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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

No. 42.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 301 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**MUNDERLOH & STENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 231 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

**MURDOCH LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 371 Commissioners Street.  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, &c. 3-ly

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS.)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 23 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

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORT-  
ERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,  
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.  
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and  
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western  
buyers. 33-ly

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

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

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

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

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
23, 25 & 27 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 Fall  
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. Oolongs.  
Hyson Twankay. Souehong.  
Twankay.  
Also, now landing, the Cargo of the Bark "Maxi-  
milian" from Cardenas, Cuba, consisting of  
449 hhds } Choico Retailing Molasses.  
110 tierces }  
277 bbls }  
AND IN STORE:  
1000 hhds Bright Porto Rico, Barbadoes and Cuba  
Sugars. 1-ly

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

**C. L. RICHARDS,**  
DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA  
GROCERY GOODS,  
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,  
40-ly North Wharf, St. John, N. B.

**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 & LaMoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.  
All departments of the Boot and shoe business are  
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,  
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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. 219 & 212 SOUTH MAIN STREETS,  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN E. SHAWHAN. W. O. BUCHANAN.  
 Liberal advances made on Consignments  
 July 26. 28 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

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
**CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,**  
 No. 63 St. Peter Street.  
 Montreal, Sept. 15, 1896. 9-ly

**MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,**  
**HAVE** in Store and for Sale at low rates  
 SUGAR—Choice Barbadoes and Cuba in hhds, tierces, and barrels.  
 MOLASSES—Choice Bright, in puns  
 RUM—St. Jago de Cuba, strong proof and fine flavor  
 BRANDY—"United Vineyard Proprietors."  
 RIPS—Primo African.

AND TO ARRIVE  
 Brils } Prime Canso Herring of the celebrated  
 Hi-Br } McUTCHEAN brand  
 Qtls. Codfish, &c., &c., &c.  
 Oct. 18, 1896.

**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

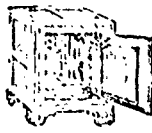
**LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,**  
 (Late with W. & R. Muir.)  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
 20 Lemoine Street, Montreal,  
 Opposite Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. 9-6m.

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

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**  
 AGENTS FOR THE  
**PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
 7 Custom-House Square. 33 1y

**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, 1896. 6m-28

**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 cabinet, and free from dampness.

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

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

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

**FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.**

**GREENE & SONS**  
**INVITE** inspection to their FALL STOCK of  
 LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,  
 MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,  
 BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,  
 BUCK MITTS, &c., SILK HATS,  
 FURS, SKINS, &c.

**HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.**

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

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

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

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-ly**

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

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 128 McGill st., Montreal. 5-ly**

**SMITH & COCHRANE,**  
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers  
 IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
 Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento sts.,  
 47-ly MONTREAL.

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

**WINN & HOLLAND,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS,OUNDLING STREET

**MCINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,**

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

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**  
 (Late Gilmour, White & Co.)  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS**  
 - WHOLESALE,  
 NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 62-1y

**AETNA 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. Fedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-1y

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER,**  
**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**  
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-1y

**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.  
 2-1y

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**  
 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,  
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
 14, LEMOINE STREET.

**TANNERS AND LEATHER 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 O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.  
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.  
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.  
 1-ly **HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**THOMAS 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. 62-1y

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

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No. 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly**

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**  
 COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.  
 Importing, Insurance, and General Agents,  
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC 29-3m

**JORDON & BREWER,**  
 Wholesale and Retailers in  
 GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CORDWOOD, &c.,  
 General Agents and Commission Merchants,  
 174 PRINCESS STREET,  
 Five Doors West of Bagot Street,  
 28-1y KINGSTON, C. W.

**W. CHRISTIE,**  
 SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER.  
 Office: 618 Craig Street. Factory: Jacques-Cartier  
 Street, near St. Mary Street. Also, Office of Christie  
 & Bellis, British Soap Works, Hochelaga. 33-3m

**GAULT BROS. & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND  
 STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'  
 TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c. &c.  
 41 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 unsur-  
 passed in the Province. They also operate largely in  
 all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have  
 now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etouffes,  
 Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all  
 which they offer at lowest prices 33ly

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

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

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 Their stock comprises every description of  
 TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,  
 WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,  
 And a large and varied assortment of  
 GERMAN CIGARS.  
 Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,  
 Cognac, T. G. Sandeman, Oporto, &c. &c. 1-1y

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

**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 TWEEDS  
 6-1y

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

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

**WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
 377 St. Paul Street.  
**RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 READY MADE CLOTHING  
 AND  
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,  
 422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.  
 1-1y

**E. E. GILBERT,**  
**CANADA ENGINE WORKS,**  
 Is prepared to execute orders for  
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY  
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES  
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and  
 Heavy Furnace FORGINGS  
 Hoisting MACHINES  
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.  
 —ALSO,—  
 Has on hand, several Second-hand  
 ENGINES AND BOILERS  
 Which will be sold low. 23-1y

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
 IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
 Montreal.  
 Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay.  
 5-1y

**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., Oporto.  
 Bartolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

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

On opening of navigation, the following first class  
 Steamers will form a line for the transportation of  
 freight and Passengers, viz:—  
 HER MAJESTY.....CAPT. CHISHOLM.  
 OSPREY....." PATTERSON.  
 AMERICA....." MOORE.  
 WHITBY....." LESLIE.  
 MAGNET....." MALCOLMSON.  
 As this will give five boats weekly each way, mer-  
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 Rates as low as by any other line.  
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 Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,  
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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 WE take this medium of informing our customers  
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 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  
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 MONTREAL, 10th February, 1866. 1-1y

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 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds  
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And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
**WHOLESALE**  
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
 for a General Country Store of any house in the  
 Province.  
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**HAVE FOR SALE—**  
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,  
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 Fire Bricks, Paving Tiles,  
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Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
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**MANUFACTURES to Order, and has**  
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts, and  
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,  
 Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

**C. E. SEYMOUR,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.  
 67 St. Paul Street.  
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 15-1y

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.  
 Capital \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000  
**FIKE DEPARTMENT.** The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.  
**LIKE DEPARTMENT.**—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—superior rates of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

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 General Agents for Canada.

**FRED COLE, Secretary.**  
 Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
 Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal  
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**FALL CIRCULAR,**

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**

**WILL** be fully prepared to show their STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 27th AUGUST.

**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.  
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**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.  
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 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.  
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 ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.  
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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 to long occupied by William Darling & Co  
 Montreal, 20th 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 1845, 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,  
**TAYLOR BROS.,**  
 18 St. Sacramento Street.  
 N. B.—We are also Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks and Securities. T B.

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 643 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 Merchandise.

**THE TRADE REVIEW.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

**BANK OF UPPER CANADA—THE WINDING UP**

The comparison between the statements of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada at the end of August and the end of September, show the progress made in winding up its affairs, for such the process must, we think, be considered. The endeavour during the month of September appears to have been to get deposits paid off rather than bills, \$213,169 of the former having been paid, against \$69,076 only of the latter.

The loss on the September transactions—\$49,532—is heavy. If future business should show the same proportion of loss on every \$202,499 decrease of assets, the total loss on the \$5,665,146 assets held on August 31st would be \$1,801,800, leaving \$3,763,346 wherewith to pay the \$3,555,571 of liabilities, or a surplus of only \$207,775 to divide on the \$1,529,816 paid up shares, or about 10 cents on the dollar. The business of the month is, however, hardly a reliable guide on which to frame an estimate. We shall watch future statements closely, and conclude by giving our readers the figures—

Decrease in Promissory Notes in circulation	\$59,076
Decrease in deposits without interest	\$59,177
Decrease in deposits at interest	91,916
Increase in Balances due to other Banks	151,693 \$213,169
	6,292
Decrease of Liabilities	152,967
Decrease in Com and Bullion	\$139,348
Decrease in Bills of other Banks	48,288
Decrease in balances due from other Banks	10,880
Decrease in Notes discounted	7,133
	206,449
Increase in Real Estate	3,400
Increase in other Debts	550
	3,950
Decrease of assets	202,499
Less decrease of liabilities for above	152,967
Loss on the transactions	\$ 49,532

**A NEW TREATY WANTED WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.**

WE insert in this number an article from the Commercial and Shipping List of New York, strongly advocating a new commercial Treaty between the United States and the British North American Provinces. A large majority of the merchants of the United States have never desired the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and they now perceive the necessity for a substitute. If the commercial interests of that country have suffered by hasty and violent

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO. IRON MERCHANTS,**

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, IRON, Steel, Pig Iron, Boiler Plates, Anvils, Chams, Axes, Powder, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, Machine Rubber Belting, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SAWS,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF BAR AND SHEET IRON, CUT SCRAP NAILS,

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
 Montreal, June 1, 1866. 1-ly

legislation, which sought to humiliate a neighbouring country, whilst it aimed to subserve a few partizan interests in Maine at the expense of the other classes, it may serve as a warning in future. Canada did all that was right and proper, to continue a system of commercial reciprocity. Her representatives yielded everything that could in fairness be asked; her merchants met an influential body of United States merchants, at Detroit, with the hope to harmonise the public mind upon the subject; and the press in Canada did all it could to explain the mutual value of commercial intercourse between the two countries. But the idea that Canada could be "starved" into annexation, or into a commercial treaty based on the most humiliating conditions, had fast possession in the mind of Mr Morrill and his coadjutors, who ruled, at the time, on such questions, at Washington. To them the Confederation of the British American Provinces was merely a scheme by the mother country to secure their ejection from the Empire. They are now, however, becoming awake to the fact that Confederation may be regarded as complete under the ardent desire and substantial aid of the British Government.

We can assure the people of the United States, and especially the mercantile class, that it has always been the decided wish of the people of this Province to continue on terms of the most intimate commercial relations with them, that they consider the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty a public misfortune on both sides, and that they will look upon the introduction of measures in Congress for a similar new treaty with much satisfaction.

We believe that the merchants and a very large and influential class of citizens of the United States also desire reciprocal trade with the British American Provinces. The only difficulty in the way in perfecting a treaty will be found amongst politicians of an ultra class, who still believe that the people of Canada can be coerced into disaffection, and their loyalty sapped, by a worrying process. It is time for that class still entertaining such opinions to see that the "law of political gravitation" in this country does not set in that direction.

**The Bank of Montreal.**

A half-yearly dividend of five per cent, has been declared by this bank, payable on and after 1st December, and its stock has consequently advanced considerably. The closing rate is 125, with buyers at that figure.

**Atlantic Cable—Reduction of Tariff.**

The tariff on messages over the cable has been reduced one-half, the new rate having come into operation yesterday. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope before long the Company will find it to their interest to still further lower their charges. We may now expect a more liberal supply of European news, which has hitherto been furnished to the press and the public in homopathic doses.

## FENIAN PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

COL. Robert Bloss Lynch and Rev J McMahon, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the 13th of next month. They have both denied over and over again that they had anything whatever to do with the Fenian organization. Lynch claimed to have been in Canada simply as a reporter for a newspaper and McMahon, a Roman Catholic priest, said that the Fenians had compelled him to accompany them. Now, the Fenians, in all parts of the United States, as soon as they heard of the condemnation of these men, held meetings violently denunciatory of the Canadian authorities, and threatening all sorts of retaliatory measures, in case their sentences were carried out. If the men are not Fenians, why need the brotherhood take up their cause with so much clamour? If on the other hand, they were, as was proven on their trials, Fenians, aiding and abetting in the invasion of Canada, then are their sentences most just, and they are guilty without a single excuse to palliate their criminal conduct. As to the threats of the centres and circles, they are no more formidable now than they were in June last, nor is it likely that our Government will be weak enough to give a moment's thought as to what vengeance the worthy brotherhood may vow. Indeed, it is almost certain, that were the Government disposed to deal leniently with them from any motives whatsoever whether of mercy or policy, they will now not interfere, but simply let the law take its course and the death penalty be inflicted. All that the windy threatenings of the Fenians can possibly accomplish is to fasten more securely the fatal noose round the necks of their comrades and put it completely out of the power of the Government to exercise the prerogative of clemency in any way. They dare not yield to threats and they could hardly show clemency without at least coming under the strong imputation of having so yielded.

## PROSPECTS OF CONFEDERATION.

AS the time draws near when our Canadian Delegates start for England to take part in the final Conference on Confederation, more interest is being taken in the question. Several circumstances have tended to give importance to the approaching meeting. First of all, a new Government has been installed in England; a new Colonial Minister has arisen at the Colonial Office, and whether his views are entirely in accord with Mr Cardwell, his predecessor, remains to be seen. Then there is the delay which has taken place in the final negotiations—the Maritime Province Delegates waiting for months the departure of our Ministers. This delay is said to have improved the good temper of Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, and their associates, and were it not that the Canadian Government can plead the danger there lately existed of a Fenian attack upon the Province their dilatory conduct would be exceedingly reprehensible. And last, but not least, there is the opposition of Mr. Joseph Howe and the other Anti-Union Delegates from Nova Scotia, whose active opposition—which, it is said, will be kept up even during the Conference meetings—add greatly to the interest with which the final result is looked forward to.

There is no denying the fact that the efforts of Mr. Howe in opposition to Confederation, have been partially successful. Mr. Howe is undeniably an able man, and the pamphlet which he published is an exceedingly plausible production. Together with his oral communications, it has gained to the side of disunion, some leading Journalists who ought not to have been led away by the very shallow sophistry in which Mr. Howe's brochure abounds. We have not the slightest fears, however, that the Statesmen of England, either Conservative, Whig or Radical, will turn their backs upon a measure fraught with such beneficial consequences to British America, and so earnestly desired by the great majority of its people. They may listen attentively to the arguments advanced by Mr. Howe—they may desire to conciliate him and his friends—but a very cursory glance at the question must show them that Union is conceived both in the interests of the Colonies and of the Mother Country, and that the bitter diatribes indulged in against it are but the futile surgings of disappointed ambition.

Very amusing is it to observe, that Mr. Howe bases his opposition to Confederation largely upon dislike of Canada and the Canadians. By his account, we are a dreadful set of people! Our country is indefensible, and over head and ears in debt; our people are Annexation-seekers, opponents of free trade, and

dear knows what all else. We have said this attack on Canada is amusing, but it is only amusing as a harmless display of mingled ignorance and impudence. We have too much respect for our people to give respectability to Mr. Howe's rhodomontade by answering it at length—the best answer being the words of Mr. Joseph Howe himself, who has repeatedly declared it to be "the dream of his youth" to bring about just such a Union with Canada as he now so consistently opposes. It is painful to see a man whose past record has been so creditable, staining his old age by opposing a measure to the advocacy of which his youth and earlier manhood were devoted; but it is doubly so to find that he has to descend to imaginary grievances, seasoned with abuse, as arguments to justify his inconsistency. We in Canada have not approached Confederation in a jealous, sectional spirit. We have entered upon our crusade of depreciation of the Sister Provinces; we have not enquired who would gain most or gain least by the measure. But surely it is the climax of impudence and injustice for Mr. Howe to speak of Canada as wishing to fatten herself on the spoils of this country. Such a charge is exceedingly rich when the relative wealth of the two countries is considered—when it is a fact that the entries of imports and exports at the port of a single Canadian city are greatly larger than for all Nova Scotia put together. Canada is undeniably a wealthier country than the other parties to Confederation, and although we may owe somewhat more, we have better public works to show for it, and are better able to pay it. Besides this, ample satisfaction has been given in the Quebec resolutions for any difference in indebtedness—a fact which ought of itself to have long ago silenced the impertinences of Mr. Howe and others regarding the point in question.

Whatever may be the feeling in certain quarters in Great Britain, no British Minister could think of accepting Mr. Howe's dictum before the advice of the gentlemen who represent the Nova Scotian people. The Parliaments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have deliberately declared for Union. Newfoundland is also favourable, and even Prince Edward Island has signified its willingness to give in its adhesion, provided the Federal Government undertakes to reform its land system. The constitutional course for Lord Cairnvaron to take, is to recommend the House of Commons to carry out the wishes of the delegates about to meet in London, and there cannot be any doubt but that he will do it. The only real difficulty which could obstruct the path of Confederation, would be differences between the delegates themselves. There may be some modifications required in the Quebec resolutions, but we feel convinced they will only refer to minor points. So far as the people of Canada are concerned, they are against making any further concessions. The feeling is strong that Canada has already yielded her full share to secure a measure which is quite a much in the interests of the other Provinces as herself, and that no further sacrifices should be made. We do not believe, however, that any very material changes will be demanded of any of the Colonies, but that, on the contrary, the deliberations of the London Conference will be of the most agreeable and satisfactory character.

The present prospects of Confederation are, then, by no means unsatisfactory. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Howe's success is of a very partial and temporary character, caused more by the unavoidable delay which has arisen from the non-arrival of the Canadian delegates than the weight attached to the Anti-Union arguments. The Conference of delegates will certainly decide on the amended Constitution before Christmas, and the House of Commons will meet by February, when the Bill for the Union of British North America will be pushed rapidly through. By April or May at furthest, the Colonial Secretary will be in a position to notify the different Colonies officially; then will follow elections for the local and general Legislatures, and our grand Confederation will be ushered in amid joy and rejoicing.

## CHEAP FUEL.

ONE of the most important questions that can arise for a country like Canada, where winter reigns supreme for from four to six months out of the twelve, is that of affording a cheap means of providing the heat actually necessary to existence. We have hardly any data on which to base a calculation of the yearly cost to the country of the fuel consumed, but we may approximate to its cost in some measure. Making due

allowance, on the one hand, for those fortunate localities where cordwood can be had for the cutting and hauling, and where the cost may be set as low as \$2 per cord, and also taking into consideration, on the other hand, the large quantities of wood (or coal at an equivalent valuation) consumed in cities at six, seven, and even eight dollars per cord, we think the average cost of fuel may be taken at \$4.50, which, in all probability, is below rather than above the mark. Now, let us say that there are four hundred thousand families in Canada, burning at the rate of twelve cords per annum, (and this, too, is a low estimate, when allowance has been made for the fuel used for steam purposes, and in warming churches, stores, warehouses, &c., &c.) and the consumption of fuel will represent a total cost of \$21,600,000, or not far from double the entire expenses of carrying on the Government of the country. It will, therefore, at once be seen how great is the economic importance of endeavouring to provide fuel at the lowest possible cost, as well as of using that fuel in the most profitable way. Every invention which will tend to secure economy, either in cost or consumption, will increase by so much the wealth of the country, in setting free for other productive purposes, capital and labour now employed in the cutting and carrying to market of wood, and in the importation of coal.

One description of fuel, hitherto unused, though not exactly unknown in Canada, is peat. Several experiments have been made in past years, and unsuccessful attempts to introduce it into general use, but at last it seems a mode of preparing it for market well and cheaply has been discovered, and if only a sufficient quantity can be supplied to meet the demand, one mode of economizing fuel will have been obtained.

We lately referred to the trial by the Grand Trunk Railway, with very satisfactory results, of some of Mr. Hodges' prepared peat, and we now purpose giving a condensed description of the manner in which it is manufactured.

Mr. Hodges' works are situated at Bulstrode, on the Three Rivers and Athabaska branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, where he owns upwards of 20,000 acres, including a large quantity of bog suitable for fuel purposes. The peat is cut by machinery placed on a large scow, and worked by a steam engine. This turns two shafts, having ends resembling great railway wheels, with a cutting blade projecting beyond the rim for a third or fourth of the circumference, and the inner part forming a screw like that of an auger. These revolving screws hauled forward against the edge of the peat by a windlass on the scow, cut their way two inches at a time. The peat thus dug is carried upward on an endless band fitted with buckets into a hopper, and thence along a trough at right angles to the long diameter of the scow, being cut and stirred into pulp on the way by a series of arms or knives on a revolving shaft, and cast out upon a peat bed. The peat thus cut has been found to contain about eighty-five per cent. of water, and evaporation has been found to be the cheapest way of getting rid of this large proportion of water. Accordingly a peat bed has been prepared in the following manner on a large scale. First the small dead trees which cover the surface had to be cleared off the place to be worked. Next, the surface of moss and matted roots and dwarf shrub had to be skinned off the surface of the cutting to be made. With this latter stuff and the top of the peat, an embankment a little over two feet high was made on one side of the proposed cutting. Then the top network of moss, roots, &c., was torn up for a width of about thirty feet behind the embankment, and at every nine feet a little drain was cut at right angles to the proposed canal six to nine inches at top by nothing at the bottom, the depth of the blade of the spade. Over these drains the network of leaves, &c., was laid in two thicknesses, reversed; a couple of deals at the back, held up by stakes, supported the peat on the side not embanked, and into this trough or bed the pulped peat was poured from the machine. Nothing could be more perfect than this little system of drainage for letting a goodly share of the surplus water from beneath back into the cut, while the sun evaporated the water from the surface. Thus, for about a mile, is laid out a bed of peat 35 feet wide by two feet deep, as the result of a few weeks' active operations.

The shrinkage, of course, is very great, and by drainage and evaporation, the two feet of pulp sink to 2½ or three inches, or less than one-eighth of its original bulk. After evaporation has gone on for some time a crust forms on the top of the bed, and when this is sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man.



**OUR TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES  
— A NEW TREATY WANTED.**

**T**HE failure to agree upon a liberal substitute for the rescinded Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, during the last session of Congress has cut off a very large and lucrative trade which we formerly enjoyed with the neighboring Provinces. While deliberations upon the question were pending in Congress, the theory was frequently broached by a portion of our press and representatives, to the effect that, by a total abrogation of the Treaty, their products would be cut off from our markets, and values would, in consequence, become so reduced, that the Provinces would be literally starved into making such terms as would be deemed equitable by our government, but events have proved the fallacy of all such idle prognostications. The annual report of the Montreal Corn Exchange, recently published, shows that prices of the leading staples have not only been fully maintained, but that the trade has been increased in many articles, and that the effect of our tariff has been to change the general current of our trade more in the direction of other countries. The report of the Commissioners sent to inquire into the trade of the West India, Mexico and Brazil, leads to the belief that a lucrative commerce between those countries (especially the West Indies) and the Provinces may eventually be established. The Commissioners show that the aggregate trade of the British West Indies amounts to \$80,000,000 per annum; but, as the population is scattered among many isolated colonies, with different governments, different tariffs, and different commercial customs and regulations, the Spanish Islands should rather be looked to, being large consumers of the products of British North America, and offering a market for the entire present surplus of the principal staples of the Province. The average yearly imports into the Spanish West Indies are stated at \$13,500,000. A good trade with the French and Danish West Indies, as well as with San Domingo and Hayti, is looked for, though not till the duties on sugar and molasses shall be revised, and changed from specific to ad valorem, so as to admit of better return freights. Efforts are making for largely increased transportation facilities between Canada and the Maritime Provinces, with the view of diverting the very large and profitable trade between the latter and New York and Boston. As regards the single article of flour, it is shown that the four Maritime Provinces import (according to latest annual returns) nearly 30,000 bbls. of flour; and it is argued, "that, if proper means of communication be provided, and energy displayed by the merchants of Canada, the Lower Provinces alone will offer a market for the great bulk of the surplus flour that Canada has to export." Entertaining this opinion, arrangements were made early in the summer with a semi-weekly line of steamers plying between Portland and St. John, N. B., to carry to the latter port such freight as might be brought from stations along the Grand Trunk Railway, and more recently a weekly line of steamers between Portland and Halifax has been established.

Thus, we see that the result of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty has led to vigorous efforts for opening up new markets and building up trade with foreign countries in direct competition with the United States. We always believed that the favored Reciprocity Treaty was one-sided, and, therefore, favored such a revision as would adapt it to the progressive exigencies of the time. But we were opposed to its abrogation, and firmly believed that, when it was withdrawn, many substantial commercial interests were sacrificed. The merchants and business men of the Provinces, and especially of Upper Canada, had long sought our markets, not so much, perhaps, for the final disposition of their products, as for the most direct and available means for reaching the markets of other countries. They thus gave us the benefits resulting from transportation and exchange of those commodities because we afforded them free ingress and egress at our seaports. But since the abrogation, as we have seen, they have found means to dispose of their surplus products, and so strengthen and extend their commercial relations with other countries. The exchange of products under the Treaty, as equitable as it may have been, was, on the whole, profitable, if not exactly adapted to the wants of the country. What was wanted was, not a retrograde step, but such judicious action on the part of the governing authorities as would extend those principles which had been demonstrated to be beneficial to the best interests of commerce. In other words, commercial men wanted reciprocity made as nearly equitable as possible—not repudiated.

There was one very important item of interest to government and business men, that was either lost sight of or not fully appreciated, when the Treaty was abrogated; and that was the temptation to smuggling along the border, under the present system, this illicit business having, during the present year, assumed gigantic proportions, especially in the Northern part of this State. It was recently stated by the Treasury agents that this traffic had been measurably broken up, but it has lately been discovered that the business has been carried on to a greater extent than ever. A Washington dispatch of yesterday says that active measures are being adopted by the proper officials to bring the offenders to justice, but with a frontier extending some three thousand miles, it is simply impossible to prevent infractions of the revenue law.

In the present dearth of supplies of some of the leading agricultural staples of the West, such as breadstuffs, the absence of corresponding staples from Canada, that were wont to come here, is keenly felt, and speculators are thus, to a considerable extent, enabled to regulate prices of food products pretty much to suit themselves. Quite an interest has been awakened in commercial circles upon this matter of fact, and we understand that an effort will be made during the ensuing session of Congress to have a new Treaty adopted. It remains for the interested people

of both countries to put their shoulders to the wheel, and insist upon an amicable co-operation on the part of their representatives, and a Treaty may be concluded that shall be conducive to the best interests of all concerned. *N. Y. Commercial Shipping List.*

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CORN RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, EACH ENDING 31st AUGUST (Compiled by James Watt, Glasgow)**

Year-ended 31st August, 1882...	WHEAT—Qrs.		Total.	Average Prices of British.	BARLEY—Qrs.		OATS—Qrs.		BEANS—Qrs.		PEASE—Qrs.		MAIZE—Qrs.	
	Imports of Foreign Wheat and Flour.	Computed Deliveries of British.			Imports of Foreign.	Imports of Foreign.	Imports of Foreign.	Imports of Foreign.	Imports of Foreign.					
1882...	9,347,374	14,272,221	23,619,595	58 2	1,111,650	1,651,200	492,323	152,063	2,993,378	1,174,148	1,491,062	1,637,316	3,312,633	
1883 ..	9,283,413	13,859,981	23,143,424	47 7	2,083,617	2,488,663	490,183	338,827	3,174,148	1,491,062	1,637,316	3,312,633		
1884 ..	7,012,727	17,601,793	24,614,520	40 11	1,633,628	1,633,323	301,897	219,718	1,491,062	1,637,316	3,312,633			
1885 ..	6,576,697	16,282,125	22,858,822	40 2	1,571,468	2,708,104	219,976	181,817	1,637,316	3,312,633				
1886 ..	7,406,409	14,820,623	22,227,032	46 6	2,088,976	3,016,074	176,626	312,444	3,312,633					
Average of the above five years	7,725,010	16,235,650	23,960,660	46 8	1,838,831	2,284,461	321,190	247,750	2,612,730					

**REMARKS.**

**WHEAT**—It will be seen from the above returns that our imports of foreign wheat and flour during the twelve months ended 31st August last, amounted to 7,406,409 qrs., of which France contributed nearly two-and-a-half million of qrs., being about one-third of our entire receipts; the actual quantities received from the various countries, during the period stated, being as follow—Wheat, from Russia (southern and northern) 1,613,010 qrs., Prussia 1,220,978, Denmark and the Duchies 205,547, Mecklenburg 134,353, Hansa Towns 189,011, France 1,493,869, Turkey and the Danubian Principalities 104,273, Egypt 5,094, United States 201,531, British North America 21,915, Other Countries 64,631. Flour (stated also in qrs.), from Hansa Towns 73,356 qrs., France 1,310,439, United States 74,677, British North America 19,222, Other Countries 71,634.

In estimating, however, our probable requirements for the current cereal year, as compared with those of 1865-66, it will be necessary to bear in mind that not only were we favored last year with a superior crop secured in excellent condition, but that the stocks of old wheat in farmers' hands (the surplus of two very abundant harvests), as also those of foreign wheat at the principal ports of the kingdom, were considerably larger than they are at present.

Seeing, then, that we have consumed not only the better crop of 1865 and all our imports of the year, but also the difference between the larger home and foreign stocks of 1865 and the smaller ones of 1866, it follows, as a matter of course, that it will be absolutely necessary to provide by importation an increased supply in the coming to that received in the past twelve months—to say nothing of the possibility of a still larger importation being required in the but too probable event of the spread of the potato disease. And as, during the period referred to, even with all the advantages stated, we had latterly to advance our

price by about ten shillings per qr. to secure what we needed, the conclusion seems inevitable that we shall have to pay still higher rates for what we may require, even were America and Southern Russia happily able —of which there is considerable doubt—to fill the void which the withdrawal of French supplies has left. Meantime, too, it is important to note that American quotations are at the present moment in excess of our own, and that supplies from Russia—ample even than those of last year, although the largest upon record—have already been discounted, so to speak, in mere expectation of our receiving such, without any very satisfactory evidence that we shall do so—to the extent calculated upon at all events.

**GRAIN CORN.**—The imports of barley during the year ended 31st August, 1866, it will be seen, were 117,597 qrs. in excess of those of 1865, of oats 307,569 qrs., of peas 127,627 qrs., and of maize 1,655,320 qrs.; while those of beans show a decrease of 43,319 qrs. The constantly advancing rates for barley and oats during the latter half of the past cereal year, notwithstanding the increased imports, show very plainly how great must have been the deficiency of these crops last year, as also that of beans, which have commanded, relatively, even higher rates—and that, too, notwithstanding a doubled importation of maize, and, for a time, doubtless, a somewhat lessened consumption consequent on the ravages of the rinderpest.

In respect of our relative ingatherings, and consequent requirements of every description of spring corn, this year as compared with those of last, there is every reason to believe that we are at present, perhaps, fully better off as regards quantity, while, as respects quality, the long continued adverse weather during harvest can hardly have failed to have injured the unsecured portion of the crops. It is gratifying, however, to know that this injury has proved to be considerably less than was at one time anticipated, and that the turnip crop and pastures have largely benefited from the very cause that perilled, for a time, our corn crops.

**The Harvest in Ireland.**

We recently commissioned a gentleman, fully qualified to form an accurate judgment on the subject, to investigate the condition of the crops in the provinces of Ireland. We may state, as a general result, that the wheat crop has proved to be excellent and well saved. It will prove remunerative to the farmer. Wheat, in general, came to maturity during the few days of intensely hot weather with which we were favoured at the close of July. No time was lost in cutting it by machine or scythe where reapers could not be readily obtained. The portion which "got the weather" was insignificant after all. Barley proved very prolific, and commands an unusually remunerative price. Thousands of small patches were grown and reaped here and there, and gathered just at the right moment. These, preserving the bright colour so prized by brewers and distillers, command high prices. Barley is a favourite and remunerative crop with small farmers, and the greater portion has been saved in fine condition. The oats—the staple crop of Ireland—were for some time in jeopardy. In general, they were cut and stooked in fine weather, some growers, who had labour at command, filled the barn-yard early. Our Irish method of "capping" the stooks, now recommended for imitation by the agricultural authorities in England, preserved the grain, and when the stooks were lifted during this fortnight of brilliant weather, the grain was found uninjured. Some fields did suffer heavily, especially those of heavy soil and exposed to inundation, but we have every reason to believe that the oat crop, as respects the grain, will be more than an average. Altogether, our cereals have been saved in far better condition than those of the midland and northern counties of England. Turnips and mangolds have succeeded admirably, and, indeed, were never finer. We regret to say that the disease has attacked the potato, and that in a most execrable manner. In one place the white kinds have gone, while the red and pink varieties are safe; in another the reds and pinks have failed, while the whites are untouched. Still, though frequently half the produce of a field is touched, the remaining half is not only perfectly sound, but abundant. There is a large crop of sound tubers after all, and the greater portion "touched" will supply excellent provision for pigs and poultry. The early meadows have been saved well, and the crop was most luxuriant; the later meadows have been saved with great difficulty, and have suffered from the weather. First-class hay, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, will bear a high price in the spring. —*Irish Times.*

**Free Trade Prospects in Austria.**

The Vienna correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says—It is expected that the negotiations for an Anglo-Austrian commercial treaty will re-commence in three months after the date of the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy. I have reason to believe that this delay is not caused exclusively, as some suppose, by a wish on the part of the Government to settle its affairs at home before it resumes its dealings with foreign states. The protectionist party is now very strong, and its influence reaches to the highest circles. It is, moreover, supported by many wealthy manufacturers, to whom the heavy export duties secure a very large profit at the expense of the great body of the people. The free-traders, on the other hand, though fully four times as numerous as the protectionists, are not nearly so active nor so influential. The promoters of free trade in Austria are now far more gloomy than before the war, and the English negotiators will probably find that numerous obstacles to a satisfactory understanding have arisen during the suspension of the negotiations.



THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs, Dupont J. & Co., Hus & Richardson.

Seymour, C. E., Seymour, M. H., Shaw F. & Bros.

BUSINESS during the past week has been only to a moderate extent, and until after the close of the year no great activity need be anticipated.

SPANISH SOLE.—The market is very poorly supplied with first class, and prices are very firm, with sales of Buenos Ayres in small lots at 25c.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Has little inquiry, the stock being also very light.

HARNESS.—Is less active, and though quite firm, the highest quotations could only be obtained for extra.

WAXED UPPER.—Is unchanged, both receipts and sales being but moderate.

GRAINE UPPER.—Inactive and prices nominal.

HUFF AND PEBBLED.—Have more inquiry than other classes of stock, and at improving rates, though highest quotations could be obtained only for best makes.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Have merely a retail demand, and are without alteration.

CALFSKINS.—Continue in small request, and sales could only be effected by a concession in price.

SPLITS.—Are still in demand and full prices would be paid for the finer descriptions.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply this season is rather less abundant than usual, and prices consequently are firm.

HIDES.—The market is still poorly supplied. Receipts of Green Salted Western have been to a small extent, and were disposed of on arrival.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George, Buch Ann, L. & Co., Charl. Bobb, A. & Co., Cradock & Caythill, Currie, W. & F. P. & Co., Evans, J. H., Evans & Evans, Fraser, F., Gilbert E. E.

Hall, Kay & Co., Irela, J. W. H., Ker-Jaw & Edwards, Montreal, Watson & Co., Mulholland & Baker, Robertson, Jas., Round, John & Sons, Simms, F. H., Wain & Holland

BUSINESS during the week has been to a fair extent, and without any noticeable change. The amount of goods sold up to this time has probably been less than last year, though equal to, and in some goods greater than the average of previous years.

PIG IRON.—The market is very firm at \$29 to \$30 for No. 1 best brands. The stock is in few hands, and holders are unwilling to name a price. The putting back of the "General O'Neil," with 800 tons for this market, has materially contributed to stiffen prices.

BAR IRON.—The assortment of Scotch is tolerably complete, and the supply ample for present needs. Transactions to a moderate extent at quotations.

CANADA PLATES.—Are in fair supply, with sales in ordinary quantities at unchanged rates.

TIN PLATES.—The stock is not large, the demand rather exceeding the supply, but prices are unaltered.

CUT NAILS.—No particular change to note. A vessel having a cargo of about 5,000 kegs for the Cuban market is reported lost, and if the order has to be refilled here, nails will be still scarcer than they are at present, with a probability of higher quotations.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co., Childs, George, & Co., Converse, Culson & Lamb, Davis, Clark, & Clayton, Fitzpatrick & Moore, Fournier, Jules, Franck, J. C., & Co., Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Gear, Henry J., Hutchins B., & Co., Jeffrey, Brothers & Co., Kinloch & Kinloch, Leeming, Thomas & Co., Maitland, E., Trice & Co., Mathewson, J. A. & H., Mitchell, Kinross & Co., Nivin, William, & Co., Noad, James S., & Co.

Chapman H., & Co., Pichan, Joseph, Roux, L. Lionais & Co., Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Robertson & Beattie, Robertson, David, Routh, Haviland & Co., Saur, J. & Co., Schneider, Bond & Co., Simons, Jack & Co., Tiffin, J. & Sons, Thompson, Murray & Co., Torrance, David, & Co., Urquhart, Alex., & Co., West, Bros., Winters & Holland, Withers, Jor & Co., Winning, Hill & Ware

THE regular trade for the past week has not been particularly active, being affected to a certain extent unquestionably by the sale of Messrs. J. Tiffin & Sons, which we give below; yet we consider the week's business has been very fair. More than this cannot reasonably be expected until after the Trade Sales, which are to take place during the early part of this month, and of which the following is a list, viz:

- By Messrs. John Leeming & Co. auctioneers— For acct. of Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co. Nov 3 " " " Converse, Culson & Lamb, Nov 6 " " " Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Nov 8 " " " Jules, Fournier & Co., Nov 8 " " " Reuter, Lionais & Co., Nov 10

SUGARS.—There have been sales of 300 hlds refined

grades in P.T. and between 400 and 600 hlds Muscovado from 7c to 7½c.

MOLASSES.—About 600 puns., therces, and brls., at 22c for common to 42½c for good Muscovado.

TEAS.—Several lots Japans have changed hands at 61c, 64c, and 66c; and Twankaya at 32c to 35c.

OILS.—250 brls cod oil sold ex ship at from 78c to 80c. 7000 gals Seal at—For pale Straw, 75c to 77c; pale, 78c to 80c; strictly pale, 80c to 82½c

SALT.—Considerable sales have been made during the week at 75c, but an advance has taken place, and it is firmly held at 80c, owing to extreme scarcity in market.

Auction Sale of Teas and Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., out of Store, Oct. 31, 1896, for account of Joseph Tiffin & Son, by J. G. Shipway, auctioneer.—

10 brls Canada Coal Oil 24½c; 50 db brls Parsons do 28c; 75 brls Split Herrings 25.75; 24 do 24; 177 do 24; 65 do 24.25; 118 do 24; 150 do 24; 70 do 24.25; 35 brls Lung 53; 32 do 53.75; 25 kits Mackeral 34; 20 do 38, 60 do 78.94; 250 do 78.94; 25 kits do 10½; 15c, 64 do 11.11; 1st brls Coddish 25.60; 114 brls Herrings 10½; 5 brls Coddish 79c; 15 do 73c; 10 do 75c; 14 do 73c; 4 casks do 78c; 10 brls do 78c; 2 puns Palo Straw Seal Oil 75c; 12 puns do 75c; 4 do Straw do 72c; 7 do 71c; 35 hfcests 4 Hyson Twankaya tons 32c; 42 do 31c; 25 do 31c; 7 do 35c; 10 do Hyson 46c; 2 do do 39c; 20 do Japan 64c; 184 do 51c; 20 do 51c; 30 do Imperial 43; 35 do trumpdor 60c; 50 do 62c; 25 do 61c; 64 do 61c; 24 do Colong 40c; 17 do Young Hyson 81c; 8 do 82c; 7 do 80c; 25 do 47c; 10 do 49c; 25 do 41c; 15 do 62c; 25 do 26c; 27 do 29c; 10 do 58; 18 do 61c; 20 do 57c; 19 do 81c; 25 do 64c; 105 do 53c; 19 boxes Canton 29c; 10 do 28c; 3 do 28c; 4 hlds 4 casks the mustard jars 18c; 3 do 18c; 3 casks do, 1½ lbs, 88.94; 25 cases olive oil 19.34; 35 do 19.4; 6 qts do 15c; 5 cases sardines, half tons, 21c; 13 do 22c; 5 bags Raugoon rice 17.6d; 25 do 13.3d; 34 brls currants 41c; 25 bags black pepper 81c; 10 do 81c; 2 chests casia 22c; 1 case nutmeg 24.6d; 2 bags pimento 7c; 15 do 67c; 5 do 6c; 10 cases mixed pickles 2; 11 do 2.05; 25 do 2.15; 1 case playing cards 38.9d; 5 brls table salt 24.1d; 20 do 24.9d; 10 kegs saltpetro 71c; 5 brls Epsom salts 2.65; 10 brls coppers 1.00; 10 do 90c; 3 c Hare's blacklead 7c; 2 do 8c; 2 black do 11.20; 2 chests indigo 6c; 1 do 6c; 1 do 6c; 1 do 4½c; 70 cks soda crystal 2½c; 5 kgs bi-carbonate soda 6½c; 5 bbls roll brimstone 128.9d; 3 bbls lampblack 5½c; 3 bales cloves 91c; 10 do 91c; 11 bbls ginger 14c; 5 bags Java coffee (Government) 22c; 5 do Laguayra 18½c; 5 Cape 15½c; 1 chest cassia 32c; 2 do 32½c; 10 bxs tobacco (Star of the West) 24½c; 21 do 24c; 22 do (Oronoca) 23c; 31 bxs mouldy 13½c; 75 bxs Castle soap 11c; 16 bags Tarragona almonds 19½c; 10 brals hard shell do 13½c; 5 do 13c; 5 do 12½c; 10 do 12c; 110 hf-bxcs Valencia raisins 8c; 100 do 7c; 10 do 7½c; 75 do layer do 22.35; 25 hf-bxcs \$1.20; 100 qr-bxcs 62½c; 25 bxs 22.35; 25 bxs bunch Muscatel \$1.80; 25 do 1.75; 100 do \$1.70; 5 octvs Otard brandy 8; 5 hf-csks do 88.6d; 3 hlds do 88; 2 qr-casks Vinegrowers' do 88.6d; 12 cs Bourdeaux brandy (pte) 33; 7 octaves P M do 75c; 1 pun Cuba rum 68.3d; 5 do 68.4d; 5 qr c.c.s vinegar 36½c; 1 do 36c; 10 do 38½c; 8 cases liqueurs 4½c; 1 cs Chateau 7c; pipes Tarragona port 60c; 10 bbls Redpath's golden syrup 48½c; 25 bbls yellow refined sugar 8½c; 4 hlds Barbadoes sugar 7c; 2 hlds do 87.15; 16 trces molasses 33½c; 27 do 32½c; 15 bbls syrup 40c; 5 puns Boston syrup 33c; 15 hlds molasses 41c; 5 do 40c; 20 trces 33½c; 10 bbls boiled linseed oil 31.03.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Cameron, Culson & Lamb, Crawford, James, Dougall, John, & Co., Fuller, Thos., & Co., Hollan, Thomas, & Co., Jardine & Ferguson, Kirkwood, Livingston & Co, Laidlaw, Middleton & Co., Leeming, M., Leeming, Thomas & Co, Mitchell, Robt., Morrice, D., & Co., Rajach, Thomas W., Sinclair, Jack & Co., Stewart, W. W.

FLOUR.—For a day or two following the date of our last, an active demand prevailed, and the market, for the leading goods, continued to improve, superflines of the more desirable brands selling from \$7.40 to \$7.50. For the past few days, however, there has been less enquiry, and rates have partially declined, sales being noted at \$7.10 to \$7.25. Within a day or two, at the close, the day's receipts being small, there was more firmness manifested by holders, and the few transactions noted are mostly between \$7.20 and \$7.30. Extras and Fancies continue neglected, although relatively low. Occasional hundred lots of Extra are placed at \$7.76 to \$7.87; but the demand is mostly of a retail character. Good No. 2 and Fine are mainly regulated by Superflines, and command ready sale at fair relative figures; but the lower grades, as well as reground samples of any kind, are a dragging sale, and rates very irregular. Bag-Flour.—Has, for a length of time, been slow of sale, and relatively low in value, there being a full supply and restricted demand. Latest sales have been at \$3.65 to \$3.75, outside figures being only obtainable for strictly choice and strong.

OATMEAL.—Is in small, though somewhat improved supply, and for good exportable samples \$5 to \$5.15 is secured, inferior ranging down to \$4.90, according to sample.

WHEAT.—The supplies have continued small, and, with a good demand for milling purposes, prices have

ruled steady, car-loads of U. C. Spring selling at \$1.47; to \$1.50 from track and store. There are few transactions in other descriptions.

PEASE.—There is still an active demand for export, and full former rates have been maintained. Strictly primo has fetched 92½c to 95c per 60 lbs., and ordinary to inferior about 90c.

BARLEY.—A fair demand continues for good malt-ing sorts, at about 65c to 67c., but poor is irregular in price, and slow of sale.

OATS.—Nominal rates are 35c. to 35c. per 32 lbs., but there is little doing on the spot, the samples offered being mostly too poor for export.

PORK.—The season for shipments is now fast drawing to a close, and holders have, in some cases, submitted to a slight decline from the extreme rates lately exacted. Quotations are not nominally lower, but, to effect sales, holders are more disposed to meet the views of buyers.

BUTTER.—An advance in the rate of freight and insurance, added to the unfavorable tone of the British markets for medium qualities, of which the bulk of the stock is composed, has greatly depressed our market. Several shippers have retired altogether, and the few that continue operations restrict themselves exclusively to fine and choice parcels, no inducement in price tempting them even to examine a lot of medium or ordinary, as the British markets, as well as those of New York and Boston, are completely glutted with poor butter, so that every outlet seems closed against it, and nothing but a very low range of prices will apparently force it into consumption. The demand, when once navigation is closed, will be very precarious, and, should those who still hold large quantities press them to a sale, a serious decline may be anticipated.

CHEESE.—The demand is languid, and the inducement to ship to Britain gradually diminishing, as prices there are settling down to a lower range than those current for some time past. Stocks are ample, and the tendency of prices downwards.

SEEDS.—There is some slight demand for both Clover and Timothy, but prices are, as yet, almost unsettled to quote.

ASHES.—Both sorts have ruled extremely dull during the week, but few sales transpiring within trango of quotations. Scarcity of freight has prevented shippers from operating to any extent. The market closes weak and languid.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co., Baukhaz, Hawk & Co., Buchanan, Wm., & Co., Black, Lewis & Co., Claxton, T. James, & Co., Dougal, John, & Co., Foulds & Hodgson, Gault, Bro. & Co., Gilmore, J. Y., & Co., Greenhills, S., Son & Co., Hingston, James, & Co., Lewis, Kay & Co., MacFarlane, Andrew, & Co., May, Joseph, May, Thomas, & Co., McIntyre, D'Arcy & Co., Meyer, J., & Co., Moss, S. H., & J., Muir, W., & H., Munderloh & Stoencken, Ogilvy & Co., Prevost, Amable, & Co., Ringland, Ewart & Co., Robertson, A., & Co., Roy, Jas., & Co., Stephen, William, & Co., Sutherland, McCall & Co., Winks, George & Co., Woodhouse, Henry, & Co.

BUSINESS has been quiet during the week, especially during the last few days. As far as we can learn, the total sales in the month of October, though less than those of the same month last year, and not large when compared with the amount of goods in stock, have nevertheless been heavy when the comparison is made with former years. It is probable, too, that a considerable business will still be done before the close of navigation, both here and through the country generally, as soon as the approach of winter, by putting a stop to out-door work, gives farmers an opportunity of making their purchases for the coming season.

In regard to prices, we have nothing new to note. No change has taken place in the price of cotton, and the Manchester markets for manufactured goods exhibit no new features.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER for a First-Class RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE, Established Fifteen Years. To a party with a good knowledge of the business, steady, energetic, and moderate capital, there is a good opening. None but those possessing the above qualities need make application. Address,—A. T., Box 245, Quebec. Oct. 19, 1896. 40-4

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Auchterlonis, Alex. J., Montreal.	John Whyte, Montreal.	Nov. 14
Corrigan, William J., Thorsah.	S. C. Wood, Lindsay.	" 12
Davis, Ford W., Cayuga.	John R. Martin, Cayuga.	" 15
Dagg, James, Montreal.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.	" 12
Ostrander, James, Hamilton.	A. Logie, Hamilton.	" 8
Orr, John, Toronto.	Thos. Clarkson, Toronto.	" 13
Spring, Hugh, late of Stirlington.	Court House, Kingston.	" 12
Stirling & Arkle, Belleville.	Rose, Bell & Holden, Belleville.	" 12
Yandry, Ferd, Quebec.	Thibaudesau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.	" 10
Whitner, James, Stratford.	Thos. Miller, Stratford.	" 7

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Armstrong, Jno, Wm. & Geo.	Goderich	S. Pollock
Agnew, John N.	Toronto	W. T. Mason
Buchanan, Jas., & Jas. Gordon	Woodstock	James McWhirter.
Clark, John.	New Hamburg	Alex. McGregor.
Ernest & Nicholas.	Quebec	A. Fraser.
Gagnon, Prime.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Gardner, Robert.	Montreal	A. W. Smith.
Johnson, Henry T.	formerly of Cayuga.	Wm. Walker.
Mulhearn, Mary, Widow of the late Charles Jordan.	Quebec	Wm. Walker.
McOwan, John & Co.	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
Moor, Archibald.	Kingston	R. M. Rose.
McLaren, James.	Sarnia.	George Stevenson.
Platt, Wm. & Frederick.	London	Thos. Churcher.
Philbin, Richard.	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
Rice, William H.	Toronto	Thos. Clarkson.
Riddell, Robert.	Brant	S. Pollock.
Singleton, John, Jr.	Ottawa.	Francis Clemow.
Smith, Angus.	Woodstock.	James McWhirter.
Taylor, Thomas.	Ottawa.	H. McCornick.
Thompson, William A.	Toronto.	James Moffatt.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Conway, Switzer	Lindsay	Co. Court House, Co. Victoria.	Dec. 31
Curry, James	London	" " " Co. Middlesex.	Jan. 2
Chisholm, Hiram.	London	" " " Co. Middlesex.	Dec. 31
Dezeng, George A.	Kincardine.	Co. Court House, U. C. Huron	Jan. 3
Fones, Daniel B.	Belleville	Co. Court House, Co. Hastings	" 3
Gardner, David	Kincardine	" " " " U. G. Huron & Bruce	" 3
Little, Hector.	Hamilton	" " " " Co. Wentworth	Dec. 29
Little, William.	Woodstock	Co. Court House, Co. Oxford.	" 29
Mavor, James	Montreal	Superior Court, Montreal.	" 27

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Ernest, Peter, & Louis Nicholas, Berlin.	Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, and John J. Mackenzie.	Oct. 3
Garon, Napoleon, St. Roch, Quebec.	" " " " U. G. Huron & Bruce.	" 25
Loughrey, Owen, St. Sylvester.	L. & A. Carrier.	" 22
Walker, Thomas, St. Sylvester.	Chenic & Beaudet.	" 22

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on							Highest price this week 1865.	Average for week.	Current week 1865.
	Friday Oct. 26.	Satur. 27.	Monday Oct. 28.	Tues. 29.	Wednes. 30.	Thurs. 31.	Friday Oct. 26.			
Flour, Superior Extra.	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 16	7 82		
Extra	7 87	7 87	7 87	7 75	7 75	7 87	7 83	7 37		
Fancy	7 55	7 55	7 55	7 45	7 45	7 50	7 51	7 00		
Superfine	7 37	7 37	7 37	7 27	7 27	7 40	7 23	6 22		
No. 2.	6 85	6 85	6 85	6 85	6 85	6 90	6 86	5 80		
Fine.	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	5 12		
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	3 68	3 68	3 68	3 65	3 65	3 80	3 84	3 36		
Oatmeal, 60 lbs.	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 92		
Wheat, U. C. Spring.	1 47	1 47	1 47	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 49	1 49		
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 92	0 92	0 92	0 94	0 94	0 96	0 92	0 82		
Barley, per 60 lbs.	0 68	0 68	0 68	0 68	0 68	0 68	0 68	0 63		
Oats, per 30 lbs.	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 33		

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.
<b>GROCERIES.</b>					
<b>Coffees.</b>		<b>Wine.</b>		<b>Varnish per gal.</b>	
Laguayra, per lb.	0 19 to 0 20	Moet & Chandon Ch'p	15 00 to 16 00	Coach Body (Turp)	2 75 to 4 50
Rio, " "	0 18 to 0 18 1/2	Bouche, File & Co.	13 00 to 16 00	Furniture	1 75 to 2 00
Java, " "	0 23 to 0 25	H. Moré's Champ'gn	14 00 to 15 00	" (Benzine)	1 25 to 1 50
<b>Fish.</b>		Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Spirits Turpentine	1 10 to 1 25
Horrings, Labrador.	3 00 to 4 00	Port Wine,	1 50 to 4 00	Bonine	0 45 to 0 55
Prime,	4 50 to 5 00	Sherr,	1 50 to 3 00		
Gibbed,	2 00 to 3 00	Mum's,	14 00 to 16 00		
Round,	2 00 to 3 00	Ruinart,	14 90 to 16 00		
Mackerel, No. 3.	7 00 to 8 00	Clairet,	3 00 to 20 00		
Salmon,	21 00 to 22 00	French light wines.	3 00 to 5 00		
Dry Cod	5 12 1/2 to 5 50				
<b>Fruit.</b>		<b>HARDWARE.</b>		<b>SOAP AND CANDLES.</b>	
Raisins, Layers.	2 00 to 2 10	<b>Block Tin,</b> per lb.	0 25 to 0 36	Tallow Moulds.	0 00 to 0 13
M. R.	0 00 to 1 80	<b>Copper—Fig.</b>	0 25 to 0 24	Wax Wicks.	0 17 to 0 00
Valentia, lb.	0 05 to 0 06 1/2	32 1/2	0 25 to 0 34	Adamantine.	0 20 to 0 00
Currants, per lb.	0 05 1/2 to 0 07 1/2				
<b>Molasses.</b>		<b>Cut Nails.</b>		<b>SOAP.</b>	
Clayed, per gal.	0 30 to 0 35	Assorted, 1/2 Shingle,	4 50 to 4 75	Montreal Common.	0 02 1/2 to 0 03
Muscovado,	0 37 1/2 to 0 42	per 112 lbs.	4 70 to 4 90	Steam Refined Falk.	0 04 to 0 04
		Shingle alone, ditto.	4 70 to 4 90	Montreal Liverpool.	0 05 to 0 05
		Shingle and 1/2.	5 00 to 5 20	English.	0 00 to 0 07
		<b>Galvanized Iron.</b>		Family.	0 07 to 0 07
		Assorted sizes.	0 06 to 0 09	Compound Resin.	0 00 to 0 07
		Best No. 24.	0 09 to 0 10	Pat. Tallow.	0 08 1/2 to 0 09
		" 28.	0 09 to 0 10	Honey lb. bars.	0 12 1/2 to 0 00
		" 36.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	Lily.	0 08 to 0 08 1/2
<b>Rice.</b>		<b>Horse Nails.</b>			
Arracan, per 100 lbs.	3 55 to 3 65	Guest's or Griffin's,		<b>BOOTS, SHOES.</b>	
		No. 7.	0 21 to 0 00	<b>Boys' Ware.</b>	
<b>Salt.</b>		No. 8.	0 21 to 0 22	Thick Boots No. 1.	0 00 to 1 90
Liverpool Coarse.	0 00 to 0 80	No. 9.	0 20 to 0 21		
Stored.	0 85 to 0 92 1/2	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 20	<b>Men's Ware.</b>	
		" No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	Thick Boots No. 1.	0 00 to 2 50
<b>Spices.</b>		" No. 12.	0 18 to 0 19	French calf.	0 00 to 2 75
Cassia.	0 33 to 0 35			Congress.	2 50 to 3 25
Cloves.	0 94 to 1 10	<b>Iron.</b>		Knee.	3 50 to 4 00
Nutmegs.	0 40 to 0 55	Pig—Gartaharris,	00 00 to 30 00		
Ginger, Ground.	0 12 to 0 30	Other brands, No. 1.	25 00 to 30 00	<b>Women's Ware.</b>	
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 25	" No. 2.	20 00 to 25 00	Women's Batts.	1 05 to 1 30
Pepper, Black, good.	0 09 to 0 31	Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 70 to 2 90	Calf Balmorals.	1 00 to 1 60
Pimento.	0 06 1/2 to 0 07	Beefed,	3 30 to 3 50	Buff Congress.	1 25 to 1 50
Mustard.	0 18 1/2 to 0 20	Swedes,	4 50 to 5 50	Calf Congress.	1 35 to 1 50
		Hoops—Coppers,	3 30 to 3 50		
<b>Sugars.</b>		Boiler Plates,	3 40 to 3 60	<b>Youths' Ware.</b>	
Porto Rico, per cwt.	7 75 to 8 25	Canada Plates Staff.	4 25 to 4 50	Thick Boots, No. 1.	0 00 to 1 50
Cuba,	7 25 to 8 00	" Budd.	4 50 to 4 75		
Canada Sugar Refine-	0 07 1/2 to 0 08 1/2	Best Union Jack	4 50 to 4 75		
ry, Crushed X.	0 10 to 0 00	Pony	4 40 to 4 50		
Crushed X.	0 10 to 0 00	<b>Iron Wire.</b>		<b>PRODUCE.</b>	
" A.	0 10 to 0 00	No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 2 80	Pots, 1st sorta.	6 40 to 8 45
Dry Crushed.	0 10 to 0 00	" 9.	3 30 to 3 50	" Inferiors.	5 75 to 6 00
Ground.	0 10 to 0 00	" 12.	3 30 to 3 50	Pearls	7 15 to 7 45
Extra Ground.	0 11 to 0 00	" 16.	4 10 to 4 30		
Leaves.	0 11 to 0 00	<b>Lead.</b>		Butter, per lb.	
Syrup, Golden.	0 50 to 0 00	Bar, per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	Choice.	0 16 to 0 16 1/2
" Standard.	0 46 to 0 00	Sheet,	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	Medium	0 14 to 0 14 1/2
		Shot,	0 07 to 0 08	Inferior.	0 13 to 0 14
<b>Teas.</b>		Tubing,	0 08 to 0 00	Cheese, per lb.	0 10 1/2 to 0 12
Twankay and Hyson	35	<b>Powder.</b>		<b>Coarse Grains.</b>	
Medium to fine.	0 37 to 0 45	Blasting, per keg.	3 50 to 4 00	from Farm.	
Common to good	0 30 to 0 35	FF	4 50 to 5 00	Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 63 to 0 68
Japan uncolored.	0 52 1/2 to 0 65	<b>Pressed Spices.</b>		Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 32 to 0 35
Common to good.	0 05 to 0 75	Regular sizes, 112 lbs	4 00 to 4 30	Pease, per 60 lbs.	0 85 to 0 87 1/2
Fine to choicest.	0 05 to 0 75	Extra "	4 30 to 4 80		
Colored.	0 50 to 0 60	Railway "	4 00 to 0 00	<b>Flour, per brl.</b>	
Common to good	0 70 to 0 90	<b>Tin Plates.</b>		Superior Extra.	8 00 to 8 25
Congou and Souch'g		Charcoal 1C.	9 50 to 10 00	Extra.	7 70 to 7 80
Ordinary and		DC.	11 00 to 12 00	Fancy.	7 30 to 7 50
dusty kinds.	0 35 to 0 40	DX.	10 00 to 10 75	Kings.	7 00 to 7 25
Fair to good.	0 42 to 0 58	IC Terme.	8 00 to 8 25	Western Superfine	7 00 to 7 15
Finest to choicest.	0 75 to 0 90	IX	9 25 to 9 50	Superfine No. 2.	6 60 to 6 75
<b>Oolong.</b>		IC Coke	8 00 to 8 50	Fine.	5 70 to 5 75
Inferior.	0 34 to 0 39	<b>DRUGS.</b>		Middlings.	4 25 to 4 50
Good to fine.	0 50 to 0 60	<b>Alum.</b>		Polars.	4 50 to 4 00
Young Hyson.	0 35 to 0 60	Acid, Sulphuric.	3 00 to 3 50	Bag Flour—Med. Est.	3 70 to 3 70
Common to fair.	0 65 to 0 75	" Tartaric.	0 6 to 0 7	Lard, per lb.	0 00 to 0 00
Fine to finest.	0 80 to 0 90	" Blue Vitriol.	0 10 to 0 12	Oatmeal, per barrel,	
Extra choice.	0 85 to 1 06	Camphor.	0 25 to 0 70	200 lbs.	4 90 to 5 00
Gunpowder.	0 60 to 0 70	Carb. Ammon.	0 17 to 0 30	<b>Pork.</b>	
Common to fair.	0 75 to 0 90	Cochineal.	1 05 to 1 10	Mon.	29 00 to 27 50
Good to fine.	2 00 to 2 10	Cudbear.	0 18 to 0 25	Thin Mass.	25 00 to 25 50
Fine to finest.	1 00 to 1 10	Cream Tartar.	0 28 to 0 36	Prime Mass.	22 00 to 22 50
Imperial.	0 55 to 0 70	Chloride Lime.	4 50 to 5 50	Prime	22 00 to 22 50
Fair to good.	0 80 to 0 90	Gum Arabic.	0 20 to 0 60	Cargo.	18 00 to 18 50
Fine to finest.	0 80 to 0 90	" sorta cum.	0 20 to 0 40	Tallow, per lb.	0 09 1/2 to 0 10
Hyson.	0 60 to 0 70	" " good	0 30 to 0 60	<b>Wheat, per 60 lbs.</b>	
Fine to finest.	0 75 to 0 90	Liquorice, Calabria	0 25 to 0 30	U. C. Spring.	1 45 to 1 50
		" Bofined.	0 36 to 0 00	" White Winter.	0 00 to 0 00
<b>TOBACCO.</b>		<b>Nutgalls.</b>		<b>LEATHER.</b>	
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	6 25 to 6 90		Henn. R.A. Sole No. 1	0 25 to 0 26
United States Leaf.	0 06 to 0 10	0 85 to 0 90		" O.S.	0 32 to 0 23
Honeydew, 10's,	0 26 to 0 30	" Cloves.	1 10 to 3 00	" "	0 19 to 0 21
" 5's,	0 28 to 0 35	" Lemon.	3 00 to 3 25	" Slaughter "	0 25 to 0 26
" 10's,	0 28 to 0 40	" Peppermint		" "	0 22 to 0 23
Bright, 1/2 lb.	0 40 to 0 60	" Hotchkiss	6 00 to 6 50	Rough.	0 30 to 0 32
Extra fine bright.	0 55 to 0 85	" ordinary.	4 50 to 5 00	Waxed Upper, Light.	0 00 to 0 24
		" Olive, per gal.	1 35 to 1 40	" Heavy & Med.	0 12 1/2 to 0 00
<b>WINES.</b>		" Sald.	1 50 to 2 00	Grained Upper.	0 42 1/2 to 0 43
<b>SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.</b>		" Castor.	1 50 to 2 00	Kips, Whole	0 40 to 0 50
<b>Ale.</b>		<b>Rhubarb Root.</b>		Splitts, Large.	0 35 to 0 40
English.	2 50 to 2 80	Sonap, Castle.	0 11 1/2 to 0 12 1/2	" Small.	0 30 to 0 32
Montreal.	1 30 to 1 60	Senna.	0 16 to 0 30	Waxed Calf, light.	0 60 to 0 70
<b>Brandy.</b>		Soda, Ash.	3 50 to 4 00	" heavy.	0 75 to 0 80
Hennessey, per gal.	2 00 to 2 10	" Carbonate.	0 50 to 0 70	French.	1 00 to 1 10
Robb & Co's,	1 70 to 1 80	" Caustic p. lb.	0 05 to 0 06	Enamelled Cow per ft.	0 17 1/2 to 0 18
Pinet, Castillon & Co.	1 70 to 1 80	Wax, Yellow.	0 30 to 0 35	Patent	0 18 1/2 to 0 19
Otard, Dupuy & Co.	1 75 to 1 75	" White.	0 90 to 1 00	Buffed	





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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.  
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
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