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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

No. 21.

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

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

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

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
1-ly

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

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

BAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL.
1-ly

WITHERS, JOY & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
General Merchants
50-ly 21 AND 26 St. JOHN STREET

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

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

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings.
STAPLES. Large Assortment in
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines Strain Goods,
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c &c
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed to 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.
1-ly

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos 181 and 183 St
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of.
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also 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,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made
with the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain
charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
of the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS
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,
Terns 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 SHIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c. &c., No 19 St Helen
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
to every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

BARBADOES SUGAR.

130 Hhds very choice Grocery
SUGAR

Arriving this day ex brig "Florence." from
Barbadoes via Portland.

SAMPLES NOW ON VIEW.

ALSO IN STORE

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

MITCHELL KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 7, St. Helen Street.

HENRY J. GEAR,

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

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
(Late with W. & R. Muir.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,
Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS

AGENTS FOR

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

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

All debts due to and by the late firm to be settled
with or by DAVID MAIR, at the Office of WINNING,
HILL & WARE, 339 St. Paul Street.

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1866. 17 4f

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned have this day as-
sociated under the name, style and firm of
WINNING, HILL & WARE, as GENERAL MER-
CHANTS and IMPORTERS, for the purpose of con-
tinuing the business of the late firm of Kingan, Win-
ning & Mair.

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

W. GALT HILL,

Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,

Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

339 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1866. 17 4f

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY GOODS,

INCLUDING all kinds of Writing, Blank Book,
Printing, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue and Wra-
ping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink, and Ink-
stands, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Black Lead
Pencils, &c., &c. all lately imported. Also, Blank
Book Maker, Publisher of the National Series of
School Books, Progressive, National and Canadian
School Copy-Books, Memorandum Books, &c. Agent
for Fleming's Superior Printing Inks.

Manufactured for and now in Stock, several hun-
dred reams each of Manila, Brown, Tea Wrapping
Papers. Several tons of Straw Wrapping Papers, all
sizes; Straw Board.

A liberal discount to cash buyers.

14, 16 & 18 St. Francois Xavier, and 439 St. Paul
Streets, Montreal.

21st May, 1866.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

The favor these Safes have won by their many
and severe trials during the last quarter of a century,
from the fact that not one has ever failed in pre-serving
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 securi-
ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS.

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

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

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,

SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our

NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemeritte
Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes,
French Stee Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by
Express.

Orders promptly executed.

1-ly GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 503 St. Paul Street, Montreal

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN,

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

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

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

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

On hand and daily arriving:—

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

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St.
Sacrament st., Montreal. 2-ly

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

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

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

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

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

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

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

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

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,
48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 52-ly

LADLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Im-
porters of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES,
No. 185 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Advances made on all descriptions of Country
Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and
purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.
Office—No. 83 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

15-ly 84 BEAUVILLE BUILDINGS, opposite St. Louis

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

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
OIL MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL. 1-1y

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

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

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. Pinet, Castillon &
 Co.'s Cognac Brandy.

LLOYDS' AGENTS, &c. &c.
 1-1y 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,
 404 to 408 St. Paul Street.

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

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

LIBERAL Advances made on GOODS for
 Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to their or-
 respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
 purchasing of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, and other
 Merchandise.
ANTHONY McKEAND, **JAMES LOBIMER.**
 Montreal, 23rd May, 1866. 5th 19

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
 Stacks, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
 12-1y

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.,
 1-1y 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. 23-1f

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
 DUNDAS, C. W
 OFFICE.—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. **T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.**
 19-1y

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

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

C. DORWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-1y 36 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Agents for
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 of Liverpool.
 Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co. Oporto.
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM MONTREAL TO KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES,
 and vice-versa.
 On opening of navigation, the following first class
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of
 Freight and Passengers, viz:—

HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.
OSPREY....." PATTERSON.
AMERICA....." MOORE.
WHIPPY....." LESLIE.
MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-
 chants can depend on having their freight delivered
 with despatch.
 Rates as low as by any other line.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. W. IRELAND, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
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H. W. IRELAND,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
WELLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
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IRELAND'S FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
 409 St. Paul Street, and 81, 83, and 91 Common Street,
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A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 390 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1866,
also at Montreal.

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

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

REFERENCES:
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
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Messrs JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
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 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
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FOULDS & HODGSON
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
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F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
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GENERAL DRY GOODS
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IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
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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.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.
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T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

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WE have received over

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

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

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
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\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Compy.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
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\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
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Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
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Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

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Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, premises so long occupied by William Darling & Co.

Montreal, 5th April, 1866.

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Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
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Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without re-
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All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

IT is extremely difficult to arrive at the actually true state of the affairs on the subject of the late Fenian raid. It appears that on Friday, the 1st instant, a large body of them crossed the upper end of the Niagara River, below Black Rock, from the American side, and made a lodgment on the Canada Frontier. A volunteer force, the "Queen's Own," from Toronto, under command of Colonel Booker, was immediately despatched to the scene of invasion. Not far from Ridgeway they came upon the advanced guard of the Fenians, and chased them three miles, when they were attacked by a large body of the enemy between Ridgeway and Stevensville. A severe engagement took place. The firing lasted about an hour, and the volunteers being outnumbered, were forced to retire for support to Port Colborne, having a number of their men killed and wounded. The Fenians did not attempt to follow them.

Another fight took place at Fort Erie—so called, though the Fort is a thing of the past,—between them and the command under Major Dennis. His little band fought gallantly, but were overpowered, and those who did not escape fell into the hands of the Fenians, where they remained till the latter made good their retreat between two and half-past two on Saturday morning, and hastily re-embarked for Buffalo. A large number of them were captured by the U. S. war steamer "Michigan," after they got into American waters, and will, no doubt, be demanded by our Government under the Ashburton Treaty as robbers and murderers. The next day, Col. Peacock, in command of the 16th and 47th Regulars, made his appearance on the ground, but the Fenians had retreated, as already noticed. It is stated that about fifty of the marauders have been taken prisoners and placed in the Toronto jail, where they will be tried as robbers and murderers by the laws of the country. Not being belligerents, they do not come under the jurisdiction of military law. Thus ended the Fort Erie affair.

The following is the amended official list of killed and wounded in the "Queen's Own" Rifles:—Head Ensign McEachern, No. 5; Privates Tempest, No. 9; Mewburn, No. 8; M. Defries, No. 3; Alderson, No. 7; McKenzie, No. 9; J. B. Rutherford, No. 6; Paul, No. 9; Kingsford, No. 9; Vandersmissen, No. 9; Patterson, No. 9; Color-Sergeant McHardy, No. 10; Private White, No. 10; Sergeant Foster, No. 7; Private B. Robinson, No. 8; Ensign Fahey, No. 1; Captain J. B. Boustead, No. 3; Lieut. Beaven, No. 8; Privates Winter, No. 3; C. Sugasden, No. 4; L. Bell, No. 5; E. Copp, No. 5; Lieut. W. C. Campbell, No. 6; Corporal Paul Robbison, No. 6; Private Oulster, No. 1; Sergeant Matheson, No. 2; Corporal Lakey, No. 2; Privates W. Thompson, No. 2; A. Muir, No. 10.

CHAS. T. GILMOR, Major.

It appears from the despatches received from other directions, that gatherings of Fenians are taking place at several other points, threatening Brookville, Pres-

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

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

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

Agents for the National Provincial Marine Insurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 1, 1866.

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cott, St. Albans, Malone, Cornwall and Newport, and other places on the frontiers of Lower Canada. The Government and military authorities have moved with the greatest energy, and have already ample forces to repel invasion in any direction threatened. The greatest and most patriotic enthusiasm has been evinced by the volunteer forces of Canada in every part of the country. They have turned out with an alacrity and spirit deserving of all praise, and are gone to the front at a moment's warning, ready to meet the invader. These brave men, always ready, deserve well of their country, and have the confidence and good wishes of the Government and people of the Province. There never was, in any cause, a more unanimous and united people than the Canadians in the present emergency. Look where we may, nothing is to be found but one grand and loyal demonstration for the honor of the country, and the integrity of the British possessions. All are burning to avenge the outrages of the marauders who have polluted the soil and wantonly murdered brother soldiers. The business with these Fenians may be a short affair, and we trust it will. They occupy a position at enmity with civilization. The Government of the United States has been compromised by them, and is doing its duty at present. Yet there may still be some fighting to be done, and in the still uncertain condition of affairs, it appears to be a very proper time for the Irish people of Canada to publicly express their condemnation of the Fenian outrages. That organization may count upon an amount of sympathy in Canada which is not in existence, and it may lead them to further excesses, or, in the absence of a public expression by the Irish people of the Province, enable the leaders to deceive their dupes. Nothing is easier than to deceive the members of their organization by false reports with regard to the amount of sympathy to be expected in the Provinces, and it appears very proper that a public expression by the Irish people of Canada should take place about this time. We call attention to the following from the New York Times, showing the estimation in which the Fenian Brotherhood are held in the United States by the Government organ,—and, no doubt, by the law-abiding people generally.

"Some portion of Mr. Sweeney's followers have crossed into the neighboring provinces with what has the appearance of a belligerent purpose. In doing so they have not only broken the laws of the United States, but they have defied the power of the United States Government. Whatever design they may have conceived of liberating Ireland by attacking a harmless colony, one-third of whose inhabitants are peaceable and industrious Irish settlers, these raiders have begun their work of liberating Ireland by contemning the authority of the Government of the United States. The question of what fate is in store for such of them as cross the frontier-line, is one which will be settled promptly and finally by the British military authorities. They have as much chance of making a lodgment in Canada as in the moon. The British authorities have not only kept thoroughly well advised as to every movement of these invaders, but they know precisely the estimate we put upon their lives. They know that most of them are heroes of the stamp of those who bravely led the retreat at Bull Run, who helped to make up the great army of bounty-jumpers who, when they cease to be stipendiaries of the War Department, usually draw their rations from the Commissioners of Corrections, who are the curse of American Society, and a perpetual, social and political scourge upon the American people.

"If two or three thousand of these vagabonds get within the clutches of Gen. Napier, let us beg of him not to spare them on our account. The more the merrier. They would be lying and stealing here, if they were not raiding there."

LETTER FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday Morning, May 18, 1866.

FLOATINGS.

THE wind in the British Channel last Friday blew from West South-West. On Saturday it shifted westward, and has since blown from North to East. The arrivals of vessels from the Atlantic have been, to a fair extent, early this week, but have fallen off the last few days. Amongst the arrived, there are only four grain and seed-laden vessels reported at ports of call, viz.:—Two with wheat from Odessa; two with maize, one from Philadelphia and one from New York.

The Floating Grain Cargo Trade.—As might have been expected from the extraordinarily severe financial crisis, which attained its height last Friday, transactions in the floating grain trade, and in the general corn trade, have been limited, every prudent trader confining his engagements to a minimum. Notwithstanding the crisis, grain prices have been steadily maintained. The total amount of business transacted during the last eight days amounted to 19 cargoes, viz., 16 of wheat and 3 of maize.

Wheat.—The war influence, though cast in the shade, at least for a time, by the deranged state of the money market, has still exercised its influence in maintaining last week's prices. In the few transactions which have taken place, full prices have been paid, the upward tendency being checked by the prevailing high discount rates.

Wheat arrived 12 cargoes.

Maize.—The demand has been fairly active at last week's prices. For fine cargoes, which are scarce, 6d. more has been paid.

Maize arrived, two cargoes.

Barley.—The demand has been quiet at about last week's rates. No sale has been reported.

Rye. No transaction has taken place. Last week's prices are nominally quoted, viz: Danubian, Eno, or Odessa, 27s. to 28s. per 480 lbs.

Beans.—This article continues scarce, no sales have been reported this week, and prices are nominally unaltered, viz: for Barbary Beans about 41s. to 42s. per 480 lbs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather in the United Kingdom this week has been similar to that of last week—uncongenial, more like winter than spring. The barometer has indicated a higher atmospheric pressure, but the temperature has been low and on several nights frosty. The wind, which last Friday blew West and North-West, has turned to North and East, blowing at times with great force. The sky has been generally cloudy and foggy; rain has fallen in many parts of the United Kingdom, and in some places heavily. Since yesterday the weather has assumed a more settled appearance.

The prevalence of rain at a time when sunshine was most required, and of harsh easterly winds, instead of a genial balmy temperature, has had an unfavourable effect on vegetation, which is generally in a backward state now, under the blighting influence of chilly easterly winds in daytime, sharp, nightly frosts, and cold rain to boot. The growing cereal crops have changed their luxuriant appearance to one of little promise. The wheat crop, on the heavy land especially, is spindly, and has assumed an unhealthy yellowish colour; and the late sown spring corn has, in many places, been nipped. On some loamy lands the plant is sparse. The fruit trees which were at the time in bloom, have been extensively damaged by frost, and in consequence a small fruit crop is in prospect this year. Potato planting has been nearly completed. This operation has been later this year than usual. Mangold wurtzel planting is drawing to its close. Turnip sowing has commenced, and is progressing.

Supply.—The supply of home-grown wheat has been this week at most markets smaller than in previous weeks, owing principally to the diminished number of corn stocks in the country. The deliveries of home-grown barley and oats have dwindled down to very unimportant quantities. The following is a comparative statement of the quantity of corn returned as sold in 150 towns in England and Wales in the week ending May 12th, 1866, and the corresponding week in the years 1862 to 1866, according to the Act of Parliament, 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 87, with the average prices for the same periods:

Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
1866.	1865.	1864.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1866.	1865.	1864.
qrs.	per qr.	qrs.	per qr.	qrs.	per qr.	qrs.	per qr.	qrs.
59,964	at 45s 9d	6,441	at 36s 4d	1987	at 24s 10d	1865	74,669	at 40s 11d
1864	68,066	at 38s 9d	11,721	at 30s 8d	6482	at 19s 6d	1863	68,575
1862	52,477	at 58s 8d	9,220	at 37s 8d	8194	at 22s 4d		

Imports.—The imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom amount this week to an average quantity, the larger proportion consisting, as usual, of wheat. The imports of maize rank next in degree of importance. Those of barley exhibit a slight falling off compared with the large importation of preceding weeks. The imports of oats are to a fair extent, and those of flour show a considerable diminution.

The British Corn Trade.—The disastrous events of the last eight days will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of finance. The panic of Friday the 11th of May, 1866, will be long remembered in connection with the breaking down of the renowned discount company, Overend, Durney & Co., (Limited), which brought business in almost all the branches of business to a sudden stop. Trade appeared paralyzed, and did not recover from the shock till the suspension of the Bank of England Charter Act. The panic has subsided as rapidly as it had risen, and although distrust has not yet entirely disappeared, the worst is past, and confidence is gradually returning. It is satisfactory to notice that in the midst of this crisis the corn trade, amongst other trades, has perhaps suffered the least. True, its activity has been arrested: all prudent men, as became the doubtful occasion, hauled in, instead of launching out into new operations; but prices of most articles, so far from giving away, have kept steadily in an upward direction, though checked by the high 10 per cent. minimum Bank of England rate. It is to be hoped that this crushing high rate, at which no profitable business can be carried on any length of time, and which must seriously interfere with legitimate enterprise, will soon be lowered. The threatening war on the continent has been the mainspring of the firmness in the corn trade this week, strengthened by the latest less favourable harvest prospects in the United Kingdom, the growing cereal crops having suffered through night frosts and cold rains. Added to these facts, the further diminution of stocks of grain in farmers' hands (in some places quite exhausted), and the moderate imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom, without the prospects of any important augmentation from any quarter for some months to come, has been taken into account. At the same time the consumption of breadstuffs has continued as large as usual at this season of the year, and may rather increase, in consequence of the stock of old potatoes running short; the new crop being in a backward state, will not be available till a much later period than last year. Political affairs at home have been thrown into the shade this week by the momentous financial crisis. Even the Reform Bill has been lost sight of for a time. There is, however, good reason to believe that both the franchise and the redistribution of Seats Bill, with slight modifications, become law this session. Abroad, war preparations have continued, though all parties have shown more hesitation in precipitating the outbreak of war. Wise counsels are at work on the part of England, France and Russia, to bring about a peaceful solution of existing dissensions. A Peace Conference is spoken of. No sacrifice in behalf of peace can be too great, compared with the horrors of war—the miseries it creates—the ruin it inflicts, even on unborn generations. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that so fearful a scourge may be averted. It is not like a mysterious visitation of cholera, an earthquake or an extensive conflagration. War entails evils purely of man's own creation and his own power to avoid.

Italy appears to have been carried away by a fervour akin to desperation. Nothing short of the possession of Venetia seems likely to allay the frantic ardour of the Italians. Neither national bankruptcy nor the possibility of defeat, and the destruction of the flower of their youths, when brought face to face in the deadly encounter with the well-trained Austrian soldiers, can stop them in their maddened career. But in Austria and Prussia the people are not led away by an idea, and well may their statesmen hesitate to leap into the unknown future, considering the little at best they have to gain, and the fearful issues at stake. The present financial crisis in Europe offers but a bitter foretaste of what may be expected when the terrible realities of war come generally to be felt.

The following is a brief summary of the movements of the trade in the United Kingdom this week, in relation to its principal articles:—

Wheat.—Under the influence of the financial panic, Millers, Dealers, and Bakers have acted with great caution, abstaining from entering upon engagements of importance. The comparatively small quantity that

has changed hands has been at fully late prices, in some markets 1s. to 2s. dearer. For *Flour* the demand has been quiet at about late prices. In *Barley* there has not been much business doing, but late prices have been maintained. *Oats*—Heavy sorts, which are scarce, have fetched quite as much money as last week; but in order to dispose of light sorts, which abound, a slight decline has had to be submitted to. *Beans*—Owing to scarcity, prices have again advanced 1s. to 2s. per qr. *Peas* have been steady in price, with a moderate amount of business doing.

Maize—Good sorts have been in fair demand at last week's prices.

The Foreign Corn markets are reported as follows:

The Baltic ports have continued firm in price, with few grain shipments in progress. In the Danube the trade has continued quiet, and prices of Maize slightly lower; other articles unaltered in value. At Odessa, according to latest advices, a firmer tone has gained ground for Grain, which had a hardening effect upon prices, with a fair amount of business doing. At Trieste, the rise in the currency has caused large operations in Grain at reduced prices.

In France the trade has been steady, with a rather improving tendency. The latest reports about the growing cereal crops are not of the same favourable turn as previous ones, it being stated that the sharp easterly winds and the cold rain had caused the growing Wheat crops to assume a yellowish hue, but at present no positive damage is apprehended. The Rye plant has sprung into ear, and appears generally satisfactory.

CIRCULAR TO MANUFACTURERS AND CONSIGNERS OF POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WE commend the following Circular to the attention of those interested:—

The close of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, leaving operators in Ashes more dependent on Great Britain for a market than hitherto, we take occasion to draw the attention of manufacturers to the rule observed there, of deducting one-eighth of the gross weight as tare, irrespective of the actual weight of the cask, and to urge the importance of using only heavy barrels, as shippers lose in Ashes any deficiency in this proportion, and of course regulate prices accordingly.

In order, therefore, to secure full prices, let all barrels be strong and heavy weighing, when thoroughly seasoned, at least one-eighth of the gross when full; thus, for example, a barrel weighing 800 lbs. gross should be 75 lbs. tare; 700 lbs. gross 86 lbs. tare; 800 gross 100 lbs. tare, &c. Any proportion below this is a loss, while anything above is so much gain to the shipper. Barrels, moreover, must be of the legal dimensions, 20 to 22 inches diameter of head, and 30 to 32 inches length of stave, as longer or smaller are condemned and forfeited. Suitable timber, careful seasoning, and good workmanship are also most important. When obtainable, use only white oak or white ash, as these are reckoned best; let the barrels be amply covered with substantial wooden hoops, and be as air-tight as possible, else the Ashes are liable to deterioration by the action of the air, to loss in weight by scrapings, and the barrel itself to be damaged and forfeited through the liquid Ashes eating through the seams.

The virtual close of the American Markets, which have hitherto absorbed the bulk of inferior Ashes, will necessitate increased care and skill in order to the production of only first sorts, as no other promises to command a price for Britain, at all remunerative to the producer. The grades established by law are 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sorts, and unbranded Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, an additional eighth being taken off the selling price of firsts for each grade below. Thus unbranded No. 3 would have five-eighths deducted from the selling price.

First sort Pot Ashes contain at least 75 per cent. of alkali, and first Pearls 65 per cent., each grade below being 10 per cent. less. Imperfect leaching, and adulterations, are the fruitful causes of inferiority. The utmost care in leaching is necessary, especially when using field-ashes; if the ley does not come off clear it should be run through a second time, or as often as necessary to obtain purity, else nothing but inferior Potash can be produced. No adulterations, of salt, lime, sand, or foreign substance whatever, should be used, as the utmost purity is necessary to the requisite per centage of strength. As the manufacture of Pearl Ashes requires practical experience and skill, we only add on this branch that the deficiency in strength, which causes so large a proportion of Pearls to be classed second sort, our Inspectors, in most instances, attribute to the working in of settlings. This should, of course, be guarded against.

In packing, the Ashes should remain till quite cold, and be emptied by coolers into the barrel, with as little breakage as possible, and the coolers used should be of such size as that the contents of two should amply fill the barrel; in no case, however, should raw wood, raw ashes, or other substance, be used to fill up the barrel, and even of lime, no more than a sprinkling sufficient to absorb any surplus moisture. In forwarding, the name or initials, both of owner and consignee, together with the tare and a running number, should be neatly and legibly marked in paint on one end of the barrel, and both marks and numbers specified in the shipping receipt and letter of advice, that the consignee may readily identify the property of each consigner respectively, and the confusion and delay often occasioned by neglect of this simple requisite be thereby avoided.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
General Commission Merchants,
Montreal.

June, 1866.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

WE continue this subject upon mines and mining interests of Canada, commenced in our last number. In that number we closed with a review of the iron mining business.

Valuable mines of lead are also found in Canada. The Ramsay mines, lot 3, range 6, are described in the Geological Survey as follows:—

A vein cutting nearly horizontal beds of grey, gneissiferous, brown-weathering dolomite. The vein is composed of calcspar, and has a breadth varying from two and a half to five feet, in which the galena is disseminated in a width of from eight to twenty-four inches. In some portions the vein is almost dead ground, while in others, judging by the eye, it would yield nearly two tons of eighty per cent. ore per fathom. The bearing of the lode is about N. W., and its underlie to the north-eastward, about a foot in a fathom. A trial shaft has been sunk on the lode to the depth of thirty-seven feet, and the working of seventy-five fathoms of ground, in 1858, yielded twenty-six tons of ore of eighty per cent. A smelting furnace was erected to reduce the ore, and a ten horse-power engine used to give blast to the furnace and dry the shaft, but a considerable spring of water having been struck, it became necessary to erect a more powerful engine, and one of fifty horse-power has just been completed. The dolomite is underlaid conformably by sandstone, which crops out about a mile from the mine, and is unconformably supported by crystalline limestone and gneiss of Laurentian age. About 105 fathoms south-eastward from the main shaft, a counter lode joins the main one, at an angle of about 20°; its course being nearly N. N. E. and S. S. W. At the junction of the two lodes a shaft has been sunk in sandstone, to a depth of twenty-one feet, and in the excavation of the pit in which the united lodes have a breadth of ten feet, there have been obtained about seven tons of ore of twenty per cent.

The Lansdowne Mine, Lot 3, Range 8.—Ore from a vein cutting crystalline limestone, and running N. 60° W. The vein has a thickness of from six to twelve inches, and is composed of calcspar, in which the galena is disseminated in lumps; which, in a trial shaft of about fifty feet, sunk in 1854, on the land of Mr. Buel, were sufficient to pay the expenses. The largest of these lumps may have been five or six inches in width. A counter-lode diverges from the main one near the shaft, and in this neighborhood, there occur four additional lead-bearing veins, running parallel with the main one, all contained in a breadth of about 1,000 feet. They run obliquely across the lode, and thus intersect the lands of several proprietors. On lot four of the same range, Messrs. Foley & Co., of Montreal, have sunk a small shaft on one of the lodes.

Bedford, Lot 18, Range 7.—One from one to five nearly parallel lodes, cutting crystalline limestone, in a breadth of about a quarter of a mile, on the property of Mr. Weston Hunt, of Quebec. The gangue of the lode is a mixture of heavy spar and calcspar. About a mile to the eastward of these, are other nearly parallel lodes, also cutting crystalline limestone, on land belonging to the same proprietor. Shallow trial shafts were many years ago sunk on some of these, but what quantity of lead ore was obtained in them, is not known. On lot 13, range 5, of Bedford, Messrs. Foley & Co., of Montreal, have sunk a trial shaft to a depth of fourteen feet, on a lead-bearing lode of six inches, of which the gangue is heavy spar. It cuts crystalline limestone, and reaches gneiss, and in both rocks shows good bunches of ore. This lode is about three miles south-west from those first mentioned, and runs parallel with them.

N. B.—The distance between the Lansdowne and Bedford lodes is about twenty-five miles; they bear for one another, and it appears not at all improbable that the veins in the two localities may be identical, or belong to one group. If a line from the Bedford to the Lansdowne lodes were continued twenty-five miles farther, it would cross the St. Lawrence, and strike Rossie in the St. Lawrence County, New York, where a well-known group of veins of lead ore intersects Laurentian gneiss. Though just now abandoned, some of these are supposed to be still unexhausted, and two of them are known, at one period, to have yielded a great quantity of ore; one of them as much as \$142 worth to a fathom. The Ramsay lode belongs to a series of veins which run parallel with those of Bedford, at a distance of about forty miles to the north-eastward, and, although the two groups cut different rocks, both are probably of one age, which would not be older than that of the calciferous formation of the Lower Silurian series.

We next come to the valuable copper mining interests of the Province. The Bruce Mines, Lake Huron, owned by the Montreal Mining Company, are a group of lodes traversing the location in a north-westward direction, intersecting a thick mass of interstratified greenstone trap. The strata here present an anticlinal form, the lodes running down the crown of it. All of the lodes contain more or less copper ore, which is disseminated in a gangue of quartz. The main lode, which is worked with another of about the same thickness, is, on an average, from two to four feet wide. In a careful examination made in 1843, about 3,000 square fathoms of these lodes were computed to contain about 6½ per cent. of copper. The quantity of ore obtained from the mine, since its opening in 1847, is stated to be about 9,000 tons of eighteen per cent. The quantity obtained in 1861 was 472 tons of seventeen per cent. The deepest working is fifty fathoms from the surface. The number of men employed is thirty-four. Smelting furnaces, on the reverberatory

principle, were erected at the mine in 1863; the fuel used in these was bituminous coal imported from Cleveland; but after a trial of three years, the Company themselves ceased smelting, and subsequently leased their smelting works to Mr. H. R. Fletcher. At present, the ores are in part sent to the Baltimore market, and in part to the United Kingdom.

Acton Mine, Acton, lot 22, range 3.—The ore of the Acton mine occurs in masses subordinate to the stratification, at the summit of a band of greyish-white and reddish-grey compact sub-crystalline dolomite, from 200 to 300 feet thick, belonging to the base of the Quebec group. The dolomite is divided into massive beds; it is associated with a good deal of chert, and encloses mammillated fibrous concretionary forms, resembling those of travertine. At the summit, the dolomite often terminates in a breccia or conglomerate, with angular and rounded masses of lime-stone, intermingled with ragged, irregular masses of chert. In many places the dolomite is marked by the occurrence of the yellow, variegated and vitreous sulphurets of copper, which are in patches, running with the stratification. In the neighborhood of these, many veins and strings of quartz intersect the rock in various directions, and hold portions of the sulphurets of copper. The copper ores, which often contain native silver, appear to be more abundant in the upper part of the rock. At Acton, the conglomerate is separated from the main body of the dolomite by between eighty and ninety feet of dark grey or black slates, intermixed with diorite; in these the conglomerate lies in large isolated masses, running parallel with the summit of the main body of the dolomite. On the opening of the mine, the sulphurets, where most abundant, appeared to occupy a position immediately near some of the isolated masses of conglomerate, and partially to surround them; in some parts constituting the paste of the conglomerate. As the work proceeded, many slips and dislocations, of no great magnitude, were found to cut the strata. Some of them appear to run with the strike, and others in two parallel series, oblique to one another. These disturb the regular continuity of the copper-bearing bed, producing apparent undulations in the dip, and causing the diorite and the limestone to protrude into the copper ore, or unexpectedly to interrupt one another. The ores were found to be concentrated in three large masses, occurring in a length of about 120 fathoms. Proceeding south-westwardly, the space occupied by the most northern mass, from a breadth of a few inches, gradually widened out to about ten fathoms, in a length of about forty fathoms; beyond which it appeared to be thrown about fourteen fathoms obliquely to the westward. The general bearing of the succeeding two masses was still to the south-west. They were about fifteen fathoms apart, and the larger or more southerly one swelled to a breadth of more than fifteen fathoms. The depth to which the ground has been worked on the general slope of the bed is about ten fathoms; the cupiferous rock at this depth has a breadth of about twelve feet in a shaft on the northern mass, and shows rich ore in the floor and the parts adjacent; but with the exception of what is called Pike's pit, in the most southern part, the floors of the other masses do not at present exhibit that same abundance of ore which characterized the upper part. The working of the mine, however, up to the present time, has been confined to the extraction of the rich ore which was in sight. Little or nothing has been done for discovery, and it cannot be said how near to the present floor of the mine may be found other masses similar to those that have been excavated. Beyond these masses, in opposite directions on the surface, the ore becomes more scattered in the strata; but there is evidence of its continuance for several hundred feet, in spots and patches, occasionally aggregated into masses of much less importance than the three principal ones. In the first few weeks' work in 1859, about 300 tons of ore, containing nearly thirty per cent. of copper were quarried, in open cuttings, from two of the masses, without making much apparent impression on the quantity in sight. The total quantity said to be sent from the mine to 1861 is about 6,000 tons, holding an average of about 17 per cent. of copper.

Upton Mine, Upton, Lot 51, Range 20.—The band of dolomite, which sinks with a north-westward dip at Acton, rises again at Upton, on the opposite side of a synclinal form, at a distance of about six miles. Here, about twenty feet in the upper portion of the band are marked by the yellow sulphuret of copper, which is disseminated in the rock, as if in a bed, the ore being most abundant in the lower part. The rock is at the same time cut by many reticulating strings and veins of calcspar, which hold ore. An open cutting has been made on the outcrop of the bed; the quantity of ore obtained is stated by the proprietors to be forty tons, and a sample, represented by them to be an average one, yielded to the analysis of Mr. C. Robb fourteen per cent. of copper. The quantity of rock which has been excavated is uncertain.

Bissonette's Mine, Upton, Lot 49, Range 20.—From the position where the rock has been wrought in the previous mine, the band of dolomite runs south-westward for nearly a mile, and then appears to be thrown upwards of half a mile to the south-westward, by a dislocation. Bissonette's mine is on the south-west side of the dislocation, and apparently in the same stratigraphical place in the band as the Upton mine. The bed is about three and a half feet thick, and the ore lies in disseminated masses of various sizes up to twenty inches long, by from six to nine inches thick. The bed might probably yield from a half to three-fourths of a ton of ten per cent. ore to a fathom.

Wickham Mine, Wickham, Lot 15, Range 10.—The ore occurs in masses, disseminated in what appears to be a bed, of uncertain thickness, in the same band of dolomite as that of the Acton mine. An experimental shaft has recently been sunk in it to a depth of about five fathoms, in which good bunches of ore have been met with. About four tons of thirty per cent. ore have been obtained from the excavation.

Yale's Mine, Durham, Lot 21, Range 7.—At this mine, several veins, carrying more or less copper, in-

tersect a mass of magnesian limestone, which is supposed to belong to the same band as that of the Acton mine. The veins have a general bearing north-eastward, and trial shafts have been sunk on three of them, the thicknesses of which vary from six to thirty inches. The vein-stone is calcspar, with a little quartz, occasionally mixed with portions of the wall rock. On the most north-western vein, the excavation is two fathoms deep, and reaches black shale beneath the limestone. On the middle one, which is eighteen feet to the south-west, the excavation is six fathoms deep, again reaching black shale; and on the third, twenty-four feet farther to the south-eastward, a shaft sunk about four fathoms, is still in magnesian limestone. In this shaft the vein has an underlie to the south-eastward of about a foot in a fathom, and in a breadth of from six to twelve inches, shows good tumps of ore, mixed with calcspar and wall rock.

Black River Mine, St. Flavien.—At St. Flavien, about five leagues above the Chaudiere, and two leagues from the St. Lawrence, red shales occur, underlaid by a band of amygdaloidal diorite; this appears to occupy the place of the magnesian limestone, to which the band at Acton belongs. It is between a quarter and half a mile wide, and limestones occur both at the summit and at the base of the band, which in those parts appear to be of a concretionary, or conglomerate and brecciated character; being composed, particularly at the base, of rounded and angular masses of amygdaloidal diorite, varying in diameter from two inches to two feet. Many of these are calcareous, and much of the rock is red. The interstices among the masses are filled with calcspar, which is transversely fibrous towards the walls, and incloses crystallized quartz in the centre. This band is highly cupiferous, and ores of copper occur both in the beds and in veins or lodes which cut them: the bearing of the veins, however, being with the strike. The ore in the beds is copper pyrites, large masses of which, similar to the one exhibited, are associated with the limestones at the top. The veins, in addition to copper pyrites, hold the variegated and vitreous sulphurets. In one spot, native copper occurs in small masses in the conglomerate at the base of the diorite. The whole band has a striking resemblance to some of the rocks of the Upper Copper-bearing series of Lake Superior

N. B.—A band of diorite very similar to the one above mentioned, and perhaps a continuation of it, occurs at Drummondville, on the St. Francis, where the band is half a mile wide. On lot 1, range 1, of Wendover, it holds yellow, variegated and vitreous sulphurets of copper, which run in six or seven thin veins or courses, formed by breaks and slips in the diorite, within a breadth of 360 yards.

The rocks of the Quebec group, which are almost wholly on the south side of the St. Lawrence, are distributed in long narrow parallel synclinal forms, running N. E. and S. W. For the convenience of geological description, these have been divided into: 1st. The Lauzon and Farnham synclinal, which is the one most to the N. W.; 2nd. The Shipton and St. Armand synclinal, continued to the N. E. in the Shipton and Leeds synclinal. Between these two synclinals runs the Bayer and Stanbridge anticlinal, and beyond them, to the S. E., is the Danville and Sutton anticlinal. From this, there branch, in the neighborhood of the St. Francis, the Sutton Mountain anticlinal, and the Melbourne and Potton anticlinal. The six copper-bearing beds and veins that have been mentioned, 4-9, are all included in the Lauzon and Farnham synclinal.

Harvey's Hill Mine, Leeds, lot 18, range 15.—At Harvey's Hill Mine, there occur, in a breadth of about 1000 feet, eight courses with a north-eastward bearing, composed chiefly of quartz, with various proportions of bitter-spar, chlorite and calcspar. They all cut the strata, with an underlie, at high angles, to the north-westward, and hold, in greater or less quantities, the yellow, variegated and vitreous sulphurets of copper. These quartz courses, which appear to have lenticular forms, occasionally extend upwards of 100 fathoms horizontally; some of them have shewn a width of as much as seven feet in the thickest part, occasionally carrying, for short distances, as much as two tons of twenty per cent. ore to a fathom. The rock of the country is a talcoid mica slate, which from its lustre is called nacreous slate. To prove the quartz courses in a downward direction, an adit level is being driven through these slates, from the north side of the hill, at a level of thirty-seven fathoms below its summit. The length of this adit, when complete, will be 220 fathoms. The same sulphurets of copper which characterize the quartz courses occur also in beds conformable with the stratification. Of these there are three at Harvey's Hill. The lowest one, resting on a six-foot bed of soapstone, is six inches thick; fifteen feet above this there is another three inches thick, and twenty fathoms still higher, one varying in thickness from twenty to thirty inches. In these beds, the ore is distributed through the nacreous slate in patches, generally of a lenticular form; they are usually thin, but sometimes attain one-half to three-fourths of an inch in the thickest part, and occasionally present, in section, lines of six inches, or even twelve inches in length. The patches interlock, one overlapping another, with variable distances between; while many single crystals and grains of ore are disseminated through the whole thickness of the beds. The quantity of ore obtained from the mine is uncertain; the number of men employed is about fifty.

St. Francis Mine, Cleveland, lot 26, range 12.—The ore is disseminated in a vein, slightly oblique to the stratification of a quartz-chloritic rock, frequently studded with nodules of orthoclase feldspar, often surrounding small centres of quartz; the nodules give to the rock the aspect of an amygdaloid trap. The bed has an average thickness of three feet, and the rock is supposed to occupy a higher stratigraphical place than the Acton dolomite. The vein is traced, running N. E., for ninety fathoms. Five or six small excavations, each of a few fathoms in length, have been made in the outcrop, to the depth of two feet, and in these the variegated and vitreous ores are mixed with the yellow sulphuret.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

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

THE week closes dull and inactive, owing, mainly, to the fact that almost all classes are occupied, more or less, in preparation for the defence of the country, and, until quiet is restored, trade is not likely to assume any great activity.

SPANISH SOLE has participated in the general dullness; prices have undergone no change.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—There is no demand whatever for light. Primo medium has had more or less call, but at softening prices.

HARNESS.—Heavy stock is scarce, and wanted at outside quotations.

WAXED UPPER.—A parcel of about one thousand sides was placed, during the week, at figures which have not transpired. The stock is low, and tendency is to higher rates.

GRAINED UPPER has been sold in moderate quantities of choice, while inferior is neglected.

BUFF AND PEBBLED are in better supply, and as sales have fallen off, there is some accumulation, particularly of undesirable makes, and any considerable increase in stock will affect prices unfavorably.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED find ready purchasers. The supply continues light, and prices are fully sustained.

CALF SKINS have no special demand, there being very little choice stock offering.

SPLITS continue in good request, and all desirable lots are disposed of without difficulty.

SHEEP SKINS.—All descriptions are scarce, with a moderate demand prevailing at full prices.

HIDES.—Small sales have been effected, but the market is devoid of special interest.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co. Noad, James S., & Co.
Cald, George, & Co. Reuter, Lomas & Co.
Carter, Lohm & Lamb. Blauvelt, Isaac & Co.
Davis, Clark, & Clayton. Robertson & Beattie.
Fitzpatrick & Moore. South, Haviland & Co.
Frazier, Jules. Saunders, J. & Co.
Gibbins, Moffatt & Co. Schneider, Bond & Co.
Ear, Henry J. Sinclear, Jack & Co.
Guthrie, H., & Co. Tiffin, Jos., & Sons
Jeffery, Brothers & Co. Thompson, Murray & Co.
Kegan & Maloch. Torrance, David, & Co.
Looming & Buchanan. Urquhart, Alex. & Co.
Kilian, E., Tyson & Co. West, James.
Kutner, J. A. & H. Winn & Holland.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co. Withers, Joy & Co.
Nevin, William, & Co.

PENDING the trade sales advertised, the wholesale transactions in Groceries during the past week have been quite limited. In Teas, scarcely anything of moment has been done. The market is flat, and holders are not disposed to press sales or reduce prices. Sugars are very dull at quotations, yet holders are firm, and as the New York market improves, more confidence is felt. The excitement of the week has affected the Grocery market, as well as all other departments of trade, and the business has been confined to sales to fill orders and for the immediate wants of the jobbers. The only sale of importance reported is \$50 bbls. of choice Porto Rico Molasses at 45c.—prices generally unchanged, and as quoted in the Price Current columns.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie James & Co. May Thomas, & Co.
Bainbridge, Beak & Co. McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Bainman, W. & Co. Meyer, J. & Co.
Black, Lewis S. & Co. Moss, N. H. & J.
Claxton, T. James, & Co. Muir, W. & R.
Douglall, John, & Co. Munderloh & Stoencken.
Eells & Hoigson. Orlivry & Co.
Gilmont, J. Y., & Co. Prorost, Amadio, & Co.
Greenfield, S., Son & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co.
Hampson, James, & Co. Robertson, A., & Co.
Lewin, Kay & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co.
MacLaren, Andrew, & Co. Stephen, William, & Co.
Ray, Joseph. Strong, McCall & Co.
Winks, George, & Co.

THE trade in this branch of business during the week has been quite limited, as might be expected at this advanced period of the season, in the dry goods line, still there has been a fair amount of business doing, which, no doubt, would have been much larger, had the usual quiet condition of Provincial affairs existed. The importations during the week ending 2nd June, 1866, were of manufactured woolsens \$33,123, against \$7,997 in the corresponding period last year, and of cottons \$41,287, against \$10,971 in the corresponding period last year. The uncertainty with regard to future prices of cotton goods in England, restricts business a good deal, yet the late advices give more tone to the market.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Bush, George. Hall, Kay & Co.
Huebano, L., & Co. Ireland, W. H.
Charleson, A., & Co. Kershaw & Edwarik.
Cuthbert & Caverhill. Motland, Watson & Co.
Currie, W. & P. D. & Co. Mulholland & Baker.
Evans, J. H. Robertson, Jas.
Evans & Evans. Round, John & Sons.
Frazier, F. Simms, P. H.
Guthrie, S. E. Winn & Holland.

THE Fenian excitement has had some effect on the business of the week. Yet a fair trade has been done, especially within the past few days, and hardware merchants have been actively occupied. Prices generally unchanged and firm, except for un plates, the price of which has declined 25c. per box within the week. The demand for Pig iron is quite limited, consumers being unwilling to buy more at present prices than a supply for their immediate wants. Bar iron, Hoops, Bands and Sheets, are in request, and the recent large arrivals will be all required at full prices to supply the demand. The stocks of shelf hardware are now well assorted, and a fair trade is being done, which, no doubt, would be much larger, had not business generally been interrupted by the exciting occurrences of the past six days.

MONEY MARKET.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great excitement which has existed during the week with regard to the Fenian invasion, and the continuance of the panic in financial affairs in England, our money market has remained quiet and unchanged. Happily, Canada was never in better circumstances, financially, to meet occurrences such as have transpired lately, both here and in England. The Banks are in an invulnerable condition after a year of most prosperous and satisfactory business. The Bank of Montreal and the City Bank made their annual statements this week. They exhibit a most satisfactory condition of affairs, and show an active employment of their capital, and evince careful and good management, which has enabled them to place large amounts to the rest of the Banks after paying dividends of eight per cent for the year, and all expenses and losses which have taken place.

Some timid parties have become alarmed by the Fenian movements, and have been offering stocks freely within the past day or two, which has caused a slight decline in prices, at which they were freely taken.

Gold at New York has been very unsteady during the week, and ran up as high as 145; yesterday it was 143, and this afternoon closed at 142. We quote—
Bank Sterling Exchange, 60 days 10 per ct. cash
do do for discount 10 1/2
Private Bills 8 1/2
Bank Ex. on N. Y. .. . 28 1/2 to 29 dis.
Private Bills on N. Y. .. . 30 to 31
Greenbacks .. . 31 to 32
Gold in N. Y. .. . 42 1/2 prem
American silver .. . 31 to 4 1/2 dis
Sterling Ex. in N. Y. .. . 9 1/2 to 10 prem

HOPELESS AND WICKED.

THAT the filthy vagabonds from the lowest slums of American cities, who have dared to set foot in Canada, could succeed in their pretended purpose, is out of the question. The country is in no fear of successful invasion from such a source. But there is no denying the fact, that the Fenians are in such force in the United States, that they may cause considerable bloodshed on our soil, and render necessary larger outlays of money. Without the slightest hope of taking Canada, they are no doubt doing us very serious injury. The calling out of the Volunteer force last winter must have cost the government a large sum. The present defensive movement will, no doubt, be a great deal more, and there is no saying how long it may be before our vigilance can properly be relaxed. All this loss must be laid to the charge of this vile pack of swindlers, ruffians and thieves. The business of the Province has, no doubt, been injuriously affected by their irruption. At those points where an attack has taken place or been threatened, business has for some time been partially suspended, and even in the cities removed from the scene of danger, the excitement has been such, that commercial affairs have almost been forgotten. The people have reason to be thankful that this is our greatest danger, and we are convinced that all classes are prepared for any sacrifices, whether of time, money, or of blood, which may be necessary to destroy the Fenian horde, or drive them back to the dens of infamy from which most of them have emerged. There may be in Canada a few

Fenian sympathizers, but they are very few. Our population are as united against them as it is possible to be on any question, and, therefore, the Sweeny and Roberts attempt at invasion is as hopeless as it is wicked. It is only to be regretted that a gang of men, not removed a whit above land pirates, should have power enough to inflict so much injury and loss upon a people who have never done them the slightest harm. There is no disguising the fact, that the power of the Fenians has been mainly obtained from the countenance, and, in many cases, the open support of respectable classes in the United States, who are morally as guilty of the murder and robbery committed as the villains who did the deeds. Many Americans we believe, have acted as they have towards Fenianism from political motives, believing it to be a mere swindle. But whatever their motives, surely all who are not destitute of every spark of Christian feeling or moral principle, must feel the United States dishonored by this unprovoked attack of the offshootings of its populations upon a friendly and kindred people.

An Indirect Effect of War in Europe.

Already the indications are clear enough of the manner in which war in Europe would affect the importing interest of this country. The bare anticipation of the event has produced a serious derangement of credits on the Continent. Not a few of our importing merchants already find it impossible to make use of the credits of New York bankers in the cities of Germany. The banking-houses of Germany have severally contracted their commercial credits, under the threatening complications of politics, and it would not seem probable that they will relax their caution in time to allow of the usual preparation of goods for the American market. The panic in London will only intensify their fears. They will take time to satisfy themselves, whether the derangements at London and Liverpool are producing complications at New York; and although their fears on that point will be most satisfactorily dispelled, yet the assurance will arrive at a time when orders for this market ought to be in course of execution. Moreover, should actual war occur, the utmost confidence in the credit of American houses would not prevent a very extensive contraction of credit facilities in Germany. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it seems very probable that some of our importers will find it impossible to import the usual amount of Continental manufactures, and that an important proportion of our purchases in Germany may have to be made on cash terms. We understand that one of the largest jobbing importers in this city has had to remit a considerable amount gold to the Continent, through his usual credit proving unavailable; and if such be the case with a first-class firm, how may it be expected to prove with many others? It would, perhaps, be unwise, however, to count upon a light importation, as the result of this condition of things; for manufactures may be expected to sell at very low prices, under the excessive depression in the markets; and when prices are low, there are always to be found those who can command the means for buying goods.—N. Y. Economist.

United States Finances.

From a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been ordered to be printed by the Senate, it appears that the amount of public debt redeemable May 1, 1867, is \$787,041,420; May 1, 1868, \$407,415,250; May 1, 1869, \$890,428,131; May 1, 1870, \$138,000,000; May 1, 1871, \$120,024,000. The amount of paper in circulation May 1, 1866, was \$930,808,471; including the national currency, \$269,403,095; State circulation, \$45,000,000; United States notes, \$416,164,313; fractional currency, \$28,192,017; compound notes, \$167,012,141. One and two years' five per cent notes, \$6,028,900. It is estimated that ten millions per year will be necessary for the payment of the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroad, the total estimate being \$73,250,000. The balance of unpaid claims of States, under the act of July 27, 1861, indemnifying them for war expenses incurred, amounts to \$12,243,187. The estimate for unadjusted claims of individuals, on file in the Third Auditor's Office, is \$2,051,058. In the Third Auditor's Office, the claims in the pay and bounty division, are estimated at \$18,600,000, on account of recruiting service, \$12,395, for moneys deposited by recruits, \$24,944, in the ordnance miscellaneous and medical branch, \$117,627. All claims to the Second Auditor's Office, \$36,165,469. Advices from Washington state that a new Tariff Bill is being prepared in the Treasury Department, which will be transmitted to the Ways and Means Committee on Monday next. Advices received by the Government from its agents in Germany, indicate that United States Bonds will be returned in considerable quantities during the next few months, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in Europe.

PASSING EVENTS.

WAR and religious persecution are the two greatest evils with which man has contrived to afflict his fellow-man, and for a few days past there appeared to be some reason to fear that this country was about to be afflicted by the former. To a slight extent the taste of its bitterness has been felt, and it is greatly to be regretted that the lives of some of our volunteer soldiers have to be mourned; but the triumph which has just been achieved, could not be expected without casualties. It is impossible to judge of the strength or purpose of the Fenian invaders, but in the position they are now placed, they have to do something immediately, or retire into utter insignificance in the future. They have broken the laws and defied the power of the United States Government, by attacking a neighboring colony of peaceable and unoffending people, who never had anything to do with the affairs of Ireland; and in making the territory of the United States the base of their operations, they have treated that country with contempt by disregarding its interests, and the consequences of their acts, which might involve it in a foreign war; and they are now between two fires, outlaws before all civilized nations, representing no country nor nationality, and no shade of justice or patriotism.

Mercantile transactions have been restricted by the great excitement which has existed the past week.

The European news by the last steamers reports Continental affairs unchanged. They are in that uncertain condition where a change must result in open hostility or peaceful negotiation. Judging from the limited information at hand, appearances look more on the side of peace. As regards the belligerent attitude of Italy, it amounts to not much, if all the other powers be for peace.

The state of the London money market shows no improvement. The failure of the Bank of London has rather added to the derangement. This was a very important institution, next, in extent, to the Bank of Westminster. The accounts kept in it were chiefly those of merchants, and were heavier than those of Westminster Bank. The suspension must produce serious consequences in the business circles of London. The financial condition of Europe is affecting the market for breadstuffs and other produce, as well as general merchandise and cotton goods. Gold in New York is advancing rapidly, and the general appearance of business affairs in all quarters is quite unfavorable. Happily, the effect cannot extend to Canada in a degree to be seriously felt; and if the Fenian drama had ended, trade would assume a more vigorous tone.

There is an old saying, that a man has to go from home to hear the news of his locality. The New York and Boston papers state that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have purchased all the steamers of Messrs. Allan's line, and they comment on the good reasons for the operation with apparent authority. This is like a great deal of other information. A very large discount has to be taken off the general news of the world, and one feels at times very like using the expression of Burchell, in the Vicar of Wakefield, in reading most of the news of the day.

THE ELECTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE election now going on in New Brunswick will probably decide the success or failure of Confederation for the present. A great change appears to have taken place in the sentiments of the people of this Province on the subject of a union of the Colonies since the election in the beginning of 1865. The Hon. Mr. Johnson, Attorney-General in Mr. Tilley's Government, and a delegate to the Quebec Conference, defeated in 1865, is now returned for Northumberland by a large majority over Mr. Hutchison, a gentleman possessing great local influence, who displaced Mr. Johnson in 1865 and entered Mr. Smith's Government. Mr. Fisher, another of the Quebec delegates, has been elected for York, winning back his seat, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Allen to the office of judge.

The result of the York elections, as far as heard from, show the return of four Confederate candidates by very large majorities. Messrs. Fisher, Dow, Thompson and Beckwith are elected by majorities nearly two to one over their opponents, Messrs. Frazer and Meahan. Mr. Hathway and Mr. Brown retiring before the wave of popular feeling in favor of Confederation. Thus it appears New Brunswick may be counted as pretty certain for Confederation.

The following table, in juxtaposition, will show the

results of the last general election, and the present as far as gone:—

(a stands for anti-confederate, and c for confederate in the subjoined lists; del for delegate to Quebec conference.)

1865	1866
John C. Allen, a	Fisher, c, del
Geo. L. Hathway, a	Dow, c
John J. Fraser, a	Thompson, c
Wm. H. Needham, a	Beckwith, c
	ST. JOHN (Co.)
John W. Cullip, a	
Robert D. Wilmot, a	
Joseph Coram, a	
Timothy W. Anglin, a	
	ST. JOHN (CITY).
Andrew R. Wetmore, a	
Jacob V. Troop, a	
	WESTMORELAND.
Albert J. Smith, a	
Amand Lindsay, a	
Bliss Rotsford, a	
Wm. J. Gilbert, a	
	KENT.
William S. Cate, a	
Leetock P. W. Desbrisay, a	
	GLOUCESTER.
John Meahan, a	
Robert Young, a	
	KING'S.
Edward A. Vail, a	
Walter B. Scovill, a	
George Oddy, a	
	CHARLOTTE.
George F. Hill, a	
James Boyd, a	
Arthur H. Gilmour, Jr., a	
Robert Thompson, a	
	SENBURY.
John Glasier, c	
William A. Perley, c	
	NORTHUMBERLAND.
Edward Williston, c	Hon. E. Williston, c
Richard Hutchison, a	George Kerr, c
George Kerr, c	Richard Sutton, c
Richard Sutton, c	Hon. J. M. Johnson, c, del
	QUEEN'S.
Joseph B. Perkins, a	
Gideon D. Baily, a	
	RESTIGOUCHE.
John McMillan, c	J. McMillan, c
Alexander C. Desbrisay, c	A. C. Desbrisay, c
	ALBERT.
A. R. McClellan, c	McClellan, c
John Lewis, c	Lewis, c
	CARLETON.
William Lindsay, c	Lindsay, c
Charles Council, c	Council, c
	VICTORIA.
John Costigan, a	
Benjamin Beveridge, c	

The above returns show the standing of the Parliament at the end of the elections for 1865 to be 29 Anties and 12 Confederates.

As it now stands, there are 24 anti members and 17 Confederate—reducing the majority from 17 to 7. If, therefore, four more changes are secured by the Confederates, they will have a majority of one.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

WAS engaged on the 18th of May in discussing the Reciprocity question. The matter was brought up by Mr. Watkins, who is well known in Canada, and who complained strongly against the British Government for the course they had pursued. He charged against them that it was through their negligence or want of effort that a new Treaty had not been negotiated; that Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, had laid despatches *ad infinitum* about Danish and German affairs before Parliament, but scarcely a word about this very important question; and, in conclusion expressed his fears that the sending of the iron-clad "Dunderberg," and other vessels to the fishing grounds afforded evidence that the peace of the two nations was endangered, and all from the negligence of the Government in not securing the adoption of a new Reciprocity Treaty. This was the substance of Mr. Watkins's attack, but we must say that it was not very effective. Mr. Layard replied satisfactorily, showing that the British Government had done all that was judicious or proper to induce the American Government to continue a treaty which had produced such happy results to the trade of both countries. In fact, there can be little doubt in the mind of any well-informed Canadian that if we erred on our side, it was in appearing too anxious rather than in doing too little. Nothing did more to doom the treaty in Congress than the belief that Canada could not prosper without it, and the great anxiety manifested by portions of the press and the community generally gave color to this belief. This led many Americans to believe that the abolition of Reciprocity would lead to

annexation; and had the British Government pestered Mr. Seward or Congress to renew the treaty after Mr. Watkin's method, it would only have confirmed the American view and made the failure more conspicuous. The evil results which were expected to follow the termination of the treaty have not been realized so far as British America is concerned. Whatever the future may bring forth, we have not suffered up to the present time. Canada is probably more interested in Reciprocity than any other of the colonies, and we are quite content to wait for new commercial regulations until our American cousins are ready. By their recent action in abolishing Reciprocity, they have done themselves more injury than us. A people so shrewd will not be long in finding this fact out, and it will not be long thereafter until Congress will be willing to enter into new arrangements which will be fair and beneficial to both countries.

The Growing Crops.

From personal observation and otherwise, the writer is able to speak of the present state of the Upper Canada crops with some certainty. The first reports, that a considerable part of the Fall Wheat had been winter-killed, have proved too true. In some localities, the loss from this source will be severe; in others it will not be much felt. In the newer Townships the winter has not done much damage. Reports from those districts indicate that the growing crops present a luxuriant appearance—in fact, they look about as well as they did last season. The recent heavy rains throughout Upper Canada have done incalculable good. In districts where the ravages of the winter frosts had been greatest, the rain has almost put a new face on matters. The appearance of the wheat fields has greatly improved, although it must not be forgotten that no circumstance, however favorable, will completely make up the loss from winter-killing. The Clover has suffered more from the frost than even the Wheat, and during the cold, dry weather we had during April and first part of May, the meadows were almost bare. Since the rains, they have commenced to look well, and hopes of an average Hay crop are beginning to revive. Of Spring crops a large breadth of Barley has been sown, the certainty of the crop and the favorable prices obtained during the last few years, causing the farmers to sow more of it than usual. The other productions of the farm now growing, call for no special comment, either as regards their appearance or the quantity sown. The orchards seldom ever put forth such a profusion of blossoms as this spring. Many are predicting a large fruit crop, and if not injured by the cold nights, these predictions may be realized. Last year the fruit was poor, and fruit-growers generally calculate on a good yield every second year. The present appearance of the growing crops, taking all sections of Upper Canada, is not unfavorable; and if the midge and other insects do not prove more destructive than heretofore, we may yet reap an average crop.

About Wool.

The farmers of Canada are now busy clipping their sheep, and the wool season will be at its height by the middle of next week. In some localities new wool has already been brought into market, and the shearing is pretty generally over. But the farmers in these districts seem in no hurry to rush their wool into market. The prices offered by dealers up to the present period have not been very high; and there is a very general belief among farmers that present rates will be improved upon as the season advances. Whether these hopes will be realized or not, depends very much upon circumstances. At present, the season is not sufficiently forward to speak with much certainty, and mere predictions are unsafe. Previous experience, however, has been such as would indicate some advance on the opening prices, and we dare say the present year will not prove an exception, although we think no great rise may be looked for. The prospect is, that the wool crop this year will be unusually large. In consequence of the good prices obtained of late years, farmers have been increasing the number of their sheep, and the clip of 1866, therefore, promises to be the largest we have ever sheared. Had it not been for the American duties, it is quite likely we would have got higher prices from the Americans this season than ever before for our long wools. As matters are, we have no reason to alter the opinion we expressed in an article some time ago, that the United States demand for our long wools is such that good prices will still be realized by our wool-growers.

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

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting locations.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their assigned representatives.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists individuals seeking discharge from insolvency.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

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

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 24 June, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Shows import statistics for various goods.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank/Company Name, Closing Price, Last Week's Price. Lists financial institutions and their stock values.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 7, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Categorized into Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shirts, etc.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET,

AKIN & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Crawford, James,
Denholm, George,
Dougal, John, & Co.,
Foltingby & Williamson,
Hill, W. G., & Co.,
Hobson, Thomas, & Co.,
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.,
Leing, M.,
Leeming & Buchanan,
Morroee, D., & Co.,
Nivin, Wm., & Co.,
Raphael, Thomas W.,
Saunders & Co.,
Sinclair, Jack & Co.,
Stewart, W. W.

The Fenian excitement has monopolized general attention, to the comparative exclusion of everything else, and business in most departments has been almost at a stand.

FLOUR.—Receipts have been comparatively small, but with a demand restricted mainly to the local wants, no improvement in prices can be noted; former rates have ruled for anything changing hands. Strong Supers are in limited supply, and have brought \$6.70 to \$6.75, while ordinary has been a very dragging sale, at rates ranging down to \$6.50, according to quality. The higher and lower grades have also engaged little attention; former rates have ruled for small lots sold. **Bags** have been extremely dull, and none but the best samples met with have been taken—rates being \$3.60 to \$3.65; inferior finds no sale, though offered at low prices. Some anxiety is felt in respect to the accumulations of flour; and were any demand to arise, promising the absorption of any quantity, holders, it is thought, would, in most instances, be disposed to meet the views of buyers.

OATMEAL.—Unless for strictly choice, adapted for export to Britain, there is little beyond a retail demand; rates continue from \$4.60 to \$4.80.

GRAIN.—Wheat may be considered quite nominal, there being no sales. **Pease** are quiet, though slightly improved; recent cargo sales have been at about 87½c. per 68 lbs. **Oats** are slightly enhanced in value; late transactions in choice being about 86c. per 32 lbs. **Barley** nominal.

PORK.—Beyond a few sales to the Commissariat Department, for the supply of the troops now at the frontier, we have few transactions, except the merest retail to report; prices are unchanged, and, with small stocks, holders remain firm.

LARD is in short supply, and all desirable parcels are taken on arrival at quotations.

TALLOW.—The receipts are light, and, although the consumption is small, arrivals sell freely on arrival at late rates.

BUTTER.—Since our last there has been more demand. Some shippers, with orders limited at about 18c., appearing in the market, and being freely met by holders, the accumulations of the past ten days or fortnight, which had already begun to oppress the market, were cleared off within the last few days. Owing to the temporary stoppage of traffic, and the difficulty and delay of getting forward consignments now on the road, shippers were unable to complete their engagements, and for a few more desirable parcels a small advance has, in some instances, been paid. But there is not much confidence felt in the continuation of even present rates, as the weather has been most propitious for the manufacturing of Butter; and when business is once more resumed with wonted activity, considerable quantities may be expected, and prices will be again governed by English advices, and by the state and prospects of the British markets.

ASHERS.—Owing to a considerable decline in Britain, and to the depressed state of trade there, Pots have fallen in price, and are dull and drooping at quotations. Pearls remained unchanged; the price continuing very high, owing to the small quantity arriving.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

May 30.
 Bark Columbia, Burrans, Falmouth, April 18, J. Burstell & Co. bal.
 — Marquis of Chandos, Davis, Penance, April 20.
 — St Cloud, Bava, London, April 17, master, bal.
 — Ings, Larsen, Kragero, April 19, Hans Hagens, bal, 1 cabin and 24 steerage passengers.
 — Myha, Farnovsky, Barcelona, D D Young & Co. bal.
 — Hero, —
 — Envelope, Murphy, Waterford, April 24.
 — Ellen, White, Sunderland, April 21, Coulthurst & Macphie, coal.
 — Euphemia, Bell, Maryport, April 18, Coulthurst & Macphie, coal.
 — Boreas, Sweeney, Waterford, April 24.
 — Urania, —
 Brig Thistle, Reilly, Waterford, April 24.
 Schz Herma, Fournier, Bahruth, & Co., W H Jeffery & Co, Harrings, &c.
 May 31.
 Ship Tomberg, Mathieson, Barcelona, March 23, bal.
 — Maranham, West, Newcastle, April 10, J Anderson & Co, coal.
 — Bark Warrior, Davies, Mauritius, March 20, H Fry, bal.
 — Hebe, Olsen, Stavanger, May 1, D D Young & Co, bal.
 — Oanny Scott, Small, Marseilles, April 13, for Montreal.
 Brig Urania, Foster, Cork, April 23, C J Levy & Co, bal.
 — Triton, Davies, Majorca, April 1, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.
 Brig B L George, DeRoy, Glass Bay, N S, May 17, for Montreal, coal.
 — Sea Gull, —, Sidney, O B, May 31, for Montreal.

June 1.
 SS Rothsay Castle, Leech, Halifax, May 15.
 Bark Queen Victoria, Hand, Barcelona, March 23, Falkenberg & McBlain, bal.
 — Achilles, —, for Montreal.
 Brig Dana, —, for Montreal.
 — Schr A B Rodrigue, Antigonish, N Allard, plaster.
 — Sarah, Danguide, Antigonish, N Allard, plaster.
 — Louise, Boulanger, Amherst, Thos Fraser, bal.

June 2.
 Bark Alma, Perry, Swansea, April 23, Allans, Rae & Co, coal.
 — Aurora, Davison, Gibraltar, —, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.
 — Frederick Patterson, Larsen, Bergen, May 1, Falkenberg & McBlain, bal.
 — Star of Hope, Talbot, Hamburg, April 12, Belling & Lamotte, bal.
 Brig Marie Almande, Dero, Sydney, May 24, J Lord & Co, coal.
 Schz Virgilio, Leblanc, Gaspe, May 19, C J Denis, fish and oil.
 — Artemisia, Lialola, Pictou, May 19, order, coals, M.

June 3.
 SS Lady Head, Marmen, Gaspe &c, F Boteau.
 Ship Matland, Jones, Malta, April 5, order, bal.
 — Cordelia, Major, Genoa, April 11, order, bal.
 — Bucephalus, Cleet, Genoa, April 10, R R Dobell, bal.
 — Deta, Hughes, Caernarvon, April 22.
 — Trenton, Beattie, Alexandria, March 11.
 Bark Medina, Green, Newcastle, April 4, order, coal.
 — Berlin, Edwards, —, April 1, Allans, Rae & Co.
 — Albert, Mably, Padetow, April 27, order, bal.
 — Huma, Hurst, Hull, April 18, J Burstell & Co, coal, &c.
 — Lord Stanley, Davies, Cuba, April 26.
 Brig Thalia, Havlock, Longhope, April 24.

June 4.
 SS Nova Scotian, Wylie, Liverpool, May 24, Allans, Rae & Co, passengers and gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal.
 Ship Omega, Gillon, Genoa, April 15, CE Lever & Co, bal.
 — Harbinger, Leisk, Genoa, March 29, —, bal.
 — Robert Sims, Baker, Newhaven, U S, May 17, E H Duval, bal.
 Bark Anna, Heyerdahl, Bremerhaven, April 19.
 Schz Glen, Guilmet, Antigonish, —, order, plaster.
 — Marie Emma, Dupres, Gaspe, —, Hunt, Brook & Co, fish, &c.
 — Marie Louise, Dionne, Gaspe, —, order, fish, &c.
 — Flora, Jones, New Carlisle, —, G L & Sewell, fish &c.
 — St Laurent, Talbot, Labrador, (within, —), order, bal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, Week ending June 2, 1886 :—

Passengers	\$48,011
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,750
Freight and Live Stock	68,980
Total	\$118,691
Corresponding Week, 1885	114,926
Increase	\$1,765

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on							Highest prices in 7 weeks.	Average for week.	Current week 1886.
	Friday June 1	Satur. 2	Sund. 3	Monday 4	Tues. 5	Wed. 6	Thurs. 7			
Flour, Superior Extra.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.25	8.374		
Extra	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	5.95		
Fancy	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.00	7.75	5.75		
Superfine	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.80	6.55	5.35		
" No. 2	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.40	5.17	4.77		
Fine	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	6.00	5.77	4.83		
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	3.55	3.55	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.65	3.60	3.03		
Oatmeal, 50 lbs	4.67	4.67	4.70	4.67	4.67	4.85	4.67	4.45		
Wheat, U. C. Spring	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.47	1.02		
Peas, per 68 lbs	80	79	79	80	80	80	80	79		
Barley, per 50 lbs	35	35	36	36	35	36	35	35		
Oats, per 32 lbs	35	35	36	36	35	36	35	35		

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, June 6, 1886.	From the 1st January to June 6, 1886.	To corresponding period 1885.
Wheat, bushels	36,345	196,093	583,688
Flour, barrels	9,726	223,541	266,101
Corn, bushels	74,063	260,290	804
Peas, "	75,194	367,423	22,350
Oats, "	89,673	377,664	33,340
Barley, "	—	22,102	24,139
Rye, "	7,160	17,016	1,806
Oat and Corn Meal	523	6,129	300
Ashes, barrels	420	9,729	10,928
Butter, kegs	602	10,514	12,475
Cheese, boxes	420	1,501	2,624
Pork, barrels	64	6,013	10,863
Lard, "	19	2,233	853
Tallow, "	44	960	718
Whiskey & H. Wines, } Cks. & punche. }	238	3,996	4,252

JOHN B. GOODE.

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF

Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,
 No. 57, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 1-ly

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 Are Prepared to Execute Orders, at Low Prices, for

Canadian Cotton Yarn, "Percy Mills."
 Best Southern do.
 32 and 36 inch Canada Grey Cotton.
 Canadian Tweeds and Flannels.
 Montreal, June 8, 1886. 26

MONTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
 26-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS

BY CATALOGUE.

FOR ACCOUNT OF
MESSRS. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

WILL BE OFFERED,
ON FRIDAY, FIFTEENTH JUNE,

ABOUT
5000 HALF-CHESTS GREEN TEAS,
 CONSISTING OF
HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, HYSON TWANKAY, TWANKAY, COLD JAPANS, NATURAL LEAF do.

Catalogues and Samples the day previous, and the following will be sold:—

SUNDRY SHIPMENTS OF
MUSCOVADO SUGARS, RICE, VALENCIA RAISINS, CURRANTS, COFFEE, INDIGO, LIVERPOOL SOAP, &c. &c.,
 Of which particulars hereafter.
 Sale at NINE o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
 Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE.

The Subscribers are instructed by
MESSRS. ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,
 to sell at their Warehouse, St. Peter Street,
 On THURSDAY, the 14th JUNE,
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MEDITERRANEAN GOODS

AND
ENGLISH GROCERIES,

INCLUDING
 The Balance of the Cargo of the "Deodar,"
 FROM MARSEILLES,
 TOGETHER WITH
2000 PACKAGES FRESH TEAS,
 Particulars hereafter.

Sale at NINE o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
 Auctioneers.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

AT THE STORES OF
MESSRS. HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.,
 ON MONDAY, JUNE 11.

FRESH ENGLISH AND FRENCH GROCERIES,
 WINES, LIQUOR, &c.
 Now Landing from Vessels in Port.

—ALSO,—
 Just arrived per brig "Eaglet," direct from Bordeaux:

- Hhds
- Qr-casks } Finest Triple Clarified Bordeaux
- Tierces } Vinegar.
- Cases Bernard's Salad Oil, quarts
- Do do do pints
- Do do do pints } "Barton & Guestier's"
- Do do do pints }
- Bales Macaroni, each 10 boxes
- Do Vermicelli, do
- Bags Fresh Walnuts
- Bales Filberts
- Cases Sardines, in Oil, half tins
- Do do do quarter tins
- Do Fine Liquors, "Curacao," in cruetons
- Do do "Marschino"
- Do do "Chartreuse," in bottles
- Do Vermouth Bitters
- Do Fruits in Syrup
- Do do in Brandy
- Do Capers in sacons
- Do Pale Brandy
- Do "Nath'l Johnson & Sons" and "Barton & Guestier's" FINE CLARET, of different qualities

Bags Velvet, Wine and Beer Corks, with other articles.
 Sale at NINE o'clock.
J. G. SHIPWAY,
 Auctioneer.

20

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
 THE Steamer "AVON," Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SATURDAY evening, 9th instant.
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.,
 Montreal, 8th June.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
 42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
 Solo Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounio and Co., Brandice,
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
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NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SOREW
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running, on the opening of navigation, between PORT
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
 the Welland Canal.
 This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of Insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 W.M. BOWMAN,
 Superintendent of London and Port Stanley Railway,
 London;
 A. W. GUNN,
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
 Stanley;
 H. W. IRELAND,
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mont-
 real. 12-4 mos.

THE STANDARD
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 ESTABLISHED 1825.
 Head Offices:—Edinburgh and Montreal.
 Manager for Canada: W. M. RAMSAY.
 Inspector of Agencies: RICHARD BULL.

INCOME 1865.....£671,195 Sterling.
 ACCUMULATED FUND 1865.....£3,651,683 ..
 Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-
 out delay and liberally.
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of
 the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken
 out in 1847 for £1000 is now increased to £1,310.
 Agencies in every town in Canada.
 W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager for Canada.
 17-27 Montreal, 47 Great St. James street.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
 LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,
DESIGN to educate young men for busi-
 ness, and prepare them for the duties of Prac-
 tical Accountants.
 The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure
 in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they
 have opened a Branch of their College in the City of
 Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical
 Instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines
 practice with theory, and embraces everything neces-
 sary for the book-keeper and business man. The
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
 sion, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are
 kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steam-
 boating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial
 Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling,
 Telegraphing, and Phonography.
 To the young man just setting forth into the busi-
 ness world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is
 a sure means of rapid promotion.
 To the man in business, or to the one about com-
 mencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispen-
 sably necessary to a successful business career.
 The entire Business Department is furnished with a
 Bar, counter on the same principles as our favour-
 ite Bank, houses, where the Students make their
 deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
 count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
 &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
 lishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise,
 Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of
 one of the best Wholesale Houses in the City of
 Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on
 the same principle, and an Exchange Office for the
 buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A
 thorough knowledge of this branch has become abso-
 lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
 and accountants. This Department is under the charge
 of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
 Practical Accountant.
 Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical
 business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure
 guarantees of efficiency and employment.
 Students can enter at any time.
 For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c.,
 address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
 At Toronto or Hamilton.
JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c. 476 St. Paul and
 897 Commissioners streets. 68-1A

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,
 Fan y Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Groceries, Tobac-
 cos, Cigars, Perfumery, &c., &c.
 Buyers from the United States will find it to their
 advantage to inspect the samples, especially the Glass-
 ware, from our own manufacturers. The goods can
 be shipped direct from the main factories in Germany,
 France, and England, to any part of the United States,
 Office and Sample Rooms, Unif. Buildings, St. Fran-
 cois Xavier Street; A. Ansell, Jewry Chambers, Lon-
 don, England, Bremen, Paris and Hamburg.
 NB—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
FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S VENETIAN RED
AND COLOURS.

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPA .
 2-1y
J. B. ROLLAND & FILS,
THE largest and cheapest French Book
 Store,
 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.
 11-3m

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 266, 265,
 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. 5-1y

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF DRY GOODS,
 1-1y 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. Cooner & Co.'s Binton and Hall Blue.
 Wood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
 52-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CC.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 MONTREAL. 7-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
 LONDON, C. W.,
 Incorporated 1845.
THE EASTER TERM of the above
 School will commence on the 20th of January,
 1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
 further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
 Master: to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
 Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
 London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

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

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

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.
 12-3 mos. **THOS. HOBSON & CO.,**
 486 & 483 St. Paul street.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birming-
 ham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St.
 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED)

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

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

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

MacEWEN & MACHAR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.
 10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN MACEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR.
 32-ly

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
 tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c. &c.
 50-ly
 NO. 11, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

References:
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs Thomas, Thibaudan & Co., Montreal.
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibaudan, 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-

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
 FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
 10, 11, 12, and 13 Commissioners street, and Custom
 House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL
 20 tierces of SODA ASH
 2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS
 3 do GREY COTTONS
 ALSO
 10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
 1-ly 494 to 498 St. Paul st., Montreal
FREER, BOYD & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 SHIP BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
 13 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Representy in Canada; Messrs. HENRY WILLIS & Co.,
 No 61, Old Broad Street, London

Advances made on Consignments of Grain, Flour
 Ashes, etc. or on shipments to their friends in Great
 Britain. Averages adjusted. Goods received on
 Storage, in Bond, or Free. 10-6m

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
 496 & 498, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
 FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
 BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.
 Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.

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

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

Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on
 arrival of goods.

Owing to our having a number of years of success-
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of
 the various staples, can always buy to better advan-
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three
 times during the year.

Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-
 tention.
 Special attention given to the shipment and for-
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient
 routes.

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

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

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

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

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. Robt. Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 " Robinson & Fleming, London.
 " Peter Hinton, Son & Co., Glasgow.
 " Absalom Walkin & Son, Manchester.
 " Himmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 ly.

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

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

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