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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

No. 35.

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

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

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

EDWARD MATTLAND, TYLEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
3-ly 19 Hospital st.

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
451 SAINT PAUL STREET.
French and German Trimmings.
Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves.
Hoyle's and Ashton's Prints, French Merinoes, A. W. Poplins, Plain and Printed De
Laines, Dress Goods, Millinery, Cotton Yarns, Fingering do.
Comprising a complete Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
Our FALL STOCK will be complete in all
Departments by 25th August.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coating & Moscow Beavers, Whitnays, &c. 1-ly

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-
milian," from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of:
449 hhd's }
110 tierces } Choice Retailing Molasses.
277 bbls }
AND IN STORE:
1900 hhd's Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba
Sugars. 1-ly

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
1 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, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES and LEATHER,
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)

OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Quocou and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. beg to inform
their numerous customers East and West, that
they are now making extensive additions to the
Machinery Department of their Factory, and will in
future be enabled to meet the wants of their increasing
trade with promptness and dispatch. Our Travellers
are now on the road, and will wait on buyers in good
season for their Fall orders.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
50-ly No. 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

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

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AFRICAN KITS.

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

11ds
Tierces
Barrels } CHOICE GROCERY SUGAR.

Punchons Choice Muscovado MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

To Arrive shortly, 3000 Prime AFRICAN KITS, direct from West Coast of Africa via Halifax.

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

June 26, 1866.

1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 18 St. Peter st., Montreal.
4-ly

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,

(Late with W. & R. Mur.)

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,

Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co.

3-6m

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE

PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

7 Custom-House Square

33 ly

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

GORDON KINGAN,
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
DAVID MAIR.

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

17 1/2

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
Late of Kingan, Winning & Mair.
W. GALT HILL,
Late of W. Galt Hill & Co.

W. HARRISON WARE,
Late of W. H. Ware & Co.

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

17 1/2

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

28-ly

6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

**JAMES & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

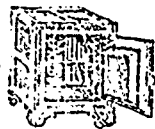
ALEXANDER JAMES.

JAMES G. FOSTER.

July 13, 1866.

6m-26

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lets of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

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

FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS. BOYS' FANCY HATS,

BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,

BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,

FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,

1-ly

Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,

17-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 DENEOLM,

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

16-ly

34 RNAUD BUILDINGS,ounding Street

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

62-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. Xavier st.

1-ly

SIDNEY & CRAWFORD,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 33 St. Nicholas Street,

MONTREAL.

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

AGENTS CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

2-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

238 & 260 St. Paul and 52 & 93 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

1-ly.

F. SHAW & BROS.

14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls and other Tanneries, under our

own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to. 4-ly

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in

Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish 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 LEEING & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,

48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 23-ly

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,

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

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

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
52 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS FLOURS,
Nos. 210 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. BUCHANAN.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
July 26. 29-3m

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES LORIMER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.

LIBERAL Advances made on Goods for
Sale in this Market, or on Shipments to his Cor-
respondents in Britain. Special attention given to the
purchasing of GROCERIES, and other Merchandise.
Montreal, 23rd Aug., 1866. 3m 19

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN FEEDS.

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

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
Is prepared to execute orders for
Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
Portable and Stationary ENGINES
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
Hoisting MACHINES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
—ALSO—
Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
Which will be sold low. 22-1f

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

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

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Op. rto.
Bartoloni Vergari, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

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

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

HER MAJESTY.....	CAPT. CRISHOLM.
OSPREY.....	" PATTERSON.
AMERICA.....	" MOORE.
WHIRY.....	" LESLIE.
MAGNET.....	" MALCOLMSON.

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

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

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Auburn Mills, PETERBORO, C. W.,
Awarded Pri e Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE take this medium of informing our customers
that we have now received into store, the greater
portion of our Importations for the coming season,
and will be prepared to show the same by the last
week of the present month. These goods having been
bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell
them on the most favourable terms.
MONTREAL, 16th February, 1866. 1-ly

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

REFERENCES:
ANDRUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
Bank.
Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
Messrs. Wm. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
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Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
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Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
other receipts.
Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
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July 21, 1864.

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IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
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Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
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Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cubourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White Muslins, Buttings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Mole-kins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Luncn Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
Hosiery, Pipes, Clarettes,
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
Braces, Bag Purses, Marble,
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And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE.
Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
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263 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
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Paints and Putty, Portland Cement,
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Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-1y

F. H. STEWIS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
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Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 5-ly

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL,
607 St. Paul Street,
Agent for Lyn Tannery. 43-1y

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

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

FRED COLE, Secretary.
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—**H. MUNRO, Montreal.**
Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.**
6-ly

FALL CIRCULAR,

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

WILL be fully prepared to show their

STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27TH AUGUST.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

1-ly 69 St. Peter St., Montreal.

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,
\$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000. Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

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

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
acted on reasonable terms.
Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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

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Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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, 30th April, 1868. 1-ly

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO MONTREAL OR GREAT BRITAIN

MONTREAL, August, 1866.

GENTLEMEN.—The altered state of reciprocal trade with the United States will probably cause you to direct more of your attention than heretofore to this market, as an outlet for your Produce.

Without desiring to intrude upon any established arrangements you may have with correspondents here, yet inasmuch as you may be seeking new correspondents, we beg to bring our name before you, and to express our willingness to undertake the sale of any description of Produce which you may be desirous of sending to this market.

Having been in the business as Brokers and Commission Merchants, since 1846, we can offer every advantage as well as every guarantee which experience gives. References can be furnished if required; and we shall be happy to correspond with parties disposed to favor us with their consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, and articles of Produce, and Provisions generally.

We can offer advantages for the sale of Produce through our friends in Britain.

We are, respectfully yours,

LAYLOR BROS.,

18 St. Sacramento Street.

N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities. T. B.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

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

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.
Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets 1-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Banking in New York.

It will be seen by a card in another column that Mr. Charles F. Smithers, so long and favorably known to the business men of the Provinces, has established himself as banker and broker, at 35 Pine street, New York. The responsible and important positions which Mr. Smithers has held in Canada in connection with the leading banks, and the experience that he obtained while Agent for the Bank of Montreal in New York, eminently fit him for a successful career, and without doubt entitle him to the entire confidence of Provincialists having business in that city.—His capacity, experience, and moral worth are acknowledged on all hands, and we are sure that the very fact that he has established himself in New York will considerably increase the already growing business in United States securities, gold, and stocks, which is now being done from Canada and the other Provinces.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

[No 1.]

JUST about the close of last session of Parliament some interesting statistics about the Banks, Societies, Charities, &c., of the Province were published. The people ought to be conversant with these statistics, for some of the institutions to which they refer receive considerable sums of Government money for their support, and they are, besides, quite interesting. We propose to dish up a few of these returns for the readers of the Review in two or three short articles, and will endeavour so to spice them as to render them palatable to the taste, and, we trust, not injurious to the digestion.

THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

Are thirteen in number, and cost in hard cash the handsome sum of \$121,543,189. A large part of this sum—no doubt the largest part—was British capital. We have certainly bled (at the pocket) pretty freely to make our railway system what it is; but there is one consolation—and it is a complete one,—we have reason to feel proud of our railways, and they are well

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

IRON MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chains, Axes, Powder, Shot, Pumps, Oil Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

S A W S ,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR AND SHEET IRON.

CUT SCRAP NAILS,

Pressed, Clinch, and Finishing Nails, &c.

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.

1-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.

ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

worth all that has been paid. The following particulars regarding them are interesting.—

Number of miles of road in 1865.....	2,318
“ of passengers carried “	2,431,265
“ of Tons of Freight “	1,913,953
“ of Persons Employ'd “	9,253
“ of Engines Owned “	428
“ of Cars of all kinds “	6,529
“ of Persons Killed “	62
“ of Persons Injured “	64

CAN CANADIANS KEEP SILLER.

This question must, we think, be answered affirmatively. Besides the fact that our Banks lately contained over \$28,000,000 of deposits, the earnings and savings of our people, the statistics before us show that Savings Banks are making steady progress among us, and that many of the poorer classes have a good deal of wealth laid up for rainy days. There are six of these institutions in existence: Toronto having two, Cobourg one, Montreal one, and Quebec two. Deposits were made last year to the extent of \$3,489,376. There were in all nearly 10,000 depositors, whose respective “piles” range from a few dollars up to thousands; the average amount at the credit of each, was nearly \$220. This must be considered very creditable, and seems to indicate that there is enough of Scotch about our people in the humble walks of life, to prepare for the future May our Savings Banks increase and flourish!

STATISTICAL HOTCH-POTCH

would not be a bad name for our next paragraph, consisting as it will of a mixture of population, debt, revenue and expenditure. Our population of January, 1866, was 2,984,460, calculating at the average rate of increase. For three years we have added about 100,000 per annum to our numbers. About 600,000 acres of land were sold or given away last year. Our revenue was \$10,470,608, and our expenditure \$11,653,388,—the difference, \$1,182,780, being against us. Our total funded debt was \$60,019,181, after deducting the sinking fund held for its redemption. The following calculations have been carefully made:—

Debt per head of the Population.....	\$20 11
Exports “	\$18 17
Imports “	\$14 53
Expenditure “	\$3 50
Revenue “	\$3 17
Duty “	\$1 55
Population to square mile	96 1

MUTUAL INSURANCE

Seems to be popular throughout Canada, for we find that there are 17 societies for protection against loss

by fire in operation. The returns indicate that most of these are in a prosperous condition. They paid losses in 1865 amounting to \$184,184, of which sum \$35,242 had remained unsettled from the preceding year. They must have been quite able to pay these losses, for their income was 182,672. The premium notes in their possession were of the value of 1,188,771—a very considerable sum, truly. These societies, taken as a whole, are very well managed, and in many cases the rates of Insurance are exceedingly moderate. They take well among the farming community; and where their operations are confined to farm property, the losses are few, and the assessments are very trifling.

RATHER REFRACTORY.

The private insurance companies kicked against furnishing Mr. Auditor Langton with their returns, and consequently we have no record of their operations. That official seems to think that they should be compelled by law to furnish annual returns like the mutual companies, and we should not be surprised if legislation were proposed next session to this effect. Whether private companies, any more than private individuals, should be compelled to make their business transactions public, is a question about which there is plenty of room for a difference of opinion. In the meantime, the private companies are refractory, and it remains to be seen who will have to "knock under" in the long run.

TO BE CONTINUED;

so says the New York Ledger, and so says the writer. Our "Facts worth Knowing" are not by any means exhausted, and we shall add another instalment next week, wind and weather permitting.

IS THE DEBT OF CANADA EVER TO BE REDUCED?

THE marvellous manner in which Mr. McCulloch is reducing the debt of the United States is attracting, and deservedly so, a good deal of attention. Suffering as we are, from a heavy burden of indebtedness contracted in time of peace, and with our Finance Minister reduced to the necessity of "running round," like a hard-up merchant, for money to fulfil the obligations of the Province, one cannot but wish that a feat could be borrowed out of the United States Treasurer's book. He entered on the duties of his office with a determination to put the debt in the shape of gradual liquidation, and in spite of outcries, and prophecies and forebodings, he has carried out his plans with rigor and firmness. Taxation has been put on—as we all know—with an unmerciful hand. Customs duties have been increased to such an extent that everybody prophesied that importations would be stopped. For internal revenue he has ransacked every nook and corner from whence a dollar could be derived; and to such an extent has this been carried that a man can neither eat, drink, sleep nor travel, without taxation awaiting him,—not in one form, but in multiplied ways. The usurious manner in which the taxes were laid on, were the astonishment of all who had ever known the country in its old and untaxed condition, and it was almost universally believed that such imposts could never be collected.

But they are collected, and apparently without exciting dissatisfaction. Whatever may be the effect on individuals or particular interests, the plain facts stand out beyond all contradiction, that there has been for many months back an immense surplus revenue. Not only have all the charges of government been paid, immense as they are, but the actual success has been such that no less than \$161,000,000 of debt has been paid off since its maximum was attained on 1st August, 1865. At that time the debt was \$2,757,000,000; it is now 2,596,000,000, only.

Facts are said to be stubborn things, and these facts, if they mean anything at all, teach us this, that when people make up their mind to get out of debt, they will establish a rational way of accomplishing it. It is with nations as individuals. Many a man has been at one time involved in debt and difficulties and embarrassment, but some have got out by years of persistent economy. Where there is a will, it is said, there is a way. It only needs for a man to make up his mind, and do the thing as good as done. Means will be found to increase the income, or to diminish the expenditure, or very probably to do both. At any rate, by whatever means it is accomplished, a surplus will be made, and that surplus rightly appropriated towards reducing debt, and as there is no greater pleasure than to see debts diminishing, the progress of liquidation

will be watched with the same interest with which men mark the going down of an inundation.

We may depend on it that the United States Treasurer is a man of the right stamp. The country is in debt, and he is determined to get the country out. As he has set his mind upon it, he has endeavored to indoctrinate the country with his own sentiments, by letting them taste the pleasure of watching the going down of the flood. Doubtless he has been successful. The people like to see it—every million paid off. They take as much pleasure in these victories over the debt as they used to do in the capture of forts and the defeat of armies. Every million paid off is a successful skirmish; every twenty millions a battle won; every hundred millions an important tract of country gained. Whether the process will go on to the end as it has begun, we cannot of course tell; but it is just as likely to do so in the one case as in the other. There are huge difficulties in the way, beyond doubt, and it is certain that the currency is in an unsound condition. Enormous importations in the face of excessive customs duties, with no corresponding augmentation of exports, must end in embarrassment somewhere. Still, these things have been said before, and the course of financial and commercial affairs so far has been as entirely at variance with the prophecies of wise men, as the course of the war was.

This, however, is not the question we are discussing, which is—why cannot our Finance Minister inaugurate the same policy? The heavy debt of Canada is a standing reproach. Our securities are now worth no more in London than those of New Zealand, which has been desolated by war for years. The Cape of Good Hope—the Mauritius—the Australian Colonies (Queensland excepted)—all have higher credit than Canada; and whatever apprehensions may have been excited by the war at our borders while it was in progress—and by the Fenian disturbances now—we are convinced that much of our want of credit as a country is owing to the utter indifference with which our burden of indebtedness is received by successive finance ministers, and the want of any determined efforts to reduce it. It has been monstrous to spend such a prodigious sum as has been squandered over our Parliament Buildings, while there was a chronic deficiency in the revenue; and shrewd observers cannot fail to have remarked that they have cost, so far, the very sum which had to be raised at high rates in England last winter. If a merchant had built a splendid mansion when he could barely meet his paper, and was driven to raise money "on the street" at usurious rates to pay for it, everybody would say he was a fool. Yet this is precisely what Canada has done, and the question now is—how is this state of things to be met? We have got our estate heavily mortgaged. It is a fine one, no doubt; but it will not bear an indefinite increase of burdens. And if we are wise, we shall determine to pay the mortgage off.

The great difficulty is for the Finance Minister to thoroughly make up his mind. There are difficulties enough, as we all know, difficulties that do not occur in the United States; but they are not altogether insurmountable. It was a far more onerous task to grapple with the prodigious debt of our neighbors, to systematize it, and to put it in a train for liquidation. None but a master-mind could have conceived the project, and none but a person of dominant will could have put it into execution.

Now surely we have a man as competent to deal with our debt as Mr. McCulloch with that of our neighbors. If we have not such a man against our politicians, we certainly have amongst our men of business, and the right course is to put him into public life. We may depend upon it he would soon attain such a position as would find him the opportunity of doing the work the country expects of him.

LETTERS FROM A PROTECTIONIST.

[No. 4.]

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

Anything like a fair investigation of the matter will plainly show that any and every country that has exported a large proportion of its productions in a raw or crude state, is in a low state of civilization, the great bulk of its inhabitants poor, their power, as a nation, weak, and in a state of dependence generally.

Turkey is a country of vast extent and of great fertility. It exports large quantities of raw products, wheat, maize, raw silk, cotton, tobacco, wool, drugs, dyo stuffs, &c., &c., and imports vast quantities of manufactured goods, and, as a consequence, is growing

weaker and poorer every year. The country has no system of education, very few highways or roads, and only two short railroads. A portion of this may, no doubt, be traced to the Government and religion of the country, but the fact still remains that she is producing without being a manufacturing country.

Egypt is also a country that has been brought to a state of insignificance and dependence by its large export of cereals. Agriculture being the occupation of almost the entire population, two-thirds of the outtro crop of wheat are sent to Europe annually, and from France, Germany and Great Britain, she imports the manufactured goods required for her people, thus enriching those countries and impoverishing her own.

Mexico, Central America, and the States of South America, are all in the same position, and the result is similar.

Now, ought Canada to follow that system which is bound to keep her a purely agricultural country, and put her on a par with all the above named States; or will she have a tariff that will protect and foster her home industry and infant manufactories, and bring her up in the scale of wealth, power, and independence, that every one must desire, but that she cannot have without manufactures? Do we wish to see our thrifty young men and women continue to go in crowds to Massachusetts and Connecticut to wield the sledge and hammer and run the cotton mills there, until our country shall be depopulated of its laboring class?—then uphold Mr. Galt's low duty of 15 per cent. Do you wish to see the importation of foreign manufactures doubled, (so that return freights on wheat will be less,) and thus double our indebtedness, double our bankrupts (we have now more than any other country)?—then adopt free trade. Do you wish to see our revenue two or three millions less than our expenses every year (as it now is)?—then approve of a low tariff.

No; let us have a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent. on manufactures of cotton, woollen, hardware, leather, boots and shoes, &c., &c., discriminating in favor of those most likely to be made here, admit tea, coffee, spices, crude drugs, cotton, dyo stuffs and articles that we do not produce and do not expect to free, or at a low rate of duty, and in a few years the Eastern Townships would be a New England junior, Sherbrooke would be a Canadian Lowell, and we should not then, as now, be under the humiliating necessity of going to the United States to buy arms and ammunition to repel the Irish horde expected from the same quarter. Tariff and industry would occupy many a water course now dormant and idle; the farmers of Canada West would have a near market instead of a distant one, and better prices, as the freight to Europe would be saved. Diversity of employment would not only keep our population at home, but induce emigration from abroad, and our exports should, and probably would be, manufactured articles instead of raw products, as labor is the source of wealth, so the more finished the exports of a country, the more value and profit they leave behind.

We hardly expected the Trade Review would try to support an argument for free trade, by copying an article from a New York free trade journal, the text of which is nothing but a puff advertisement. Any person who will make the inquiry will find that sewing machines are sold in the U.S., and probably Canada also, at from \$5.00 to \$100, or upwards, each. But what puts the matter fully at rest, and shows the complete absurdity of the sewing machine story is, that nearly one-half of all the sewing machines made in the U.S., are sold in foreign countries, and they get higher prices for them there than at home; and Paris is one of their best markets. One manufacturing firm that sent in 1861 only 7,000 machines abroad, now sends annually 25,000. No doubt but that sewing machines can be sold a trifle lower in Paris than in Boston, as the former maker has no patent fee to pay, which in the U.S. rewards the inventor for his original expenditures and mental and physical labor; free traders are, of course, opposed to patent laws, as they are to nearly every thing that tends to improve their own country, and they are quite consistent in doing so. But would the improvements and inventions of the past 100 years have been made without the protection of patent laws? Who will be bold enough to assert that we should now have the electric telegraph, the steam cylinder printing press, the mowing and reaping machine, the sewing machine, &c., &c., had not the inventors felt and expected that in the event of success through the protection of patent laws, their reward would be ample; and no one ought to begrudge it to them, as the free trade writer in the N.Y. Economist seems to do. J.F.B. Stanbridge, C.E. } Sept. 10, 1866. }

PEACE AND COMMERCE.

PEACE and commerce are closely connected. The latter can never be in a healthy and prosperous condition without the former. When a country is in turmoil and trouble it is impossible for trade to flourish as it should do. Ever sensitive to disturbing influences, war or civil commotion disarranges, and frequently stops business entirely, inflicting incalculable injury upon the country. It is in times of peace when commerce progresses most rapidly, and when prosperity shines upon all interests. Even the appearance of danger affects the interests of communities. This has been felt to some extent by Canada from the hostile designs of the Fenian organization. The injury has not, it is true, been of much consequence; but still it has been felt, and the longer the danger continues to menace us, it is to be feared the worse will be its effects upon our interests.

We regret to say it—but we fear it will prove too true—that the people of Canada need not expect a return to the peace and quietness enjoyed before the American civil war, for a long time to come. It is impossible not to perceive that a great change has passed over this continent during the past four years. The United States are no longer as friendly as before. Disguise it as they may, they are anxious for our Annexation to their dominions. Tens of thousands of returned soldiers, anxious for fresh adventures, and many of them too lazy or dissolute to work, are only too anxious to annoy and trouble us. Of this latter class are the Fenians—an organization recruited from the thieves, the swindlers, the roughs and debauchees, of the lowest slums of American cities. Without the feelings so unjustly existing against Great Britain among native Americans, and the strong desire they have to acquire Canada, such a ruffian society as the Fenians would never have had an existence. We believe Fenianism to be the result and not the cause of American feeling, and that if that infamous association were destroyed to-morrow, the many lazy and reckless men which the war has thrown to the surface, would still organize and plot against the peace of this country. In fact, we perceive that other organizations are already being formed in the Eastern cities. One has chosen the name of "The Annexation League," and another comes out under the mysterious title of the O. N. S., which, being interpreted, means "The Order of the North Star." The avowed object of these Associations is the Annexation, forcible of peaceable Canada, to the United States, a country already far too large, either for its own good or that of its neighbors.

All these menaces to Canada must effect our commerce and prosperity; and it becomes very important, even from a trade point of view, that the most effective measures should be taken to check them at the outset. We believe one of the main causes why the United States Government looks on so quietly at the action of the Fenians, simply arises from the very mild and very indifferent manner in which the British Government has regarded it, being apparently determined to be pleased with the Americans, however loosely their neutrality laws may be enforced. We think it is time this state of matters should cease, and things be called by their right names. It is folly to cry "peace peace," when there is no peace. The Fenian invasion, although intended to be in behalf of Ireland, is in reality a filibustering expedition. The Annexation League and the Order of the North Star are undeniably so. Could either of these societies, or all of them, capture Canada, we would soon be part and parcel of Yankeeedom, and the Irish and the Green would speedily be forgotten. Under these circumstances, it is high time the British Government should cease to use honied accents and plainly tell the American Government that holding Congresses and fitting out expeditions by American citizens against Canada is no longer to be tolerated. If such representations were energetically made at Washington, we believe they would speedily relieve us from the danger which threatens to disturb our trade every few months.

The principal means, however, by which this filibustering spirit across the lines can be speedily checked, is to prepare ourselves to give the villains who disturb our peace and happiness a hot reception, should they ever dare to come upon our soil as foes. It is the sacred duty of every citizen to defend his country. He is unworthy of the name of man who refuses to do so, when necessity calls; much more is this the case when the foe are a set of cut-throats, whose designs are sanctioned neither by Divine or human

laws. The true policy, and the most economical for Canada, is to arm on such a scale as to render the failure of all such attacks absolutely certain. When there are no hopes of success, except in securing a grave or a halter, the Fenians and all other desperadoes will give Canada a wide berth, and peace and quiet, so favorable to Canada, and which, as a Christian people, we love so well, will soon prevail throughout all our borders.

We make these remarks quite irrespective of another Fenian attack during the next four weeks. We believe that there will, sooner or later, be another attempt at invasion, but we also believe that we are quite able to drive back any force which Roberts and Sweeney can muster against us. But we cannot afford to have the business of the country disturbed every few months from danger of attacks of this kind, and therefore do we think that more energetic remonstrances at Washington, and a display of military strength which would show the hopelessness of attack, would soonest terminate a nuisance which is becoming intolerable. So far as Canada is concerned, we are sure this would be the cheapest course in the end. Prevention is better than cure. If by preparations for defence, which shut out all hope of making even a lodgment in the Province, we secure profound peace such as existed five years ago, it will prove far more economical at last than if the Government spent less, and our trade was periodically disturbed from the cause in question.

TARE ON BUTTER.

THE letter of a "Western Subscriber," which appeared in our last number on the subject of "Tare on Butter," has brought out a correspondence in reply, which we insert in the present number, desiring that all parties interested may be heard, and with the hope that the quality and method of packing butter in Canada may be improved. The subject is one of considerable interest not only to dealers in butter, but to farmers. The farmer, though he may not know it, is the greatest loser by poorly made and badly packed butter. The reputation of Canadian butter has become very low in England and in the United States. In England, French and Continental butter receives so marked a preference that shippers of Canadian have found the business quite unprofitable of late. In the United States, we see the price of Canadian butter quoted much lower than New York State, Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve. There is no reason why these conditions should exist. There is no finer country in the world to make good butter in than Canada, and the cattle is of excellent breed generally. The trouble lies in the want of attention given to the business both in making and packing the butter, and, in many cases, to the improper manner in which it is left exposed to the air in the stores where it is bought from farmers.

To establish the correctness of these remarks, we have only to state the fact that in the Eastern Townships some farmers, who give attention to putting up butter in a proper manner, obtain about 5c per pound more for it at their own doors from United States buyers than a poor quality, made in the same neighbourhood, can be sold for in Montreal. The United States buyers frequently brand the superior butter which they buy in the Eastern Townships "Vermont Dairy" to overcome a prejudice which exists against Canadian butter in the Boston market.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR,—In your issue of 31st ulto., I have just seen a letter on the above subject by "A Western Subscriber," on which I should like to say a word or two. The above is a vex'd and vexing question, but your correspondent and I do not view the Tare in the same light. He appears to look upon it as the butter-milk, water, &c., he works out of the butter when packing, while I consider the Tare to be the package, cloth, salt, and pickle, when ready for sale. It seems to me that country merchants are very foolish to take butter in as they do, and I think the present season will do a good deal in the way of altering the style. I believe, with your correspondent, that many merchants take a toll, and a heavy one; the writer having often, when weighing butter in their cellars, found firkins marked in pencil some pounds lighter than they actually weighed, (this was with dairy packed butter,) and the merchant who cheats the farmer has no compunction in cheating the dealer on the tare, by making the tub (when weighed dry) one or two pounds less than it usually weighs. Those of my confreres who, like myself, go to the stores of country merchants, know

that we buy in a season tons of wood, cloth, salt and pickle, at the price of butter: even stones have been sold for butter. The loss on tares, both from salt, pickle and the firkins, being falsely marked, has been so great that I think, judging from my own feelings, and the views expressed by many in the trade, will in future, let the butter come to market, that we can then buy and examine it at our leisure, for, as the old woman said.—"The boys were very foolish to throw stones at the apples; if they would only let them alone, the apples would fall of their own accord." So in this, if dealers will only have patience and stay at home, the butter will, in good time, seek a market. Had they done so this season, they would have been a good deal in pocket, and we could have had a good supply at a fair price; whereas the country merchants having been offered 16c. and 17c. at their doors, are not now willing to sell at market price.

But I am wandering from my subject—tars I have heard that it is the law that a cooper must brand on each package the dry weight and his name. Please let us know in your next if it is so, and if it be the case let us have a few of them brought before the magistrates for neglect, for not one in five hundred has the weight branded. If this were done always, it would save a great deal of bickering and unpleasantness. Perhaps some one may say strip them, but if this is done the buyer must do it himself; the country merchant or his clerk cannot turn out and put back a firkin of butter, any more than they could put a watch together. But often the butter is so soft that it cannot be turned out and put back again, but more than that; often the owner won't allow it. So having made a journey and bought a pretty nice lot we take it at the tare allowed by the merchant, and when we get it home find that 3 or 4 per cent. have been left on the road in the shape of pickle. Now, to obviate this, I say if the law is that the tare should be branded on the package, let it be done, or fine the cooper and every one who handles it afterwards.

I don't think there is a business in Canada in which such chiselling and gouging is practiced in as in butter. But if you have space, let me say a word or two on the quality and style of packing. A few weeks—not more than a month ago—I read in your Review that American dealers were buying the butter of farmers at their own doors in the Eastern Townships at 20c. per lb. for the Boston market. Now let me ask why in the name of common sense our farmers are so blind and obstinate as to persist in making poor butter, and taking it to the store and be cheated, (for I take it the storekeepers are not all fools enough to lose 9½ lbs. on every keg of butter). Again, if the farmers' wives do make it good, why are they so stupid as to salt it to death? and if they do pack themselves, why do they pack it in an old tub that has done the same duty for years (yes, sir, some women have boasted, for ten years), then put some old cloth over it, and then they are ready to declare the quality is first-rate. They use coarse salt, which cracks between your teeth and skins your palate. Do your readers think the Americans pay 20c. gold for such as that? I tell you nay; they know better what suits the Boston market than that. First, their farmers buy as many new, neat butter packages as they need; they weigh them carefully, and if they weigh 11½ lbs., they mark it 11; if 11¼ or 11, they mark it 12. The package is soaked for a few days before using with spring water. The butter is, with care and cleanliness, made good; and after being well worked to get out the water, as your correspondent calls it, the package being emptied of the water and rubbed with a handful of fine salt, the butter is evenly and firmly placed in. I want to give a caution here: don't, on any account, put a layer of salt between each churning; if you do, the butter comes out of the tub like three or four cheeses. While filling, carefully exclude the air. Having filled the tub, out a piece of new, thin, white calico, about half an inch larger than the top of the tub, wash it thoroughly, dip it in brine, lay over the butter and tuck it carefully round; then sprinkle about 2 os. or ¼ lb. of fine white salt on the cloth, put on the lid and nail on two strips of tin or leather, being very particular not to nail the hoop of the lid; if you do, the lid-must, of necessity, be broken in order to examine the butter.

Mr. Editor, if all the butter made in Canada was turned out of hand in this style, I suppose it would add to the annual wealth of the country no less than 5c. per lb. on all the butter made.

Yours truly,

A WESTERN BUTTER-BUYER.

SEPT. 4, 1866.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

Sir,—In your valuable number of 31st ultimo, I see an article "Tare on Butter." I have some experience in the business, and I am confident that 7½ per cent. does not cover the reduction on first weight, when milk, water and an over-dose of salt is properly washed out before packing, which must be done to secure good butter.

Western "subscriber" says it is a well-known fact that "storekeepers in general take toll in weighing butter." What a compliment this is to Western people! The Western storekeeper takes toll, and the simple Western farmer knows nothing of it. How simple our Western farmers are! I am confident it is not a fact that Western storekeepers take toll, as the gentleman terms it, nor would any respectable storekeeper attempt such low tricks. Western subscriber might just as well charge the Western storekeeper, at once, with false weights and measures in his whole business. Western subscriber, I am happy to say, has no just grounds for writing such a wholesale charge against Western storekeepers. Thanks to our noble common school system, the child that is able to carry a pound of butter to store, is able to see it is fairly weighed. The transaction is simply this: The Western storekeeper is in his store, with his regularly adjusted weights, which "this Western storekeeper has to pay about two dollars per year for having examined, which, I think, is a great imposition; surely examine the weights, but let the officer be a paid public officer; it is not the storekeeper should pay 10d. for every correct weight, &c."

I am not aware that any tare is taken on open butter in this country, but at least one-tenth should be taken. I think one-tenth is the rate at home. Every person knows there is a risk and speculation in the affair. The Western storekeeper who gives his goods for butter at 15d. per lb., should receive 20d. per lb. for same in the Montreal market to save himself.

But this thing of toll is absurd. The Western storekeeper must be pretty hardy who would attempt such a thing, with, perhaps, half-a-dozen of weighing establishments in his town.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

A WESTERN STOREKEEPER.

County of Kent, Canada West.

CANADA RAILWAYS.

(From the Stockholder, N. Y.)

THERE are 13 railways in Canada, having 2,148½ miles of road open for traffic, with 2,411½ miles of track, including double track and sidings.

The companies and their roads are as follow:

1. Great Western of Canada—From Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls) to Windsor, C. W., (Detroit), 229 miles. Branches: Hamilton to Toronto, 89 miles; Harrisburg to Guelph, 27½ miles; Komoka to Sarnia, 51 miles. Total, 345½ miles.
2. Grand Trunk—From Portland to Detroit, 857 miles. Branches: Richmond to Quebec and Riviere du Loup; Montreal to Rouse's Point, and Montreal to Lachine and Province Line. Total length, 1,877 miles.
3. London and Port Stanley—From London to Port Stanley, C. W., 25 miles.
4. Welland—From Port Colborne, Lake Erie, C. W., to Port Daulhousie, Lake Ontario, C. W., 25½ miles.
5. Northern of Canada—From Toronto (Lake Ontario) to Collingwood, Canada, (Lake Huron), 95 miles. Bell Ewart Branch, 1½ miles. Barrie Branch, 14 miles.
6. Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton—Port Hope to Lindsay, 44 miles.
7. Peterboro' and Port Hope—From Peterboro' to Port Hope, C. W., 81 miles. Over branch to Millbrook, 13 miles; and over Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton, main line, to Port Hope, 18 miles.
8. Cobourg and Peterboro'—From Cobourg to Peterboro', C. W.
9. Brockville and Ottawa—From Brockville to Sand Point, C. W., 75 miles. Perth branch, 12 miles.
10. Ottawa and Prescott—From Prescott to Ottawa City, 53 miles.
11. Carillon and Grenville—18 miles open for traffic.
12. Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly—From St. John to Waterloo, C. E., 43 miles.
13. St. Lawrence and Industrie—12 miles open for traffic.

The total cost of these roads and their equipment has been \$121,543,189, or \$58,583 per mile, being \$6,355 per mile in excess of the cost of the 3,113 miles of railway in New York. But if the comparison be made upon the mileage in equivalent single track, it will be found that the 2,411 miles in Canada have cost at the rate of \$50,411 per mile, while the 4,298 miles of track in this State have cost \$36,380 per mile, a difference of \$14,031 per mile of single track in favor of the New York roads. This difference is hardly to be ascribed to the superiority of construction of the Canada roads, though it is true that the latter show some fine structures, especially in the way of iron bridges. The most expensive of these, perhaps the finest work on the continent and one of the finest in the world, is the Victoria Bridge, built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. The cost of this bridge, if we remember aright, was about

\$6,300,000, the most expensive mile of railway probably in the world. Including this, the 1,377 miles of Grand Trunk Railway in Canada cost, with the equipment, \$80,704,095, being \$58,608 per mile. Deduct the cost of this bridge, and the cost per mile of the Grand Trunk road would fall \$2,560 below the average cost of the railways in Canada thus far.

Nor is the difference made by superior equipment. In this respect, indeed, the New York Railways are much better provided, as will be seen from the following table:—

EQUIPMENT.		Canada R'ways. N. Y. R'ways.	
Engines.....	426	962	
1st class pass. cars.....	261	820	
2d class pass. cars, baggage, mail, express and conductors' cars.....	204	474	
Freight cars.....	6,385	15,284	

The equipment of the New York railways cost \$14,517,010. The cost of equipment of Canada railways in the data before us is not given separately from the cost of the roads, but we estimate that its value per mile is \$3,000 less than that of the equipment of the New York railways.

The actual difference in cost between the railways of Canada and those of this State we apprehend has arisen through the financing resorted to, from necessity no doubt, in the process of their construction. Our Canada friends, or at least those of one party, will be ready to appreciate the pertinency of the explanation suggested under this head.

The income of Canada railways last year was \$10,910,978. The working expenditures were \$5,778,343, in addition to which \$1,355,756 was expended in renewal of rails, ties, bridges, &c., leaving \$3,776,879 as net earnings, being a little over 3 per cent. on the cost of the roads. With us this would not pay, but it must be remembered that Canada is a region of vast and growing resources, and that each year will add to the traffic and the profit of these railways.

The total number of passengers during the year was 2,431,365. The number of tons of freight, 1,943,963.

The number of persons employed, Oct. 31, in working the railways, was 9,258. Near two-thirds of the income of the roads was from freight.

The most considerable railways in Canada, the three in fact having two-thirds of the entire mileage of the Province, are the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and the Northern. The first named is the largest railway property managed by one company on this continent, or indeed elsewhere in the world. Its main line extends from Portland, in Maine—whence the road to the Canada line is leased in perpetuity to the Grand Trunk Company—to Sarnia on Lake Huron and thence to Detroit in Michigan, as one of its western termini, making another via the Buffalo and Lake Huron road at Goderich, also on Lake Huron. The length of the main line is 857 miles. Main line and branches, the road in Canada extends 1377 miles. The gauge is 5 feet 6 inches.

The road is equipped with 293 engines, 145 first-class passenger cars, 72 second-class and baggage cars, 2,718 box freight cars, and 1304 platform cars, and 130 other cars, not including hand cars. The total number of vehicles in use on the road is therefore 4,662.

The earnings of this road last year were \$6,470,998, Canadian currency, the value of the dollar being by statute exactly equal to our dollar in gold. The expenditure for maintaining road was \$1,074,958 and the operating expenses \$3,587,806, leaving \$1,588,234 as net earnings.

We place side by side the following items of cost, traffic, equipment, &c., of these three leading railways of Canada:

	Grand Trunk.	Great Western.	Northern.
Cost.....	\$80,704,095	\$23,865,381	\$5,457,780
Miles of road.....	1377	345	97
Miles of track, sidings, &c.....	1522	413	111
Locomotives.....	293	94	18
1st class cars.....	145	83	19
2nd class cars.....	72	96	13
Freight cars.....	2718	960	108
Platform cars.....	1304	262	215
Other cars.....	130	120	...
Pass'g's carried '65	1,380,917	714,142	105,372
Pass'g's car'd 1 mile	.....	62,304,966	3,481,816
Tons Freight, 1865.	1,001,687	455,073	120,000
" " 1 mile	.....	138,841,007	.....
Passenger receipts.	\$2,228,294	\$1,557,765	\$106,557
Freight receipts....	3,927,733	1,594,736	367,301
Mail, &c., receipts.	254,921	132,964	19,685
Rents, &c.....	.....	85,172	13,206
Total Receipts, 1865	\$6,470,998	\$3,370,637	\$506,748
Operating expenses	\$3,587,806	1,305,267	275,941
Renewal track, &c.	1,074,958	240,328	.....
Net earnings.....	1,588,234	1,825,042	230,807
Net earnings p. mile	\$1.117	\$5.289	\$2.370
Cost per mile.....	58,708	\$39,024	\$56,265

The earnings of the Grand Trunk given above it may be understood represent only the income made in Canada. This road, we take it, derives a considerable net income from its lease of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, (from Portland to Island Pond) for which it pays annually 6 per cent. of its cost. We shall have occasion to refer more particularly to these roads and their traffic at an early day upon the receipt of detailed information in regard to them.

It will be seen that one of these roads, the Great Western (from Suspension Bridge, Niagara, to Windsor opposite Detroit) is already in the receipt of a large net income, amounting to 8½ per cent. of its cost. Its proportion of net to gross income is very large, being 54 per cent.—larger than that of any considerable road in the United States. Passing through the most fertile and populous part of Canada, its way traffic is very remunerative. Its great source of revenue, however, lies in through freight and travel, as it makes one

of the shortest routes from Buffalo to all the region west of Detroit. Much U. S. through travel goes by that road, the short route via the Suspension Bridge attracting passengers. The distance from New York to Detroit by the Great Western of Canada route via the New York Central is 684 miles, to Chicago 819 Railroad and steamer across Lake Michigan 950, whereas the distance from New York to Chicago by other miles, and to Milwaukee by Detroit and Milwaukee routes of which the Erie or New York Central make a part is respectively 958 and 976 miles. The gauge of the Great Western is 5 ft. 6 inches, which is the general gauge of Canada railways.

We have had occasion to refer in these remarks upon the Canada railways to an instructive compilation recently put forth by the accomplished Auditor-General of Canada, the Hon. John Langton, for a copy of which we are indebted to the courtesy of J. Simpson, Esq., Assistant-Auditor.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is yet in receipt of a small revenue in comparison to what it will eventually earn. Its large mileage causes it to appear in the table with a low percentage of net earnings. But this expanded mileage give it extensive connections of great prospective value, all over the Province for a thousand miles, from the Riviere du Loup and Quebec to Lake Huron and Detroit, and from Portland on the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence; and these will form in the coming years grand sources of prosperity.

The Northern Railway of Canada, from Toronto on Lake Ontario, to Collingwood on Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) is also a promising property, already accommodating a very considerable traffic. It makes a net income nearly equal to the average of railways in England, and it has a growing revenue which must in time place its finance in good condition.

We have referred to the Victoria bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, costing \$6,300,000, as the most expensive mile of railway in the world. The actual length of the bridge is, however, 1½ miles. The length of the iron tube through which the trains pass is 6,000 feet, about 1½ miles. The horizontal diameter of this tube is 16 feet. The height or vertical diameter in the centre section is 22 feet; in the end sections, 19 feet. The tube rests on piers of stone, 24 in number, and there are 25 spans. The length of the centre span is 330 feet, of each of the side spans 242 feet. The piers which carry this bridge stand to meet one of the majestic torrents of the world. The St. Lawrence, bearing to the sea the waters of the five great lakes, the area of which is 85,290 square miles, is moreover fed by the waters that fall upon an area (besides the lakes) of 249,595 square miles. When at the breaking up of the ice in the spring, the mighty current, reinforced by the melting snows of this wide area of the North, hurls against and through the firm-set piers of the Victoria Bridge, these huge accumulations of winter's power, few grander exhibitions may be found of nature's vast forces or of the consummate devices by which man's art confronts them.

The Suspension Bridge below Niagara Falls, by which the Great Western Railway of Canada is entered upon, is another marvel of engineering, the most considerable upon the continent until it was surpassed by that to which we have just alluded. This is a bridge of a single span, suspended by four cables, each 10 inches thick, formed of 3,640 strands of No. 9 wire. The ultimate strength of these cables is 12,000 tons. The weight of the bridge structure supported by them is about 1,000 tons. They will support therefore the added weight of 11,000 tons, equal to the weight of 135,000 soldiers with their equipments—a test which can never be applied to them, inasmuch as the bridge with its two floors will afford standing room to only about one-tenth of that number of men. The span between the towers on either side is 900 feet. The towers rise 90 feet above the floor of the bridge and the floor itself is 245 feet above the water—the same water which, with the contributions of Ontario and Ottawa added, passes between the piers of the Victoria Bridge 333 miles below.

There is another fine bridge on the Great Western road, some 300 feet long, spanning Twenty Mile Creek some 12 miles west of Niagara, between Thorold and St. Catharines. It is built of iron and rests on stone piers.

The Grand Trunk Company have their workshop for building engines, cars, &c., and a very extensive rolling-mill, at Toronto, C. W. The capacious works of the Great Western Company for the building of locomotives and cars, as also their rolling-mill, are located at Hamilton, C. W.

FRESH MEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A FEW days ago Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons that a report had been received from Buenos Ayres on the various methods used in the country there to preserve meat in an effectual manner for transportation to Europe. The report is dated June 26 of the present year, and Mr. Ford gives a full account of the native system of curing meat, then of Morgan's process of doing so by injecting a preparation through the circulatory system of the newly-killed animal, and next of Liebig's process for producing the extractum carnis. Finally, he gives an interesting account of an invention for transporting meat in a perfectly wholesome condition, and as fresh as when killed, of which it appears we are likely to hear more in a few days. If the system should prove as satisfactory as it is hoped, it must effect a complete revolution in our meat supplies from abroad, abolishing the necessity of importing living animals, and so diminishing the expense of transport. The following is Mr. Ford's account of the new process called "Sloper's process."—"The remaining process to be described is one of great interest, and has been lately patented by Messrs. McCall and Sloper. The patent has been conceded for the whole of South America to Messrs. Paris and B. S. Sloper, who are at present at Buenos Ayres actively employed in making experiments, when,

should they prove successful, a company will be formed in England for the working of this industry. These gentlemen profess to be able to preserve meat in its fresh and raw state, which is to arrive in England or elsewhere in the exact condition as butcher's meat just killed, and be able to dispose of it at the rate of 4d. to 5d. per lb., and that, moreover, when taken out of the air-tight tins in which it is to be packed, and on being exposed in the air, it will keep twice as long as ordinary butcher's meat. The curing process is simple, and is based on the destruction of oxygen from the vessel in which it is packed. All bone is extracted from the meat, but the fat is left. From the tins in which it is placed, the air is exhausted by means of water forced in at the bottom, which, when it reaches the top, is allowed to redescend and run off, and the vacuum thus left is filled from above by a certain gas, the composition of which is kept a profound secret. The two holes at top and bottom are carefully soldered down, and the meat is then ready for exportation.—The only risk it runs is from leakage, the smallest opening in the tin case proving destructive by allowing the gas to escape and the air to get in. Messrs. Paris and Sloper, on their arrival in April last at Buenos Ayres, gave an entertainment to the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic, to the members of the Government, and other gentlemen, with a view to their tasting some samples of beef they had brought out with them from England, and which they had cured six months previously. The tins, on being opened, were found to contain joints in first-rate condition, and on their being cooked no difference could be detected from freshly killed meat. Most sanguine hopes are formed for the success of this important discovery, and it is expected that from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of beef, now ready as I cured on this principle, will next month be despatched to England to satisfy the promoters of the projected company in London that the working of the process is practicable, for, although having proved successful in England, the same experiments have been thought necessary to be tried in this country, in order to judge the result on the cattle of South America, and also the effect of the heat of the voyage and crossing the line on the samples sent. Messrs. Paris and Sloper trust, on their return to London, to be allowed to give a dinner at Guildhall on this "Liver Plate Beef."—*Globe.*

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- Baillie, James, & Co.
- Baukhaw, H. & Co.
- Benjamin, Wm. & Co.
- Black, Lewis S. & Co.
- Carson, T. James, & Co.
- Boydell, John, & Co.
- Foulds & Robinson.
- Gault, Bros. & Co.
- Gilman, J. Y., & Co.
- Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.
- Hogston, James, & Co.
- Lewis, Kay & Co.
- Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
- May, Joseph.

- Mer. Thomas, & Co.
- McIntyre, Benson & Co.
- Meyer, J., & Co.
- Moss, S. H., & J.
- Muir, W., & H.
- Mundell & Stencken.
- Quay & Co.
- Provost, Anable, & Co.
- Ringland, Ewart, & Co.
- Robertson, A., & Co.
- Row, Jas.
- Scott, Wm. William, & Co.
- Striving, McCall & Co.
- Winks, George & Co.

Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

THE past week has been thus far the busiest of the season. Since our last report there has been a perfect rush of buyers, some houses not being able to attend to all their customers; undoubtedly a very large amount of goods have been sold. Our impression is, that during the past two weeks, as many, if not more goods, have been disposed of than during the same time of any previous season, and we think our importers are satisfied with the progress of the season's trade thus far. Stocks may now be reported more complete than at any previous period. Merchants from the country have now no difficulty in finding all they want. There is no change to note in prices of any importance, some leading lines are not in abundant supply; still there is no fear of scarcity, as the imports are so much in excess of former years. But with a few weeks' sales, such as the past two has been, the market will be well cleared of all desirable goods.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- Adams, C. H., & Co.
- Chubb, George, & Co.
- Converse, Edward & Lamb.
- Davis, Clark, & Clifton.
- Fitzpatrick, & Moore.
- Pumper, Jules.
- Gilbey, Muzatt & Co.
- Gray, Henry J.
- Hutchins, B., & Co.
- Jeffer, Heald & Co.
- Kings, & Kinloch.
- Leaving, Thomas & Co.
- McDonald, B. Taylor & Co.
- Mathewson, J. A. & H.
- Mitchell, Kincaid & Co.
- Niel, William, & Co.
- Neal, James S., & Co.

- Chapman H., & Co.
- Flaherty, Joseph.
- Reuter, Edmond & Co.
- Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
- Robertson & Beattie.
- Robertson, David.
- Routh, Scotland & Co.
- Sanderson & Co.
- Schneider, Good & Co.
- Shedley, Jack & Co.
- Tiffin, Joe, & Son.
- Tomkinson, Murray & Co.
- Torrance, David, & Co.
- Urgant, Alex., & Co.
- West, Bros.
- Winn & Holland.
- Widdow, Jor & Co.
- Whitting, Hill & Ware.

The slightly easier feeling in the money market has caused purchasers of sugar and molasses to come forward more freely, and large sales of both articles have been made to the trade and refiners on private terms. Prices are believed to have touched bottom, and should the weather set in line to enable the farmers to bring their crops to market, a large demand and better sales are confidently looked for. The scarcity and increasing price of refined syrup has enhanced the value of molasses, and a prime article of Muscovado is held at 45c. per gallon.

Quotations of sugar.—Porto Rico 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c.; Barbadoes 8 to 9 1/2c.; Cuba 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

- Brush, George.
- Buchanan, J., & Co.
- Charles, A., & Co.
- Craib, & Cameron.
- Currie, W. & F. P., & Co.
- Cran, J. H.
- Fraser & Evans.
- Fraser, F.
- Gilbert, E. E.

- Hall, Kay & Co.
- Inland, W. H.
- Kershaw & Edwards.
- Morland, Watson & Co.
- Mitthell & Baker.
- Robertson, Jas.
- Ronald, John & Sons.
- Simms, F. H.
- Winn & Holland.

THE fall trade has commenced, and a fair business is doing.

PIG IRON—Continues to advance, and stocks are light. Many lots sold to arrive. No. 1 Gartsherrie \$25; firm. No. 1 Summerlee sold to arrive at \$24. No. 1 Gleugarnock held at same.

SCOTCH BAR IRON—Selling freely at \$53 to \$54 per ton for best brands.

BOILER PLATES—In good demand. Some large sales at \$64 to \$65 per ton for the best make.

COOPERS HOOPS, BANDS AND SHEETS—In fair demand. Stocks light and prices firm.

CUT NAILS—The advance fully maintained; sales at \$4 50 per 112 lbs., including keg.

SHELL HARDWARE—In good consumptive demand.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

- Brown & Childs.
- Boag & J. & Co.
- Hux & Richardson.

- Scymour, C. F.
- Scymour, M. H.
- Shaw F. & Bro.

THE business has been restricted to some extent, owing to the light stocks in dealers' hands. The arrivals consist of small parcels principally, which are insufficient for the wants of the trade.

SOLE LEATHER—Spanish, of best brands, is very scarce and held firmly. Slaughter is almost out of market; quotations are, therefore, nominal.

HARNESS—Has only a limited inquiry, but owing to light receipts, prices are well sustained.

WAXED UPPER—Light is principally called for, and being in good demand, would sell at something over quotations if strictly fine. Heavy has less inquiry at previous rates.

GRAINED UPPER—Is in meagre supply; good heavy sells readily.

PATENT AND ENAMEL—Are it's called for, but there is no accumulation.

BUFF AND PEBBLE—There is only a light stock in market. Bull is not active, while Pebble of superior finish is much wanted.

SPLITS—The stock is much reduced, light and medium are in good request, with no large lots offering.

CALF SKINS—The supply is chiefly of inferior, the call for which is limited.

SHEEP SKINS—All descriptions are very scarce; none of consequence having come forward recently.

HIDES—The quantity offering is very limited, and prices are firm.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

- Aiko & Kirkpatrick.
- Cameron & Ross.
- Chapman, John & Lamb.
- Crawford, James.
- Donholm, George.
- Duggan, John, & Co.
- Fisher, James & Co.
- H. H. W. & Co.
- Hobson, Th. Mac, & Co.
- Jardine & Ferguson.

- Kilgus & Livingston & Co.
- Lindsay, Middleton & Co.
- Little M.
- Long, Thomas & Co.
- MacCall, Robert.
- Marshall, D., & Co.
- Norris, Wm. & Co.
- Reid, Thomas W.
- Scymour, W. & Co.
- Stewart, Jas. & Co.

Stewart, W. W.

THE movement can be noted in any department during the week. Flour from scarcity has commanded very extreme rates for local use, but purchases have been of a purely retail character, as an immediate reaction is looked for, once supplies begin to come forward. In grain the transactions have been mostly restricted to corn of which a fair amount has been sold at improving prices. Provisions are still quiet, butter, however, engaging rather more attraction. Potashes are in better demand. Pearls are little enquired for.

FLOUR—The very limited receipts have caused a still further advance, there being an absolute deficiency of suitable flour for the local trade. Superfine has been much wanted for sponging purposes, and the higher grades being substituted to some extent, have also become greatly exhausted and the little now in stock is held for a further advance. Strong super commands \$7 50 to \$7 75, and \$8.00, is demanded for strictly choice Fancy and Extra range from \$7.00 to \$8.00, according to quality. The lower grades engage comparatively little attention, and are mostly nominal at quotations.

Bag flour is also scarce, and finds prompt sale at \$3 90 to \$4.10, according to sample. Purchases of all descriptions are on a very limited scale, as present extreme rates are only sustained by temporary scarcity, and must be regulated the moment supplies improve.

GRAIN—There are no sales of wheat to note.

PEAS—Begin to engage attention for export, and some unimportant sales have been made about 50c. per 60 lbs.

In Barley there are no transactions to note.

CONS—Has sold to some extent at extreme prices but was easier at the close.

PORK—Mess is in moderate consumptive enquiry at about \$25.50 per barrel, at which holders are very firm. In other descriptions the supply and demand are still trifling.

BUTTER—The season when extended operations should commence is now drawing near, and during the past week there have been a few orders, which have been executed mostly within the range of 15 to 16c. for fair to good, while inferior has been neglected. A fine article, suitable for family consumption, either here or in Britain, will at all times command exceptional prices; and were the Upper Canadian merchants and farmers alive to their true interests, an article similar to the best Vermont and New York dairies would be the rule instead of, as at present, a rarity. The facilities enjoyed by Canadian dairymen are second to none in the world; and with but little more care and judgment the name of Canadian butter would stand as high as any of its competitors in the markets of the world. Advances from Britain fully confirm these remarks, while the stale and greasy parcels which have hung on hand for a long time are being pressed at prices equal to about 12 1/2 to 13c. here. Fine is meeting ready sale at remunerative rates. The quantity of butter to be moved before the close of navigation is very heavy, and it will require dispatch to clear off the bulk of what is now on hand, in addition to the fall make, which promises to be unusually large, as there are indications of extreme dullness and depression in this article when the termination of the shipping season shall have shut us up to the limited consumption of the local and city demand.

SPICES—Pots opened very quiet, the low rate of Exchange on Britain entirely preventing shipping. Within the last day or two, however, there has been a slight upward tendency. British advices quote prices 30s.; but that the demand has materially fallen off with the rise, and sales are only by retail. Receipts of both Pots and Pearls are light, the wet weather having curtailed the supply of raw ashes. Pearls are quiet and unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

We are gratified to report an improvement in the money market. It is much easier. A sudden advance in Sterling Exchange at New York, on Wednesday to 7 1/2 per cent., has produced an advance in Bank Sterling here. The cash rate at the banks is now 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. premium on 60 days' exchange on London. This will tend to ease the money market still further. The banks will now afford to draw against their balances.

The amount of tenders for government 7 per cent. debentures received at Ottawa up to this afternoon is one million of dollars, a receipt at par. Canadian per cents. have been sold in this market during the week at 98, and are now held at 82. Sixes are asked for at 97 to 98. Stocks are more animated, with an advance in Bank of Montreal and Government Bond Silver 5 to 5 1/2 discount. Bank Exchange on New York for American currency 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 discount. Greenbacks 32 to 32 1/2 discount. Bank Exchange on New York gold checks 1/2 premium. U. S. bonds in England 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 in London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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

REVENUE OF TRAFFIC, Week ending Sept. 8th, 1865 -	
Passengers.....	\$52,712
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries.....	4,900
Freight and Live Stock.....	63,553
Total.....	\$121,165
Corresponding Week, 1865.....	129,021
Decrease.....	\$12,120

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME. OR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INVOLUNTARY ACT OF 1864.

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

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DA, TH.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the Imports at Montreal for the week ending 8th Sept., 1866; with the figures for corresponding period of last year:—

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Average Prices on, Highest price this week, Average for week, Corresponding week 1865.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

Main market price table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATE, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATE, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
TRAFFIC for the week ending 7th, Sept., 1866.

Passengers.....	\$38,191 03
Freight and Live Stock.....	\$25,323 80
Mails and Sundries.....	\$2,891 40
	\$66,406 13
Corresponding Week of last year.....	\$80,534 74
Decrease.....	\$14,128 61

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.
ARRANGEMENTS have been completed to run a Line of Steamers between Portland and Halifax for the conveyance of Flour and other Freight. The Line will be weekly, and will commence running in about ten days. Full information will be given of the actual day of sailing. Contracts will be entered into for the conveyance of Flour from Montreal to Halifax at 65c a barrel, and from other Stations in proportion.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
September 10th, 1866. 1-35

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
Bank of Montreal.....	115	115
Ontario Bank.....	101	101
Bank of P. N. A.....	101	99
City Bank.....	98	98
Commercial Bank.....	76	76
Bank of Upper Canada.....	12	15
Banque du Peuple.....	101	102 ex div.
Molson's Bank.....	114	112
Bank of Toronto.....	106	105
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	105	106
Merchants Bank.....	106	105
Union Bank.....	99	99
Gore Bank.....	100	99
Eastern Townships Bank.....	95	94
Mechanics Bank.....	100	99
Royal Canadian Bank.....	99	97
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	133	133
Richelleu Navigation Co.....	125	121
City Passenger R. R. Co.....	82	78
Government Debentures, 5 p. c.....	82	81
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.....	100	100
Montreal Corporation Bonds.....	86	88

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1866.	From the 1st January to Sept. 13, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels.....	1,685	459,344	2,503
Flour, barrels.....	6,363	416,162	102,673
Corn, bushels.....	129,902	1,539,278	1,110,482
Peas.....	1,803	600,530	667,391
Oats.....	830	632,952	2,749,857
Barley.....	---	6,274	30,349
Rye.....	---	16,643	15,446
Oat and Corn Meal, brls.....	---	859	7,538
Ashes, barrels.....	414	21,548	14,567
Butter, kegs.....	2,242	30,265	23,409
Cheese, boxes.....	1,747	17,379	16,114
Pork, barrels.....	83	11,285	1,801
Lard.....	20	2,688	1,398
Tallow.....	---	1,129	1,261
Whiskey.....	---	8,361	1,485
High Wines.....	---	3,448	4,827

"BUFFALO ROBES."

CIRCULAR. 1866.

HUDSON'S BAY ROBES.

The undersigned have received their supply of FRESH ROBES, this year's collection, which they are selling at following prices:—

- No. 1 Usual Assorted.....\$8.50
- No. 2. Assorted.....6.50
- Good Fall and Summer.....5.50

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

JOHN P. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

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

C. F. SMITHERS,

BANKER AND BROKER,
25 FINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks,
Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO

George S. Coe., Esq., President, American Exchange National Bank; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President, National Bank of the Republic; E. H. King, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal; Thos. Paton, Esq., General Manager Bank of British North America; Messrs. A. Smithers & Co., 68 Beaver Street, New York.
Agents in Montreal: Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson. 36-4

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we have entered into Partnership under the style and firm of **EVANS, MERCER & CO.** as Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell having retired from the Drug Business in our favour.

H. SUGDEN EVANS.
NATHAN MERCER.

APOTHECARIES' HALL,
265 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, 2nd July, 1866. } 4-35

PRINTING HOUSE.

MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,

SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

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

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

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,

MUNICIPAL,

and ASSESSMENT FORMS.

Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the

Coupon PRESSES

of Messrs. Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!

by means of which they are enabled to print,

NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,

perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the sideslips being numbered to correspond with the Cheques.

FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE

and

PROMISSORY NOTES,

also numbered,

NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,

STEAMBOAT TICKETS,

RAILROAD TICKETS

&c. &c.

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

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

W. CHRISTIE,
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
Office: 516 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques Cartier Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie & Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 83-3m

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,

44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT STREET,
MONTREAL,

Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of Cloths of every description and variety are unsurpassed in the Province. They also operate largely in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoffes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 83-ly

JARDINE & FERGUSON,

385 AND 387 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

MONTREAL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Careful attention given to the sale of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Ashes, &c.

Orders from the Lower Provinces promptly and carefully attended to. 83-ly

BY ORDER OF T. S. BROWN.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

WILL be Sold, Without Reserve, at Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, Instant,

And following days, at the Stores of

BENNING & BARSALOU,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

The whole Stock in Trade belonging to the Estate of

CHARLES G. DAGG, an Insolvent,

Comprising one of the largest Stocks of Blank and other Books, Paper, Stationery, Bookbinders' Tools, and all things required in the Stationery Trade to be found in Montreal.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale to commence each day at TEN A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

Auctioneers.
Montreal, 4th Sept., 1866. 34

DEPOT FOR SALE OF HOPS.

A LARGE supply always on hand received direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.

CHAS. D. PROCTOR.
Montreal, Sept., 1866. 34-ly

THE "MORNING NEWS,"

A FIRST-CLASS

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND GENERAL
NEWSPAPER,

Established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John, New Brunswick, is furnished to Subscribers on the following cash terms:—

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year..... \$2.50
Weekly Edition, "..... 1.00

The "NEWS" contains the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader an invaluable source of information.

The "NEWS," being without a successful rival in New Brunswick in point of circulation, etc., offers to Canadian Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an excellent medium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, now that Confederation may be regarded as accomplished, an extension of trade to the Maritime Provinces, may be secured.

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS & DAVIS,
Proprietors,

38-6m.

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

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-1y

REMOVAL.
W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 15 & 17 Lemoine Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-1y

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
 TOBACCO,
 223, 225 & 227 St. Paul Street
 Montreal, Aug. 30, 1866. 35-3m

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
 (Corner of Notre Dame and Place D'Armes.)
 This well-known Educational Institution has ac-
 quired a reputation amongst business men which gives
 it a standing for thoroughness and efficiency superior
 to any of the kind in this country, and being connected
 with the great chain of Business Colleges now located
 in forty-eight cities in the Canada and United States,
 secures to its Students advantages not to be had else-
 where. Scholarships of this College entitle Students
 to instruction in any of the Colleges of the chain
 without additional cost, for an unlimited time.
 Send or call for College Paper containing full infor-
 mation respecting terms, course of study, &c.
 31-3m BRYANT, STRATTON & TASKER.

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 Prac-
 tical instruction which has met with such success in Toron-
 to will be given. This course of instruction combines
 practice with theory, and embraces everything necessary
 for the book-keeper and business man. The
 branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double
 and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business,
 such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale
 and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commis-
 sioning, 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 rare 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 various Business Department is furnished with a
 Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favour-
 ite Banking houses, where the Students make their
 deposits of money, and Notes for Collection and Dis-
 count, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts,
 &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Estab-
 lishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise,
 Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of
 one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of
 Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on
 the same principle; and an Exchange Office for the
 buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A
 thorough knowledge of this branch has become abso-
 lutely necessary to almost all classes of business men
 and accountants. This Department is under the charge
 of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a
 Practical Accountant.
 Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical
 business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure
 guarantee 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 KINGSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
 27 Commissioners streets. 44-1y

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

THE Steamer "AVON," Mast, Master,
 will leave for the above Ports to-morrow, SA-
 TURDAY evening, 15th instant.
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.
 Montreal, 15th Sept. 17-6m

JOSEPH PHELAN,
 IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
 535 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-1y

JULES FOURNIER,
 IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
 And Sole Agent in Canada for
 Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
 " Charles Cowan & Co., do.
 " G. H. Minum & Co., Reims,
 Mr. H. More, Avras, Marne,
 Mr. J. Savoye, do.
 429 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 27-5m

THOS. FULLER & CO.,
 AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, AND, &c.,
 106 Commissioners Street — 452 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal.
 Agents for Canada and Pennsylvania Kerosene Oil.
 27-6m

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
THE NEW LOW PRESSURE SCREW
 Steamer "CITY OF LONDON," will commence
 running, on the opening of navigation, between PORT
 STANLEY and MONTREAL, calling at convenient
 ports on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and places on
 the Welland Canal.
 This splendid new boat has been built and fitted up
 with all the modern improvements, insuring speed,
 safety and convenience. She is admirably adapted
 for the transportation of Passengers and Freight, and
 will be under the command of that well-known and
 efficient officer, Capt. ALEX. POLLOCK.
 Parties shipping by her will secure the advantage of
 a low rate of Insurance.
 For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
WM. BOWMAN,
 Superintendent London and Port Stanley Railway,
 London;
A. W. GUNN,
 Agent London and Port Stanley Railway, Port
 Stanley;
H. W. IRELAND,
 Agent North Shore Transportation Company, Mon-
 treal. 12-4 mos.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,
DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE.
 St. Paul Street 286, 285,
 Commissioners Street 213, 215, 217. 10-1y.

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 St. PAUL STREET.
 Montreal, Aug., 1866. 6-1y

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, Sarcos, &c.
 C. Conroy & Co.'s Button and Ball Blue,
 Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
 52-1y

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

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, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
 Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
 to my address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention. 1-1y

REMOVAL
ROBERT SEATH, WHOLESALE
CLOTHIER and IMPORTER, has Removed to
 No. 19 St. Joseph street, four doors from McGill
 Street. 31-1y

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.
 F. GROSS, Surgical Machinist and Elastic Spring
 Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds
 of Instruments for Physical Deformities, 33 Victoria
 Square, Montreal. 31-5m

HENRY WOODHOUSE & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
 OF
 WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BLANKETS,
 459 St. Paul Street. 31-3m

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
 IN
 WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 18 Lemoine Street. 31-1y

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 37 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 5-1y

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS,
 AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS
 AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Nos. 39 and 31 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 21

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
 29th March, 1865. 10-1y.

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

A. M. MILLARD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.
August 3, 1865. 29-ly

C. DORWIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

FRANCIS FRASER,

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

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

CUVILLIER & CO.,

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,

126, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.
1-ly

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

OGILVY & CO.,

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

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.,
50-ly No. 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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 Adamantine.

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References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.

Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.

" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

" Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.

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Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.

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Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

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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, consistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful 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, are regularly receiving and selling, on Commission, all kinds of Country Produce. In Grain there has not been much done during the week. In Flour some excitement prevailed towards the close of the week, and it is said prices have somewhat advanced; this can only be temporary, and last but a short time. We would advise country dealers not to base their calculations on the present advance when making their purchases, as no other market we know of at present could warrant the prices that have been paid here, or, at least, said to have been paid. We look on the market as being in a very unhealthy condition, and rather excited by speculation in the face of considerable losses. It is to be regretted that so much of the Wall Street principle should be getting into our chief mart.

BUTTER.—Arrivals during the week have been fair; supply and demand about equal. Choice Dairy in lots readily taken at 17c. per lb; good Store Packed 16c. per lb. The foregoing are the prices realised by ourselves for lots during the week. We heard of sales being made at 15c. and 15½c. per lb. for shipping lots. Our private advices by last mail, both from England and Scotland, are more encouraging than those hitherto received. Sales of Canada Butter were made from 85 to 97 shillings per cwt. We notice a large quantity of what is coming forward, not put up with the same care as we have seen in former seasons. We find in mostly all cases that fully 25 per cent. more salt is used in packing than is necessary for the proper curing of the Butter. Dealers cannot be too particular in preparing for market, as there is no other commodity of which the price is more governed by the quality than that of Butter.

Pot and Pearl Ashes regularly received. For prices we refer you to those contained in the review.

Advances made on consignment. All consignments receive personal attention, and proceeds promptly accounted for.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the selection of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

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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 expeditiously forwarded on the most favourable terms.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. Carruthers & Co., Kingston, C.W.

" Klinger, Gunn & Co., Montreal. 42 ly.

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Prices Current and Market Reviews will be cheerfully sent to correspondents, on application.

Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and shipment of CIGARS.

14-6m.

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