK  
 and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply  
 on the premises, or by mail to  
 5-11 JACOB BROWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SPRING TRADE, 1866.**  
**OUR STOCK** of FANCY and STAPLE  
 DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-  
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the  
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our  
 customers every advantage.  
**WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
 1-ly 377 St. Paul Street.

**E. E. GILBERT,**  
**CANADA ENGINE WORKS,**  
 Is prepared to execute orders for  
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY  
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES  
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and  
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS  
 Hoisting MACHINES  
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.  
 —ALSO,—  
 Has on hand, several Second-hand  
**ENGINES AND BOILERS**  
 Which will be sold low. 23-11

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-**  
**CEERS,** 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. 10-1y

**DUNDAS.**  
**OSLER & BEGUE,**  
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 Office:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.  
**R. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**  
 19-1y

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

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 IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 178 St. Paul, and 393 Commissioners Streets,  
 MONTREAL,  
**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,**  
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,  
*Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,*  
*also at Montreal.*

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

**DAVID MORRICE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISS-**  
**SION MERCHANTS,**  
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,  
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 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, Pins,  
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
 Silestas, Shawls, Brushes,  
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
 M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,  
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,  
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
 Tweeds, Vestings, Tea Trays,  
 Hosiers, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
 Gloves, Pipes, Choplets,  
 Braces, Toys, Crosses,  
 Ribbons, Bag Purses, Marbles,  
 Pencils, Sates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
**WHOLESALE**  
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
 for a General Country Store of any house in the  
 Province.  
 368 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

**W. & F P CURRIE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS** of PIG and BAR IRON,  
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or  
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent  
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,  
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.  
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.  
 12-1y

**JOHN BURELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 23 & 24 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. 16-1y

**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—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders — Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 General Agents for Canada.  
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 Office, 355 and 357 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
 Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.  
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.  
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**DRY GOODS CIRCULAR.**

Spring 1866

**OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT**

BY THE  
 20TH OF MARCH.

**JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 (AVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
 70 St. Peter St  
 Montreal.)

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal.  
 CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
 J. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)  
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk.)  
 Henry Starnes, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank)  
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 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 \$1,000,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000, Life Premiums \$1,000,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,700,000.  
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms  
 Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.  
 1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

**WEST BROTHERS,**

**TEAS AND TOBACCOS,**

Wholesale,  
 3 St. John Street,  
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**LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.**

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments

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

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.  
 EDWARD RAWLINGS,  
 Secretary

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.**

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

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

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

1-ly

**THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.**

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England  
 Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.  
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.  
 Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,  
**MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.**

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,  
 Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.  
 Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited)  
 Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs. 10-ly

**WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,**

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY APRIL 20 1866.

**STILL MARCHING ON!**

WE refer to the large herds of cattle, the horses, the sheep, and the pigs, still marching from Canada over to Brother Jonathan's dominions! When there was an end of Reciprocal Trade, it was supposed there would also be an end of the visits of American drovers and others, who had scoured the Province for stock of all kinds during the previous twelve months. It so happened, however, that the general Tariff of the United States, which is now in force as regards Canada as well as other countries, allows all animals to pass across the lines duty free. The result is, that the traffic in our cattle, horses, &c., continues as brisk as ever, and at considerably increased prices. Under the expectation that, after the 17th March, duty would have to be paid on all animals crossing the lines, there was a strong feeling among farmers in favour of selling, the belief being general that a fall in prices would soon result. This has not only not been the case, but we learn that an advance of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. has taken place in the price of cattle and horse-flesh: In some places at the West, almost everything with a pair of horns has been bought up, the drovers even taking over calves to the other side! In consequence of this demand, our Canadian butchers are beginning to find it quite difficult to supply their stalls with meat, and in some places a considerable rise has taken place in the price. According to the census of 1861 the number of different animals in Canada which come under the head of Live Stock, were as follows:

Bulls, Oxen, and Steers	300,596
Milch Cows	750,010
Calves and Heifers	751,694
Horses	626,196
Sheep	1,853,054
Pigs	1,062,441

Under the extraordinary drain of live stock from Canada for the American market, and notwithstanding the general progress of the Province, we believe the number of animals held by our farmers to-day is less than it was in 1861. In fact, some of our best Agricultural districts are completely depleted of cattle, and the trade must soon largely decline, from sheer inability to supply the demand.

Before the present Session of Congress rises, it is in every way probable that duties will be imposed on our live stock as they already are upon almost every other article we export to the neighbouring Republic. But from the urgent want of these animals by the Americans, as at present evidenced, we think our farmers may be in no fear as to this highly profitable traffic coming to a close, or even of any serious decrease in prices. The lesson to be taken from this is, our farmers should go into stock-raising more extensively than they have ever done before. Years ago—and not

**RIFLES AND REVOLVERS!**

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

- SMITH & WILSON'S.....all sizes.
- COLT'S.....do.
- WHITNEY'S.....do.
- POND'S.....do.
- REMINGTON'S.....do

Also the following RIFLES  
 SPENCER,  
 BALLARD,  
 F. WESSON,  
 BALL'S,  
 PALMER'S,  
 HENRY.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**  
 March 23.

**SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY.**

The undersigned, having been appointed CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE, are prepared TO SUPPLY THEM IN QUANTITIES FROM STOCK, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**  
 March 23 1-ly

so far back either—stock-raising in Canada was not a very profitable operation. Now, things have greatly changed, and at anything like present prices, no branch of farming (if we may so call it) will pay better. Not the least advantage to be derived therefrom, will be the respite to our now somewhat impoverished lands from the persistent over-cropping to which they have been subjected. What is not now the sure crop it once was, and looking at it from all points of view, we are sure we cannot too strongly urge our Agriculturists to go more largely into the breeding of stock than they have previously done

**RAILROAD TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.**

WE have before us the Railway Traffic Receipts for the month of March, and for the first quarter of the current year. Those for the month are—

Passengers.....	\$369,202
Freight.....	41,418
Mails and sundries.....	654,692
Total, March, 1865.....	\$1,065,312
“ “ 1864.....	918,206
Increase.....	\$147,106
Those for the quarter are—	
Passengers.....	\$823,706
Freight.....	1,584,316
Mails and sundries.....	107,212
Total, first quarter, 1865.....	\$2,515,234
“ “ 1864.....	2,196,629
Increase.....	\$318,605

The total is made up by the receipts of various lines, as under:—

Name	Receipts	Miles
Great Western.....	\$883,463	845
Grand Trunk.....	1,485,742	1,677
London & P S (estimated)	6,300	25
Welland.....	6,935	25
Northern.....	100,409	94
Port Hope, L & B.....	11,569	43
Port Hope & Peterboro'.....	8,296	31
Brockville & Ottawa.....	21,218	86
Prescott & Ottawa.....	27,232	94
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly (estimated)	14,000	44
	\$2,515,234	2,421

Thus the lines of the Province here gives this quarter an average receipt of \$1,184 per mile, or \$91.09 per week per mile. This ought to pay well on the cost of the roads, which has not been great, comparing them with European railways, and we have no doubt a considerable return will indeed be made this half-year to the holders of the stock and bonds of the various companies. A hundred dollars per mile per week ought to pay 5 per cent all round.

The lines which do not run during the winter, and which are therefore not included in these returns, are—

- The Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad
- The Carillon & Grenville
- The St. Lawrence & Industrie Railroad.

**SOUR FLOUR.**

W. have received a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas, C.W., who is engaged in milling, in which, though he has not made some parts of his subject very clear to our understanding, yet there are other matters which require some attention. He says: "Since my residence in Canada, I have read and heard many statements setting forth the impossibility of manufacturing, from Canadian wheat, an article of flour that will not become sour in a southern climate. I hold that this opinion is most erroneous, and should no longer be promulgated. I have been practically engaged in London and its suburbs from 1823 till 1843, and since then in Canada. I have shipped flour from England to all parts of the world, and never received a single complaint of acidity in my whole experience. This acidity is not produced by the heat; the same flour that will sour in a warm climate will do so equally in northern latitudes, and that this is the case is proven by the fact that the best American flour sells twenty-five per cent. below London made flour, though the wheat from which the former is made be in no wise inferior to the best English. The whole cause of the trouble is in the manufacturing, the science of which on this side the Atlantic is a whole generation behind the age; and, so far as Canada is concerned, is likely to remain so, so long as there is in any way legislative interference with the laws of supply and demand."

We are sorry that our correspondent did not let us into the secret of the two last sentences quoted. We are at a loss to know what Legislative interference exists in connection with the laws of supply and demand in the flour trade. We were of opinion that the Government had kept its hands off that trade particularly. We were also unaware that the science of milling was not as thoroughly understood in Canada as in England, and have grave doubts about the superior keeping qualities of English flour. In fact, we know that English flour does not keep in shipping one whit better than American flour, and that the best keeping flour with which we are acquainted is that made from wheat grown in the southern section of the Northern States. The reason of flour souring is no doubt not heat alone, or all flour would sour equally in the same climate. But it is the heat of the climate in conjunction with the moisture of the grain acting on the gluten which the grain contains which is the cause of the acidity, and by removing either of these causes that effect is not attained. Thus when we have a grain of wheat either naturally dry, as that grown in hot dry atmospheres or artificially dried, the heat of the weather can have no effect upon the flour made from it. And the process of artificially drying such wheat as that raised in Canada is the only one which, we believe, can be depended upon for the safety of the flour. It must not be supposed by those unacquainted with the flour business that all the flour made from Canadian wheat of necessity sours, but a very large portion of it does. And it seems strange that as yet, there has been no regular system of drying the wheat, adopted prior to its being ground. We should not suppose it to be necessary to dry it very highly as that would incur great loss in weight, but of bringing it up to the same standard of dryness which some of the best keeping descriptions possess. Shippers to South America and the West Indies will no doubt offer this summer inducements to millers to manufacture that description of flour, and will pay a price accordingly.

Our correspondent further calls our attention to some Act of Parliament which he does not particularly tell us the nature of, but to which he attaches great importance. Its effect is to encourage nothing but unscientific and bankrupt millers. As we must plead ignorance of any such Act and its workings, of course we cannot understand its results.

We are aware that whenever it is attempted to do anything out of the immediate straight and simple line, which has been pursued for years in any branch of business, there is an immediate opposition; a thousand objections are urged and difficulties thrown in the way. These objections may be demonstrated, but will not exist in the imaginations of those urging them. But still it takes years to introduce any improvement into any system of procedure once adopted. If there was any hope of seeing such a thing adopted, we would urge upon our Board of Trade the necessity of taking the proper steps to have an inspection of flour established, based upon its dryness as well as its other qualities. This, in our opinion, would do more towards saving a large proportion of our flour from souring than any other means which could be adopted. It would give to the miller who dried his wheat the advantage of knowing that he was getting credit for that operation, and the miller who lost remain in a barrel of flour 10 or 12 lbs. more moisture than was necessary, would not get the same price as the man who expelled it and put flour in its place.

We are of opinion that if a proper system of drying was once established, no flour could be sold here which had not undergone the process. Flour is not only the advantage of getting more flour in each barrel, thereby reducing the freight and expenses, but the certainty of that flour keeping from souring; and even to our city bakers that would be a great advantage. We certainly need not look forward to any South American or West India trade in Canadian flour until some means is adopted of drying it, as otherwise it would result in certain loss to all concerned.

**LETTER FROM THE WEST INDIES.**

DEMERARA, Feb. 23th, 1866.

DEAR REVIEW:

IN my last communication I gave you a few figures and facts in reference to Barbados. In this I will confine my remarks to another beautiful Island—Trinidad. Trinidad is indeed a beautiful Island, and its scenery is not to be surpassed by any of its West Indian sisters. The long ranges of mountains or hills running parallel with the beach, for nearly the whole length of the four sides of the Island: deep set gorges apparently rent by some powerful convulsion of nature, in the solid cliffs, leading to lonely secluded villas, which, if but the rank vegetation of a tropical underwood were removed, might become perfect Edens; perpendicular steep, grass covered only; and gently inclined slopes, hidden by forests containing some of the finest furniture woods in the world—are natural features, which, united to a salubrious and delightful climate, combine to make Trinidad one of the loveliest Islands in the Caribbean Sea. But it has other resources and peculiarities besides fertility and beauty, to distinguish it from any of the Islands surrounding it. It can boast of two mineral springs—one at Maracass, and the other at Point a Pierre—but its crowning wonder is, without any doubt, "The Pitch Lake." This wonderful and singular natural formation is situated at a place called La Brea, and is about sixteen or twenty miles from Port au Spain, the Capital of the Island. Its area is between one hundred and two hundred acres,—that is the lake itself,—but the same formation extends down to the sea shore, and even for some distance under the sea. The substance itself is a hard, black, shiny pitch,—this is the appearance of that along the road to the lake, (which is about a mile from the shore), but that found in the lake—in some parts of it—is quite soft and almost liquid. But the most singular thing about this lake is, that all attempts hitherto made to find out the depth of this formation, have been futile, and that, too, from natural causes which I will explain. The men engaged in mining the pitch, work on the surface of the lake, which is comparatively hard, (except in some places, where, as I have already said, it is soft and liquid), with pick axes and spades, chopping out the solid pitch in good sized pieces, but the elasticity and expansibility of this substance is so great, that even when they have dug a pit, say to the depth of four or five feet, and perhaps six feet long, by five feet wide, in the course of a day, they will find on returning to their work in the morning, the walls of this hole approximating so closely as to be almost touching each other, and if left for four or five hours longer, there is not to be seen the slightest trace of where the night before was a yawning pit in the surface, and thus a considerable diminution is visible in the quantity existing in the lake, even with the large amount annually removed, for shipment to foreign ports. Very considerable quantities of this pitch are annually exported to England, in vessels chartered for that purpose, from which oil is refined. It is also used for the ordinary purposes of gravel roofing. Of course the theories as to the cause of this singular formation, are various, but the most sensible one is that it is of the same nature as the gum beds in oil regions, produced probably by the solidifying of the exudations of oil, and that it undoubtedly overlies vast quantities of oil, which some day, if developed, will prove Trinidad to contain a richer and more inexhaustible oil treasure, than has yet been discovered in the known world. We understand that an American company who have purchased some land near the lake, are preparing to bore for oil; but, from the difficulty experienced in transporting machinery, and securing labourers who understand the business, their efforts as yet have not resulted very favourably, but they are sanguine of success, and doubtless before many months, we will hear of their having made a great strike.

But apart from these natural features, the consuming capabilities of this island are not inferior to that of

any of its neighbours, and Trinidad also has to depend on America for breadstuffs and other necessaries. The last quotations I have before me are the prices current of the 23rd of January, 1866.

Beef, (family) per half barrel, duty \$1 per half bl.	.....	\$14 00
Bran, per bag, 4 bush., duty 3½ per cent, ad val.	.....	1 25
Bricks, (com) red, per 1000, duty 2½, per 1000.	.....	\$13 00 to 10 00
Bricks, grey, stock, per 1000; duty 2½, per 1000.	.....	20 00 to 22 00
Butter, (French) per keg, 75 lbs.; duty 50c. per 100 lbs.	.....	18 00
Candles, (tallow) per lb.; duty \$1.44 per 100 lbs.	.....	17½
Cheese, (American) per lb.; duty \$1.20 per 100 lbs.	.....	22
Codfish, per tierce; duty 2½, per 100 lbs.	.....	21 00
Corn meal, per brl.; duty 26c. per barrel.	.....	3 50 to 4 00
Corn, (yellow) 2 bush. bag; duty 10c. per bag.	.....	2 61
Flour, per brl. (extra); duty \$1.20 per barrel.	.....	5 00
Hams, (American) per lb.; duty \$1.00 per 100 lbs.	.....	18
Hay, per 100 lbs.; duty 3½ per cent. ad val.	.....	1 50
Hoops, (wood) per 1000; 3½ per cent. ad val.	.....	28 00 to 30 00
Hoops, (iron) per 1000 lbs.; 5 per cent. ad val.	.....	3 00
Horses, per head, duty \$9.50 per head.	.....	120 00 to 160 00
Lard, per lb., duty 60c per 100 lbs.	.....	19
Lumber, W.P., per 1000 feet; duty \$1.50 per 1000 feet.	.....	24 00
Lumber, P.P., per 1000 feet; duty \$1.50 per 1000 feet.	.....	35 00
Matches, per gross, duty 60c. per gross.	.....	15 00 to 16 50
Oats, per puncheon, duty 5c. per bush.	.....	19 00
Peas, B. E., per bush. bag; duty 5c per bush.	.....	2 50
Peas, (split) per barrel; duty 5c. per bush.	.....	7 00
Pork, (mess) per barrel; duty \$2 per barrel.	.....	25 00
Pork, (clear) per barrel; duty \$2 per barrel.	.....	28 00
Potatoes, per barrel; 3½ per cent. ad val.	.....	1 50
Shingles, (cedar and pine); duty 2½, per 1,000.	.....	3 25
Staves, R.O., " " \$2.40 " " " " none in market.	.....	55 00
Shooks, (old) 33 inch; duty 12c. per 1,000.	.....	1 50
Shooks, (new) 33 inch, duty 12c. per 1,000.	.....	none in market.

The only difficulty about Trinidad is the shallowness of the water at Port-au-Spain, the capital of the island, and vessels drawing much water are compelled to anchor at some distance from the town; but the large number of capacious lighters, which quickly discharge and load cargoes, to a great extent, do away with this inconvenience.

The chief productions of the island are sugar, rum, molasses, and cocoa, the latter article being of a very superior quality, and often bringing in the London market 20s per cwt more than the ordinary price.

Coffee, equal to Mocha, is also grown, but not more than is sufficient for the consumption of the island at the present time. Rice also grows in great luxuriance, and is considered equal in quality to the best Carolina, while cotton appears wild in many places, and was in former times one of the staples of the colony. In short, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the advantages to which the almost virgin soil of this beautiful island is capable of being applied. Trusting that these few facts will interest yourself and readers, I will for a time at least lay down my pen.

**Opening of the Canadian Canals.**

The Welland Canal is clear of ice and open for navigation. The St. Lawrence Canals, we understand, will not be open until the first of May.

## ENGLISH BANKERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FEW things are better calculated to give an idea of the ubiquity of the British race than to look over a list of bankers and exchange dealers in the principal cities of the world. Formerly, as we all know, Jews had a virtual monopoly of this business, and Jewish firms still maintain a leading position as the great financiers of Europe. Now, however, travel almost where we will, we find some firm, or individual, to whom the English language is the native tongue, ready to exchange our moneys, receive our remittances, and transmit to its destination, no matter where that may be, whatever funds we desire to send. The commerce of Great Britain is taking more and more the lead of the world, and as commerce leads to travel, and the two together tend to bind nations into a common amity, we find everywhere established in foreign lands, the English merchant and the English money changer living at peace with his neighbours, and conforming, so far as he can, to the habits and modes of living prevalent around him. Let us take a few instances, to illustrate our general statement.

In France, it is of course to be expected, that we should find English bankers, and in Paris, there are nearly as many of these as of native houses. The same remark applies to Marseilles. At Bayonne, on the Spanish border, a Mr Graham carries on business, at Boulogne, where English *gens* congregate and defy their creditors, Messrs. Adam & Co. can attend to any little matters for them.

In Spain, we find English bankers at Cadiz, Seville, Valencia, not to speak of Gibraltar; and in Portugal, at Lisbon and Oporto.

Italy seems a very favourite field of enterprise, there being no fewer than four English banking firms in Rome, three in Florence, two in Leghorn, and one each in Geneva, Turin, Milan, and Palermo.

These are no doubt largely maintained by the streams of tourists, both English and American, who swarm over Italy in the travelling season, as well as by the many permanent residents of our race who are charmed with the climate, and find a narrow income yield a better maintenance there than in the money-getting lands of the North.

Germany seems to keep her banking business more in her own hands. Only in Berlin, Trieste, Stetten, Lemberg, and Hanover, do there seem to be representatives of British houses, though in the second named there are no less than three.

At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Bergen, in Holland; Brussels, Belgium; Elsinore, Denmark; Gottenburg, and Stockholm, Sweden; English houses or branches of English banks are to be found. Along with private individuals, the joint stock banks, having their centre in London, have spread their branches over Europe; and in search of fields of enterprise, Turkey, Greece, Moldavia, and the Islands of the Mediterranean have all been explored and occupied. Thus at Adrianople, a Mr Kerr has an office. At Bucharest, Constantinople, Saloniki, and Galatz, there are branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. At Athens, a Mr Strong is partner in a banking firm, and in the Ionian Islands the Ionian Bank has branches at Cephalonia, Corfu and Zante. This bank has also a branch at the town of Patras, Greece, where there is also a private English banking firm.

It is in Asia, however, that the largest developments of British banking enterprise are to be found. *India is of course well occupied, and some of the largest banks in the world are those having their centre in London or Calcutta, and their branches spread over all parts of Hindostan, to the remotest provinces of the North-West.*

English banks are to be found at Beyrout, and Aleppo, in Syria, and at Smyrna and Larnika, in Asia Minor. To these cities might be joined Alexandria, Cairo and Suez in Egypt, which though belonging to Africa geographically, are Asiatic in their trade relations. In the rich Islands of the Indian Ocean, the lands of spices and diamonds, English trading interests are now paramount. We find accordingly branches of English banks at Batavia, Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore—the latter having no less than six all of which have their centre in London. The island of Ceylon supplies a profitable field of enterprise, there being five banks in Colombo, four in Kandy, and two at Pointe de Galle.

The development of English banking establishments in China and Japan is a matter altogether of the late few years, but it has already attained remarkable proportions. There are ten banks in Hong Kong, of which nine are British, there are the same number at Shang-

hai, nine being British. Foochow has two, Miugho one, Nagasaki one, and Yokohama five.

On the continent of AFRICA, we of course find British banks, wherever there are British colonies. Crossing the vast space of Ocean separating the old world from the new, we find the republics of South America and in Mexico occupied by British banking establishments. At Bahia, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, and Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, all have branches of London banks. The last is a very fine field of enterprise, being the capital and commercial centre of one of the richest countries in the world, and one with which we hope to have direct trading relations ourselves before long. Bye-and-bye we may see our own Bank of Montreal taking its place amongst the banks of Brazil, and opening an agency in Rio Janeiro. Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, Callao and Lima, Peru, Monte Video, Cruguny, and various places in New Granada and Venezuela, have all been sought out and occupied.

The London Bank of Mexico and South America seems to have entered on its business in a very enterprising style. It has opened branches at Acapulco, Aguas, Colientes, Durango, Guadaluajara, Guanajuato, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Zacatecas, Vera Cruz, Medellin, Monterey, St. Luis Potosi, and at the city of Mexico.

This bank has almost a virgin soil to operate on, so far as organized banking is concerned, and a rich harvest may reward their enterprise, if the country obtains a settled government. It is a little singular that Americans, so jealous of European influence in the politics of this Continent, are so quietly letting the trade and commerce of these Southern republics slip away from them. They are rather fond of imagining themselves to be in the van of commercial enterprise, as well as everything else, but the course of events of late years has not been such as to justify that opinion. Before the war began, the steam navigation of the Atlantic had passed away from the hands of Americans, and it would seem as if 'manifest destiny' intended that they should be chiefly occupied in the internal trade of the vast regions over which their flag floats, while British commerce and banking, like the roll-call of the British drum, continue to spread round the world.

We have noticed these matters, because they offer us a noble example to emulate. We are subjects of the same empire, and heirs to the same qualities which have carried British commerce to all the regions of the globe, and now that relations with our neighbours to the south of us are interrupted by their own act, nothing can be better than to seek out markets for our products wherever such products are in demand. Direct trade should be the motto of Canada from this time forth, both outward and inward.

## L'EXTINCTEUR.

THE above is the title of a patent portable fire-engine, which is being introduced into Canada, and signifies, as most of our readers will readily guess, 'the Extinguisher.' This fire-engine consists of a cylindrical metal vessel, of from six to ten inches in diameter, and from two to three feet in height, containing from 2 to 10 gallons of liquid. At the bottom of the vessel is a stopcock, with a small India rubber tube and nozzle attached, capable of throwing a stream scarcely as thick as an ordinary geyser quill. In the vessel is a liquid which contains within itself the power of instantaneously checking any combustion with which it may come in contact, and of projecting itself to a distance of from forty to sixty feet according to the size of the machine. It is portable, intended to be carried on the back by means of straps, and is so simple that any one can make use of it. The expense of L'Extincteur is trifling, being only from \$16 to \$26 according to size, and the refilling of it after the first charge is exhausted being only about seven-fifty cents. The chief points of value in the use of the Extincteur may be summed up as the certainty with which it fires in their earlier stages, and even after they have attained considerable headway, may be put out, its portability, its simplicity, the distance to which it throws its jet without steam or any other power outside of itself, and the very small amount of liquid used—it being a well known fact that in most conflagrations water causes as much destruction as fire, and in many cases much more.

A trial of L'Extincteur took place in this city last week, which proved very conclusively their service-abilities in any ordinary fire. In the first place, shavings were piled on some boards, and in order to make them really inflammable, they were satur-

ated with coal-oil. They were set on fire, and by the use of three medium sized Extincteurs, the flames were completely extinguished in the space of about 'three minutes. For a second and more important test, a small wooden shanty had been prepared, filled with sticks and broken boards, mixed with shavings and covered with hay, and upon this were poured two barrels of coal-oil and one of tar. When a match was applied the flames burst forth with great violence almost instantaneously, and so great was the heat that the firemen (of whom in this instance there were six) being unprovided with helmets could not remain sufficiently near the door to throw in their streams. They, however, were able to accomplish this from the rear of the building and in about eight minutes the flames were almost entirely extinguished. There were present at the trial, the Chairman of the Fire and Water Committees and other City Councillors, Mr. Leese of the Water Department, the Chief of Police, and the representatives of several of the leading Insurance Companies, and their universal conclusion was that the test was an unduly severe one, but that the Extincteur has proved itself to be all that was claimed for it and almost invaluable as a means of preventing the spread of fires in their earlier stages.

We are of opinion that were L'Extincteur brought into general use, we should soon see a decline in the rates of Insurance; and we think Insurance Companies should use all their influence in favour of its introduction, even to making exceptionally low rates for buildings in which it was kept ready for use.

## REPORTS ON THE GOLD REGION OF CANADA.

WE have received from a special correspondent in Ottawa the reports of Mr. A. Michel and Dr T. Sterry Hunt, on the gold region of Canada, as transmitted by Sir W. E. Logan to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, under date of February 11th, 1868.

We have room at present for little more than the conclusions to which Mr. Michel has arrived. The weight to be attached to his opinions may be judged from the following extract from Sir W. E. Logan's prefatory letter:—

"Mr. Michel, who formerly managed the practical working of gold mines in South America, has now for about three years devoted his attention to the auriferous region on the South East side of the St. Lawrence, in Eastern Canada, and was last season engaged by the Survey to examine such gold-bearing quartz veins on the Chaudière, as had been opened by mining excavations, as well as to collect specimens for analysis."

The following are Mr. Michel's conclusions:—

1. The auriferous deposits which cover a vast region in Lower Canada, in all probability contain, particularly in the valley of the Chaudière, not only considerable areas, whose regular and methodic working on a large scale by hydraulic processes would be remunerative, but also deposits of greater or less richness, and consequently of an exceptional yield.
2. Although the examination of the alluvial gold from the deposits hitherto worked does not permit us to attribute its source to veins of quartz in the immediate vicinity, it is nevertheless established that this alluvial gold is derived from the rocks of the region.
3. The existence of native gold having been established, alike in the veins of the altered Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of the district, the search for gold-bearing veins should not be confined to a few localities, but may be extended with probabilities of success to the whole area occupied by the altered rocks of these two divisions.

## Additional Evidence.

The following extract from a letter received by a 'Peterboro' merchant from a leading firm in Oswego, is further testimony in favour of the views already expressed by us regarding the certainty of a market for our barley crop:

"We hear that your farmers will not sow much Barley the coming season, same being dutiable, and having to depend upon the States for a market. The writer saw a good many Malsters and Brewers whilst travelling East, a week or two ago, and all said they must have Canada Barley, even if they have to pay the duties themselves. The fact is the trade is growing, the consumption increasing, and we cannot grow enough Barley to supply our own demand. Besides, your Barley makes better malt by 10c to 20c per bushel than our barley; consequently we want your farmers to continue sowing barley on a large scale."

**PRESENT POSITION OF THE FISHERY QUESTION.**

VERY lively discussions have been going on in the United States upon the fishery question for some time. The matter has come before Congress, and the unfortunate position regarding the fisheries, in which they have placed themselves by abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty, is exercising our neighbours considerably. The fishery disputes which took place before the late Treaty was negotiated in 1854, are well remembered, and not the least evil which has arisen from its abrogation is the re-opening of that vexed question in a more vexed form than ever. The Fenians have lately created some fears that our peace was about to be disturbed. But the fishery question is more dangerous than the ravings of the Fenian winders, and it will require the exercise of mutual forbearance by the American and British Governments to prevent serious difficulties.

Before the Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated, the danger of war arising out of the squabbles between the American and Colonial fishermen was very imminent. How close both countries were to this great evil may be known from the fact stated by Lord Elgin at that time, that "A British admiral and an American commodore were sailing on the coast with instructions founded on opposite conclusions, and a single indiscreet act on the part of either of these officers would have precipitated all the horrors of war." The main cause of difficulty at this time was with regard to the interpretation of Article II. of the Treaty of 1818. The Convention which negotiated this Treaty was held purposely to settle the fishery disputes which had arisen immediately after the close of the war of 1812. After hostilities ceased, the Americans claimed that they still were entitled to the privilege of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland, according to the Treaty of 1793, on the other hand, the British Government contended that the war had set aside the Treaty altogether. The Convention of 1818 settled the matter by confirming the rights of the American people to fish on the Newfoundland and certain adjacent coasts, on the express condition that they "renounced forever" all right to take or cure fish within three marine miles of all the rest of the British possessions. Article II. contains the following clause bearing upon this point:—

And the United States HEREBY RENOUNCE FOREVER any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in North America, not included within the above mentioned limits."

The particular difficulties referred to by Lord Elgin arose from different interpretations of this clause. The fishermen first, and then their respective governments, began to squabble as to the meaning of the three marine miles—the Colonials contending that their American competitors could not enter the bays or harbours which indent the shore, but must keep three marine miles outside of a line drawn from headland to headland, the United States fishermen strongly maintaining that they were entitled to go where they pleased so long as they never went nearer than three miles to any point of land. This was the position, and only point in dispute, when the Reciprocity Treaty so happily set the matter at rest.

The annulment of this Treaty has brought both countries face to face with these fishing difficulties again. The British Government has now a small fleet stationed at the fishing grounds, and the American Government, it would appear, by recent telegrams, has sent, or is about to send, some war vessels thither. We very much regret to see that some very absurd claims are being put forth by some American politicians and journalists, regarding this matter. Before the Reciprocity Treaty, the only disputed point was, as we have seen above, with regard to whether the three marine miles should be measured from an imaginary line running from headland to headland, or from the nearest point of land. But now, we find some Americans contending that the Treaty of 1818 has been set aside altogether, that the laws of nations must now decide how close American fishermen can go to the shore, and, under any circumstances, that they have a right to enter any Bay so long as they keep three miles from the shore. The latter point is the old dispute, and may fairly be considered open to discussion, but to speak of a temporary Treaty like that of 1854, having set aside the Treaty of 1818, and that the law of nations now comes into force, is too absurd to

be for a moment entertained. The few American politicians who have taken up this view, may justly be charged with seeking to embroil the two nations in war, for it has neither cause nor reason to support it. We are happy to believe that neither the American Government nor the leading statesmen of the Republic have given any countenance to these unjust and dangerous pretensions.

The fact is, many of our Republican neighbours are just beginning to realize what they have lost by giving up the fishing rights we had temporarily allowed them, and the unscrupulous portion of the *genus* politician, would like to hold on to these rights after they have taken from us the *quid pro quo*. It is difficult to get at the exact amount of wealth obtained from our fisheries by our Republican neighbours annually, but it is pretty generally admitted, that doing away with the three-mile limit, fully doubled their yearly catch. At the Detroit convention, an estimate was put in as to their catch in the Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence alone, the figures given were as follow. Before the Treaty, the gross proceeds were \$825,000, and after it, \$4,657,500. In 1860, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut alone, caught (according to their own statistics) fish to the value of \$4,106,148. The total wealth derived by the Republic from this source must, therefore, be something quite handsome. The New York *World* admits in a recent issue, that their fishermen cannot continue their occupation successfully without going within three miles of the British coast, so that it is quite apparent that the American fishing interests must be almost totally destroyed unless some new arrangements are made with us regarding them.

Some American journals favourable to new and liberal trade regulations between the two countries, are recommending that we should continue to American fishermen their present privileges, on their paying a certain tax. We fear the adoption of this recommendation would not, as contended, prevent all danger of collision between the two Governments, but at any rate, we are not prepared to make such very valuable concessions without some equivalent. It is matter of deep regret that the present position of the question is such that disputes can hardly be avoided. But unless a *casus belli* is sought for or desired,—which God forbid should be the case,—we would vainly hope that no dispute is possible which the cabinets of London and Washington could not peacefully settle. As regards the fisheries, our American cousins can have them again whenever they please. Whenever they signify their willingness to open their markets to us on reasonable terms, we shall be happy to re-open our fisheries to them. Until then, we can afford to wait.

**THE BRITISH PROVINCES.**

WE hear of a company about to be formed for the purpose of establishing a line of suitable boats to run regularly between Canada and the Lower Ports, and it has also been mentioned that steamers are now building in the Clyde for the purpose of being placed in this trade. The necessity which exists for suitable intercolonial communication by the Gulf route demands prompt action in this matter. The people of Canada and the Lower Provinces are equally interested, and should give to the enterprise all possible encouragement. The accounts from our Commissions in the West Indies are also favorable, and we may reasonably look for an increased and more valuable trade with the islands as soon as proper postal communication is established. It is only necessary for the natural resources of the Provinces to be developed by the energy of their people, to render their united power great, politically and commercially, and to secure that independence in trade which is the only guarantee to permanent prosperity. The Provinces have resources of a magnificent character which are only beginning in their growth, and are capable of indefinite expansion. A country possessing such great variety in her sources of wealth is always a very desirable trade connection with any other country, but it becomes necessary that those resources be generally known to foreign countries to produce a desire for commercial intercourse. For this purpose it is that the Commissions are visiting the West India Islands and South America. The connections of the home trade between the Provinces demands equal attention. Their interests cannot longer remain divided. Tariffs which operate against reciprocal trade should be abolished, sectional prejudices discarded, and the public mind of the people of all the Provinces directed to the resources, ability, and strength which

lie in their united action. What is the extent of the Provinces, and what their resources?—

Canada contains 330,000 square miles: Newfoundland, 40,280, New Brunswick, 27,710; Nova Scotia, 18,000; Prince Edward Island, 2,131; British Columbia, 213,500; Vancouver Island, 16,000; Hudson Bay Territory, 1,670,000; making 2,218,611 square miles, a territory nearly twice as large as all Europe, if we deduct Russia.

According to the statistics of 1861, the area of land held by private individuals in the North American Provinces was. In Upper Canada 17,703,232 acres, of which 6,651,619 were under cultivation. In Lower Canada 13,650,000 acres, of which 4,804,325 were under cultivation. In Nova Scotia 6,743,893 acres, of which 1,028,932 are under cultivation. New Brunswick 6,637,829 acres, 835,103 under cultivation. Newfoundland 100,000 acres, 41,103 under cultivation. Prince Edward Island 1,365,400 acres, 368,127 acres under cultivation. The annual agricultural products of the Provinces now yields \$160,000,000. Competent authorities have given the actual annual yield of the Fisheries at \$20,000,000, much of which is lost by those who should profit by it, and has gone to the enrichment of foreigners. "The British North American Provinces," says a recent writer, "possessing 5,000 miles of sea coast, if consolidated into one power, would possess not only all the materials necessary for constructing ships of war, but also bands of skilful and hardy seamen wherewith to man a powerful fleet." The tonnage of the commercial marine of the Provinces, inward and outward, required for the accommodation of trade is 18,419,614, of which Nova Scotia requires 1,432,951 tons, New Brunswick 1,356,980, Prince Edward Island 167,098, Newfoundland 1,362,345, and Canada 9,040,337. The sea going tonnage of Canada amounts to 2,138,000 tons. In 1852 the tonnage of vessels built in British North America amounted to only 33,770 tons. In 1863 the number of vessels built was 645, with a capacity of 219,763 tons, (according to the speech of the Finance Minister, February 7, 1865,) costing 39,000,000. According to the last census returns the number of sailors and fishermen of the Colonies was 62,256, and the population of the six Provinces, by the census of 1861, was—Upper Canada, 1,896,031; Lower Canada, 1,111,666; Nova Scotia, 339,857; New Brunswick, 232,047; Newfoundland, 122,635; Prince Edward Island, 80,857; total, 3,294,059. The whole population is at present over 4,000,000. The imports and exports of 1863 were—

	Imp. rts.	Exports	Total.
Canada	\$45,964,493	\$41,831,632	\$87,776,025
New Brunswick	7,764,821	8,664,781	16,729,608
Nova Scotia	10,211,311	8,420,968	18,622,369
Prince Ed. Island	1,423,023	1,627,640	3,055,668
Newfoundland	5,232,720	6,002,312	11,245,032

Besides a fertile soil and magnificent forests the Provinces possess inexhaustible mineral resources. Gold, iron, coal, and copper are found in Nova Scotia in abundance, and the coal beds are not exceeded, in richness and availability for mining, by any in the world. The mineral wealth of New Brunswick is also enormous, and her coal formation is of a thickness almost incredible. Canada has her mines of copper and iron ore in abundance, which only need development to become a great source of wealth. Gold has been found on the Chaudiere and elsewhere to some extent. The coal of New Brunswick will, by and by, be required to work the furnaces in iron mines of Canada. Reciprocal free trade between the Provinces is an absolute necessity forced upon them by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. They will find in a commercial union of their interests, and a unanimity of purpose with regard to their foreign trade relations, more than a sufficient compensation for its loss. It is plain that the British North American Territory, possessing such magnificent resources, should be a power on this continent.

Wood Trade of St. John, N. B. The shipments from St. John, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1863, were—of Deals, &c., 31,041,990; Pine, 471; Birch, 1070; Palings, 170,000.

**The Free Ports of Canada.**

The total Exports from Quebec to the Free Ports were:

In 1865	\$423,370
In 1864	885,947
Increase	\$462,423

The total Imports from those ports to Quebec were:

In 1865	\$237,266
In 1864	207,918
Increase	\$29,348

The principal articles of Export are Flour, Blunt and Bread, and Provisions. The leading items of Import are Fish and Fish Oil.



THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bullio, James, & Co.  
Bouhaer, Henk & Co.  
C'ntinly, Wm., & Co.  
Black, Lewis & Co.  
Laxton, T. James, & Co.  
Dougal, John, & Co.  
Falls & Hildren.  
Gilmott, J. Y., & Co.  
Greenhella, S., Son & Co.  
Hingston, James, & Co.  
Lewis, Ray & Co.  
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.  
May, Joseph.  
Mar, Thomas, & Co.  
McIntyre, Dutton & Co.  
Meyer, J., & Co.  
Moss, S. H., & J.  
Muir, W., & R.  
Munderloh & Steenken.  
Oelley & Co.  
Preston, Amable, & Co.  
Rindland, Ewart & Co.  
Robertson, A., & Co.  
Roy, Jas., & Co.  
Stephen, William, & Co.  
Stirling, McCall & Co.  
Winks, George, & Co.

WE have still to notice a very good degree of activity in this line, and also a continuance of large receipts of goods by Portland, so that stocks are still well assorted up. The imports of cottons for the week ending April 14th, amounted to \$79,631, and of woollens to \$32,396, as against \$24,068, and \$33,447 respectively, for the corresponding week of last year.

The following are the totals from Jan. 1st, to April 14th for this and last year:

	1865.	1866.
Cottons.....	\$662,086	\$1,873,214
Woollens.....	706,023	1,795,933
Fancy Goods.....	41,357	72,664
Silks and Velvets.....	122,314	300,271

It may be taken for granted that a certain proportion of these heavy importations finds its way across the frontier of the United States without adding much to the revenue of that country; but it would be very hard, in fact impossible, to arrive at any accurate idea of what quantity may be required for home consumption, and what sold to Americans. We do not at all think there is any danger of overtrading on the part of our importers here, and are of opinion that the state of the trade throughout Canada generally is much more satisfactory than it has been for a number of years past. So long as the present condition of things exists, and a ready market for all surplus goods is at hand, no danger is to be feared, especially as an illicit trade is almost invariably a ready money trade, but our merchants should nevertheless be careful least any combination of circumstances should close this outlet, and leave them with heavy and unsaleable stocks of goods in their hands.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

THERE has been a fair degree of activity in this trade during the past week, and sales effected did not fall short of anticipations. Stocks of some descriptions have consequently become still further reduced, the receipts being less than the amount taken out of market. Prices are firm though without material change.

SPANISH SOLE.—There is a fair demand for inferior brands for city consumption, and sales have been made of moderate lots. There is less inquiry for higher grades at the prices asked.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The demand through in advance of the supply is less active, partly owing to the substitution by some manufacturers of Spanish and Western for Slaughter.

HARNESS.—Quiet and unchanged. Sales unimportant.

WAXED UPPER.—There have been further considerable sales during the week, several large lots having been disposed of on private terms—understood, however, to be at or near our quotations. Manufacturers have now pretty well supplied themselves for a time, and a falling off in the demand may be looked for; but in the absence of a heavy stock, we do not anticipate any decline in prices.

GRAINED UPPER.—Receipts are still small, and insufficient to meet the demand.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—The supply of the latter is good, but in the main too heavy to suit purchasers, and of the former the stock is very light.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Continue so scarce that it is impossible to fill orders at any price, and the demand at the same time is quite active.

CALFSKINS.—Are less inquired for, French having to some extent taken the place of Canadian.

SPLITS.—Are coming forward freely, but with an active demand, sales have been readily made at full prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is bare of heavy stock, both of *Russels* and coloured *Linings*, and there is no particular demand for other qualities.

HIDES.—We note receipts of several thousand green salted, for which outside figures are asked.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Conroy, Colon & Lamb.  
Davie, Clark, & Claxton.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gardner, John.  
Gilliepie, Moffatt & Co.  
Glen, Henry J.  
Hulebins H., & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kings & Kinloch.  
Leeming & Buchanan.  
Maitland, E., Tyler & Co.  
Mathewson, J. A. & H.  
Mitchell, Kincaid & Co.  
Nevin, William, & Co.  
N. & J. James S., & Co.  
Beuter, Lionata & Co.  
Blumen, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Routh, Haviland & Co.  
Sanderlin & Co.  
Schnee der, Bond & Co.  
Shair, J. W. & C.  
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
T. Francis, Bart., J. Co.  
Grouhart, Alex. & Co.  
W. St. Br.  
Winn & Holland.  
Withers, Joy & Co.

DURING the past week there has been a fair demand for teas and sugars to meet immediate wants, and at full prices. Beyond this, however, very little has been done, and we do not look for much improvement for a week or two yet.

STEAR.—There has been more enquiry for grocery sugars, and with a firm market in New York and an active demand at the place of growth, prices here are stiff. There have been some sales of good to fair Cuba at \$9.25, and of extra samples of Porto Rico at from \$9.75 to \$10, chiefly however, at the former figure. The imports of raw sugars at this port from January 1st to April 14th, amounted to 1,330,771 lbs. against 3,642,233 lbs. for same period of last year. An increase in 1866 of 733,459 lbs.

TEAS.—The transactions of the past week have been quite considerable, and about 1500 half-chests changed hands, principally of uncoloured Japans. Some 400 pkgs. were disposed of in bond on the 15th at prices equivalent to about 60c. duty paid. The imports at this port for 1866, up to April 14th, were 699,927 lbs., and 466,935 lbs. for same time last year.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.  
Buchanan, L. & Co.  
Charles, A. & Co.  
Crathern & Carrerhill.  
Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.  
Evans, J. H.  
Evans & Evans.  
Frost, J.  
Gilbert, E. E.  
Hall, Kay & Co.  
Ireland, W. H.  
Kerfoot & Edwards.  
Morland, Watson & Co.  
Mullholland, & Baker.  
Robertson, Jas.  
Round, John & Sons.  
Simms, F. H.  
Winn & Holland.

THE business of the past week has been unusually good for the season of the year, and taking into account the reduced state of stocks generally. Buyers, however, are holding off somewhat, and will not purchase heavy goods until the opening of navigation lessens the cost of transportation. The imports of iron and hardware for last week were \$12,130, and for the year to 14th April, \$209,139, against \$115,464 for corresponding period of 1865.

CUT NAILS.—Are in active demand and firm at quotations.

HORSE NAILS.—Of all sizes are scarce and wanted.

IRON.—Bars.—There is a brisk demand for all that can be turned out, and at advanced prices. Small sizes are very scarce, and not to be had except by being rolled to order. Hoops and Bands.—There is a fair assortment of all except small sizes, which are scarce. Boiler Plate.—Market bare. A good demand is anticipated whenever a supply shall be received.

IRON WIRE.—Is in very light supply for almost all sizes, and importers have now orders for far more than is in market.

LEAD.—Bar and sheet are unchanged. Shot is in poor supply, and we advance our quotations half a cent per lb.

POWDER.—Nothing doing at present, buyers awaiting the opening of navigation.

TIN PLATES.—Though several lots have been received via Portland, the stock is now very low, and unequal to the demand, which continues good.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for discount is moderate, and readily supplied by the banks; no good paper being refused. Sterling exchange is firmer, at an advance on last week's quotations of 1/4 to 1 per cent. We quote bankers' sixty day bill: 103 1/2 to 105 1/2 here, and in New York, 107 1/2 for gold.

GOLD is firmer in New York, at 127, having recovered from a decline experienced in the early part of the week. Cash gold is scarce, borrowers paying from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. for the use of it. Bank drafts on New York sell at 20 1/2 to 20 3/4 per cent. discount, and greenbacks at 21 1/2 to 20 1/2 per cent. discount.

SILVER is in good demand and supply, at previous rates. It is estimated that from \$35,000 to \$40,000 are bought by the brokers every day, on an average, besides a very large amount sold directly to manufacturers and others for wages, &c.

Ships Loading and Cleared for Montreal and Quebec, March 31st, 1866.

AT LIVERPOOL.—Loading for Montreal—Ocean Phantom—Mount Royal—North Wind—Achilles—Sylvan—Thermutis—Maria Adelaide—Pericles—Fille de L'air—Walgrif. Loading for Quebec—Millets—Putgrim—Cairngorm—Bombay Packet—Ben Nevis—Merchant Prince—Arran—Crimea—Glencairn—Great Britain—Miranichi—City of Manchester—Colont—Agamemnon—Anglo-Saxon—Coronella—Immanuel—Beejapore.

Cleared for Quebec—Mersey. AT LONDON.—Loading for Quebec—Allan—Inga Loading for Quebec and Montreal—England—St. Lawrence (s)—Wolverine—Anna—Ceres. Cleared for Montreal—City of Hamilton—Eclipse.

IN THE CLYDE.—Loading for Montreal—Heathpark—Polly—Queen of the Clyde—Myrtle—Forganhall—St. Lawrence—Ardmillan—Balmoral—Lancaster Loading for Quebec—Tadmor—Liverpool—Cameo—Queenshill—Mary Leonard—Trautsl—Spartan—Bannockburn—Washington—Bathiah Jewitt—Cuthberts John Bunyan—Lord Sidmouth—Renfrewshire—Wandsworth—Carleton—Scotia—Sunbeam.

Ships Sailed for Montreal and Quebec

For Montreal.		
Chaudière,	Gravesend,	March 29
Deodar,	Marseilles,	" 21
Gondola,	Jersey,	" 26
Harlequin,	Glasgow,	" 23
Shandon,	Greenock,	" 23
Triltonia,	Sunderland,	" 23
Gleniffer,	Glasgow,	" 23

For Quebec.		
Aredbird,	Deal,	March 30
Azorina,	Alexandria,	" 9
Baldin,	Deal,	" 29
Cavaller,	Leith,	" 29
Glenalva,	Ardrossau,	" 27
Idun,	Hull,	" 22
Maple Leaf,	Deal,	" 30
Maria Elizabeth,	Hull,	" 27
Marion,	Greenock,	" 28
Nova,	Deal,	" 29
Ocean Bride,	Alexandria,	" 13
Relliance,	Deal,	" 30
Tistedalen,	Deal,	" 23

Corn and Wine Duties.

The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a memorial from the Chamber relative to the corn and wine duties, recently forwarded to the right honourable gentleman:—

11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 24, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, dated the 22nd instant.

It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose the equalisation of the duty on wines in bottle to that on wines in wood, but it would be impossible for them to associate with this fiscal change the question of bottling in bond; which is, however, a matter on which the Treasury, in conjunction with the Customs' Department, are always ready to consider what is to be urged against the regulations now in force.

As regards the corn duty, Mr. Gladstone acknowledges that this tax is at variance with all the principles now recognised in the regulation of our commercial system, and is adverse to the interests of the agricultural class in a country which becomes, and must become, with the lapse of time, more and more a stock-feeding district. But, as the amount involved is by no means inconsiderable, the time of proposing the repeal of this duty must depend upon the relative state of income and expenditure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM B. GURDON.

H. W. Meade King, Esq.,  
President Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Boston and Halifax.

An effort is being made to establish steam communication between Boston and Halifax, the Boston and Colonial Steamship Company seeking assistance from Nova Scotia capitalists to carry out the undertaking. A meeting was held in Halifax last week, for the purpose of hearing explanations from Mr. Snow, of Boston, relative to the undertaking, and it is understood that some \$15,000 or \$16,000 have been subscribed toward it. Our wide-awake neighbours are quite sensible of the value of the British Colonial trade, and do not mean to let it slip out of their hands if their energy and enterprise can prevent it.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Carr, John, Hamilton	W. F. Findlay, Hamilton	April 24
Conway, George, Abbotsburg	C. C. Keller, Cannington	" 28
Clark, William, Toronto	Court House, Toronto	May 1
Hindie, Richmond, Innisfal Tship	Houlton & McCarthy, Barrie	" 5
Jones, Levi, Uxbridge	Whittemore's B. Milling, Toronto	April 21
Mackay, John, Toronto	Blain, Ferguson & Parkinson, T.O.	May 1
Meach, Thomas, A., Amherstburgh	O'Connor & White, Windsor	April 30
Bingham, George, Toronto	Blain, Ferguson & Parkinson, T.O.	May 2
Roe, David Allan, Napance	Thos. Scott, Napance	April 30
Stokes, John, Amherstburgh	Carris & Brown, St. Catharines	" 30
Stokes, John, Amherstburgh	O'Connor & White, Windsor	" 30
Sweetman, James Mallet, Belleville	J. C. Thomas, Belleville	" 31

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Borns, Simon Prulin	Pleton	N. McLaren Bockus
For, Moody, Judd	Stanstead	James H. Judd
Fraser, John D.	Sherbrooke, C. E.	A. H. Smith
Gilbert, Joseph P.	Ascott, C. E.	A. H. Smith
Goodson, John Harvey	Brantford	A. W. Smith
Hawkins, John Joseph	Brantford	A. W. Smith
Lagay, Parvin Bockus	Simons	A. J. Donly
Langlois & Glass	Quebec	Wm. Walker
Rowbottom, James	Quebec	A. Fraser
Sanford, Price	Edin Township	D. Gilchrist
Sumner, John	Carlton Place, C. W.	John Whyte
Walton, Joseph of Daglish & Walton & Joseph Walton & Co.	Hamilton	W. F. Findlay
Whitcomb, Lyman	Chatham, C. W.	Edmond Longley
Wills, John	Waterloo	R. M. Rose
	Kingston	

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFTENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Daglish, John, Hamilton	George Robson	April 11

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Adams, Noah	Montreal	Co. Court House, Montreal	June 18
Bonapols, Edmond	Montreal	" " Montreal	" 18
Bourne, Adolphus	Montreal	" " Montreal	" 18
Fornth, Hezekiah G.	Brant	Co. Brant	May 28
McQuarrie, Laughlin	Toronto	" Toronto	June 25
Marion, Michael	Belleville	Co. Hastings	" 19
Morham, J. J.	Montreal	" Montreal	" 18
Pickup, Edmund	Montreal	" Montreal	" 18
Woolley, W. D.	Quebec	Quebec	July 1
Wrona, John Wesley	Vienna, C. W.	Co. Elgin	June 22

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 14th April, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year—

ARTICLES.	1865.	1866.	Increase. 1866.	Decrease. 1866.
Sugar	20,379	36,415	16,066	821
Tea	13,191	26,740	13,379	
Wines	553	1,158	603	
Woolen	38,447	52,396	13,949	
Cottons	24,068	27,581	3,513	
Silks, &c.	5,281	16,017	10,736	
Hardware	6,272	22,727	16,455	
Iron	85	2,592	2,514	
Other articles	71,316	163,712	98,366	
Total Imports	180,122	447,405		
Increase			267,283	

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal	113 1/2	113
Ontario Bank	102 1/2	102
Bank of B. N. A.	100	100
City Bank	100 1/2	100
Commercial Bank	75	74 1/2
Bank of Upper Canada	29	29
Banque du Peuple	101 1/2	101
Molsons Bank	112	112
Bank of Toronto	104 1/2	104 1/2
Banque Jacques Cardier	107	107
Merchants Bank	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gene Bank	29	29
Eastern Townships Bank	92 1/2	92 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.	127	126 1/2
Richelieu Navigation Co.	117	114
City Fashions R. E. Co.	74	75
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.	82	84
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 5 p. c.	107	109 1/2
" " " " " "	6 1/2	6 1/2
Montreal Corporation Bonds	90	90 1/2

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, APRIL 19, 1866.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	
<b>GROCERIES.</b>			<b>Wine.</b>			
Coffees.		Moet & Chandon Ch'p	16 00 to 18 00	Varnish per gal.		
Laguaya, per lb.	0 21 to 0 25	H. Mor's Champagne	14 00 to 25 00	Coach Body (Turp)	1 75 to 4 50	
Rio	0 20 to 0 22	Burgundy Port, gal	0 80 to 1 25	Furniture	2 75 to 3 00	
Jata	0 23 to 0 26	Port Wine	1 50 to 4 00	(Denline)	1 25 to 1 50	
<b>Fish.</b>			<b>HARDWARE.</b>			
Herrings, Labrador	8 00 to 7 00	Block Tin, per lb.	0 25 to 0 30	Spirits Turpent.	1 10 to 1 25	
" Prime	6 00 to 6 50	Copper—Pig	0 28 to 0 32	Denaline	0 45 to 0 55	
" Glubed	5 00 to 5 50	" Sheet	0 31 to 0 35	<b>SOAP AND CANDLES.</b>		
" Round	4 00 to 5 50	<b>Cut Nails.</b>			Gauldies.	
Mackerel, No. 3	0 11 to 0 12	Assorted 1 Shingle	0 00 to 4 00	Tallow Moulds	0 12 to 0 13	
Salmon	21 00 to 22 00	per Hbls	4 00 to 4 50	Wax Wickes	0 17 to 0 00	
Dry Cod	5 50 to 6 50	Shingle alone, ditto.	0 00 to 1 40	Adamantine	0 30 to 0 00	
<b>Fruit.</b>			<b>Gulvanized Iron.</b>			
Balsam, Laysa	2 50 to 2 60	Assorted sizes	0 04 to 0 09	Montreal Common	0 02 to 0 03	
" M. R.	2 35 to 2 45	Best No 24	0 04 to 0 09	" Crown	0 04 to 0 04	
Valencia, lb.	0 10 to 0 11	" 26	0 04 to 0 11	Steam Refined	0 03 to 0 03	
Curants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 07	" 28	0 04 to 0 11	Montreal Liverpool	0 05 to 0 05	
<b>Molasses.</b>			<b>Horse Nails.</b>			
Clayed, per gal	0 25 to 0 35	Guest's or Griffin's	0 21 to 0 00	England	0 00 to 0 07	
Muscovado, "	Nominal.	No. 8	0 21 to 0 32	Family	0 07 to 0 07	
<b>Stee.</b>			<b>Iron.</b>			
Arracan, per 100 lbs.	3 60 to 4 00	No. 9	0 39 to 0 51	Compound Brails	0 00 to 0 07	
<b>Spice.</b>			<b>Fig—Gartaherrie.</b>			
Liverpool Coarse	0 85 to 0 90	Other brands, No. 1	30 00 to 00 00	Thick Boots No. 1	0 00 to 1 75	
Siocul	1 10 to 1 20	" 2	0 00 to 0 00	Men's Ware.		
<b>Tea.</b>			<b>Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.</b>			
Cassia	0 35 to 0 40	Bar—Scotch, "	3 00 to 3 25	Thick Boots No. 1	2 00 to 2 25	
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	Bar—Scotch, "	0 00 to 0 00	Kigs	3 25 to 3 75	
Netmes	0 35 to 0 35	Bar—Scotch, "	0 00 to 0 00	French calf	2 60 to 3 50	
Ginger, Ground	0 12 to 0 30	Bar—Scotch, "	0 00 to 0 00	Congress	3 25 to 3 75	
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 25	Hoops—Coopers	3 70 to 3 50	Knee	3 50 to 4 00	
Pepper, Black	0 10 to 0 11	" Band	3 70 to 3 50	<b>Women's Ware.</b>		
Pimento	0 07 to 0 07	Boiler Plates	3 50 to 4 25	Women's Batts	1 00 to 1 25	
Mustard	0 17 to 0 20	Canada Plates	4 50 to 5 00	Calf Balmoral	0 00 to 1 40	
<b>Sugars.</b>			<b>Canada Plates</b>			
Porto Rico, per cwt.	9 50 to 10 00	" Best	5 00 to 5 00	Buff Congress	0 60 to 1 20	
Cuba	9 25 to 9 50	" Ponty	5 00 to 0 00	Calf Congress	1 40 to 1 50	
Canada Sugar Refined	0 09 to 0 10	<b>Iron Wire.</b>			<b>Youths' Ware.</b>	
Crushed X	0 00 to 0 00	No. 6, per bundle	3 00 to 0 00	Thick Boots, No. 1	0 00 to 1 40	
" Y	0 12 to 0 09	" 9	3 29 to 3 00	<b>PRODUCE.</b>		
Dry Crushed	0 12 to 0 09	" 12	3 50 to 3 69	Ashes, per 100 lbs.	5 65 to 5 85	
Ground	0 12 to 0 09	" 16	4 35 to 4 45	Pots, 1st sort	5 55 to 5 65	
Extra Ground	0 13 to 0 09	<b>Lead.</b>			" Inferior	5 55 to 5 65
Loaves	0 13 to 0 00	per lb.	0 06 to 0 06	Pearls	6 90 to 7 00	
Syrup, Golden	0 53 to 0 00	Sheet	0 07 to 0 08	<b>Butter, per lb.</b>		
" Standard	0 49 to 0 00	Shot	0 07 to 0 08	Choice	0 24 to 0 26	
<b>Teas.</b>			<b>Shot</b>			
Twankay and Hyson		Tubing	0 08 to 0 00	Medium	0 21 to 0 24	
Weak		<b>Powder.</b>			Inferior	0 00 to 0 00
Medium to fine	0 40 to 0 50	Blasting, per keg	3 50 to 4 00	Cheese, per lb.	0 14 to 0 15	
Common to good	0 35 to 0 40	FF	4 50 to 5 00	<b>Conroy Grains,</b>		
Japan uncolored	0 55 to 0 60	<b>Pressed Spikes.</b>			from Farm.	
Common to good	0 55 to 0 60	Regular size, 112 lbs	4 00 to 4 00	Bacon, per 50 lbs	0 34 to 0 60	
Fine to choice	0 65 to 0 75	" 140	4 00 to 5 00	Oats, per 22 lbs	0 53 to 0 85	
Colored	0 65 to 0 75	Hallway "	4 00 to 4 00	Pease, per 60 lbs	0 74 to 0 76	
Common to good	0 50 to 0 60	<b>Tin Plates.</b>			<b>Flour, per brl.</b>	
Fine to finest	0 70 to 0 85	Charcoal 1C	11 50 to 11 75	Superior Extra	8 00 to 8 50	
Conroy and Souchy		IX	13 50 to 13 75	Extra	7 50 to 8 00	
Ordinary and		DC	10 50 to 10 75	Superfine	6 00 to 6 25	
Justy kinds	0 33 to 0 37 1/2	DX	12 50 to 12 75	Western Superfine	5 60 to 6 12 1/2	
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 53	IX	9 25 to 9 50	Superfine No. 2	6 50 to 6 75	
Pine to choicel	0 75 to 0 90	IX "	9 25 to 9 50	Vine	5 00 to 5 10	
Oolong		IC Coke	0 00 to 9 50	Milds	4 50 to 4 75	
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60	<b>DRUGS.</b>			Pollards	3 50 to 3 75
Young Hyson		Alum	3 00 to 3 50	Bag Flour—(Ch. Ass.)	3 15 to 3 35	
Common to fair	0 40 to 0 60	Acid, Sulphuric	0 7 to 0 8	Medium	3 25 to 3 25	
Medium to good	0 70 to 0 80	" Tartaric	0 55 to 0 60	Lard, per lb.	0 13 to 0 14	
Fine to finest	0 85 to 0 95	Blue Vitriol	0 12 to 0 14	Ontmeal, per barrel,		
Extra choice	0 95 to 1 00	Camphor	0 65 to 0 70	200 lbs.	4 40 to 4 60	
Gunpowder		Carb. Ammon	0 17 to 0 20	<b>Pork.</b>		
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	Cochinual	1 10 to 1 20	Mees	24 50 to 25 00	
Good to fine	0 75 to 0 90	Cudbear	0 18 to 0 25	Thin Mees	22 00 to 22 50	
Fine to finest	1 00 to 1 10	Cream Tartar	0 30 to 0 32	Prime Mees	17 00 to 17 60	
Imperial		Chloride Lime	5 00 to 5 50	Prime	17 00 to 17 50	
Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	Gum Arabic,		Cargo	14 00 to 14 50	
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	sorts com.	0 30 to 0 40	Tallow, per lb.	0 9 to 0 09 1/2	
Hyson		" good	0 45 to 0 50	Wheat, per 60 lbs.		
Fair to good	0 60 to 0 70	Liquorice, Calabria	0 25 to 0 35	U. C. Spring	1 20 to 1 25	
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	" Refined	0 35 to 0 00	" White Winter	0 00 to 0 00	
<b>TOBACCO.</b>			<b>Opium.</b>			
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 65 to 0 06	Nutgalls	0 55 to 0 60	<b>LEATHER.</b>		
United States Leaf	0 06 to 0 10	Opium	3 50 to 6 00	Hens. B.A. Solo No. 1	0 25 to 0 25 1/2	
Honeraw, 10 1/2	0 26 to 0 30	" Almonds	0 40 to 0 50	" O.S. "	0 20 to 0 21	
" 5 1/2	0 21 to 0 35	" Cloves	1 10 to 1 20	" " "	0 18 to 0 20	
" 4 lbs	0 23 to 0 40	" Lemon	3 50 to 4 25	" Slaughter "	0 25 to 0 26 1/2	
Extra fine bright	0 40 to 0 60	" Peppermint	6 00 to 6 50	" " "	0 21 to 0 23	
	0 55 to 0 85	" Hotchkiss	4 50 to 5 00	" " "	0 22 to 0 23	
<b>WINES.</b>			<b>Hotchkiss</b>			
<b>SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.</b>			<b>" ordinary</b>			
<b>Ale.</b>			<b>" Olive, per gal.</b>			
English	2 50 to 2 60	<b>" Salad</b>			0 19 to 0 20	
Montreal	1 20 to 1 60	<b>" Cantor</b>			0 22 to 0 23	
<b>Brandy.</b>			<b>Rhubarb Root</b>			
Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30 to 2 50	<b>Soup, Castile</b>			0 16 to 0 20	
Martell's	2 30 to 2 50	<b>Senna</b>			0 16 to 0 20	
Robin & Co.'s	2 25 to 2 45	<b>Soda, Ash—Cwt</b>			4 50 to 5 00	
Pine, Castillon & Co	2 30 to 2 50	<b>" Carbonate</b>			7 00 to 7 50	
Orard, Dupuy & Co's	2 30 to 2 40	<b>Wax, Yellow</b>			0 27 to 0 30	
J. D. H. Mouny & gl	2 10 to 2 40	<b>" White</b>			0 95 to 1 05	
Geo. Sayer & Co.	2 00 to 2 30	<b>OILS, PAINTS, &amp;c.</b>				
Other brands, per gal.	6 00 to 6 50	<b>Oil, per gallon.</b>				
Brandy in cases, doz.	8 00 to 8 50	<b>Bolled Linseed</b>			0 95 to 1 00	
<b>Gin.</b>			<b>Raw</b>			
Holland, per gal.	0 90 to 0 95	<b>Winter Bleach</b>			0 90 to 0 95	
green cases	2 85 to 3 00	<b>" Whale</b>			1 10 to 1 15	
per case	5 00 to 5 50	<b>" Crude</b>			0 95 to 1 00	
red cases	5 00 to 5 50	<b>Pale Seal</b>			0 00 to 1 10	
<b>Porter.</b>			<b>Straw do.</b>			
London	2 25 to 2 40	<b>God</b>			0 85 to 0 95	
Dublin	2 30 to 2 50	<b>Machinery</b>			0 85 to 0 00	
Montreal	0 00 to 0 00	<b>Engine Oil</b>			1 15 to 0 00	
<b>Ham.</b>			<b>Lard No. 1</b>			
Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1 70 to 1 90	<b>Can. Red. Petroleum</b>			1 25 to 0 00	
Demerara	1 30 to 1 50	<b>Oil, Olive</b>			1 00 to 1 40	
Cuba	1 15 to 1 25	<b>Lead, per 100 lbs.</b>				
<b>Whiskey.</b>			<b>Dry White</b>			
Scotch, per gal.	1 50 to 1 50	<b>Red</b>			3 00 to 8 25	
Irish	1 45 to 1 6					

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

**AIN & Kirkpatrick.**  
**Cameron & Ross.**  
**Crawford, James.**  
**Denholm, George.**  
**Dougall, John, & Co.**  
**Follingsby & Williamson.**  
**Hill, W. G., & Co.**  
**Holton, Thomas, & Co.**  
**Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.**

**Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.**  
**Leitch, J.**  
**Leving & Buchanan**  
**Morris, D., & Co.**  
**Niirn, W., & Co.**  
**Raphael, Thomas W.**  
**Stansbury & Co.**  
**Sheldon, J. C., & Co.**  
**Stewart, W. W.**

**I**N the leading kinds of grains and in bread-stuff we have had a firm and steady market during the whole week, closing with increased animation in Flour, owing in a great measure to the excited state of the New York markets. Provisions are quiet, with less activity, British advices being unfavourable. Butter, from actual scarcity, commands full prices. Ashes have receded from the highest point touched, and close dull.

**FLOUR.**—The stocks of which on the 15th inst., are considerably less than at the corresponding period of 1865, has been in steady demand during the week, Supers of known and desirable brands setting readily at full and in some cases advancing prices. The last two days' receipts have materially fallen off, which, added to the sudden rise in the New York market, has caused some speculation here, and to-day prices advanced, strictly choice and favourite brands selling at \$5 25 and even in a few instances at \$6.50. Welland Canal City Brands have also fully participated in the advance, and are now held at about \$6.10. Some large sales having been made in terms not allowed to transpire, the lower grades are also in good demand at full prices. It is to be observed, however, that the demand is mostly of a speculative nature, the local demand being of the most trifling nature, and the purchases now made are for the purpose of laying in stock against the first trips of the market boats which are now expected to run towards the end of next week.

**Bay Flour,** which from scarcity had already risen above its relative value to Superfine, has also advanced, holders now asking \$3.40 for best samples. The demand is however merely a retail one and to keep up stocks of dealers until the local mills can begin running, when, as the stock of wheat here is ample, a decline is looked for. The future prices will be altogether ruled by demand and supply; the feeling, however, seems to gain ground that there is not more than enough in the country to supply the consumption till next harvest.

**WHEAT.**—No transactions to note, as none is offering—\$1.30 was asked for a car or two of good seed spring wheat.

**COARSE GRAINS.**—Pease alone command much attention; 85c per 60 lbs being readily paid.

**OATS.**—Choice white samples command 55c. per 32 lbs., black mixed are not much liked.

**SEEDS.**—Clover and timothy are both scarce. The demand is not very extensive, and choice samples alone command attention to any extent.

**TALLOW.**—Is in fair demand, and arrivals are placed at quotations on arrival.

**LARD.**—Is quiet, and the little coming in is sold at about former rates.

**BUTTER.**—The transactions are of such a retail character as to call for special notice—anything approaching to eatable quality is readily taken at high prices, and even poor and inferior sells at very full proportionate value. As soon as new begins to come forward, which is likely to be early this season, we may look for a rapid decline.

**ASHES.**—Pots have been in good demand the greater part of the week, but toward the close prices are weaker, and few buyers were in the market. Pearls unchanged.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

**T**RAFFIC for the week ending 13th April, 1866

Passengers	\$37,023 39
Freight and Live Stock	40,567 63
Mails and Sundries	2,335 39
	\$79,925 91
Corresponding week of last year	68,450 23
Increase	\$11,476 62

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

*(Including the Receipts of the Montreal and Champlain and Buffalo and Lake Huron Divisions.)*

**R**ETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending April 14th, 1866

Passengers	\$49,214
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,769
Freight and Live Stock	90,471
Total	144,454
Corresponding Week, 1865	137,976
Increase	\$6,478

**Census of the Cattle Plague.**

The following are the statistics of the cattle plague in Great Britain, according to official returns issued by the Privy Council from the commencement up to the last week in March:

	Engl'd.	Wales.	Scott'd.	Total.
Farms, &c., where the disease has appeared.	17,927	718	3,494	22,169
Cattle in those places.	250,737	11,096	76,839	378,672
Slaughtered healthy	29,729	610	12,635	42,974
Attacked	150,655	7,493	45,262	203,410
Killed for security	33,954	247	6,256	40,457
Died	88,167	6,832	26,825	121,824
Recovered	17,255	1,936	10,366	29,557

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

	Average Price on							Average for week.	Corresponding week 1865.
	April 13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Flour, Superior Extra, 48 lbs.	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37
Do, 44 lbs.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Do, 40 lbs.	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
Do, 36 lbs.	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01
Do, 32 lbs.	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89
Do, 28 lbs.	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77
Do, 24 lbs.	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Do, 20 lbs.	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53
Do, 16 lbs.	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41
Do, 12 lbs.	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29
Do, 8 lbs.	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17
Do, 4 lbs.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Do, 2 lbs.	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
Do, 1 lb.	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Apr. 13, 1866.	From the 1st January to the 13th April, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	1,040	61,500	123,850
Flour, barrels	10,027	81,460	101,460
Corn, bushels	1,000	3,170	2,462
Oats, "	1,570	67,233	493
Barley, "	1,510	17,000	7,422
Rye, "	700	5,845	1,110
Put and Com Meal, barrels	41	3,430	3,274
Ashes, barrels	213	5,478	5,450
Butter, kegs	219	7,771	9,419
Cheese, barrels	184	618	527
Tallow, barrels	137	4,308	1,757
Lard, "	107	1,266	1,260
Tallow, "	34	494	520
Whiskey & H. Wines, cks. & bunches	81	3,134	2,722

**Launch.**

The new steamboat built for the Ottawa River Navigation Company was successfully launched on Wednesday morning. No difficulty was experienced in the operation, the vessel gliding into the water like a thing of life. She was christened the *Consort* by Capt. J. N. Shepherd. It is understood that this new vessel is to be employed on the night line. She has been constructed much on the same principle as the *Queen Victoria*, and will be fitted up for both freight and passenger traffic. Mr. A. Cantin, of Montreal, is the builder. The construction of the steamer commenced on the 3rd of November last. Her dimensions are 160 feet in length; breadth of beam 25 feet, or 43 extreme breadth, with eight feet deep of hold. She will be fitted with a walking beam engine, with a cylinder of thirty-four inches diameter. We understand this is the 12th steamer built by the well known proprietor of the Canada Marine Works. The vessel is of beautiful model and well adapted for river navigation. She will be fitted up and finished in a style ensuring the comfort of the travelling community, and creditable in an artistic point of view. We understand the *Consort* will be placed in charge of Capt. Bowie, so well and favourably known on this line of navigation—*Ottawa Times*.

**Steel versus Iron Rails.**

A paper has been read at the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. R. Price Williams in which he shows that the iron rails generally used on our railroads are inadequate to the work put upon them. He proceeded to state that the introduction of steel rails, manufactured chiefly by what is known as the Bessemer process, and the satisfactory nature of the results obtained, encouraged the belief that in this material had at length been obtained what was alone wanting to give something like real permanency to that which in name alone had hitherto deserved the title of permanent war. Two steel rails laid in May, 1862, at the Chalk Farm-bridge, on the Loudon and North-Western Railway, side by side with two ordinary iron rails, and after outlasting 16 faces of the iron rails, were taken up in August last, when the one face only which had been exposed during more than three years to the traffic of 9,600,000 engines, trucks, &c., and 35,577,240 tons, although evenly worn to the extent of a little more than a quarter of an inch, still appeared to be capable of enduring much more work. A piece of one of these rails was exhibited, and another piece had been tested by Mr. Kirkaldy's machine, the result of which was recorded in tables and diagrams, showing the comparative strength of steel, steel-tipped, and iron rails of different sections. The general adoption of steel rails on main lines, where the traffic was of the heavy description referred to would not only prove cheaper in the end, but what was of infinitely greater importance, would, through the less frequent breaking up of the road, materially add to the safety of the travelling public.—*European Times*.

**JOHN B. GOODE,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF  
 Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,  
 No. 67, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-1y

**IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE**

**FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, and vice-versa.**

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

HER MAJESTY	CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA	" MOORE.
WHITBY	" LESLIE.
MAGNET	" MALCOLMSON.

As this will give five boats weekly each way, merchants can depend on having their freight delivered with despatch.

Rates as low as by any other line  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
 E. CHAFFEY & CO., King Street, Toronto.  
 NORRIS & NEELON, St. Catharines.  
 JOHN PROCTOR, or  
 GEO. T. MALCOLMSON, Hamilton.  
 12-4 mos.

**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**

**THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW**

Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence running on the opening of navigation, between PORT STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on the Welland Canal.

This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up with all the modern improvements, insuring speed, safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will be under the command of that well-known and efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.

Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of a low rate of insurance.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 WM. BOWMAN,  
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway  
 London;

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

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

**L'EXTINCTEUR**

**PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE,**

FROM \$18 AND UPWARDS.

**THIS invaluable invention of Messrs**

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

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

For villages where no fire engine is kept, L'Extincteur is indispensable.

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

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

It is a fact well known that water will not extinguish burning coal oil. The fluid projected from L'Extincteur extinguishes burning petroleum with perfect ease.

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

From Mr. J. W. HOPKINS, D. A. ANSELL,  
 No. 69, Sole Agent  
 Great St. James Street. for the Canadas,  
 UNION BUILDINGS,  
 St. Francois Xavier St.  
 MONTREAL.

**THOMAS HANFORD,**  
 AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 ST. JOHN, N.E.

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

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

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**THE BOOKS OF THE CANADA**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL BE**  
 closed for the year on the 30th of this month. Proposals  
 lodged on or before that date will secure the  
 advantage of the year's additional profits over later  
 applicants.  
 Sums assured at 4th April, 1865 \$4,013,269  
 Annual Revenue at 141,969  
 A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.  
**SIDEY & CRAWFORD, AGENTS.**  
 Montreal, April 2nd, 1864. 12-4

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 Agent for  
**NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**  
**WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.**  
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 91 Common Street,  
 Canal Wharve. 12-4 mos.

**TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.**  
 The Subscribers, having received extensive  
 orders from Britain for PORK and BACON, are pre-  
 pared to buy and pay the highest price for any quan-  
 tity of choice well fed HOGS.  
**THOS. HOBSON & CO.,**  
 486 & 488 St. Paul street.  
 12-3 mos.

**R E M O V A L .**  
**CHAS. G. DAGG,**  
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
**PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,**  
 WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, INKS, STEEL  
 PENS, TWINES, &c.,

Agent for Fleming's Celebrated Printers' Ink, Pub-  
 lisher of the National Series of School Books, Blank  
 Book Manufacturer, Book-Binder, &c., respectfully  
 intimates that he has removed to more commodious  
 and central premises, corner of St. Francois Xavier  
 and St. Paul Streets, where he trusts he will be in a  
 better position than ever to execute all orders en-  
 trusted to him by his friends in both sections of the  
 province; thanking them at same time for past favours.  
 In connection with the above notice, he has to  
 announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous  
 Stationery and Fancy Goods, including Writing  
 Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Writing Desks,  
 Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Purses, Photographic  
 Albums, Stereoscopes, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs  
 Walking-Sticks and Canes, Sealing Wax, Backgam-  
 mon and Chess Boards, Colour Boxes, Rubber Bands,  
 Macilage, Scotch Tartan Fancy Goods, Drawing and  
 Writing Pencils, Toy and Song Books, Window  
 Shades, Room Papers, School Slates, Mirrors, Fancy  
 Toilet Soaps, Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Cloth Brushes,  
 Book-Binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently  
 selected by his buyer, Mr. Manson, from several of the  
 leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses.  
 These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few  
 days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous  
 customers, and country merchants generally visiting  
 this, the recognized great market city of Canada, to  
 give him a call, when good inducements will be offered  
 to Cash Buyers.  
 Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended  
 to.

Please observe the address.  
**"NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOT,"**  
 Nos. 14, 16 and 18 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
 and 429 St. Paul Street.  
 8-ly

**G. & H. GIBSON, QUEBEC,**  
**AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS.**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GENERAL**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.**  
 Office and Stores corner of St. Peter and St. James'  
 street, Lower Town.  
 Quebec, 5th March, 1866. 8-2m

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

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

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

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

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

**AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 2-ly

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

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

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

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

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES BAILLIE & CO. have removed**  
 into the premises lately occupied by Thos.  
 May & Co., 480 St. Paul street. 6-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and**  
 397 Commissioners streets. 46-1A

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

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

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

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

**THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**  
 LONDON, C. W.,  
 Incorporated 1846.

**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 Helmuth, or to  
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W  
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

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

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND**  
**FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
 1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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

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

**CASH** advanced on Warehouse Receipts  
 and negotiable paper. Dealer in uncurrent mo-  
 ney, Exchange, and United States Bonds and Securities  
 of all descriptions. Collections made on all parts of  
 Canada and the United States.  
 Montreal, September 15, 1865. 1 6a

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

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

**JOSEPH MAY,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
 459 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 51-ly

**ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,**  
**GENERAL AND COMMISSION**  
 MERCHANTS, 3 Gillespie Buildings, Common  
 street. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

**EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY**  
 description of goods exported to the Colony on  
 the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also  
 prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-  
 duce consigned to them for sale, through their friends  
 and correspondents Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,  
 of Montreal.  
 The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had  
 their best attention. 42-ly.

**B. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.**  
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
 Montreal. 60.1y

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
*References*  
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.  
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

**A T DRUMMOND, B A, LLB**  
**BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-**  
**CITOR, &c.** OTTAWA, C.W.  
 Collections made and returns prompt.  
 REFERENCES PERMITTED TO  
 John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.  
 Honble. A. Campbell, Commis Crown Lands.  
 Adam Hope, Esq., of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.  
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.  
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**  
**PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,**  
**SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
**UNION BUILDINGS,**  
**ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,**  
**MONTREAL.** 23-

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS of BRITISH and FOREIGN,  
 FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,  
 79, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom  
 House Square, Montreal. 3-ly

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

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

**JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.**  
 (Established 1821.)

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

**R. S. HOWELL,**  
 Forwarcder, General Commission Merchant, and  
 Shipping Agent,  
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**ATTEND** personally and promptly to  
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 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-  
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
 returns made at the earliest moment.  
 If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
 will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
 will be given. 1-1y

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 413 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would an-  
 nounce to Country Merchants and Traders generally,  
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 mission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain,  
 Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather,  
 Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry  
 Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Mer-  
 chandise. Having a thorough practical experience  
 both in the Produce and General Trade of the country,  
 and giving our personal attention to the interests of  
 our consignors we are enabled to realise the highest  
 market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any  
 goods arriving out of condition are put in proper  
 order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing  
 to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports,  
 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded  
 to responsible agents for disposal.  
 Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-  
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is  
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on  
 arrival of goods.

Owing to our having a number of years of success-  
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with  
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry  
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being  
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of  
 the various staples; can always buy to better advan-  
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three  
 times during the year.  
 Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,  
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-  
 tention.  
 Special attention given to the shipment and for-  
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient  
 routes.  
 All charges as low as is consistent with a view to  
 responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends  
 for the share of their business entrusted to us, and  
 trusting that the same attention to their interests  
 which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future  
 merit a still larger share of their patronage.  
 N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those  
 contained in the Review which is partly supplied by  
 ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.  
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 Having large experience in buying for the Canada  
 market, they invite orders for TEAS and GROCERIES,  
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 commands entrusted to them. Produce consigned to  
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 tiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

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