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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

No. 12.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 206 St. Paul st.

H. W. IRELAND,
NAIL AND METAL BROKER,
Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers,
235 St. Paul st., Montreal.

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 233 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.

JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF
SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CUT-
LERY, BUTTONS, &c., St. Sulpice st., Montreal.

M. LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c.

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
[ESTABLISHED 1826.]
JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. JAMES D. DOUGALL.
C. R. BLACK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the
purchase and sale of Produce, Grain, Butter,
Ashes, Pork, Lard, Tallow, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the
purchase and sale of Leather, Cod Oil, Hides,
Moccasins, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for the sale of
Domestic Manufactures. Large consignments of Eng-
lish Woollen and Cotton Goods at present on hand;
also, Wadding Warps, Bagging, Canada Tweeds,
Etottes, Satinets.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
296 St. Paul st., Montreal.

WALTER MARRIAGE,
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Helen st., Montreal. [See p. 151.]

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

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the
sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter,
Ashes, Wool, Flax, and General Merchandise, Montreal.

GEO. WAIT,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Montreal.
Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.

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

THOMAS HUBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly
realized.

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and
Lemoine sts.

MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.

TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one
general superintendence during the whole process of
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.

Orders received by post promptly executed: and
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may
be returned at our expense.

To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-
tions of the Province, however remote; every induce-
ment allowable in commerce will be granted to this
end.

ELLIOTT & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MER-
CHANTS, 16 Lemoine st., Montreal.

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
COMPANY, of Liege, Belgium,
16 Lemoine st., Montreal.

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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 the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored.
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting
of:

228 Hhgs } Choice Grocery Sugar.
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Commissioner and Port sts., Montreal.
Special attention given to consignments of Grain,
Flour, Butter, Pork, Ashes, and General Produce.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND
General GROCERIES, 24 St. Peter st., Montreal.

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

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

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Stock of Spring Goods. [See next Page.]

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
Young's Buildings, McGill street,
MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS OF
Charcoal Tinplates, Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
See next Page.

W. D. MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-
TERS OF Boots and Shoes,
Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., 21, 23, & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.

McMILLAN & CARSON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-
RERS OF CLOTHING. Wholesale, have constan-
tly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country
trade.
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and
examine.

No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

BOND & CRELLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the
purchase of Groceries and sale of Produce,
Young's Buildings, Montreal.

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
Workman to apply the same.

Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
MONTREAL.

A. H. FORBES,
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,
Soft Springs, &c.
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and
other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stones, Hearths,
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra
Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.
Queen st. Montreal.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, have constantly on hand a large Stock of Pig, Bar, Band, Hoop, and Sheet Iron; Cast and other Steels; Boiler Plates, Tin, Canada Plates, Zinc, Lead, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Anchors, Chains, Powder, Shot, Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Putty, &c. &c.; and a very complete assortment of English, German, and American Shelf Hardware, which, with DOMESTIC GOODS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, viz.: Scythes, Shovels, Spades, Grain Scoops, Hay and Straw Knives, Higgins' Axes, and other Edge Tools, Gilmour's Augers and Auger Bits, Dodge's Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Spokes, &c., &c., &c., all of which they are prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES and on LIBERAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

Warehouse and Offices—St. Paul street, Montreal.
Manufactories—Cote St. Paul, near the City.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.
Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

A. A. BARBER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE.
Nos. 23 and 25 St. Sacramento st.

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MER-
CHANTS, MONTREAL.

EVANS & EVANS,
AGENTS FOR HARE'S
CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

EVANS & EVANS,
AGENTS FOR CURPIS & HAR-
VEY'S POWDER,
263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

NEW CROP SUGAR
DAILY EXPECTED, ex brig "Spanish
Main," from Cienfuegos, Cuba, via Portland.
108 hds. } Choice bright Sugar.
13 tierces }
IN STORE.
68 hds. extra bright P. R. Sugar.
80 puns. }
120 bbls. } Choice Mexico Molasses.
20 puns. fine Cuba Rum.
20 bags Pimento.
700 boxes smoked Herrings.

For sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 5 St. Helen street.

9th March, 1865.

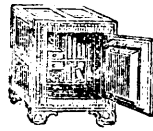
HENRY J. GEAR,
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
Havana and German Cigars, 33 St. Peter st., Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, No. 17 Lemoine st., Montreal.

MESSRS. JARVIS & EDGAR,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT -
LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND
BANKRUPTCY.
Offices.—No. 19 Toronto street, Toronto.

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS,
CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacramento street,
MONTREAL.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
82, 84 & 86, St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1865.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of **WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS.**

PLUSH.
HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.
Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock, which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES
In Men's, Ladies', and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

We are also manufacturing the PRINCE OF WALES CASHMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.

CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.
WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
TORONTO.

Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANGUS MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also, Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACTURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hundred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.

87 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON; Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut, Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated F HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SHELF GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German, and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c., CORDAGE; LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by Smith, Beacock & Tannet, of Leeds, England, will plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will plane any angle or curve, cost £90 sterling in Leeds, and has been only a short time in use.

243 St. Paul street,
Yard entrance St. François Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls 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.

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.

HUA & RICHARDSON,
St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,
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.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's
Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Agents for COOTE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS, have the pleasure of announcing to their Customers and the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs. Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos. May.
They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Choccolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
516 St. Paul st. Montreal.

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS; and Importers of General Gro-
 ceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.,
Offer for sale a well-assorted stock of—
 Hysons, Young Hyson, Colored and Uncolored Japans,
 Imperials, Gunpowders, Congous, Souchongs and
 Scented Teas; Java, Rio, Bahia, and Laguayra Coffee,
 Martell's, Hennessy's, and Otard's Brandy, Pema-
 rtin's Sherrics, Sandeman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira,
 and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and
 German Cigars, Crosse and Blackwell's and Worces-
 ter Pickles and Sauces, Currants, Raisins, Valentias,
 Layers, and M. R. in boxes and half-boxes.
 23 St. Peter street, Montreal.

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

SMITH & McCULLOCH,
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ARE prepared to execute orders for
 Encaustic Flooring Tiles, for Churches, Halls,
 Porches, Public Buildings, and Stores.
 White Glazed Tiles for Baths, or for lining the walls
 of offices, pantries, passages, bread and washing
 troughs, &c.
 Plain and fancy Plug Basins.
 Closet Pans and Sanitary ware.
 Plain and fancy Door Handles and Finger Plates.
 Cut Crystal Chandeliers and Brackets, for gas or
 candles.
 Iron Stable Furniture, comprising manger, water
 pot, hay-rack, stall divisions, &c.
 Harness Room Fittings, consisting of Iron brackets,
 with polished wood mountings.
 Prices, &c., on application.
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

THOMAS MAY & CO.
WILL show their Complete Stock of
STRAW AND FANCY GOODS on the 24th of
 March.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
 IMPORTER
 of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Corner of
ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
 MONTREAL.
 For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

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

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

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
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.

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

BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK'S
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, Nordhem-
 mers' Building, Great St. James street. One of the
 number comprising BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.'S
 INTERNATIONAL HALL OF COMMERCIAL CO-
 LEGES, established in Montreal, Toronto, Boston,
 New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-
 ington, Newark, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Troy, Burling-
 ton, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester,
 Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo,
 Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Bridgeport,
 Utica, Ogdensburgh, and Covington.
 Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated
 for Business.
 Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Spencerian
 Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing, and
 Phonography.
 Scholarships issued at one point are good for un-
 limited period in all the Colleges.
 The "COLLEGE JOURNAL," containing full in-
 formation, mailed free to all sending their address.

1865.
S P R I N G S T O C K
 NOW COMPLETE.

THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,
 No. 228 St. Paul street, Montreal.
 Have just received, by Steamer "Peruvian," over
40, and by "St. David" over **70 Packages,**
 Which, with previous shipments received, will make
 their stock complete for the Spring Trade.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS
 of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.
 WAREHOUSES
 278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,
 MONTREAL.
 Works—AUBURN MILLS,
 PETERBORO, C. W.

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

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 IN
 CANADA COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
 ENGLISH WOOLLENS AND LINENS
 AND
 FOREIGN WOOLS.
 Nos. 494 to 498 St. Paul street, corner St. Peter street,
 MONTREAL.

NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY
 BUSINESS FOR SALE.
 A Newspaper and Stationery business is offered for
 sale in a first-class location in Canada West. The
 business is large and lucrative, and presents advan-
 tages seldom to be met with. Address
NEWSPAPER,
 Mercantile Agency,
 Toronto, or Montreal.

F R E S H S E E D S .
 Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND
 FIELD SEEDS now ready.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK
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LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
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FLAX SEED.
IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,
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LINSEED OIL.
20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-
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 For Sale low, for CASH.
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PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.
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KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
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THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal.

SPECIAL INTIMATION.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION
 OF SCOTLAND'S
*Regulation for further Diminishing the Outlay
 for a Life Assurance.*

Until the time when the premiums may be expected
 to be reduced by the application of profits, the Assured,
 for £500 stg. or upwards, may leave unpaid a consider-
 able portion (One-third or One-fourth) of the premiums
 necessary to keep the policy in force. The unpaid part
 is allowed to remain in the hands of the Assured as long
 as he pleases, and he is not asked to pay interest there-
 on; but the amount, with accumulated interest, will
 be deducted from the sum assured at death. New
 Entrants thus at once commence with

PAYMENTS MUCH BELOW THE TABULAR RATES,
 And continue to make such reduced payments for six
 years, when they become entitled to reduction of the
 premiums by the application of profits. They will,
 nevertheless, receive the same benefits and the same
 share of profits, as if the full premiums had been paid.

*Allocations of the Surplus or Profit are MADE
 EVERY YEAR to all participating Policy-holders of
 five years' standing, at the preceding Annual Balance,
 and HANDED THEM IN MONEY on payment of
 their next Premium.*

ASSURANCES may be effected so as that the Sums
 INCREASE to DOUBLE their original Amount, the
 Premiums on participating Policies being, at the same
 time, reduced by application of profits.

The Policies do NOT CONTAIN several of the RE-
 STRICTIONS commonly imposed on Assured Lives,
 and confer on the Policy-holders unusual and important
 facilities and privileges. These relate to NON-PAYMENT
 and POSTPONEMENT OF PREMIUMS—NON-FORFEITURE
 —INDISPUTABILITY—EXEMPTION FROM RESTRICTION
 ON PLACE OF RESIDENCE OR OCCUPATION—MILITARY
 and NAVAL SERVICE, &c.

*The ASSOCIATION'S SCHEME A. WILL CLOSE
 for the 28th Annual Balance on 5th April Instant.
 Entrants on or before that date, secure
 A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.*

Applications will be received until 20th April.
P. WARDLAW, Secretary.
 MONTREAL, April, 1865.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.
Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.
 Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay.
 Inspector of Agencies, R. Buil.

Income of Company, - - - - - £144,824 stg.
 Accumulated Fund, - - - - - 555,753 "
 Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-
 out delay and liberally.
 No expenses connected with obtaining policies.
 Profits divided every five years. As an example of
 the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out
 in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.
 Agencies in every Town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager for Canada.
 Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England,
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
 4 Vic., cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-
 dent Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,
 Montreal.

Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamil-
 ton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over
 \$4,000,000; Annual Income, over \$150,000; Assets,
 over \$600,000.
 Manager: **A. G. RAMSAY.** General Agent: **T. W. MEDLEY.**

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES.
 Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered
 by English or Foreign Companies.

**POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR
 DELAY.**

The Company has agents in all the principal towns
 throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London,
 (England), authorized to accept premiums when that
 may be convenient to the assured.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and all information may be
 obtained from the Head Office and Agencies of the
 Company.

H. ABBOTT, Agent, 1
23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship, to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal.
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an indiscriminating and unvarying tariff.

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

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

FRED COLE, Secretary.

Office, 221 and 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

THIS COMPANY has a permanent license to do business in Canada, and insures all kinds of property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

Strictly non-tariff at home and abroad, it affords Insurers all the advantages of the lowest rates.

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

WM. H. HINGSTON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.,

Medical Referee.

THE SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
(FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES),

have been so framed as to secure to its Policy-holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points:—

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.

FREEDOM from any EXTRA CHARGES for Occupation or Place of Residence.

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

IMMEDIATE ENTRANTS on the Profit Scheme will secure ONE ENTIRE YEAR'S BONUS over Later Entrants.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1865.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH.

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

WELL-FOUNDED HOPES.

PERHAPS no other subject possesses so great an amount of general interest at the present time as our commercial prospects for the ensuing six months. Spring trade has now fairly set in; and the result of this generally brisk season is a matter of considerable anxiety to a very large portion of the trading community.

The spring importations have been unusually light, as may be seen by referring to the Customs' returns, which will be found in another column. We have already pointed out the causes for this, and strongly recommended the prudence of Canadian importers in pursuing this line of policy. But there is an old proverb which says, that no matter how good a thing is, there is a possibility of getting too much of it; and we really think that even prudence, however commendable as a general principle, like every thing else, may be over-done. Every day furnishes us with fresh proofs that Montreal firms are rather seeking to contract than extend business at the present moment. Old customers are not pressed to buy in the usual way; and new accounts are only opened when the seller is well convinced of the buyer's ability to pay promptly. This is exactly the feeling in Montreal; and we believe Western houses are pursuing a similarly cautious policy. In a circular issued a few days ago by the chief importing firm of the West we read: "The Trade has also been shown that actual present collections are the only safe measure of what shipments ought to be to a country, whose circulating medium or instrument of payment, from the want of profitable markets for its produce, has, of late years, become seriously diminished, instead of keeping pace with its vastly increasing property."

Now, we cannot believe that our prospects are nearly so bad as the very cautious conduct of the wholesale trader would lead us to suppose. No one can deny that Canada has imported too largely, and that merchants have credited too liberally during the last few years; nor can we conceal the fact that our exports have fallen short of our expectations as well as of our necessities; but past miscalculations of this description do not furnish us with a reason for rushing into an opposite extreme, which may only conduce to the evil which it is intended to rectify. Nor are our prospects for the immediate future so very bad after all: it is true we have not much grain to ship when navigation opens, but we have a very large quantity of timber, which, judging by present indications, will find a ready and profitable market. The wool season, which is near at hand, will not pass without producing its usual good effects; and what is still more important, we have an excellent prospect of a superior crop of spring wheat.

The snow has passed away without leaving behind its friend frost, whose treacherous doings have so often

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of
SAWS

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Billet Webs, &c.,

Mocock's celebrated
AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

Agents for Dunn's Patent Pressed & Clinch Nails, Patent Brads, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Cutclout Nails, Trunk Nails, &c.

Warehouse and Offices, and Office of the Montreal Saw Works, 221 & 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

nipped our rising hopes; and if present appearances may be relied upon, this season's crop of spring wheat will be greatly in excess of any other year since 1860. Should no unfavorable circumstance arise in this respect until farmers are assured that the crops are safe, we may rely upon it, a large amount of money will come into circulation in the country, the existence of which is not even dreamt of. Persons best acquainted with the agricultural classes, are well aware that in the most needy time, and in the most needy district, there are few farmers who do not retain some portion of the proceeds of the past season's produce until they are assured of the success of the present season's crops. Nor is there a merchant in Canada who cannot remember having been agreeably disappointed with the regularity and extent of country remittances whenever it became known that the crops were safe. The reason is very simple: the farming classes of Canada—taught by past experience—consider it prudent to hold on to a little ready money, despite the importunities or threats of needy creditors, and without regard to present necessities, in respect of fine apparel, until they feel satisfied that an abundant harvest will replenish their purses at a convenient time. With these facts before us, and with the prospect of a good agricultural season in view, we are of opinion that an agreeable re-action in favor of trade may shortly be looked for; and with a very comfortable money market, we think the necessity for extreme prudence, on the part of the merchant and importer, has ceased to exist.

AN EARLY SPRING—ITS ADVANTAGES.

THE farmers in most of the Western Counties have commenced ploughing during the past week, indicating that the frost is out of the ground at an unusually early period. The spring farm work will thus receive an early start; and as the weather continues fine we may anticipate that not only a very large area will be put under cultivation, but that the growing crop will receive great stimulus from the early vegetation. The winter wheat all over the country looks remarkably well. The meadow lands in the Western sections of the country are being rapidly clothed in "nature's universal robe," promising an abundant crop of hay, and everything points to a large and excellent yield of farm produce. Navigation is resumed in the Upper Lakes; several cargoes of lumber and grain have been sent to Oswego and Rochester. As all the frost is out of the ground, the country roads have dried wonderfully fast, so that spring trade is likely to open early, and the country will be spared that long period of inanition which is usually incident to a chronic state of mud in April. We require all the advantages which can possibly result from every source at this particular moment in the history of our commercial affairs; and we rejoice that the early Spring is likely to afford so many. Trade will certainly be restricted within narrow limits; but with more than ordinary caution, and a good degree of economy on the part of the people, the summer will probably be got through without difficulty; and an abundant harvest will set us once more on the high road to prosperity.

THE EFFECT ON CANADA.

THE political and commercial effect of the fall of Richmond upon Canada cannot fail to be important. The great fact that this victory of the Federal arms will hasten a speedy termination of the war, must necessarily bring about an early adjustment of any supposed differences between the United States and England. Had the struggle been indefinitely prolonged, or had the Northern arms been only partially successful, there would have been less reason to fear an arrogant and threatening policy on the part of the United States towards other countries. With the prospect of an early and complete subjugation of the South, the United States will find itself in a position of great military power, flushed with success, and with very little disposition to brook what they may—however erroneously—regard as an offence. If ever there was a disposition on their part to engage in a foreign contest, the ability to gratify that disposition was never more apparent than now; and we confess to a great degree of anxiety as to the tone of Mr. Seward's despatches for the next few months. We have already had a slight intimation of what direction his policy may take, in a speech which that gentleman made on Monday last in response to a congratulatory visit upon the fall of Richmond. He said: "As for Earl Russell himself, I need not tell him, . . . that if Great Britain should only remain just to the United States, Canada will remain undisturbed by us so long as she prefers the authority of the noble Queen to voluntary incorporation with the United States." We regard this speech, though probably uttered upon the spur of the moment, and in a jocular vein, as most important, especially as indicating the tone that pervades the Secretary's mind.

Now, it is very essential to know what Mr. Seward regards as "just." Evidently there is something on his mind in reference to which he requires that England should be just. We presume that the claims which he has urged for compensation for damages by the *Alabama* and other pirates fitted out of England are just, from his point of view. England has refused to acknowledge these claims; and if she continue to do so, Mr. Seward, in as many words, says that Canada will be "disturbed."

This is our rendering of the meaning of the first part of the sentence. It is true that Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons recently, said that no demand had been made by the United States on account of these damages, within the past six months; and this announcement has gone far to allay public apprehension on this point, both at home and here. Mr. Seward, himself, may not have, within the past six months, reiterated his demands; but this does not lessen the force of the fact that he continuously reiterated these demands in the previous eighteen months, and that the last volume of the diplomatic correspondence published contains at least a dozen despatches, instructing Mr. Adams to impress upon Earl Russell the force and validity of these claims. It in no way implies a lack of intention on his part to enforce these claims that he has not repeated them within six months. Beyond all question there is at the present moment a claim for a very large sum of money made by the United States upon the British Government; that the British Government declines to admit that claim; that the United States Government regard that claim as "just," and that they will be prepared, if necessary by arms, to enforce the demand. That this demand may be referred to arbitration, that it may be amicably adjusted, we hope and pray; but that the United States will fail—will cease—to press it, while they have a force of half a million of men on one side, and an undefended British Province on the other, is, we think, very doubtful.

We speak thus strongly, because the fall of Richmond has brought us face to face with a question of most vital importance to this country.

But Mr. Seward says, that "Canada will not be disturbed so long as she prefers the authority of the "Queen to voluntary incorporation with the United States." Now, this is rather a remarkable statement. It shows that Mr. Seward has some doubts that Canada will long remain content with her present condition. Three months ago, we ventured to suggest that Mr. Seward's whole policy towards Canada in the past year, had shown a desire on his part to force her into the Union. Recent events have confirmed this impression, and the change of public sentiment all over Canada on the annexation question, is indicative of how successful he has been. It is safe to say, that in no previous period in the history of the country has there been so rapid a revulsion in public opinion as on

this question. What was three months ago regarded as rank disloyalty, is now the most frequent topic of discussion and advocacy by a large number of the leading men of the country; and it is most remarkable that the most prominent of them are to be found among the old Tory party, or those who, it was supposed, would cling most tenaciously to British connection. We speak of this only to illustrate how effectively Mr. Seward has been at work. It is believed by many that it will only be necessary for him to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, notice for which has already been given,—and abolish the Bonding system, to convert a large majority of the people of Canada to Annexation views. In this view of the case, we should interpret Mr. Seward's remark to mean that, when Canada desires to join the United States,—and he will do all in his power to strengthen that desire,—he will not hesitate to adopt every means to accomplish that result, and if necessary make a military demonstration for the purpose.

From either of the above views we must certainly gather, that the time must come for a solution of the question which is pressing itself upon the attention of every business man in the country. We cannot expect to have much prosperity or a settled commercial policy, so long as there are any disturbing influences existing, such as we have been above indicating. The question of peace or war,—the equally important question of Annexation or Perpetuation of British connection, of Canadian defences, and of the colonial policy of the Imperial Government, are all matters of most absorbing importance, and the sooner they are decided the better for the country.

The immediate commercial effect of the fall of the Confederate capital will be unquestionably to keep down the value of gold. In this respect it cannot fail to benefit Canada. The large amount of Lumber and Timber ready for shipment to the United States, will not only be in better demand, but a better price will be realized by Canadian shippers. An increased demand may be expected for Canadian Cattle, and in autumn for Barley and other grain. The price of Wool will likely be seriously affected by an immediate prospect of the close of the war; as the high prices which our farmers have realized within the last two or three years has been caused by the army demand; but whether it be deemed necessary or not to keep a large standing force, the low rate of gold will be in favor of Canadian Wool-growers.

IMMIGRATION.

SMITH lays down as a rule that the true standard of value is labour; and gives as his reasons for arriving at this conclusion, that whereas all other commodities, whether gold or silver, wheat or corn, are liable to fluctuate in relative value, by change of time, place, and circumstance, labour is invariably of the same value to the labourer. So many hours' toil costs the toiler exactly the same amount of physical exertion, no matter where, at what time, or under what circumstances performed. If such is the case, and few will be inclined to dispute it, our capacity to labour would appear to be a better test of national wealth than even the possession of the precious metals.

If we could bring ourselves, for the time being, to look upon the gold we possess as the mere representative of so much labor performed by somebody, at some other time and place, which in reality it is, we would be able to appreciate, in some degree, the supreme absurdity of paying a high premium for the temporary loan of a small portion of this labour, in the shape of money, when we could by a little exertion on the part of the executive, procure, at a trifling cost, an almost unlimited and permanent supply of self-creating labour. If we put down the money value of an average labourer at three hundred dollars a year, and multiply this sum by thirty-five, the number of years we might suppose him to work, the result will be a little over ten thousand dollars, as the worth in gold of the labour of a life-time. But suppose that from this sum we deduct seventy-five per cent. as the amount necessary to bring the labourer into the world, sustain him while here, and take him out of it again, we will still have a surplus of two and a-half thousand dollars as the net profit to a man on his life-time of toil. Now, as the wealth of a country is composed entirely of individual riches, it follows that every working immigrant who settles permanently in Canada, adds two thousand five hundred dollars to the wealth of the Province. The report of the Chief Immigration Agent, issued a few days ago, from the department of Agriculture, shows that over twenty-four thousand immigrants settled in this country last

year; but deducting one-half of this number as females, which we will suppose devoid of profit, in a money point of view, we find that if the balance, twelve thousand is taken as being worth on an average two thousand five hundred dollars each to the Province, our accession of wealth in one year, from immigration alone, amounts to no less than twenty-six millions of dollars. The possession of this, we learn from the report referred to, cost the Government the sum of \$42,664, or less than twenty cents for every hundred dollars; and, of course, we have it interest free for all time to come. Now, we do not pretend to say that this is a correct, or even approximate estimate of the value of last year's immigration; because we believe that the value of immigration to an undeveloped country, like this, is inestimable, and cannot be measured by money. But when we find that the immigration to the United States during 1864 was 222,348 (about eight thousand over the average of the previous six years), the foregoing remarks furnish a clue to the secret of the unprecedented prosperity of that Republic. If we were anxious to demonstrate the soundness of the views we have taken on this subject, the United States would furnish us with the material; because in it we could show that, notwithstanding the fact that the great bulk of the immigrants to that country arrived utterly depleted of money and means; still the wealth of the Republic increased in an exact ratio with the increase of population. Our present purpose, however, which is to urge the adoption of more energetic measures in regard to immigration, does not necessitate our going more fully into this part of the subject. It is well known that the large influx of immigrants to the United States during the last few years, in the face of a desolating civil war, has been caused by the active means employed in Europe for the purpose of directing the attention of the emigrant to that country. Now, what means have the Canadian Government employed for effecting this same purpose? Why, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration tell us that "until the subject of European agencies for giving information and direction to immigrants, could be definitely settled by Government (in accordance with repeated recommendations of Committees of both Houses), I decline to recommend any appointment except in a particular case. A gentleman whom the department was satisfied had a large and influential connection in the agricultural counties of England, and who had been a resident of Canada, received a moderate gratuity for giving a series of lectures throughout those counties. This expenditure was inconsiderable, and will be, I am confident, amply repaid." In this paragraph we have the embodiment of the whole means used by the Government to accomplish the most important object, as regards the welfare of the country, which any ministry can have in view. It is to be hoped that the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1865 will create more pleasant reflection, as regards the action of the Executive on this interesting subject, than the one which we have just perused.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

FROM Col. Wylie's recently published Militia list we gather the following figures, shewing the state of the Militia of the Province on Dec. 31st, 1864.

No. of Militia men as returned on the rolls:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Reserve men.	Total.
Upper Canada,	85,081	130,553	54,489	270,123
Lower Canada,	43,747	77,627	33,701	154,674
Total,	128,828	208,180	88,190	324,797

This refers, of course, to the Sedentary force. As to the active force we have the subjoined particulars:—

	Troops of Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery camps.	Engineer C'panies.
U. Canada,	18	6	8	2
L. Canada,	9	2	12	2
Total,	27	8	20	4

	Naval C'panies.	Infantry C'panies.	Rifle Corps.	Total No. of C'panies.
U. Canada,	7	119	82	242
L. Canada,	0	69	52	146
Total,	7	188	134	385

THE POSITION OF THE BANKS—1864.

A NEW Table, added by Mr. Langton, the Provincial Auditor, to his annual volume of Miscellaneous Financial Statistics, enables us to gain a correct insight into the position of our Banks during 1864, for it furnishes us with the average of the monthly statements sent to Government by them. We notice that Mr. Langton is content to give the figures only without deductions from them. Let us endeavor, then, to read the lessons which they teach.

Taking the assets and liabilities of the various Banks as stated by themselves, we find that for every \$100 of paid-up capital they have:—

	Assets.		Liabilities.		Excess of Assets.	
	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.	% c.
1. Bank of Br. N. America,	260,63	152.60	174.75	123.43	85.88	59.17
2. Bank of Toronto,	298.18	174.75	116.54	119.94	181.64	104.81
3. Molsons Bank,	236.48	116.54	119.94	119.94	116.54	119.94
4. Bank of Upper Canada,	411.68	292.03	118.28	114.93	293.40	177.10
5. Bank of Montreal,	305.21	186.93	114.93	114.27	190.28	122.66
6. Gore Bank,	252.81	137.83	111.84	109.87	140.97	88.00
7. Ontario Bank,	255.45	141.68	108.33	108.33	147.12	83.30
8. Banque du Peuple,	157.14	44.98	103.23	103.23	53.91	30.00
9. Commercial Bank,	201.88	90.04	102.23	102.23	99.65	54.70
10. Eastern Townships Bk.,	183.55	73.68	107.88	107.88	75.67	40.00
11. Quebec Bank,	212.21	103.33	107.33	107.33	104.88	57.50
12. Niagara District Bank,	242.79	134.51	106.54	105.01	136.25	74.50
13. City Bank of Montreal,	209.37	101.49	105.01	105.01	104.37	57.50
14. Banque Nationale,	167.30	69.92	105.01	105.01	62.29	33.30
15. Banque Jacques Cartier,	174.81	88.27	105.01	105.01	69.80	36.40
16. Merchants Bank,	248.71	143.69	20.74	20.74	127.97	72.70
17. International Bank,	24.16	3.42				

Supposing, then, that all the transactions of the Banks were without risk of loss, we should have in the third column above the real cash value of their shares, in all cases except that of the International Bank, which does not furnish a statement of its capital employed in Canada,—so that the figures relating to it are less valuable than they would be if thus supplemented,—and of the Bank of British North America, whose position in other parts of the world may be more or less favorable than here. It is however a knowledge of the greater prudence displayed by some of these Banks than by the rest which causes the quotations of their shares to vary considerably from the order given above.

The best test of this prudence is unfortunately wanting. The auditor is furnished with a statement of the "notes discounted" by each of the Banks, but not with any figures showing how many of these notes are renewals, and how many are overdue and protested. This, we believe, the Banks have shewn themselves unwilling to furnish. Let us then endeavour to find some other index to the character of their business.

If we find the relation between their demand liabilities and their ready means of paying them, we shall have a very instructive series of facts. The demand liabilities are, of course, the promissory notes in circulation and the cash deposits of both classes—at least we must take the deposits bearing interest as well as the others, since we cannot divide them into sums having longer or shorter periods to run. The immediate available means of payment are, similarly, the Coin and Bullion, plus or minus the difference between the balances due to and from other Banks. Taking these and calculating the ratio per cent. which the means of payment bear to the demand liabilities, we have the following statement:—

	Demand Liabilities.	Ready Means.	Percentage of latter.
	\$	\$	P. c.
1. International Bank,	60,691	88,140	145.23
2. Merchants Bank,	422,717	207,667	49.12
3. Bank of Toronto,	1,373,881	363,567	26.35
4. Gore Bank,	1,085,709	276,233	25.35
5. Eastern Townships Bk.	182,048	48,732	24.02
6. Ontario Bank,	2,297,719	523,120	22.76
7. Bank of Montreal,	1,109,285	2,495,063	22.50
8. Banque Nationale,	560,942	119,794	21.74
9. Bank B. N. A.	2,967,608	573,517	19.39
10. Niagara Dist. Bank,	334,090	62,675	18.75
11. City Bk. of Montreal,	1,118,693	174,193	15.57
12. Banque du Peupl	686,432	91,012	13.26
13. Commercial Bank	3,462,764	361,660	10.44
14. Quebec Bank,	1,396,183	105,729	7.74
15. Molsons Bank,	1,080,718	57,341	5.30
16. Bk. Jacques Cartier,	331,567	18,956	5.24
17. Bk. of Upper Canada,	4,982,809	131,104	2.63

Of course this does not include such assets as Provincial Securities, which could be readily realized upon; nor does it at all include the Extra Liability of Shareholders, an amount equivalent in most cases to their share of paid-up capital. We do not know sufficient about the present standing of the shareholders of the Banks to judge of their ability to meet any immediate demand upon them for an amount

equivalent to their stock. But as Bank Stock is supposed generally to be held by parties in easy circumstances, it is fair to infer the amount could in time be realized, and there can be no question whatever that this, with the large surplus of assets over liabilities, would amply cover every liability of the Banks to the public, amounting now to barely thirty-two millions. There is not the slightest doubt as to the safety and the ability of the Banks, eventually to pay all demands upon them. Whether it is prudent for them, or the interest of the public, that their immediate available assets should remain in such small proportion to what might be their immediate demand liabilities, is a question of considerable importance. We see nothing whatever to imply the least shadow of a decline in the confidence in the Banks. We trust and hope there never will be a "run" on them for specie. But if Bank authorities expect to make the same dividends with the circulation decreased from two to three millions, and an increased liability on account of deposits, they will find themselves mistaken. It is to be hoped that they will not attempt to do so at the risk of themselves and the public. In Banking, safety should be paramount to profit, and the present unsettled condition of things should necessitate a much closer proportion of ready means to demand liabilities than is indicated by the above table. It strikes us as impolitic that some of the institutions above enumerated should continue to pay dividends while they have so little ready cash at hand. The profits of the year had much better go towards increasing the bullion in their vaults; and the attempt to make a profit by any of the Banks, under the circumstances, without first increasing their available assets, is equally unwise.

We next compile a table of the proportion in which the Banks last year contributed to the circulation of the country, and find it to have been as follows:

	Average Amount.	Proportion.
1. Bank of Montreal,	\$2,586,917	27.33
2. Bank of Upper Canada,	1,287,085	13.59
3. Commercial Bank,	1,089,989	11.60
4. Bank of Br. N. America,	839,238	8.86
5. Ontario Bank,	795,460	8.40
6. Bank of Toronto,	567,894	5.99
7. Quebec Bank,	553,797	5.85
8. Gore Bank,	456,034	4.82
9. City Bank of Montreal,	389,252	4.12
10. Banque Nationale,	227,040	2.40
11. Molson Bk.,	190,639	2.02
12. Niagara District Bank,	145,732	1.54
13. Banque du Peuple,	137,443	1.45
14. Bank Jacques Cartier,	81,733	.86
15. Eastern Townships Bank,	79,748	.85
16. Merchants' Bank,	39,837	.42
	\$9,467,593	100.00

The circulation seems to be steadily diminishing, no doubt greatly owing to the large influx of American silver. But indeed we are of opinion that a gradual contraction of the circulation must be looked for, in proportion as railway and other facilities for intercommunication enable notes to be returned to the Banks to draw out specie. Hence the time is approaching when the contest must occur between the hard-money system which we have not as yet ever had experience of, and the system of paper-money issues, irredeemable except on certain terms, and inconvertible on demand excepting into Government Stocks.

To see which of the Banks has pushed its circulation, or allowed it to expand the most, we will see what the circulation of each Bank was for every \$100 of liabilities. We have the following as the result of our calculation; and we place in a parallel column the proportionate amount of coin held by each Bank, as it is interesting to have it before one, although it does not show so fairly as Table II, the comparative safety of the Banks against sudden pressure:

	Proportion of Promissory Notes to \$100 Liabilities.	Proportion of Specie held to Circulation.
1. Eastern Townships Bank,	42.33	\$40.50
2. Gore Bank,	41.22	60.56
3. Bank of Toronto,	40.60	44.86
4. Niagara District Bank,	39.99	24.89
5. Bank Nationale,	39.25	67.68
6. Quebec Bank,	37.22	32.33
7. Ontario Bank,	32.95	48.41
8. City Bank of Montreal,	31.99	67.57
9. Commercial Bank,	30.28	41.96
10. Bank of Br. N. America,	28.35	67.71
11. Bank of Montreal,	28.06	65.74
12. Bank of Upper Canada,	22.82	36.14
13. Bank Jacques Cartier,	20.82	47.45
14. Banque du Peuple,	19.43	82.53
15. Molsons Bank,	18.35	68.98
16. Merchants' Bank,	8.76	63.00
17. International Bank,	None.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

RESIN AND TURPENTINE.

BY the Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture lately issued, and which, by the way, is unusually interesting, we learn that some manufactures of Resin and Turpentine have taken place both in Upper and Lower Canada during the past year. The quantity which has been manufactured is not great, but the report says that the samples which have been forwarded to the department are "really superb," and adds, "whether, with our forest resources, we ought not, during the present trade crisis, to make a fair bid for a considerable share in the supply of these profitable commodities, is for our extensive lumberers and others connected with the lumber trade to say."

These remarks of the Minister of Agriculture strike us as peculiarly applicable at the present time. During the last ten or twelve years the consumption of the Province has outridden the production by many million dollars; indeed we have been running into debt at the rate of some eight or nine million dollars a year, as will be seen by reference to the provincial import and export account. To conceive that such a course can be forever pursued without producing national insolvency, would be to condemn as unsound the principles established by all the great writers on political economy. A colony—and especially a new and not wealthy colony—cannot afford, any more than an individual, to spend a dollar and only earn seventy-five cents, without ultimately coming to grief. No doubt a large portion of the specie and commodities imported to Canada during the last twelve or fourteen years, has been spent in works of a permanent and useful character, but that these works, however essential to the development of the country, have not produced the marvellous results which were confidently predicted for them, is but too plainly apparent. The cause is simply this, that, up to the present, our entire capabilities, or nearly so, have been expended in creating facilities for the interchange of commodities, and that without due regard to the production of those commodities which we hoped to exchange. The pleasing but delusive theory that Canada only wanted an outlet for the product of her vast agricultural regions to make her rich and happy, is well nigh exploded, and even our most enthusiastic Railway and Canal builders are beginning to acknowledge that something more is required to secure permanent prosperity. The same principle that applies to Ireland holds good in Canada. As soon as Ireland lost her manufactures, her prosperity faded, she could not support her population and exist as a solely agricultural country, even with an inexhaustible market for her cereals at her elbow, which Canada has not. So it is with us; we cannot secure more than transient prosperity unless we curtail our imports, and permanently increase our agricultural productions; and we cannot do this without manufacturing to our utmost capacity, and thus attracting to the Province a population of skilled laborers to create a home consumption for our root crops.

Viewed in this light, the significance of the Minister of Agriculture's remark in reference to the manufacture of Resin and Turpentine becomes more apparent; and guided by the favorable tone of the Executive on this subject, together with the strong indications in favor of home manufactures which we daily witness, we have strong hopes that the time is drawing near when the manufacturing interest will assume a more important position in the provincial industry than it has hitherto occupied.

Customs Returns.

Value of dutiable Goods imported during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1865.....	\$2,316,884
Free Goods.....	210,762
Total value of Goods imported,.....	\$2,527,636
Value of Goods paid duty ex Ship,.....	\$1,624,190
“ “ “ ex Warehouse,.....	1,287,475
Total value of Goods paid duty,.....	\$2,911,665
Whole amount of duties collected during the Quarter,.....	\$648,916.68

Exchange

On England scarce and firm, Bank 60 days sight 9½ to 9¼ Cash; for Credit 10½ to 11 per cent. Private exchange, none offering. Gold in New York 162, and Drafts in New York 84 discot.

A NEW CLASS OF OFFENDERS.

WHILE we admire the laudable exertions displayed, of late, by the several Fire Insurance Companies, in their efforts to suppress the crime of Arson, which is one of the gravest known to the law, we are bound to remark on some of those Companies that though busily engaged extracting the mote from their brother's eye, they seem quite unconscious of the fact that a beam rests undisturbed in their own.

The following is an extract from 26 Vic., cap. 43, intitled "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within this Province:" "Every such Insurance Company (Foreign Fire Insurance Company) as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the statement required by the third section of this Act, annually in the month of January, file in the office of the Minister of Finance a statement verified by the oath of the President, Manager, or Managing Agent of such Company, in this Province, showing its assets and liabilities, the amount of their Capital stock, how much has been paid thereon, of what the assets of the Company consist, the amount of the losses due, and unpaid losses adjusted and not due, losses in suspense and waiting for further proof, and losses the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause, and all other claims against the Company, together with the amount of the premiums earned and unearned, for the past year—such statement to be made up to the first day of July next preceding; and a copy of such statement shall be published in at least one newspaper in the county, city or place where the principal office or place of business of such Company is situated, and another copy shall be laid before each branch of the Legislature within thirty days after the commencement of each session of Parliament; and any Insurance Company failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the Crown the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered on information to be filed by the Attorney General in that behalf."

Now when we find that out of fifteen Foreign Fire Insurance offices licensed to do business in Canada, only six have made the statement required by this Act, and one of those six has failed to publish the statement; the question naturally arises "what reason have the offending Companies for not complying with the law"? The object of the Legislature is to make sure that Companies doing business in the province are in a solvent condition; and if Insurance offices, in the face of this law, decline to make the statement required, the conclusion is inevitable that their affairs are not in a position to be made public. Perfect security is the first principle of Insurance; and while we would object to prying unnecessarily into the affairs of any institution, we consider that the Government is bound to keep itself constantly in possession of the actual financial position of every Company doing business under its sanction.

Wealthy corporations like the Phoenix, the Liverpool and London, or the Commercial Union, whose transactions are extensive and varied, may find it very troublesome to give returns of their business all over the world, but for such Companies Parliament has made a provision whereby this trouble may be avoided. The same Act to which we have referred provides that any Company which shall deposit the sum of \$100,000 in cash or certain securities, with the Minister of Finance, shall only be required to make returns of its Canadian business. The following table shows the Companies who have deposited this amount:—

Company	Amount of Deposits.	How made up.
The Phoenix, (In Canada stocks, & 3 p.c. Consols.)	\$106,120	
The Liverpool and London and Globe, 100,202		(In Canada 5 per cent. stock.)
The North British and Mercantile	100,253	do. do.
The Imperial	105,067	do. do.
The Royal	68,533	do. do.
The Queen	51,100	do. do.
The Commercial Union	50,613	do. do.
The Scottish Provincial	50,445	do. do.
The London Assurance	50,127	do. do.
The London and Lancaster	50,127	do. do.
The Lancashire	48,667	do. do.
(a) The Etina	15,200	do. do.
(a) The Hartford	10,000	do. do.
(a) The Western (British)	10,000	do. do.
(a) The Home and Colonial	10,000	do. do.

(a) Agents of Companies that do not deposit \$50,000 are obliged to deposit \$10,000, and to retain and deposit with the Minister of Finance seventy-five per cent. of all the premiums received, until such premiums shall amount, together with the \$10,000, to the sum of \$50,000.

It is just within the range of possibility that nine out of the above fifteen Companies have unintentionally

neglected to make the return required, and as we should be very sorry to injure the position of any institution unnecessarily, we refrain, for the present, from publishing the names of the defaulters; but should the return not be made within a reasonable time, we shall feel bound, in the interest of the public, to make known the names of those Companies who, by failing to make this statement, place beyond our reach the only reliable method of ascertaining their true financial position.

MINING.

A LECTURE, lately delivered by Professor Bell, of Queen's College, Kingston, before the Natural History Society, on our mining resources, suggests the necessity for consideration as to how these ought to be developed. As hitherto conducted, our mines have been barren of result to all but a few speculators, except in some rare cases, which have been, however, the exceptions to the general rule. Mines, like all other commercial speculations, must be conducted in a fair, business-like manner, and the mode of management which has been found successful, in localities in which they have long been wrought, cannot be with safety set aside in favor of new and untried methods.

In Cornwall, Mines are wrought either by Joint Stock Companies, or by what is called Stock-book system. In mining for what are known as Metallic Minerals, such as Tin, Copper, Lead, &c., the former are seldom entered into; the latter, or Cost-Book system, is usually adapted, the value of the shares being left undetermined, and the capital subscribed as the work goes on. Until within the last few years it has been very difficult to obtain information which could be relied on as to the quantity and value of the Metallic Minerals raised in the United Kingdom; now, however, this uncertainty is removed. We find by the returns, published by authority of the Lords of the Treasury, that the value of these may be taken at an average of four millions and a quarter sterling, in round numbers, twenty-one millions and a quarter dollars.

The mode of working by the Cost-Book system is easily understood, and is thus described: "When any number of individuals have determined on working a piece of Mineral ground, they procure a book henceforth to be denominated the Cost-Book, and enter therein, first, the terms of the lease, secondly, the name by which the enterprise is to be usually known, then the numbers of shares which each individual is disposed to become responsible for to his Co-shareholders. The Mine itself is now known as an adventure, and the shareholders as adventurers. Having thus been legally constituted, the adventurers proceed to the appointment of their officers, which are two in number, viz.—the Purser and the Captain. The Purser is Secretary and Treasurer, being the legal officer of the Company, and, as such, can sue and be sued in their name. The Captain is the scientific officer, and is responsible to the adventurers for the proper working of the Mine. To come fully within the Cost-Book system, the adventurers should hold meetings every two or three months for the purpose of investigating the state of their property. At these meetings the accounts should be audited, and provision made for liquidating the expenses of the concern until the proprietors again meet. Where a profit has been made on sale of Ore, such profit should be divided amongst the adventurers; and in no case should the Mine be left in debt without the meeting providing for its liquidation." The advantages of this system are many. There is nothing about it which cannot be comprehended by the most ordinary understanding; there is frequent inspection, and a direct control is held over all proceedings. The transfer of shares is simple, and the withdrawal from the adventure is rendered easy to any shareholder who so desires.

The plan usually adopted in this country appears to be simple enough. It is merely, as a general rule, the purchase of a piece of land, of greater or less extent, on which "indications" of Copper have been found, the inception of a "Company" with a nominal capital of from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, the "floating" of this upon the market by means of a sufficiently highly spiced prospectus, the pocketing of an indefinite number of dollars by a few enterprising share brokers and promoters, a feeble spatter for a month or two, and the appearance of the name in the share list of the new concern, without a dividend, at a ruinous discount, and finally, its untimely death, and as a consequence, the tarnishing of the Canadian name, and the destruction

of Canadian Mining enterprises. We would warn all seeking investments, to beware of these bogus Companies. It is now the season when they will once more be thrown on the market, and already we have had several of them placed in our hands, with almost fabulous nominal capitals. Land worth, probably, ten dollars an acre, valued, in some cases as high as from four to five hundred dollars an acre, the whole money extracted from the pockets of the victims in such cases, going into the pockets of the men who get up these concerns; neither the original proprietor of the land nor the shareholders receiving one penny of the whole. Such schemes are a curse to any country, and it is the duty of every public-spirited man to expose them, and put the press in possession of the information necessary to shew them up. They must not be confounded with true, bona fide, honestly conducted Mining Companies, which have done, and will yet do a large amount of good by developing our resources. An immense capital is not necessary for the successful prosecution of such enterprises. One of the most successful Companies on record, the Devonshire Great Consolidated Mines, having a paid-up capital of only £1,024 pounds sterling, had, up to the 22nd November, 1861, paid off dividends £792,576 sterling, with the Mine at a marketable value of £384,000. The ore, too, did not yield a high per centage, but the quantity brought to market was enormous.

What, then, has little to beget the union of Canadian mining has been the utterly disproportionate nominal capital wasted in the promotion of these schemes, the great bulk of which has gone into the hands of speculators, leaving nothing for working capital. Many mines might have paid a very handsome dividend, but for this dead weight which licked up all the proceeds in the shape of interest on capital. If our mines are to be developed, all such attempts must be frowned down, and every means adopted to lay before the public the true nature of them.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN CANADA.

The following statement shows the progress made in the extension of telegraphic communication in Canada during the past year:

	In 1863.	Increase during 1864.	On Dec. 31st, 1864.	
Length in miles of Telegraphic line	3130	741	3871	
Length in miles of wire used	4045	349	4394	
No. of stations open to the public	146	142	288	
No. of instruments	208	118	326	
No. of public messages sent	322,779	83,338	416,117	
These totals are thus made up:				
	1863.	Provincial Telegraph Co. (a)	Montreal and Boston Telegraph Co. (b)	
Length in miles of line	43	43	8087	
used, " " wires	43	43	4002	
No. of stations open	1	1	145	
No. of instruments	1	1	207	
No. of public messages sent	2560	2560	330,210	
	1864.			
Length in miles of line	95	43	8433	
used, " " wires	95	43	4558	
No. of stations open	5	1	222	
No. of instruments	5	1	320	
No. of public messages sent	100	18,743	397,274	

(a) The Provincial Telegraph Company only began business on December 23rd, 1864.

(b) This Company furnishes 22 journals twice, and sometimes thrice a day with public reports; which, together with receipt-messages, if calculated at an average of ten words, would give considerably more messages than those reported above. Including these, 750,000 messages were set down as passing over the line in 1863, an amount said to have been "considerably exceeded" in 1864.

(c) The Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company also receives two general news reports daily, and furnishes two journals with news matter. The above figures relate solely to that part of the Company's line within the limits of this Province.

A New Process

For extracting sulphur from coal has been discovered, by which the sulphur is extracted from Picou and other cheap coals, so that they can be used for forging and iron work. The chemical is very cheap, costing less than a dollar a ton to prepare the coal. It gives a stronger heat, and is better for iron uses than the costly English coal now used. The Novelty Works of New York have introduced it and prepared the coal on their own premises. It will produce an entire revolution in the use of coal.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
Bacon, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Forrester, Moir & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Alex. Farquhar.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
B. Hutchins.
J. J. J. Brothers & Co.
King & Kinloch.
Law, Young & Co.

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

BUSINESS continues restricted, and the Market may be reported dull. Stocks in first hands are much reduced, and if the Spring Trade were opened and a few lots moved, would not be found in excess of requirements. Some few dealers in general Stocks are in the Market, but they buy very sparingly, as the Trade in this branch of their business is made quite subservient to the dry goods department, and their outlet for groceries very limited. Navigation promises to open early this season, as the ice is now moving out of the river.

TEAS.—Some few lots of fine Young Hyson, say 500 packages, have changed hands within the last week among City Houses, and without being able to chronicle an active demand, we notice this grade of Teas is considered better Stock, and is held more firmly than the low and medium grades of Young Hysons, which we report slightly easier. The usual steady flow of limited parcels of Teas have gone forward on Western account within past week.

Our latest dates from Shanghai report the arrivals at that Port of Black Teas from Kinkiang and Haunkon as rapidly falling off, and very little more really good third crop Teas as likely to come forward this season. There has been very little doing on the Market, with no change of rates; the settlements to date, of Blacks were 376,805 chests against 380,204 to same period last year. The Chinese are shipping to London through foreigners. Several parcels of Green Teas were offered on the Shanghai Market without finding purchasers. The total settlements at latest dates were 157,692 half chests against 232,919 half chests to same date last year. Stocks 38,240 half chests Fychow and Moyunc, and 6,620 half chests Japans (Shanghai packed, in all 44,830 half chests against 30,085 half chests on 5th January, 1864. Exports to Great Britain from Shanghai from 1st June, 1864, to 25th January, 1865, were as follows, compared with previous season:

	Blacks.	Greens.	Japans.	Total lbs.
1864-5.	45,335,440	8,136,990	97,830	53,600,260
1863-4.	43,507,210	4,218,940	915,700	48,642,910

Our latest dates from England report the China Auction Sales were concluded on 13th ult.; about 15,800 were offered, of which about 12,000 found buyers. Sales closed rather gloomily, and some grades of Black were sold at lower rates. Uncol. Japans continue in full supply; for the small present wants of green, there have been some farther arrivals.

The United Kingdom Stock was on the 28th Feby., including what was then on the water, 143,634,800 lbs. against 137,958,200 same time in 1864.

SUGARS.—Some few small lots of the New Crop Sugar have been purchased by the Jobbers and Retail Trade here, but supplies are still very limited, and no activity as yet manifests itself in this Staple. At auction of Messrs. Mitchell, Kinnear & Co., on 4th, some small lots were sold:

5 hlds. fair Cuba,	\$6.60,	13 hlds.	\$8.75
7 " do do	\$8.65,	3 "	\$8.80

Up to 17th March report, Clayed Sugar operations to the end of February were free at 7 Rs. for No. 12, when the demand fell off, and buyers offered but 6½ Rs., the Market remaining quiet for some days. On the 7th inst., the lower offers were accepted and a large business followed, purchases being almost entirely for Europe and of the refining grades. At the close the Market is firmer, and desirable lots command 6½ Rs., some holders asking 7 Rs. for No. 12. Fine grades are wanted for Spain, but there is no Stock, and quotations are nominal.

Muscovado is held with more firmness, and prices paid have been somewhat irregular. Some sales made at 6 to 7 Rs. for fair refining to fair grocery. Holders are now asking higher, and little doing in consequence.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM MATANZAS.

	To Europe.			New York.			Boston.		
	Bxs.	Hds.	Bxs.	Hds.	Bxs.	Hds.	Bxs.	Hds.	
Since Jan. 1865.	25,958	904	5,865	5,982	1,820	642			
Total in 1864.	23,020	3,195	721	4,312	137	754			

	To Philadelphia.		Other Ports.	
	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
Since Jan. 1865.	171	666	4,361	739
Total in 1864.	239	221	1,032	1,346

Advices from Havana to 18th March, give evidence of considerable fluctuations. Clayed remained firm at 6½ to 7 Rs. Muscovado opened at 6½ Rs. dropping to 5½ to 5½ Rs. and again advancing and firm at 6½ to 7 Rs. for good grocery.

COFFEE.—We have no sales to report. Stocks are very small, and demand trifling. We do not alter our quotations.

TOBACCO.—Unchanged and dull. We do not hear of large sales within the week. Some few small lots have been placed on Western account, but, in absence of speculative demand, we cannot report any activity. Prices are firmly maintained, and stocks are not now in excess of requirements.

RICE.—Very dull. Stocks held in first hands limited, but without active demand, and with meagre sales. Quotations are nominal at from \$3.30 to \$3.60.

FRUITS.—Little doing. Some demand exists for Raisins, which are scarce, and held firmly at our quotations. Currants dull, but we do not change our former figures.

SPICES.—No sales of any moment to report. We refer to our Prices Current for quotations.

SALT.—In view of Spring arrivals, we quote this commodity lower and dull, and cannot anticipate any movement until opening of navigation.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—Very limited sales, for execution of curtailed orders from the country.

The New York market is quite devoid of action; although, in view of the fall of Richmond, some animation of a speculative nature may arise for Goods based upon a gold basis. The heavy and rapid decline in Gold has, at the moment, quite unsettled and restricted sales. The stocks held and paid for with a depreciated currency, and Gold at a premium of probably 160, it is reasonable to suppose that it must cause holders to be loth to face the immense loss which will be incurred should they attempt to realize while Gold is fluctuating between 45 and 53 premium. There can be no question that should Gold not materially advance within a short period, and holders of Merchandize be compelled to realize their stocks, there must occur a fearful crash in New York, with irredeemable losses to the importers and large holders of goods.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Barber, A. A.
Cruchetti & Carverhill.
W. & F. P. Currie & Co.
Elliot & Co.
Forrier & Co.
Forbes, A. H.
Fraser, Francis.

Frothingham & Workman.
Hall, Joseph N.
Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland & Baker.
Simms, Robert.

WITH the appearance of open water our Hardware dealers anticipate a brisk demand for all descriptions of heavy goods, as the cost of carriage will not interfere, and they can now compete with stocks which were held in Western Canada. More particularly will this be the case with Bar and Pig Iron, and Cut Nails and Spikes. To only a very small extent have these been carried over the Grand Trunk, and then only when the parties absolutely required them for immediate use.

From all we can learn, the orders sent to England and Scotland for early Spring shipments, are not equal in amount to one quarter of usual Spring orders. In consequence, the stocks held in this market will be well worked off before the midsummer fleet arrives. This will also tend to maintain prices, as under present prospects the latter orders are likely to be placed at higher figures than lots bought before the recent turn-out of the Iron workers. What the effect of this turn-out may be is as yet unknown, but it will at all events make the Iron masters much firmer in their prices, as the manufactured stock must in the usual course be reducing very fast. We are informed that some parties have been notified from Staffordshire, that their orders for Refined bars will not be filled for some time in consequence of the strike. This being the case, it will also operate on nearly all descriptions of heavy goods, especially on Canada plates, Tin, Wire, &c.

PIG IRON.—There is a fair supply of Gartsherrie and Blair Brands of No. 1, and is held firmly at quotations. Some lots to arrive were offered last week; but the advices by last mail giving a much firmer tone at home, they were withdrawn, so that it is likely that prices will not recede very much here for first arrivals, and it will depend altogether on events in Scotland whether it goes up or down.

BAR IRON.—Is rather firmer than it was during the past month, and there is no disposition to press sales unless at fair prices. There are now no specifications to be had outside of the regular trade. There are

only a few small lots coming out by first ships, and those merely to assist stocks.

HOOPS AND BAND IRON.—Are still in good supply. The assortment is better at this season than we have known it for some years. Prices are quite firm.

CUT NAILS & SPIKES.—Remain at same prices. It is not likely any change will now take place as neither Sheets nor Hoops could be imported to cut into Nails at a profit. Several large orders are received from the West for first open water. These will absorb the stock now held by the makers, which is not as large as usual, the mills having been closed for the past four months, and they will not commence cutting until early in May. The stocks of this article in Western Canada are more than usually reduced.

TIN AND CANADA PLATES.—In these articles the transactions have been much less than usual in anticipation of lower prices. The holders are now however much firmer than they have been, as prices, in view of last advices, are not likely to go down.

BOILER PLATES.—The assortment is quite broken, none of quarter inch to be had, and a very short supply of other thicknesses. The orders at present here have to await execution until arrival of vessels, and the first lots to arrive are nearly all ordered at our former quotations.

BOILER TUBES.—A lot has arrived via Portland, and is nearly all sold. Several lots will arrive by first steamer from Liverpool. The demand for this article is increasing very much here, and we now have the market with English Tubes instead of our manufacturers of Boilers getting them from the United States as formerly.

WINDOW GLASS.—Is in good supply for the common brands of German. The best quality is getting scarce. Prices are not altered, but for large lots a slight reduction would be submitted to.

POWDER.—This article is generally included with Groceries, but as most Hardware houses deal in it, we include it in the list. The stock on hand is larger than ever before known at this season, in consequence both of very heavy importations, and of the nearly total stoppage of demand in our mining districts. The stock on hand is quite sufficient for the season's supply, and in consequence prices are lower than they were last season.

FREIGHTS.—Will rule about same as last season. Although there will be few boats, there will be quite as much competition, and our Western friends will not be entirely dependent on the Railway.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE—1864.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Flour and Grain sent Eastward during 1864, taken from the Records of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, whose statistics are known to be very carefully compiled:—

Received at	Flour, bris	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Other Gr. bush.
Western Terminus Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	150,000			175,000
West. Terminus Penn. Central Railroad	275,000	81,977	42,458	575,000
Dunkirk	467,575			150
Buffalo	2,028,530	17,677,549	10,478,681	12,878,266
Suspension Br.	375,000			175,000
Oswego	51,660	6,675,738	1,279,137	2,834,927
Capo Vincent.	18,619	247,728	7,168	16,870
Ogdensburg	199,355	758,684	395,764	87,720
Genesee	1,200	25,000		15,000
Montreal	858,795	4,194,217	158,564	1,006,722
Totals	4,425,724	28,655,888	12,761,762	17,713,755

The figures for Ogdensburg are thought to be somewhat under the mark, but this does not materially affect the total.

Converting Flour into Grain at 5 bushels to the barrel, we have thus a total movement of Grain in 1864 of 81,260,025 bushels, which compares as follows with the movement of previous years:

1856	57,707,769	1860	78,639,496
1857	44,111,299	1861	120,741,361
1858	58,872,566	1862	137,772,441
1859	44,354,225	1863	118,000,000
	1864		81,260,025

The proportion of the receipts at Montreal in each of the above years was as follows:

1856	10 per cent.	1861	13½ per cent.
1857	12 "	1862	13½ "
1858	9 "	1863	11½ "
1859	8½ "	1864	11½, nearly 12
1860	8½ "		

Thus Montreal received last year about her average share of the trade, in spite of the falling off of the total receipts.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSES in this trade have received nearly all their Spring importations. The goods by the Steamer St. David will probably complete stocks, and although imports have been very light, and may not reach in value to one-third of the Spring importations of 1864, yet stocks are well assorted and may be found quite equal to the demands of the trade. It is gratifying to know that purchasers in Great Britain were not restricted by any want of faith on the part of manufacturers in Canadian credit. On the contrary, goods were pressed upon buyers, evincing the satisfactory condition of accounts. On being pressed to purchase by a Yorkshire manufacturer, a friend of ours heard the Canadian merchant reply—"The man who buys largely for Canada this season, is either a fool or a rogue." It shows wisdom and prudence to withstand importunity under present circumstances, as there would be a more than common urgency caused by the flatness of the British market. The care which has been exercised in purchasing will be more than likely manifested in selling, and if so a return to the normal condition of trade will be all the sooner effected.

Cotton goods are held cheaply, especially domestics, and a disposition is manifested to meet the views of retailers. It must be remarked, however, that although there is a considerable decline in yarns and common staples, the finer cotton fabrics are not likely to fall as rapidly. The finer cotton manufactures were slow to rise, and their fall will probably be gradual.

Raw silk has gone up in price fully ten per cent., it is said, and is still advancing. The rise has been occasioned by the destruction of the worm, owing to the severe winter which has prevailed in the south of France. In some localities, it is reported that the snow was lying eight feet deep, for several weeks together, something very unusual in that latitude. Manufactured silks have also advanced considerably.

Stocks of dry goods are well assorted at present, and wholesale men are prepared for the western trade. A good many buyers are in the market, and the number is increasing daily. This is the most favorable time to make selections, and it is expected that the bulk of the trade will be done during the coming week, after which time many articles, it is supposed, will become scarce.

The best houses are very careful about extending accounts, but, bad as the times are, all good men will be liberally dealt with. It happens also that the money market is favorable, a circumstance which goes far at any time to make things pleasant, and in the present juncture will aid much in bridging over the business chasm, which is likely to extend to another harvest.

CURRENT EVENTS.

BUSINESS in the city has during the past week been seriously interrupted by the usual spring flood. In St. Paul Street from McGill Street east, to St. Francois Xavier Street, the water stood several feet deep; and from that line south all places of business were taken possession of by the river. Grifintown as usual suffered most, all the streets being submerged for days, occasioning great inconvenience and suffering to the crowded population. It was fortunate that during the flood the weather continued pleasant, and in a great measure tended to alleviate the distress, so that the actual amount of suffering was not so great as upon former occasions. All who were careful to remove their stuff above the old water mark were safe, and the only serious loss in goods we have heard of is a lot of some thousand bags of salt which happened to be dissolved.

From Monday morning till Tuesday afternoon the water stood within eighteen inches of the high mark of 1861. On Tuesday, at 5 p.m., the river cut a channel through the ice near St. Helens Island. This gave immediate relief, and acres of icy blocks were lowered down easily upon the whole length of the wharves. It will not take many days to clear off the debris, and the harbour will again present an inviting aspect, favorable to the Spring navigation. During this serious affliction to many, the Corporation were not unkind of the wants of the sufferers, and some \$550 was placed in the hands of the various benevolent societies for distribution among the poor, and Judge Coureol also generously placed \$300 at disposal for a like purpose.

The ordinary repairs at the Lachine Canal are being proceeded with, and the Canal and Lake Navigation towards the West, it is hoped, will soon be open. As soon as circumstances admit,—and that may be by the

15th or 20th inst.,—the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company are prepared to place their fleet of splendid Steamers on the route between this City and Hamilton, forming a daily line from these points. The Grecian, Magnet, and Passport, at Kingston, and the Champion and Kingston here, are all in readiness for the Spring trade. The splendid new Steamer Spartan which is now building, will soon be ready for the same line. These Steamers are fitted up in the very best style, and with every convenience to make them acceptable to the travelling public. We learn that the basin at Kingston is fast breaking up, and the season advancing.

The prospect of Freight from the West is anything but flattering this spring, as the surplus Grain is small, and therefore every effort should be made to keep up the reputation of this great line of travel from the West. The Scenery of the Thousand Islands, and the shooting of the Rapids afford an excitement and pleasure, which is seldom to be met with by the traveller.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL.

Per Grand Trunk and Champlain Railways, for the week ending Thursday, April 6th, 1865.

WHEAT—14,080 bushels consigned to Various parties.

FLOUR—5,856 barrels, consigned to
 Akin & Kirkpatrick. T. W. Raphael.
 Leeming & Buchanan. H. Empey.
 Taylor Bros. D. Morrice.
 J. Dougall & Co. George Deulholm.
 And others.

AREES—261 barrels, consigned to
 Akin & Kirkpatrick. T. W. Raphael.
 John Dougall. Lyman, Clure & Co.
 Buchanan, Harris & Co. K. Mitchell.
 Sinclair, Jack & Co. Leeming & Buchanan.
 A. Robertson. Taylor Bros.
 Fitzpatrick & Moore. F. W. Henshaw.
 Mullholland & Baker. H. Y. Gear.
 And others.

BUTTER—475 kegs, consigned to
 Wm. Stephen & Co. Robertson & Beattie.
 T. W. Raphael. W. Nivin & Co.
 John Dougall & Co. Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.
 Akin & Kirkpatrick. J. Tiffin & Sons.
 Leeming & Buchanan. George Deulholm.
 Sinclair, Jack & Co. B. Hutchins.
 Cameron & Ross.
 And others.

LEATHER—222 rolls, consigned to
 John Dougall. Hua & Richardson.
 F. Shaw & Bros. Ferrer & Co.
 W. D. Miller. Elliott & Co.
 And others.

PORK—505 barrels, consigned to Various parties.

BEEF—13 barrels, consigned to John Dougall. Gilmour & Co.

TALLOW—12 barrels, consigned to Various parties.

LARD—123 tierces, consigned to M. Laing. Bank of Montreal.

TOBACCO—44 hhd's, consigned to Various parties.

HIGH WINES—144 casks, consigned to Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Bank of Montreal.

WHISKY—90 casks, consigned to Various parties.

POTATOES—119 bushels, consigned to Order.

Manufactured Tobacco.

The market has remained very firm with an advancing tendency. During the latter part of the week considerable enquiry has sprung up, and some lots have changed hands at full market prices. The opening of navigation will create a large demand to meet requirements of the usual Spring trade, and the stock being now reduced to a very small quantity, an advance in prices is to be anticipated.

Leaf Tobacco.

There has been no business done in Kentucky or Missouri. Canada Leaf is taken for trade wants at 3½ to 4 cts.

Petroleum.

Since last report we hear of the arrival of 116 barrels of Oil. For local trade prices remain about the same as last week for the best Oils, and inferior is unsaleable at any price. We again repeat our previous caution to Western merchants and refiners, not to expect to make a sale of poor Oil in the Montreal market. We are informed that considerable of the Oil brought to market lately is of the poorest quality, and remains in store unsaleable. During the last few days the consumption of Oil in the city has been equal to any week during the winter months, in consequence of the late flood totally disabling the Gas Works.

In our next report will be given, as nearly as possible, the weekly consumption of Oil in this city; which we think will compare favorably with any of the American cities in this respect. But in consequence of the poor stuff palmed off upon our consumers during the last two years, many are compelled to use gas, where it can be obtained at any price. But as soon as the Oil Inspection Bill passes, we shall be able to congratulate refiners of genuine Oil that this, as a market, will compare with any other city on this Continent, not excepting New York, in the export trade. We give below the aggregate yield of Oil per day in all the Oil regions of the United States, which is 6000 barrels. And the average profit for some of the crude article is \$5, being a daily profit of \$3000, and an annual income of eleven million dollars.

Boots and Shoes.

The market has shared in the general revival of spring trade; and a number of Western buyers are on the market. There is nothing to denote that the consumption will be less than usual. There is a general wish for improved sorts, and new styles are purchased freely. The Bankrupt Sale of Turnbull, Brodie & Co., and McBain, consisting of about 40,000 pairs, brought fair prices. Quotations will be found in Prices Current.

Seeds.

Hitherto Canada has produced Clover and Timothy Seed sufficient for its own wants, and had some to spare. The summer of 1864 was so dry that these two articles were a complete failure; and we have to-day a regular stampede among the Seedsmen. Everybody wants to buy, and nobody has any to sell. Clover was sold ten days ago at 13c. and 14c.; this evening it is held firmly at 17½c. Orders are coming in from the country daily, and there is not a week's supply in the town. Timothy Seed is rather more plentiful; but, as a rule, the quality offering is inferior. Flax Seed is becoming a very valuable item in the seed trade: the returns for the past year show a great increase in production, while the consumption is without limit, practically speaking. Crushing mills for manufacture of oil, are being erected in this country and United States. And as buildings go up, and population and wealth increases, painting is bound to increase in the same ratio. The cultivation of seed is one of the many profitable occupations to which our farmers should turn their attention. Dutch Red Clover brings 22½c., and White 24c. to 25c., Timothy—There has been rather a better supply lately, and we quote \$3.00 per bushel.

Boring Oil- Wells with Diamonds.

About a year and a half ago, a patent was obtained in the United States, by Rodolphe Leschot, of Paris, France, for a tool for boring rock, having its cutting edges made of diamonds. This tool consists of a tubular stock of steel, having attached to it cutters composed of diamonds. It makes an annular cut, leaving a solid core of rock in the centre of the cut. Recent experiments show it to be admirably adapted for boring oil-wells. We have just seen a core three inches and a half in diameter taken from a four and a half inch bore through the hardest rock at Oil Creek, Pa. Eighteen inches are said to have been bored in twenty minutes, and we have been informed that in some cases the ordinary drill has only cut one inch in a day. The invention is about to be put into operation at Oil Creek, and it is expected that the ordinary depth—over five hundred feet—will be bored in about five days; the time now occupied is from two to six months. One great advantage to be derived from the diamond-borer is that it will bore out broken drills. Many wells, just as the bore has been nearly completed, have been ruined by the breaking of the tool. It is expected also that the bore made by this tool will be better than that made by the ordinary drill, the operation of which frequently closes up the crevices from which the oil issues. The diamonds of which the cutting edges are formed are of an inferior quality to those used in jewellery.

Coal Dust.

There is a company organized in Philadelphia to manufacture fuel out of the dust of coal. They have discovered a process by which the dust is formed and kept in a solid compact mass, and their experiments prove it to be a very valuable fuel. It burns freely and thoroughly, and gives out as much heat as solid anthracite. The coal dust, we understand, can be purchased at the mines, where there are immense quantities of it hitherto unused, for the small price of forty cents per ton, or one dollar per ton if sifted, and it is estimated by intelligent persons, that a ton of solidified coal dust can be sold at from four to five dollars.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

CONSIDERABLE derangement to business has been occasioned by the inundation of a large portion of the city, consequent on the breaking up of the ice; and some damage has been sustained, though to a less extent than on former occasions, the danger being generally apprehended and prepared for accordingly. A marked decrease in arrivals must be noted, owing in a great measure to the flood, but especially to last week's heavy receipts having brought forward much of the back freight. As is usual, little activity is observable in any department, the season of the year being most unfavorable for the handling of freight.

FLOUR.—Arrivals, though fair for the season, show a considerable falling off from last week. There is a moderate local demand, with considerable enquiry for American and Eastern markets. This, with the knowledge of light stocks, has caused increasing firmness on the part of holders, and some advance on the leading descriptions has been established. Extra and Fancy are still in demand at \$ to \$ for the former, and \$ to \$ for the latter. Superfine has, however, engaged principal attention, the chief competition being for strong bright samples, which have latterly ranged from \$4.65 to \$4.70; some holders asking a further advance on these rates, which, however is not yet acceded to. Ordinary descriptions range from \$4.50 to \$4.60. No. 2 is still scarce, and wanted at \$4.20 to \$4.30. Fine also commands ready sale, at \$3.70 to \$3.90. *Bag Flour*—Arrivals are moderate, but not in excess of the demand. Best samples are readily placed, on arrival, at \$2.50 to \$2.55; but inferior, though taken to a moderate extent at its relative worth, is much more difficult of sale. The general tone of the market is strong, and confidence is especially felt in strong Canada Supers; as the impression gains ground that, while there will be a sufficiency of Western Wheat and Flour, the supply of strong Flour will be inadequate to the local and bakers' trade, and that for this description relatively high rates will rule.

WHEAT.—No arrivals or sales to note; the few cars brought to hand being still to millers.

SEEDS.—With moderate supplies, prices have been well sustained. There is, nevertheless, some anxiety among holders to sell at present rates, fearing that the high prices ruling will bring in supplies beyond the demand, which, at this season, is restricted to the local trade. We quote Timothy at \$2.50 to \$3 per 45 lbs., the latter for very choice only; Clover, 13 to 14 c. per lb. for fresh bright Western.

PORK.—Remains unchanged, and without wholesale transactions to note in any grade.

BUTTER.—Arrivals are on a more moderate scale than for some time past, and on the whole there is a firmer feeling amongst holders. Several sales have been made at about 12½ c. for fair medium parcels; and were an advance on that figure of a cent to a cent and a half to be offered, it would probably result in clearing the market.

LARD.—The small parcels arriving continue to be taken at former rates.

TALLOW.—Receipts are still inadequate to the demand. Prices remain unchanged as last quoted.

ASHES.—Pots continue in moderate demand at \$5.25. There does not seem much probability of a rise, judging from present appearances; as there are considerable stocks on hand awaiting shipment at the opening of navigation, and several of the large manufacturers of both Pots and Pearls have been for some time past holding back to await cheaper freight, when the boats are running and the summer tariff in operation.

REVIEW OF THE LEATHER MARKET FOR MARCH.

DURING the past month the Leather Market although almost devoid of that animation which should mark the opening of the spring trade, February prices have remained very steady all through the month. The sales generally have been small with few exceptions, one operation being for 3000 sides Buenos Ayres Sole, a shade under the market price on speculation.

Shipments of Spanish sole—Buenos Ayres and Buffalo—have continued to be made during the month to the extent of about 5000 sides to Liverpool via Portland, thereby preventing much accumulation of stock in this market or any decline in prices. Prices have probably touched the lowest point unless indeed tanners should persist in putting in an overstock of hides, which might tend to send prices still lower, but hides being at present lower than Leather, there

seems to be no cause for apprehension on this point. April.—This month has been ushered in with a fall in gold, inducing one or two large transactions in Spanish Sole Leather for the United States,—one for Chicago, under the impression that it would not be so sensitive as the precious metal; but the fall of Richmond has created such a panic that prices have followed gold, showing no margin in favour of Canada. As some parties here seem disposed to operate in Sole Leather with a view to shipment to the States, the following letter, a reliable correspondent writes:—

“ Boston, 4th April.

“ Buenos Ayres Hide Sole Leather is selling in small lots at 30 cents cash, but not much can be sold at that price. There is, in fact, nothing doing in Leather, and it is a bad time to offer it. The evacuation of Richmond checks all transactions; and whoever sells on panic prices, which exist today, will have to sell fearfully.”

We notice the shipment to Liverpool via Portland, per S.S. “ St. David” on Saturday, 1270 sides Spanish Sole Leather.

CANADIAN BUTTER!

OF the numerous and important products which are comprised in the exports of Canada, there is none that will compare with Butter in point of steady and rapid increase, both in quantity and value. A careful perusal of the statistics of the Butter trade in this city from 1856 to 1862, shows an increase of from 12,908 packages in 1856 to 78,237 packages in 1862, a little over six hundred per cent; a statement that cannot be made in reference to any other branch of Canadian industry.

We have compiled a statement of the receipts of Butter in this market for the past nine years with the average price obtained for store and dairy packing.

Receipts.									
1856.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	
12908	13769	18133	23025	44411	68938	78237	64455	68188	
Average price of 12 months for store packed Butter.									
1856.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	
16½c.	16½c.	12½c.	13½c.	11½c.	12½c.	12½c.	11½c.	15c.	
Average price of Dairy Butter.									
1856.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	
16½c.	16½c.	14½c.	15c.	14½c.	15½c.	17c.	18½c.	19½c.	

From these figures it will be seen that in '56 and '57, there was no distinction made between store and dairy Butter. Canada was not looked to then for any thing but cheap common Butter. In '58 the attention of Western merchants was urgently called to the Butter trade, especially in reference to style of putting up, and dairy or farmer packing; and we are borne out by fact in saying that 1858 was the first year in which a marked difference was made by buyers in this market between streaky, greasy, salty, (or as Foreign dealers would have expressed it *Montreal Butter*;) and well made, rich, yellow Dairy Butter. From that date our figures show a steady increase in value of dairy over store Butter, until in 1864 the difference averaged 4½c. per lb. With this difference in value, it is to be observed there is hardly a package of *prime Dairy Butter* to be had here for love or money, while this market, Boston and New York, are full of common butter seeking buyers at any price without success. While writing of difference in value, it occurs to us to calculate the difference that it would make to the farmers of this country, had they made in 1864 only prime Butter, (we take the receipts here, saying nothing of the quantity sent into United States via Buffalo and other points,) 6,133,920 lbs. at 4½c. = \$291,603.70. Had the same course been pursued for the past nine years, the gain to the country would have been over two and a half million dollars.

As the pages of this journal are intended for the merchants of the country we do not go into the detail of dairies, milking, churning, temperature, &c., &c. The first step toward improving the character of Canadian Butter must be taken by country merchants. On this point we can speak experimentally, having had a number of years' experience in country store keeping. It is just as easy to make 2 to 5c. per lb. difference in the price of Butter, as it is to make 5 or 10c. difference in the price of a bushel of wheat; the latter is always done. Why not do so with Butter? the maker would soon find out what temperature to churn at, when the milk was washed out, and whether fine or coarse salt was the cheapest. The past year was the most encouraging to good Butter makers that has been known. We had large orders from Britain for *finest*

Canadian Butter without limit as to price, and several other houses had the same.

As the season is just opening we again very urgently advise our Western friends to commence giving out tinnets or slip cover kegs to the farmers and getting the package filled by one maker and kept cool in the cellar. Discourage as much as possible by low prices the practice of bringing in small quantities which necessitate packing in merchants' cellars, where it lies for three or four days imbibing the sweet odors of coal oil, cod oil, paint oil, turpentine, &c., &c.

We close with a word about packages. The tinned holding from 60 to 80 lbs. is the most desirable package; it suits the retailer, the American market, and is growing in favor with British dealers. Each merchant should fix upon one or at most two sizes, so that when his shipment comes forward the lot looks uniform in external appearance. Tinnets cannot be rolled along the ground nor through the mud, and as they require to be carried, they always arrive here very much cleaner than kegs, which are kicked along by railway porters and city carters. If the weather is warm, the Butter in a tinned is kept steady, the cloth being neatly tucked down the edges between the Butter and the wood. A white cotton cloth should always be put over the Butter, and a handful of fine salt sprinkled over the cloth; the package should be filled quite full, as otherwise the Butter is apt to get displaced in transit, and looks unsightly when opened out before a buyer. In marking your packages use neat small letters, giving your own initial with ours underneath; giving gross weight and dry tare in one corner of the

head, thus to ^{A B} _C ^{D E} _{F G H I}. A brass stencil plate is the best

for marking. We shall be happy to furnish our constituents with them free of charge if they will apply to us.

We look for our large annual increase in the Butter trade of Canada; it is one of the most valuable products of the country and is capable of great improvement and extension; it has been for several years a large and increasing branch of our business, and for that reason we give it our best personal attention with the pen and in the warehouse.

LEEING & BUCHANAN.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Before entering upon the duties of another season, we would thank our many kind friends for their very liberal share of consignments to us during the past year, and beg to assure them that with increased storage-room and additional arrangements, we can guarantee that they shall not receive less satisfaction in the future than they have received in the past; attending personally at all times to the interests of our friends, they can rely on their consignments receiving every justice.

Being fully convinced that it is impolitic and unwise to hold produce of any description, we make it a rule in the absence of instructions to the contrary, to sell on arrival; thereby avoiding charges which would otherwise be incurred, and which are seldom secured by any improvement in the markets. Our commission will in no case be found to exceed the ordinary rates, or such as may be consistent with safety; and our friends may rest assured that they will receive their returns with a promptness that cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other house here.

We have peculiar advantages for transacting an extensive *FLUR* business, being in possession of a large Eastern trade, daily increasing, besides a full share, and acquaintance with all the local dealers.

Our facilities for doing justice to our Butter consignors will be found sufficient to give satisfaction to the most critical, our position being central, with good, cool and dry cellars, well adapted for the storage of Butter—the many suggestions, respecting which, that have appeared in former numbers of the *Trade Review*, our friends would do well to act upon; first, with respect to packages, they should be new, perfectly clear and well seasoned, with the correct tare branded on each, uniform in size, with close fitting slide top covers; second, fine salt only should be used. The Butter should be packed as closely as possible, and be of one uniform color throughout; after packing put a clean linen cloth and a little brine on the top, to impart a freshness to its appearance; then cooper well up and mark with the initials of the shippers, and address in full to the consignee, thus:

From S. G. & Co.,

To Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Montreal.

We also give special attention to Ashes, and would recommend that the barrel should be as required 20 to 22 inches in diameter, across the head, and 30 to 32 inches in length of staves, two thirds of which to be covered with solid round hoops, and to weigh not less than 80 lbs. when well seasoned. The barrel should be well coopered and marked with the initials of the shipper, and a running number addressed in full to the consignee, as shown above for Butter. Consignments of Pork, Wheat, Coarse Grains, Seeds, and produce generally, carefully attended to, and the best prices realized.

Drafts authorized to the extent of 75 per cent. of the net value against bills of lading, and cash advances made when required.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.'S PRODUCE AND LEATHER REPORT.

No. 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL,

6th April, 1865.

During the latter portion of the week very little has been done owing to the principal portion of the business part of the city having been inundated, causing considerable damage, but we believe to a less extent than in 1861, the merchants having taken timely precaution, in anticipation, by removing their goods to places of safety.

FLOUR.—Receipts are again falling off, and with a considerable demand for the local trade, and shipment to the Eastern States and Townships, prices are firmer. Buyers and sellers apart in their views. Sales reported of Superior Extra at \$5.40, and Extra at \$5 to \$5.05. The chief demand is however still for Superfine, choice grades of which are not over plentiful; Ordinary from Canada wheat has brought as high as \$4.65, while choice brands of Baker's Flour have sold at \$4.70, \$4.72, \$4.75, and as high as \$4.90 for selected. Sales of City Brands reported in round lots for May delivery at \$4.60, a favorite brand bringing \$4.75 at buyer's option during this month. Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 112 lbs., according to quality. The lower grades continue scarce and nominal with no enquiry. Superior extra.....\$5 20 to \$5 30 per brl. Extra.....4 90 to 5 10 " Fancy.....4 80 to 4 90 " Superfine No. 1.....4 60 to 4 65 " Superfine No. 2.....4 25 to 4 30 " Fine.....3 75 to 3 90 " Middlings.....3 55 to 3 75 " Pollards.....3 15 to 3 30 "

WHEAT.—Receipts still continue light, and mainly for City millers. Upper Canada Springs nominal at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per 60 lbs. Coarse Grains, very little doing, prices nominally unchanged.

SEEDS.—Continue in active demand, and all coming forward are promptly taken at full rates. Timothy Seed, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 45 lb. Clover " 7.50 to 9.00 per 60 lb. Flax " 1.48 to 1.50 per 56 lb.

ASHES.—Pots.—Receipts light; market firm at \$5.25 to \$5.27 per 100 lb.; Inferiors \$5.60 to \$5.70 per 100 lb. Pearls, nominal, at \$5.40 to \$5.50.

TALLOW.—In good demand at 8½ cts. per lb. **CUTMEATS**.—Unchanged. Hams—Canvassed and Sugar-cured, 12 to 13 cts. per lb.; Plain uncanvassed, 11 to 12 cts. per lb.

LEATHER.—Market without any improvement. Manufacturers being largely stocked, will not buy at even present current low rates. We hear of sales of Waxed Upper in Toronto at 20 cents per lb.; Slaughter Sole of prime quality is occasionally enquired for; Harness Leather is also in light request, and the present state of the market is causing many of the Tanners to close their tanneries. We feel persuaded that this market will rule quite active next winter or the coming autumn, by which time it is to be hoped the large accumulations of stock at present on hand, will have been worked off. Quotations continue nominal.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

Thomas Hobson & Co. desire to inform their friends and patrons that they will remove on the 1st May to the commodious premises occupied at present by Messrs. Sewell, Wetenhall & Reed, Nos. 436 and 438 St. Paul street, (rear entrance 427 Commissioners st., near St. Ann's Market,) where they intend carrying on the Produce business in all its branches.

Messrs. T. H. & Co. solicit consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Seeds, Leather, Ashes, and other descriptions of Produce, to which they give special and personal attention. Their connection, which is very extensive, enables them to offer their consignors every advantage which an intimate acquaintance with the principal buyers of this and other markets will afford. Sales in all cases will be made as promptly as the market will allow; returns rendered immediately when consignments are closed, and full information given in reference to the aspects of trade, &c. Consignments will have the personal inspection of a member of the firm, and care will be taken to put the goods in the most saleable condition, and to avoid unnecessary expenses.

Liberal advances will be made upon all descriptions of Produce, and Drafts will be accepted against Bills of Lading to the extent of two-thirds the actual value of consignments. Cash advances will also be made against shipments of Produce to our correspondents in Manchester or Liverpool, and consignors will have the option of having their goods sold here, or in either of the above named markets.

Charges.—The rates of Commission will be as low as can be made consistently with proper security and efficiency, and all other charges will be avoided as far as possible.

Messrs. T. H. & Co. have made special arrangements for doing a large Butter business, for which the premises are admirably adapted; the cellars are cool, airy, and spacious, and everything is arranged so that there will be the most complete efficiency in this department of the trade. A cooper will be constantly employed on the premises to open out the lots of butter as they arrive; and after being thoroughly examined, measures will be at once taken to put them in the most saleable condition. To Country Merchants we offer the following suggestions:—

Packing Butter.—Use none but new packages—white ash preferable; let them be well seasoned and thoroughly clean and soaked in brine; brand the correct dry tare on each package; use fine salt; pack the butter as closely as possible, let the various colors be carefully selected, fill the kegs as full as possible; put a clean linen cloth and a little brine on the top of the butter in each package, then have them well

coopered up, and marked with the initials of the shipper, and addressed in full to the consignee.

Packing Eggs.—Put a little hay in the bottom of the barrel, then pack from 75 to 80 dozen eggs, with say two bushels of oats, then fill the cask up with hay, full enough to prevent the contents from shaking about, head up tightly, and mark on the top of the barrel the exact quantity of eggs and oats contained.

Ashes.—We will send, on application, special circulars with directions concerning the manufacture of Ashes, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, April 6, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra.....	\$5 30	to	\$5 50
Extra.....	5 10	to	5 20
Fancy.....	4 90	to	5 00
Superfine.....	4 70	to	4 90
Do. No. 2.....	4 30	to	4 45
Fine.....	0 00	to	0 00
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.....	2 55	to	2 57½
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 70	to	5 00
Pork—Mess.....	20 00	to	21 00
Thin Mess.....	17 50	to	18 50
Prime Mess.....	15 00	to	15 50
Prime.....	14 50	to	15 00
Butter—Ordinary, per lb.....	0 12½	to	0 13½
Medium.....	0 14	to	0 15½
Choice Dairy.....	0 16	to	0 17½
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 14	to	0 15
Lard, Western.....	0 12	to	0 12½
City rendered.....	0 11	to	0 11½
Tallow.....	0 8½	to	0 9
Cut Meats—Hams, per lb.....	0 10	to	0 12
Bacon.....	0 8	to	0 10
Shoulders.....	0 7	to	0 8
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs.....	2 50	to	3 00
Clover, per lb.....	0 12½	to	0 14
Ashes, per 100 lbs. 1st Pots.....	5 22½	to	5 25
Inferiors.....	5 45	to	5 55
Pearls.....	5 40	to	5 45

FLOUR.—We have to notice a decided improvement in the Flour market this week, the supply being much below the requirements of the trade. The arrivals during the past few days have been very light, and, as the demand for the Eastern Townships and the United States continues, the market has been kept quite bare of nearly all grades. There is a fair demand for Extra, Fancy nominal. Good brands of Superfine have been sold to-day at \$4.70 to \$4.75; favorite brands of strong Superfine bringing from \$4.80 to \$4.90, and in some instances \$5 is asked. We do not hear of sales, however, at higher rates than those quoted. Bag Flour \$2.55 to \$2.57½ per 112 lbs.

PORK.—We do not hear of any large transactions. The demand is chiefly for retail lots.

BUTTER.—The market continues as much depressed as ever. The arrivals have been small, but there has been scarcely any business done this week. This may, perhaps, to some extent be accounted for in consequence of the flood, most of the Produce houses having been closed for at least two days. Commissioners, Foundling, Fort, Common, McGill, and some portions of St. Paul street having been submerged during the whole of Monday and Tuesday. We are happy to state, however, that the damage to property has been very slight; preparations having been made in time to avert mischief. We notice some improvement in the Boston and New York markets, which may possibly affect us shortly; in the meantime we quote from 13 to 17 cents, according to quality. The demand is chiefly for the local trade, though there is some enquiry for low-priced Butter for shipment to Britain.

EGGS.—Fair demand, at 14 to 15 cents per dozen.

LARD.—Quiet at our quotations.

TALLOW.—Demand good; small supply.

SEEDS.—There are a few samples offering, chiefly of low quality. Good samples scarce, and in demand at our quotations.

ASHES.—Market easier. 1st Pots \$5.22½ to \$5.25. Pearls nominal.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
427 Commissioners street.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 7, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 20	to	5 30
Extra.....	4 95	to	5 05
Fancy.....	4 70	to	4 80
Superfine.....	4 60	to	4 75
Superfine No. 2.....	4 25	to	4 30
Fine.....	3 65	to	3 80
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs.....	2 50	to	2 60
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75	to	5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	1 03	to	1 07
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	0 75	to	0 80
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 70	to	0 75
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 34	to	0 38
PORK—Mess.....	20 00	to	21 50
Prime Mess.....	15 00	to	16 00
Prime.....	14 50	to	15 00
LARD—per lb.....	0 11	to	0 12
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 08	to	0 08½
BUTTER—Inferior.....	0 12	to	0 13
Medium.....	0 14	to	0 16
Choice.....	0 16	to	0 19
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 08	to	0 10
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.....	5 20	to	5 25
Pearls, 1st sorts.....	5 40	to	5 45
SEEDS—Timothy, per bush 45 lbs.....	2 50	to	3 00
Flax.....	1 40	to	1 50
Clover, per 100 lbs.....	16 00	to	18 00
LEAF TOBACCO—Canadian.....	0 23	to	0 04½
Missouri lugs.....	0 06	to	0 06
leaf.....	0 07	to	0 15

The event of the week has been the flood caused by the blocking of the ice in the narrow channel below the city. It has now subsided, and business is resumed along the Canal, and between the Railway station and the city.

FLOUR.—Receipts are very light for past three or four days. Navigation is likely to open below the city at least ten days before the Canal can be used, and the supply on hand will not meet the expected demand for three days. This, together with an active demand from Portland and other points, has led to an advance in Superfine. Sales are made to day at \$4.75 to \$4.85, while sales have been made to arrive in this month at \$4.75, Extra and Fancy have changed hands freely at quotations. Bag Flour, scarce, and wanted at \$2.60. Coarse Grades are not to be had, and will bring low prices on opening of Navigation.

OATMEAL.—Scarce, but not much enquired for.

PORK.—Is held in few hands at full quotations, the supply being very small and quite inadequate to meet the usual demand on opening of navigation. Hams, both Canvassed and plain smoked, are scarce and wanted.

ASHES.—1st Pots are steady at \$5.25; Inferiors 10c. to 20c. more; Pearls nothing doing.

SEEDS.—Timothy is scarce; our sales are large at \$2.75 for ordinary, and \$3 to \$3.25 for prime samples. Clover is very scarce, and has advanced in past two days to 17c. per lb. for prime new; mixed parcels 14c. to 16c.

FLAX.—The Flax market continues quiet, and under the deranged condition of American currency we find it difficult to give reliable quotations from week to week. Inferior lots are hard to sell; holders of prime seem indisposed to force sales. Our latest sales range from 11c. to 15c. for fair to prime.

The impression we get from our English correspondents is, that the yield in Britain this year will be small, a much more limited breadth of land, both in England and Ireland, being under cultivation than last. Our experience thus far in Canada Flax, though full of encouragement for the future of the trade, may not, we fear, have met expectations of growers. The general complaint is the absence of uniformity of texture and color, arising from want of experience incident to all new enterprises, and which a year or two will effectually dispel. What is wanted is for men of larger means to embark in its cultivation. It is too often the case that individuals attempt to sow a few unoccupied acres, which they experiment upon, with but one sure result. Whereas if a few neighbors would join under the direction of some person of experience, who would direct the process of rotting and dressing, we know of no crop so well adapted to our soil and climate, and so remunerative. It seems comparatively insensible to the climatic changes, which so seriously affect other crops, and whatever you get of it tells, seed, fibre, tow, and straw. We are anticipating some English orders on the opening of navigation, and will be glad to take charge of consignments to our friends, with a view of its introduction. We are importing Riggs Seed for sowing, and invite orders from parties desiring a supply.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Common Leaf is enquired for at 4c. In Missouri lugs or leaf very little doing.

HENRY EMPHEY'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 40	to	5 50
Extra.....	5 00	to	5 25
Fancy.....	4 80	to	5 00
Superfine from Western Wheat.....	4 65	to	4 70
Superfine Canada.....	4 70	to	4 80
No. 2.....	4 25	to	4 35
Fine.....	3 80	to	4 00
Middling.....	3 75	to	3 80
BAG FLOUR.....	2 55	to	2 60
OATMEAL.....	4 75	to	5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	1 00	to	1 05
U. C. White Winter.....	0 00	to	0 00
PEAS—60 lbs.....	0 70	to	0 80
BARLEY—48 lbs.....	0 70	to	0 75
OATS—32 lbs.....	0 34	to	0 38
MESS PORK.....	20 00	to	21 50
PRIME MESS.....	15 00	to	16 50
PRIME.....	14 00	to	15 00
HAMS.....	0 10	to	0 12
SHOULDER.....	0 7	to	0 9
LARD—per lb.....	0 10½	to	0 11½
Tallow—per lb.....	0 8	to	0 8½
BUTTER—Choice.....	0 15	to	0 17
Medium.....	0 13	to	0 14
Inferior.....	0 10	to	0 12
CHEESE—Ordinary.....	0 8	to	0 10
Factory made.....	0 10	to	0 11
ASHES.....	5 25	to	5 30
INFERIORS.....	5 50	to	5 60
PEARLS—1st sorts.....	5 40	to	5 50
SEEDS—Timothy.....	2 75	to	3 00
Flax.....	1 40	to	1 50
TOBACCO—Canada leaf.....	0 3	to	0 5
Missouri.....	0 5	to	0 7
FRUITS—Green Apples.....	4 50	to	5 00
Dried, per lb.....	0 8	to	0 10
Oranges.....	5 50	to	6 00
Lemons.....	5 00	to	5 50
CIDER—Unfermented.....	0 20	to	0 30
Vinegar.....	0 20	to	0 25
OILS—Coal.....	0 35	to	0 40
Linseed.....	0 85	to	0 90
Scal.....	0 95	to	1 00
Cod.....	0 70	to	0 75
Whale.....	0 90	to	0 95

FLOUR.—The arrivals for the past week have been very light, and large orders for the U. S. markets have caused quite a firmness in this market, especially for strong brands, and our large trade with the Eastern Townships and Vermont, takes off the best qualities as fast as they arrive; some brands sold above our quotations. The prospect of the opening of navigation for the lower ports in a few days, will still cause a greater demand.

HENRY EMPHEY,
96 Commissioners Street.

CIRCULAR.

To the Butter Trade of Canada.

THE Butter Trade of Canada being one of great and increasing importance, and the losses or gains of the business being largely dependent on quality, suggestions tending to elevate the standard of Canadian Butter cannot be too frequently urged on the attention of those concerned in its production. Some good has already resulted in certain sections from attention to hints supplied by practical individuals; but although the general product shows some improvement on the experience of a few years back, still the defects are so numerous, and the general average so much below what it might be, that we venture again to urge the importance of seeking some effectual remedy for this crying evil. This is the more opportune, inasmuch as the present depression and prospective loss is mainly occasioned by the very inferior quality of the Butter in stock. The keen competition and high prices during the summer and fall months, doubtless tended to carelessness during the closing season; but in view of the disastrous results it has entailed, the wisdom of greater care for the future must be apparent.

The matter is one which, on the score of political economy, should engage serious attention, as thousands of dollars are annually lost to the country through the causes referred. Shippers have experienced so much loss, disappointment, and vexation for many years in exporting to Britain, where Canadian Butter is in growing disrepute, that, unless the quality be improved, it must in a large measure cease to engage attention. The fact that third quality—even according to our own standard of inspection, which is below that of Britain—is above the average receipts from Upper Canada, and that much of what arrives, if subjected to this test, would be classed as grease, or but one remove from it, bespeaks an amount of ignorance or mismanagement highly discredit. Difficulties, we know, exist in new sections of country which only time and cultivation can effectually overcome; but in the older settled districts, where stock is generally good and pasturage unexceptionable, the common defects observable are absolutely without excuse or palliation.

The correction of the evil we conceive to lie mainly in the hands of merchants themselves, and can only be remedied by proper discrimination in purchasing from manufacturers. So long as the practice obtains of paying a uniform price for everything offered under the name of Butter, so long must the grievance be perpetuated and increased. Let the pale, streaky, sour, rancid, and generally ill-made trash be either rejected altogether or only taken at its proportionate value, and encouragement will thus be given to careful and competent manufacturers, and the careless and slovenly will find it their interest to improve.

THE DAIRY.—While reform in every department is called for, it must of course begin at the Dairy, as no subsequent doctoring can cure the defects of Butter if originally bad; and experience has shown that the denomination "dairy-packed," so generally thought to imply everything desirable, is a grievous fallacy. We have seen many parcels of such lacking in every essential of good Butter, and utterly unfit for human food.

For the production of good Butter, a cool, airy apartment, scrupulous cleanliness and sweetness in every detail, and frequent churnings, are indispensable. The cream should not be kept nor suffered to remain too long on the milk for the sake of increased quantity, and at the time of churning should be about a temperature of 64°. Let the churning process be briskly and steadily performed. Wash the Butter in clear spring water till freed from milk, else it soon loses flavor and turns rancid, besides being subject to serious shrinkage in weight; but avoid overworking, as then it becomes tough and clammy. Good Butter has a bright transparent appearance which ill-worked or over-washed will not present. Aim at producing richness and uniformity of color as well as flavor; but never resort to artificial coloring, as it only injures the flavor, and none but the inexperienced are deceived by it. Carefully avoid excessive salting, as this is reckoned an insuperable objection for the British market. Use only the *best fine salt*, as coarse will ruin any Butter; and to each pound of salt an ounce or two of powdered white sugar may be added with advantage. Guard against needless exposure to the air, as the strong unpalatable flavor of much Butter is largely due to this cause. In packing, let the vessel be filled to its utmost capacity, and at once headed up as closely as possible; and if perfect uniformity in color is impracticable, let the several colors be kept separate, as nothing strikes the eye more unfavorably on drawing a sample or turning out the contents of a package than the great diversity so common, and no single defect is so prejudicial to a sale. Parcels otherwise respectable are frequently rejected, or have to be sacrificed through this very cause.

PACKING.—The best method, and the one adopted in those sections from which our best Butter comes, is to give out or sell the packages to the farmers, taking care that the dry tare is legibly marked on the vessel. In this way the defects and irregularities incident to store-packing will be, to a large extent, avoided; but when packing in the store is unavoidable, it should be done in a clean, sweet, and airy apartment, by all means avoiding the too common practice of allowing Butter in rolls to be exposed for days together to the action of a close musty atmosphere. Those who use Butter-workers should guard against overworking, as the attempt to blend widely dissimilar colors often ends in destroying the grain of the Butter, and reducing the whole to a species of unsightly paste. As in the dairy so in the store, where uniformity cannot be attained, the several colors and qualities should be kept apart, and in packing no salt whatever should be put between the layers, as, besides preventing the compactness of the whole, it hinders the drawing of a clean sample, and gives the appearance of a much larger admixture of salt than may be really the case.

Fill the package to its utmost capacity; as otherwise, during mild or warm weather, the handling and shaking in the course of transit displaces the contents, and often, on arrival, the cloth and salt are found worked into the Butter, the Butter itself reduced to oil, or oozing out or adhering to the head and sides of the vessel, and the whole presenting a most disgusting spectacle. Place a clean white cloth or piece of cambric over the top, carefully tucked down the edges with a knife, sprinkle a thin layer of fine salt over the cloth, add a little brine sufficient to wet the salt, and finish by heading up closely. KEGS should be of white oak, white ash, or birch, well made, neat and clean, of uniform size, and capable of holding about 90 lbs., which is the weight generally preferred. SLIP COVERS, while more readily placed or removed by the inexperienced, can only be used with advantage during cool weather, as they cannot be employed for forwarding when the Butter is liable to become soft. TINNETS or TUBS are most desirable for really prime Butter, but should not exceed 50 to 60 lbs., and should be neat, clean, and inviting in appearance: old or unsightly packages should never be used for sending abroad.

FORWARDING.—Unless in warm weather, or seasons of extreme depression, it is usually best to forward as soon after packing as practicable, and by the most expeditious route, as operating in view of existing rates is found in experience to be safest and most profitable on the average. Mark your own or consignees' initials, a running number, and the dry tare, with a neat stencil-plate (we will supply them, without charge, to those of our customers who may desire). Using many letters or flourishing over the head of a package with lampblack, not only disfigures the appearance, but entails extra labor and expense on shippers, who have to remove original marks in preparing for shipment. Inaccuracy in tares is a fruitful source of annoyance and disputes. The package should be carefully weighed *while dry*, and the weight accurately marked; omitting, however, all fractional parts of a pound; or, what is still better, let the cooper scribe or brand the dry tare before the package leaves his premises, and in no case should the soakage be included. Carefully insert marks in the Bill of Lading or Railway Receipt, which enclose in your letter of advice, that, on arrival, your Agent may at once be able to identify your consignment, and attend to it as he may be directed. If a parcel consists of various qualities, distinguish each by a particular mark, directing the attention of your Commission Agent to such mark, that he may be guided accordingly.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

Mr. James Grant.

Late the Agent in Canada for the Life Association of Scotland, has been appointed agent at Montreal for the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Toronto.

JOHN BURRELL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c., will receive personal attention.

Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

Liberal Advances made on Bills of Lading.

22 and 24 Foundling street, Montreal.

TO IMPORTERS.

MERCHANTS or OTHER PARTIES

Importing via Montreal can have their Goods Passed at the Custom House there, and forwarded to all parts of Canada West and East, or to the United States, as may be required, by sending their Invoices and Instructions to the Subscriber.

T. MAXWELL BRYSON,
Customs Agent,
St. Paul Street,
Montreal.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants of Canada, that, as the Lease of his present Premises,

16 St. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL,

expires this year, he will Sell the whole of his Unpacked Stock of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, AND CUTLERY

at a considerable reduction in price.

Call or write for List of Prices.

Terms Cash, less 2½ per cent.; or 3 Months' Note (approved).

WM. E. EASTY.

SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,

131 Great St. James street, Montreal,

AGENTS, for British North America, for ABEVINGTON & MORRIS, FURRIERS and LEATHER MERCHANTS, 67 Cannon Street West, St. Paul's, London. Orders respectfully solicited.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO. embrace this

opportunity of informing their numerous Friends and Customers, that their arrangements for SPRING and SUMMER BUSINESS are now very complete, and any Orders entrusted to them shall have very best attention.

On hand, and to arrive, a large Stock of

TEAS, of every description; COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, RICE, CURRANTS, RAISINS, and other Fruit; SPICES; LINSEED, and other Oils; &c., &c., &c.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STATIONERY GOODS, &c.

The Subscriber is receiving, ex latest Steamers, and now opening out, the purchases recently made by his agent, Mr. W. MANSON, from some of the best English and Scotch Manufacturing Houses in the Trade, consisting of a large and well selected stock of MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY GOODS, &c., which, being made on advantageous terms, he now offers for disposal at very moderate prices. He would call the attention of Country Merchants and the Trade generally to his large stock of WRITING PAPERS of all descriptions, which have been well bought, and will be sold cheap. An early call solicited, or orders by letter punctually attended to.

N.B.—Several Thousand Reams of WRAPPING PAPERS, consisting of Browns, Greys, Teas, Manillas, Straws, and other Goods, for sale at COST PRICE, to make room for fresh arrivals.

CHARLES G. DAGG,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Stationery Goods, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Bookbinder, &c.,
60 St. Francois Xavier Street.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
IMPORTED

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—
NOT ONE HAS EVER FAILED.

From a large number of Certificates certifying to their perfect security against Fire, we confidently offer them as one of the BEST FIRE-PROOF SECURITIES EXTANT, and also from the fact that we manufacture our Safes, in all their component parts, CHEAPER than any other for sale in this market of EQUAL strength and reliability.

Please send for List of Sizes with Prices.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
139, 141, and 143 St. Francois Xavier street,
Montreal.

TO IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having for many years superintended the manufacture of Candied Peels in one of the largest Houses in London, England, has now established himself in Toronto, for the purpose of supplying the Canadian trade with those and other articles which have hitherto been imported. He imports his fruit direct from the growers, and, in consequence of the duty on imported peels, can sell at a low figure, and will guarantee as good an article as any of English manufacture. Importers would do well to send for circular before sending foreign orders for the ensuing season.

WM. HESSIN,
Toronto, C. W.

TO MERCHANTS AND GARDENERS.

The finest Leaf Tobacco Seed sent free at 25c. a paper. All kinds of Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs sent *free*.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
John street.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Tin Plates and Shelf Goods.

147 St. Paul, and 6, 8, 10 St. Gabriel streets,
MONTREAL,

Offer for sale,
Bar and Band Iron, Circular Saws,
Oils, Glass and Paints, Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
Chain, Cordage, Zinc, Wire, Spikes.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Orders solicited by J. V. MORGAN, 23 Hospital street, Montreal.

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
Carriage Axles, assorted.
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's Steel).
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 1/2, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1/2 inch.
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 1/2, 5-16 inch.
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
Emery, 0 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 53 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round, Square and Round, &c.
Gas Burners.
Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in 250 boxes, assorted.
Do. Eley's Wad, 500 bags, Brass-Capped Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.
Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 36, do. do Screw Drivers, 31.
Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.
Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16

Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks,
6 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.
1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 inch. 18 48 24 12 6

Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 4 2 doz.
5, 6 inch. cwt. 32 37 37 30

Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 22 pairs.
18, 20 inch. cwt. 1 1 2 2

Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14, 1 cwt.
16 inch. cwt. 1 1 1 2

Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 1 cwt.
14 inch. 18 18 30

Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8, 30 12 12 doz.
9, 10, 12, 14 inch.

Hinges, American T., Ganoquo.
Do. American Long Strap Gate Hinges, \$2.50 per cwt.

Hair Broom Heads, Bass do.
Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Iron Band, 1-8 x 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 inch.
Do. 3-16 x 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch.
Iron Hoop, Coopers', 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 inch.
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbold Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs
Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
Opera Glasses, great variety.
Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
Pins,—Safety and Scarf.
Powder Flasks.
Polishing Paste (Neadham's).
Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes, assorted colors.
Pistols.
Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler. cwt. cwt.

Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0; cwt.
3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6

Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 10.0.0.

Shot Pouches.
Nates,—Handwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
Screws,—Nett, e-fold's, in Casks.
Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
Spoons.—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do; N. S. do.
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Skates,—1/2 to 1 1/2, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 1/2 lb.
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I. C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I. C. do Pontypool. do.
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Walters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,
Manufacturers' Agent.

Montreal, January, 1866.

NEW FREIGHT LINE

to Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron.
The Subscriber, having arranged with the following Propellers, viz.:

"America,"..... Capt. Moore.
"Magnet,"..... Capt. Malcolmson.
"Enterprise,"..... Capt.
"Perseverance,"..... Capt. Fitzgibbon.

Is now prepared to contract to deliver Freights at all Western Ports, and at as low rates and with as quick dispatch as any other Line.

Customs Entry and Bonds made on all imported goods.

H. W. IRELAND.

Office and Stores—Buchanan's Stores—81 and 83 Common street, Canal wharf.
Montreal, 7th April, 1866.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY PRODUCE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS, LAND PROPRIETORS, MINING AND OIL COMPANIES, PATENTEES AND INVENTORS.

W. R. DIXON,

General Commission Merchant, No. 8 Young's buildings, William and Grey Nun Streets, Montreal,

In returning thanks to his numerous consignors, begs to inform them that as he is about to proceed to Europe on business, his office will be closed in Montreal during the Months of May and June next. Any business commands, requiring trust and personal attention connected with Liverpool, Manchester, or London, if put into his hands, will be promptly executed. Persons holding Farms, or wild Lands, or Mining Territory, and being desirous of having the same submitted to the English market, can do so through me, by sending full and genuine particulars, which will receive attention. Any Manufacturers or Patentees desiring to send samples, must forward them per Express and prepaid, to my address at Montreal, not later than the 18th inst. After which all communications intended for me should be addressed to Mr. A. Joyce, Confectioner, Phillip's Square, Beaver Hall, Montreal, who will forward them to my address in London during my absence.

Montreal References:

J. Starnes, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.
Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Merchants.
C. J. Cusack, Esq., Merchant Shipper.

BROOK'S

PRIZE-MEDAL

SPOOL COTTONS, on Spools of 50, 200, and 300 yards, White, Black, and Colored.

A full assortment of this celebrated THREAD

For Sale Wholesale, at

416 (late 238) ST. PAUL STREET,

2nd Store west of Custom House Square,

MONTREAL.

ALEX. ARTHUR,

Sole Agent.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
426 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets.

GEORGE DENHOLM,

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

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS of Iron, Steel, Chains, F Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Window Glass, Putty, Paluts and Oils, Tin Plates, Canada Plates, Cordage, Leather Belting, Saddlery, and all kinds Carriage Maker's Goods. Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of General Shelf Hardware.
No. 452 St. Paul street.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
DEALERS IN DRAIN PIPES, BUILDING MATERIAL, &c., Young's Buildings, McGill and Grey Nun Streets, Montreal.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive per

Zigim from Penang and Singapore direct, Black and White Pepper, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Coffee, Sugar, Rattans, Tin in Slabs, Cutch, Gambier Nutmegs, &c. &c.

And per "Princess of Wales" from Shanghai, direct
And per "Shelburne" from Shanghai and Foochow direct:
Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Congou and Souchong, Teas, specially selected for the Canadian market.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

Montreal, 6th April, 1866.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 13 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market rates.

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

Importers of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries, and Mediterranean Produce.

Sole Agents for—

S. Berger & Co., Starch.
C. Cooney & Co., Button and Ball Blue.
Crosse & Blackwell, Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Blood, Wolfe & Co., Porter and Ales.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

HAVE

REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,

Corner of St. Peter Street.

HENRY EMPY.

GENERAL PRODUCE
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 96 Commissioners street, Montreal, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Coal Oil; and all kinds of Fruit in their season.
Liberal advances made on Bills Lading.

M'INTYRE, DENOON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
6 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

D. M'INTYRE. Wm. DENOON. H. HENDERSON.

Their stock of Fancy Dress Goods and Tweeds will be found worthy the attention of buyers.

OILS.

ALFRID SAVAGE & SON,
COMMISSION AND OIL MERCHANTS,
12 John street, Montreal.

Have for sale:

Prime Lard Oil.
Winter Pressed Whale do.
Do. do. Elephant do.
Malaga Olive do.
Pure Gaspé Cod do.
Patent Sperm do. (a fine machinery or burning oil).
Sax's Heavy Engine do.
Bon's Machinery do.
Fine Engine do.
Coal Oils.

OIL WORKS, 114 WILLIAM STREET.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving special attention to the Grocery Department. They make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them, and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
 TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 " " 1/2 lbs., "
 TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
 FRUITS—Sultana, L'yer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
 WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; Lacave's, Offley's, and Osborn's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
 BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhd. and cases;
 together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL.

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
 AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
 MONTREAL.

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

BURLAND, LAFRICAIN & CO.,
 SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE MATTHEWS,
 ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS,
 60 St. Francois Xavier street, opposite the Post Office, Montreal.

Corporation, Railway, and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Plans, and Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, Notes, and Circulars, BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HEADINGS, in every style.
 Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, engraved and printed in the newest styles.
 Seals, Presses, Dies, Door Plates, Silver Ware and Jewellery, engraved at moderate rates.
 Note Paper and Envelopes embossed and printed with Crests, Monograms, &c., in every color.
 Drafts, Cheques, Notes, and Bills of Exchange for general use, kept in Stock, Wholesale and Retail.
BURLAND, LAFRICAIN & CO.
 Montreal, 1st February, 1865.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Request their Customers to observe that they have
 REMOVED to No. 215 ST. PAUL STREET,
 the premises lately occupied by James Tyre & Son,
 and next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co.

Their Spring Importation will be very choice, especially in the FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT; and, to effect a speedy clearance, their whole Stock will be sold at a small advance on the Sterling.

W. W. STUART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
 Office 16 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
 AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 18 St. Sacrament street,
 MONTREAL.

S. H. & J. MOSS,
 SUCCESSORS TO MOSS & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 5 and 7 RECOLLET STREET, Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 8 St. Helen street, Montreal.
 Importers of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Champagnes.
 Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., &c.

Jose de Paul's, and Portilas Sherries,
 Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.
 G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVenoge & Co.'s Champagnes.
 J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co.'s, and F. Mestreau & Co.'s Brandies.
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
 M. Steele & Sons' Liverpool Soap.
 &c. &c. &c.

FERRIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and
MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE.

SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
 Nos. 24, 26, 28
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,
PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS.
 196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets,
 MONTREAL.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,
 3 and 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge street,
 South of King street,
 TORONTO.

JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,
 King street, East,
 HAMILTON.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Importers of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—This department has had special attention. Our goods are all made in the latest styles, to suit the wants of a first class country trade.

FLANNELS.—In this department we have a large stock of Plain and Fancy Flannels, suitable for town and country.

HOSIERY.—Our assortment will be complete about the 1st of March.

GLOVES.—We shall open a choice assortment before the opening of Spring business.

SMALL WARES.—We have always some choice lots in this department.

Paper Collars in the latest style always on hand.
 244 St. Paul street, Montreal.

British American Varnish Works.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO., Manufacturers of VARNISHES, Japans, &c., 9 St. John st., Montreal.

OUTSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Wearing Body Varnish, Fine Body Coach do., No. 1 CARRIAGE do.

INSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Flowing Varnish, (Turpentine and Benzine); Best Polishing do., do.; Pianoforte Polishing do., do.; White hard Copal do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; No. 2 Furniture do., do.; Scraping do., do.; Room Paper do., do.; Damar do., do.

JAPANS.
 Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or Brun's Black); Gold Size Japan (Brown Japan or Japan Drier.)

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Black Walnut Stain; Rosewood Stain; Pure Shellac Varnish; Copal Spirit Varnish; Best Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 do. do., in bottle; Spirit Knotting; Spirits of Turpentine; Refined Benzine.

Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit

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

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 Wellington street, Montreal.

THE Subscribers offer for sale:

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Souchongs, Congous, Oolongs, Colored and Uncolored Japans, &c., &c.

Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, in tierces and barrels; Stearine Candles, Cox's Gelatine, Henderson's Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco—Genuine Virginia and Finest Brands, in 10's, 5's, 1/2 lbs. and 1/4 lbs. Fine Cut and Twist. Also, choice leaf of various descriptions.

Cigars—Finest Havana and German.

Brandies, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Burgundy Port, Pure Juice Port, Alea and Porter, Champagnes, &c., &c., all of the best known Brands.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 Importers and Wholesale dealers in Staple Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c., St. John street, Montreal.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,

Of the following, and all other sizes, made to order:

Imperial.....	14 1/2	× 21	inch.
Super Royal.....	12	× 18	inch.
Royal.....	11	× 19	inch.
Medium.....	10 1/2	× 16 1/2	inch.
Demy.....	7 1/2	× 14 1/2	inch.
Foolscap.....	7 1/4	× 12 1/2	inch.

Bound in Calf. (with or without Russia Bands.) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books pagged by machinery.

Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.

JOHN LOVELL,
 Book and Job Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer
 Montreal, January, 1865.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 MONTREAL.

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,
HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
 15 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires
 26 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

CHAS. GAREAU,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 62 McGill st., Montreal.

F. W. HENSHAW,
GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER
 in POT and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.
 No. 10 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
 (opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, and AGENTS for
 SALE, &c., of REAL ESTATE.
 Our new Property Rooms are in Notre Dame street.
 The TEA CARGOES, the MEDITERRANEAN CARGOES,
 and the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE GROCERY SALES
 pass through our hands at Auction.
 We invite the Sale of Real Estate, for which we have
 especial facilities. We will post, in reply to paid ap-
 plications, PRINTED FORMS, which, filled up and for-
 warded, will enable Proprietors, Trustees, Assignees,
 Executors and others to place the Properties they
 own or represent before the Public at a small cost.
 Letters to us must be prepaid.
JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
 Auctioneers.

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

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

FORESTER, MOIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in TEAS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL
GROCERIES,
 St. Helen and Recollet streets,
MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents for the Sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros.
 & Co.'s Manufactures of Tobacco.

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN,
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
 House Square, Montreal.

B HUTCHINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 AND
IMPORTER F GENERAL GROCERIES,
 88 McGill street,
MONTREAL.

TORONTO UCTION MART,
 ESTABLISHED 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUC-
TIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King st., Toronto.
 FREDERICK W. COATE.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
CONFECTION ESTABLISHMENT
IN CANADA.

In consequence of extensive improvements in steam
 machinery and other facilities, the subscriber feels con-
 fident that he can furnish confectionery of a superior
 quality, a finer finish, and at a lower price, than any
 other in the trade. His stock is always of the most
 varied description, consisting of everything which the
 most experienced English, French, and American
 workmen are capable of manufacturing. Druggists
 would do well to send for price list of medicated con-
 fections.

WM. HESSIN,
 Toronto, C. W.

JOHN HARVEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR
 the sale of Canadian Manufactures, Foreign and
 Domestic Wool, Hamilton, C. W.
 Agent for the Port Dover Woollen Mills.

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Importers of Teas and General Groceries. Advances
 made on consignments of Produce.
 18 St. Maurice st.,
 Near McGill st., Montreal.

JOHN MILLER & CO.,
 43 St. Peter street.
TEAS WHOLESALE,
 LEATHER AND HIDES,
 and Depot for the sale of
MILLER'S EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.
 Manufactory, Upton, C. E.
 A new and important article, calculated to work a
 great revolution in the Tanning Business.
 Every tanner may use it to advantage, as four stocks
 a year instead of two may be turned out, and produce
 a much heavier and better article.

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller.)
PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE
STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book
Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers,
 Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books,
 and Church Services.

Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and
 descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

GILMOUR, WHITE & CO.,
 Successors to Gilmour & Thomson,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 213 St. Paul st.

ED. GINGRAS & CO.,
 (Late Ed. Gingras.)
CARRIAGE MAKERS
 to His Excellency the Governor General, No. 20,
 St. Ursule Street, Upper Town, Quebec, C. E.
 ED. G. & CO. always keep on hand a large assort-
 ment of Winter and Summer Vehicles, of the best
 description.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES PASSED
AND MERCHANDISE SHIPPED
 or Stored in Bond, by
T. MAXWELL BRYSON,
 Opposite the Custom House, St. Paul st., Montreal.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES,
BREWERS, Lachine, Canada East.
 Montreal, Office and Vaults, 61 Great St. James
 Street, have on hand a large stock of Ales and Porter
 of the best qualities, both in wood and bottle; at the
 following prices:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Mild Ale.....	quarts	4	0	per doz.	1	2	per gal.
Pale Ale.....	"	4	6	"	1	3	"
India Pale Ale....	"	5	0	"	1	4	"
No. 1 Strong Ale..	"	5	6	"	1	6	"
Porter.....	"	5	0	"	1	4	"

Penner's Cider in bottle always in stock. Price:
 s. d.
 Pints..... 5 0 per dozen.
 Quarts..... 8 9 "
 Per gallon..... 2 6
 Orders promptly attended to.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES.
 Office, 61 Great St. James street, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER,
 AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 23 St. Nicholas street,
MONTREAL.

Special attention given to Consignments of Flour,
 Pork, Butter, Ashes, and General Produce.
 Pot-ash Kettles, Coolers, and Tanners' Supplies,
 furnished at lowest market prices.
 Orders for General Merchandise carefully executed.

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.'S
WHOLESALE PATENT MEDICINE
AND PERFUMERY WAREHOUSE, 303 St. Paul
st., Montreal, C.E. Wholesale Agents for DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR, HENRY'S VER-
MONT LINIMENT, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Radway's R. R. Remedies, Burnett's Standard Toilet
Goods, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Batchelor's
Hair Dye, Herrick's Sugar-coated Pills, Herrick's
Strengthening Plasters, Tanner's German Ointment,
Woodworth's Perfumes, Mexican Mustang Lin-
iment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters,
Dutcher's Magic Bluing, Mitchell's Perfumes, Mit-
chell's Rouge, Lily White, &c., Hoofland's Bitters,
Drake's Plantation Bitters, Mrs. Allen's Hair Prepa-
rations, Rexford's Gingerbread Nuts, Alden's Con-
dition Powders, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Florida
Water, Hap-o-man's Cement, Sterling's Ambrosia,
Gray's Hair Restorer, Cheeseman's Pills.

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