

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baukhage, Beak & Co.  
Wm. Benjamin & Co.  
John Donnell & Co.  
Gilmour, White & Co.  
Lewis, Kay & Co.  
Thomas May & Co.  
Munderloh & Steencken.

Ogilvy & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
A. Robertson & Co.  
Scliring, McCall & Co.  
William Stephen & Co.  
Thomson, Claxton & Co.  
Alexander Walker.

## FANCY GOODS.

OUR Paris correspondent furnishes information relating to this season's novelties in fancy goods, which will be interesting to buyers in this country.

He reports that a considerable quantity of goods of this description has been secured on Canadian account, which he thinks will eclipse, in chasteness and design, everything that has heretofore appeared in this market.

From the variety of information which we have received through several channels, we are led to believe that this branch of business has this season received a larger share of attention than ever before. We know of one house, whose Ribbon and Trimming department will show the most extensive and richest assortment that has ever been displayed in Montreal.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS, 27th Feb., 1865.

**Fancy Silks and Dress Goods.**—In Lyons and Paris, the greatest novelties at this moment are chint and jaspé, and the same with cashmere stripes rayé; but plain colored silks with rayé stripes will probably be the most general fashion. In Foulards also, we have seen some exquisite patterns; this article has been largely ordered for the New York market. *Dress Goods* follow the above taste closely; and I may add, that large block checks, with white and drab grounds, will be largely worn. The newest textures are *Mille Points*, *Poplin d'été*, *Macadorine*, *Imperial à soie* with *Mozambiques*, which, especially on this latter light fabric, the cashmere and jaspé, i.e. cashmere checked very small, has a most beautiful effect.

**Mantles and Shawls.**—The newest shape in mantles, which the "Maison Lyonnaise" shows in silk and spring materials is the "Coat"; we must also mention the Burnous made of a new material "Liana," 6-4 wide in large block checks, adapted for summer wear, which, tastefully trimmed with the new Angora tassels, will be very distingué. *Shawls* also, of the large checks will be very popular. In *Lace Mantles*—Burnous and Rotonde will be the favorite shapes with the new tassels again introduced.

**Trimnings.**—Crystal, pearls, steel and jet ornaments; these four materials may justly be put under one heading, for it is difficult to say which promises to be the greatest favorite; crystal, pearls for millinery purposes, steel and jet are merely accessories. In a thousand ways each of the former are introduced on flowers, plumes, millinery bonnets, spotted tulle, hair and straw bonnets, &c.

Jet mixed gimpes and fringes will be very extensively used, never so much, both for mantles and dresses, which are almost covered with it, even ladies' satin shoes are bespangled with pearls, glass and steel. I noticed particularly, a few nights ago, a lady at the opera, with an evening robe de bal of black lace over blue satin, the lace studded with steel beads, the border and fringe of steel and jet. It was truly "dazzling to an extreme." For mantles and dresses, jet gimpes and steel for jackets, will be most used. *Passenterie* for mantles, for the sleeves and shoulders, and the same decoration for silk dresses are employed largely, also real black guipure lace attached to a narrow jet trimming. *It must be understood that I mean "bugle" by jet trimming, not beads; the latter give no lustre, and are not the fashion.*

Jet buttons will also form a leading article, some of them very large, for silk mantles; those without shanks are best adapted for this purpose, as they can be sewn close to the mantle. There is also a novelty in gold and silver buttons, for jackets and spring mantles; crystal and steel buttons for dresses, particularly for children will be much used.

For fancy dress patterns, very pretty things have appeared in narrow silk ribbons, fringes and buttons, to match the materials, especially those where cashmere is introduced.

**Ribbons.**—In this article, which has always led the fashion for every other class of goods, most beautiful styles have been produced. As a rule plain stripes will be the most worn, and will form a very stylish and tasteful trimming. Fringes at the edge of ribbons is also a novelty of more exalted taste. And cashmere (or as it is called in St. Etienne, "Pekin"), with patterns of lace introduced, are perfect marvels of design, and have been much ordered for the English market.

In belt ribbons, the most costly novelties have appeared, introducing stripes, jaspé and Pekin, which will match fancy dress and silk patterns beautifully. The new color for the coming season will be mauve; but it is mostly employed together with another color.

More ribbons are being used this season than ever for trimming bonnets, the present fashion taking at least five to six yards to each bonnet. The widths in greatest demand are, No. 5 and particularly No. 7, every bonnet having long ends with bows of No. 7 width.

**Straw Goods, Bonnets and Hats.**—A striking change has taken place in hats, and *squares* are fast giving way to *oval* crowns. The favorite shape, and no doubt the one for the million, is the "Blakenese;" it is becoming for all ages, and admits of the most varied trimmings; *sigrettes* can be used back and front. A straw garniture for this and all similar shapes has appeared; it is a cordeller, with hanging hussar cords with acorn ends. I have also seen a handsome white bugle fringe for trimming edge of brim. Remarkable amongst fancy shapes is the *Koskide*; it is somewhat like a

Scotch cap, and has an opening at front and back which admits of a tasteful trimming. I have seen this shape at Madame Alexandrine's, trimmed with an *sigrette* in front, from which started the plume, and with ends of No. 7 ribbon at back, with a bow hanging to come about middle of back; it is a new and pretty shape, and looked very well.

The *tuno* shape, which is a great improvement upon the old turban, will be largely worn on the Continent, and can be trimmed with wing, chasseur, or small ostrich plume in front, and is universally worn with a round veil ornamented with jet. The next noticeable article in this line is the *Mizza*, which is a very graceful and becoming shape, and likely to become a favorite.

In Children's Hats—the "Prince Victor" Sans-souci, and "Alster," take the lead. In Men's hats—the greatest novelty is the striped band in a variety of color, following the taste of ribbons and dress materials, and which will certainly supplant the sombre black of former days; high oval and high square crowns are universally worn. The leading shapes are the Duppel, Prince of Wales, Liberator, and Gladstone; whilst in Boys—the Prince Imperial, and Hesse, will, without doubt, bear off the palm.

## THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.  
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.  
Bacon, Clarke & Co.  
H. Chapman & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Jas. Douglas & Co.  
Forester, Moir & Co.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
B. Hutchins.  
Law, Young & Co.  
Leeming & Buchanan.

E. Maitland, Tylee & Co.  
J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
R. J. Gear.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivin & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Haviland Routh & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.

TRANSACTIONS in this branch of trade during the past week have been very limited, and we have no new feature to report. Moderate parcels of Teas have been purchased for the West, and some considerable lots of Tobacco have changed hands in the city; at same time, there has been a good demand for this article for Western Canada, from which point we note increased enquiry; Stocks are evidently becoming very light in Jobbers' hands.

The unsatisfactory state of trade in Western Canada and scarcity of money, is seriously curtailing business in that section, and jobbers, although holding light supplies of goods, are not disposed to increase liabilities by adding to their stocks at this time, and prefer buying from hand to mouth. They complain loudly of the short remittances which they receive from their country customers, and no doubt wisely prefer to hold light stocks (and in many cases ill assorted ones), rather than feel obliged to press sales and place their goods in hands which are in the least degree doubtful, or who, by experience, they know to be proverbially slow and tedious in their payments. This state of things tends to restrict operations here, and the improvement in business which we anticipated in latter part of February and early in March, has not been realized. Remittances from the West to the Wholesale Grocery Trade here, have (in view of the depressed state of the country and great scarcity of money) upon the whole been generally satisfactory, and liabilities have been fairly met, although in some cases a slight degree of consideration has been asked, and limited extensions required; still in the aggregate, payments have been fully up to expectations. We note that the payments of that class of Retail dealers who carry on general stores are not so satisfactory. These traders do a heterogeneous kind of business, keeping in stock almost every article produced or manufactured, supplying the farmer with his every want, upon which a credit is given of one year, and frequently eighteen months. It is certainly impossible for this class to meet their promises for groceries at maturity, say four months from date of purchase, in times like the present; their cash sales must necessarily be extremely small, collections impossible to make, and unless they have a respectable capital to fall back upon in such a season as we are now passing through, without a prospect of improvement until another crop is harvested and sold, many of this class will require to succumb to the times. Why could not this class of traders insist upon the farmer dividing his payments to them, arranging that the grocery part of the account should be paid in three or four months at most, instead of being obliged, as at present, to give a year's credit upon goods which are always bought on shorter terms, and sold with a smaller profit than either Dry Goods or Hardware. Such a course, if pressed upon the farmer, we think might be established, and the result to both the trader and customer would be most advantageous.

**TEAS.**—The market is without change; Sweet Drawing and desirable medium grades of Young Hysons are scarce and enquired for. A few small shipments of Greens have lately arrived from England, of low

medium grades, which market it would seem is again opening to us for this style of Teas. For fine Moyune Young Hysons there has been a fair demand for limited parcels from the West. Good qualities and fragrant colored Japans are enquired for, but very scarce; very little doing in Gunpowder. There is a good supply of uncolored Japans in the market, and demand fair. Blacks are quiet with fair sales. The stock of Teas in England is very large, and much in excess of requirements. By private advices from Shanghai, dates to 24th Dec., we learn that the Green Tea market has been opened at Kiukung by settlement of three Chops of medium Moyunes at Tails 32 to 34 per picul, which is Tails 2 to 3 above the opening rates of last year. It is understood these purchases have been made for Canada, and a considerable portion of other settlements recently made there are for this market. The "Princess of Wales" was still loading for Montreal, but required 150 tons to complete her cargo. The "Eastern Chief" of 401 Tons is also chartered for this port. From all the information we can gather, we are warranted in saying that three cargoes will embrace the total direct shipments to Montreal this Spring; last year at this time no less than six cargoes were on the water from China to this port. Up to our latest dates, the demand in China for Teas for England and the United States appears very limited; and the "Finella" was the only vessel on the berth with Teas for New York.

**SUGAR.**—Stock much reduced. One hundred and fifty hhds. of Cuba and Porto Rico would embrace stock in market. We hear of a cargo just landing at Portland, and we may expect arrival of some of the new crop before many days. We quote Cuba 9 to 9½, and Porto Rico 9½ to 9½ cents.

**COFFEES** quiet, and transactions meagre. Stocks are exceedingly light, and in absence of sales of any importance, prices are nominal. Laguayra, 22 to 22½; Maracaibo, 22 to 22½; Rio, 21 to 22c; Java, 25 to 26c.

**TOBACCO.**—There has been a good deal of feeling during the past week to secure desirable brands of 10's, and many considerable lots have changed hands among jobbers; and with a rather active demand from Quebec, the Ottawa district, and Western Canada, the aggregate would exhibit at least 1000 boxes which have gone into consumption from this market within the last week. We report the market decidedly firmer and advanced ¼c.

**RICE.**—Firm, without much movement. Small lots for consumption only can be reported. \$3.35 to \$3.50 are quotations.

**MOLASSES.**—No change; demand limited at former quotations.

Other groceries besides those mentioned, are without any notable variation; and in absence of any large sales to report, quotations are nominal.

## THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE operations in Iron, Nails, &c., are so very light that quotations remain about as before. As the opening of navigation approaches, it is thought that prices will give way a trifle in consequence of lower prices in the English Markets; and should freights be lower than they were last season, goods will cost considerably less in this market. However the orders which have gone to England for heavy goods being very small, the holders here are inclined to hold for rather better profits than were realized last year, it being a very general complaint that the rates at which goods were sold in this market does not pay for the risks attending.

The business of next season will, by present appearance, be very light, and there is a very general feeling in this market to reduce the large amounts outstanding in the West. The consequence of this will be a certainty of reducing the length of credit; and it is now the almost universal practice to sell heavy goods at a credit of three and four months only. This will have the effect of making purchasers more careful, and also make it better for parties having capital in their business, who will be able to buy much cheaper than others who have usually made a practice of renewing their notes.

## Seeds.

The supply of both *Clover* and *Timothy* is limited, and the prices asked can scarcely be considered quotable; in the meantime we have heard of no transactions.

In **LINSEED** little is doing as the season is mostly over; it may be quoted however at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel of 56 lbs. Sowing Flax Seed is held at \$2 to \$2.50.