

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Ross.
Lawson, James.
Benham, George.
Wongall, John, & Co.
Edgingly & Williamson.
Hill, W. G., & Co.
Hickson, Thomas, & Co.
Hickwood, Livingston & Co.

Lakhtar, Middleton & Co.
Lahing, M.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Morrice, D., & Co.
Nevin, Wm., & Co.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Savage & Co.
Snelgar, Jack & Co.
Stewart, W. W.

GENERAL quiet has again prevailed in nearly every branch of the trade, the proximate close of the Reciprocity Treaty having but partially affected operations, and all the more from the scarcity of cars on some of the leading lines of Railway.

From.—The arrivals have continued small, and little movement beyond the daily wants of the local trade can be noted. The scarcity and consequent high rates asked for Extras and Fancies restricted purchases to the merest consumptive requirements. Strong Supers, which had engaged some attention for the American markets, have latterly been neglected for that use, and the demand has again fallen back to the small local consumption, which has marked the season throughout. Prices quoted have been somewhat various, all rates from \$5.60 to \$5.80 being reported for strong flour, according to the urgency of buyers or sellers. Favourite brands have mostly, however, ranged in the vicinity of \$5.70; while City and other brands from Western Wheat have been moved to a moderate extent at about \$5.60, and the poorer samples of Upper Canada at same figures and under. The lower grades have been sparingly offered, and fluid buyers at quotations.

BAG FLOUR.—The supply from all quarters falls much short of the limited demand, and prices have materially improved; best samples latterly commanding \$5 15 to \$3.25. Any improvement in supply would at once cause a reaction proportionate to the quantity offered.

OAT MEAL.—Continues neglected and dull, notwithstanding the limited supplies—\$4.60 being ruling rate for the little changing hands.

WHEAT.—We are still without arrivals, except to millers, and any sales transpiring have been mostly on private terms.

COARSE GRAINS.—Beyond farmer's deliveries, there is nothing doing on the spot. Some sales of Oats for spring delivery have been made at 31c. to 35c., and of Rye at 80c. to 85c. per 60 lbs. There is, however, little speculation, and but few operating.

PORK continues without change. The transactions are confined to the merest retail,—the local demand being, as usual, supplied by dressed Hogs. Primo and Prime Mess could be sold at quotations, but the quantity on hand is very light, and holders are not pressing their stocks until the Spring orders come forward.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts are rather more liberal, and with the advancing season and probability of frequent thaws, holders are now more anxious to realize, and the extreme prices of the last few weeks are not now obtainable—a good many of the Hogs which have arrived latterly have been beech fed and soft, which materially depreciates the value of the parcel. Indeed it is with difficulty that such inferior carcasses can be sold, as when packed they cannot be branded but are sold as "soft" at a comparatively low figure. LARD is in retail demand only at about former rates.

TALLOW is drooping, and in very slow sale at a decline from last week's quotations.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue liberal, but the proportion of choice is very small, and considerably within the requirements of the Trade. Exceptional prices for strictly fine parcels have been paid, while medium qualities only command attention in the scarcity of more desirable. The season for shipment to Britain is now over, and advices from thence report that the finer qualities alone are saleable, inferior being entirely neglected and consequently accumulating. For the States, the demand has been also restricted to those kinds that would compete with the New York and other choice dairies, other kinds being plentiful. When will Canadian farmers and merchants learn the value of only packing really eatable butter?

ASHES.—Pearls are very scarce, and being in one hand, prices are well maintained. Pots fluctuate violently, the demand being mainly interfered with by want of cars to take inferiors to the States, hence sales have been made at very various prices—first sorts being, for the most part, unsaleable, none of the shippers being at present willing to purchase. Arrivals are not excessive, and after the 17th March we look for steadier markets, although, possibly, at somewhat lower rates than now nominally current.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1866.	From the 1st January to Feb. 29, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels	320	31,400	70,333
Flour, barrels	3,092	30,671	73,974
Corn, bushels
Oats, "	370	1,570	163
Rye, "	3,530	33,000	70
Barley, "	1,220	7,970	1,247
Buckwheat, "	1,115	214
Oat and Corn Meal, bbls	20	749	133
Apples, barrels	374	3,321	3,062
Putter, kegs	618	3,377	626
Cheese, boxes	1	81	33
Pork, barrels	2,610	280
Lard, "	19	721	220
Tallow "	51	272	85
Whisker & H. Wine, &c. &c. & punches, &c.	215	1,063	1,094

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on						
	Friday	Satur	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	High	Average
	1866	1866	1866	1866	1866	1866	1866
Flour, Superior Extra	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20
Extra	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20
Fancy	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Superfine	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
No. 2	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Flour, Fine	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Bag Flour, 112 lbs	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Oatmeal, 100 lbs	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Wheat, 1 C. Spring	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Rye, per 100 lbs	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Barley, per 100 lbs	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Oats, per 32 lbs	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32

Oswego Harbour.

In reply to enquiries made by the Board of Trade, Hamilton, communications were received from the President of the Oswego Board of Trade, stating that "vessels can now pass our lighthouse with 13 feet of water, and carry up to the two lower elevators, in the inner harbour, 12 feet of water;" that it is the design of the United States Government to dredge out the outer harbour this season, giving from 13 to 18 feet of water; and that the Oswego and Syracuse Railway Company are deepening a portion of the harbour hitherto lacking depth.

The communication closes by saying that the "opinion of the members of our Board decidedly favours 14 feet depth of water for your canals. They also are glad that you are agitating their enlargement, and hope your Board of Works will accomplish so desirable a result for your own interest as well as that of our great and rapidly growing West."

"We also hope that either by treaty or legislation soon to see a reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States."

Wood Trade of St. John, New Brunswick.

There has been an astonishing growth in the trade of St. John with the West Indies and South America, in Sugar Box Shooks and Boards during the last three years. The following is a summary of the Cuban trade:—

SUGAR BOX SHOOKS.

Shipping season 1863-1864	182,030
" " 1864-1865	281,838
" " 1865-1866	304,176

The returns for 1865-1866 are only made up to January 31:—

BOARDS.

Shipping season 1864-1865	Sup. ft 1,013,081
" " 1865-1866	3,855,486

The following are the total shipments from St. John to all ports for 1864-1865:—

	1865.	1864	Increase.
Deals and Boards, Spruce and Pine, 1	206,677,181	178,766,307	27,910,874
Palings	5,622,600	4,834,700	787,800
Laths	21,998,000	11,658,000	10,340,000
Shingles	10,618,000	3,156,000	7,462,000
Sugar Box Shooks	427,922	218,937	208,985

—A private letter from London, dated Jan. 6, says: "The lease by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad contemplates the establishment of a line of ocean steamers from Philadelphia. When one-half of the stock necessary is subscribed, the railway company agree to furnish the other half. Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to Chicago. If successful, flour will be carried to Philadelphia and New York for \$1.25 per barrel, and Indian corn at 25 cents per bushel, time guaranteed at four days, and no terminal expenses."

RECIPROCITY.

THE following is an abstract of the now measure proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, on the subject of trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States. We shall have some comments to make on it in our next issue.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1866.

The bill reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, by representative Morrill, regulating trade with the British North American Provinces, provides that from and after March 16th, 1866, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the articles enumerated in the first section, being the growth, production or manufacture of the British possessions in North America, imported from her Britannic Majesty's possessions, namely, from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the several islands thereto adjacent, Hudson Bay Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, the following duties and rates of duties:—

On fish—Salmon \$2, and \$1.50, mackerel \$1, herring, pickled and salted, 60 cents. All other pickled fish \$1 per barrel. All fish, not otherwise provided for 50 cents per pound, provided that any fish in packages, other than barrels, shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon the same fish in barrels. On bituminous coal 60 cts. per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to a bushel. On all other coal, 25 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to a bushel. On coke and culm of coal ten per centum ad valorem. On timber—hemlock and spruce round or sided one-half cent per cubic foot; when hewn square 3c per cubic foot; when sawed and valued at \$7 or less per thousand, \$1 per 1,000 feet; when valued at over \$7 per 1,000 feet, \$2 per 1,000 feet. On lumber plus ash, butternut, basswood, birch elm, maplewood, rounded or sided, 3c per cubic foot; when hewn square, 1c per cubic foot; sawed and valued at \$7 or less per 1,000 feet, \$1 per 1,000 feet; when valued over \$7 and not over \$12 per 1,000 feet, \$2 per 1,000 feet; when over \$12 per 1,000 feet, \$3; provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be paid for each side so planed or finished 2c, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$2 per 1,000 feet. On timber, black walnut cherry, chestnut, oak not sawed and less advanced than boards and plank, and not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent, ad valorem; when sawed, \$4 per 1,000 feet.

On ship timber, 60 cents a ton; railroad ties, rough hewn or sawed, 3 cents each, shingle bolts, hubs, for wheels last blocks, posts and lumber not otherwise provided for, rough hewn or sawed, only 10 per centum ad valorem. On pickets, palings and laths, 20 per centum ad valorem. On rift pine and cedar shingles, 75 cents per thousand; sawed pine and cedar shingles, 75 cents per thousand; spruce shingles, 40 cents. On pine clapboard, \$4, and on spruce clapboard, \$2.50 per thousand.

Section 2 provides that in lieu of all duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may be now exempt from duty, imported from foreign countries, the duties paid shall be as follows: Animals living of all sorts, 20 per centum ad valorem; apples, garden fruit and vegetables, 10 per centum ad valorem; barley, 10 cents a bushel; beans, except vanilla and castor oil, 25 cents a bushel; beef, 1 cent a pound; broom corn, 15 per cent ad valorem; buckwheat, 10 cents a bushel; corn, Indian, maize, 10 cents a bushel; flour and meal, middlings and mill feed, wheat, corn, rye and oats, 20 per cent ad valorem; hams 2c per lb; hay \$1 per ton; hides 10 per cent ad valorem; lard 2c per pound; malt 20 per cent ad valorem; ores 10 per cent, ad valorem, peas 25c per bushel, pork 1c per pound; potatoes 10c per bushel, rye 15c per bushel; seed, timothy and clover, 20 per cent, ad valorem; trees, plants and shrubs, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent ad valorem, tallow 2c per pound; wheat 20c per bushel.

Section 3 admits the following named articles free of duty: Burr mill stones, unwrought; cotton and linen rags; firewood; grindstones, rough or unfinished; gypsum or plaster unground.

Section 4 repeals all laws or parts of laws allowing fishing bounties, provided vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on proof that said salt has been used for curing fish, the duties on the same shall be refunded.

Section 5 provides that goods arriving at New York, Boston, Portland, or any ports of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the Custom House and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the revenue.

Section 6 provides, that goods, wares, and merchandise, where the duty has been paid on the products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces, be transported from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein, over the said Provinces, by such routes, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe—Provided, goods so transported shall, on their arrival in the United States from the Provinces, be treated, in regard to liability or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

Section 7 provides, that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and craft, and to use the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, on terms of equality with the United States.

Section 8 provides that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States