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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

No. 10.

**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.  
236 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 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. 123.]

**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. M. 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 HOBSON & 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 Shanghae, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. Oolongs.  
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.

Montreal, January, 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 SPIR-  
ITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament 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 Inplates, 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 con-  
stantly 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,  
Sofa 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., 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. 19 and 21 St. Sacrament st.

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

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

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

**NEW CROP SUGAR**  
DAILY EXPECTED, ex brig "Spanish  
Main," from Cienfuegos, Cuba, via Portland.  
108 hhds. } Choice bright Sugar.  
13 tierces }

IN STORE.

68 hhds. extra bright P. R. Sugar.  
30 puns. }  
120 bbls. } Choice Mexico Molasses.  
20 puns. fine Cuba Rum.  
20 bags M'imento.  
700 boxes Smoked Herrings.

For sale by  
**MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,**  
No. 5 St. Helen street.  
9th March, 1865.

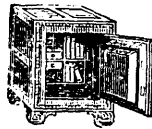
**HENRY J. GEAR,**  
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,  
Havana and German Cigars, 33 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

**MESSEES 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. Sacrament 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 Proof's 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. Francois 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 CASSIMERE 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 mar-  
ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
**DAVID E. MACLEAN.** **BENJ. HAGAMAN.**  
**THOS. C. CHISHOLM.**

**WEST BROTHERS,**  
TOBACCO. — 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. Francois 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. Francois Xavier street.

**F. SHAW & BROS.,**  
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-  
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-  
known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own super-  
intendence, 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 configu-  
ments 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, TO-  
BACCO, 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.

**MESSEES 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, Chocolate, and  
other Cream Drops, &c., &c.  
800 St. Paul st. Montreal.

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
**TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS;** and Importers of General Groceries, 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's, Fecartin's Sherries, Sandeman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira, and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and German Cigars, Crosso and Blackwell's and Worcester 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.  
Flat 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. Sacrament 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.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-**  
**PANY.** Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, 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.

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**THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF FANCY**  
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**SPRING STOCK**  
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Have just received, by Steamer "Peruvian," over  
**SEVENTY PACKAGES,**  
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Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND  
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**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK**  
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**20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-**  
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For Sale low, for CASH.  
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**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, 4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 4 inch.  
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 4, 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 (anisters).  
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. 23, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16  
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks,  
8 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. 32 37 37 30  
5, 6 inch. cwt.  
Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 22 pairs. cwt.  
18, 20 inch. 1 1 2 2  
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14, 1 cwt. 1 1 1 2  
16 inch. cwt.  
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 1 cwt. 18 18 30  
14 inch. 30 12 12 doz.  
Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 inch.  
Hinges, American T., Gananoque.  
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, Five, 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 Upboard.  
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. 10 10 10 6  
3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 4 bags. cwt.  
Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.0.0.  
Shot Pouches.  
Screws,—Haidwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.  
Screws,—Nettford'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,—7 1/2 to 11 1/2, with straps, great variety.  
Shoe Thread,—No. 3, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.  
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 4 lbs.  
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker  
Tin Plates, I. C. (Charcoal, P.P.). Boxes, tin-lined.  
Do. I. C. do Ponyypool, do.  
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.  
Tea Pots, E. Plate.  
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw  
Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.  
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
Manufacturers' Agent.  
Montreal, January, 1865.

## 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.

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

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

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

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## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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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 a rigid 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.

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General Agents for Canada.

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(BRITISH.)

## WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

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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-tarif 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:

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## 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.

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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.

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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,

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HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

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

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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, MARCH 24, 1865.

## OUR NATIVE WOODS.

THE various international exhibitions, beginning with that held in London, in 1851, have clearly shewn that these Provinces afford a large supply of various kinds of woods, well adapted for being wrought into articles of furniture. These may compare in beauty of grain, and general appearance, with the more expensive mahogany and rosewood, formerly so exclusively used for furniture in Europe. For many purposes, indeed, the lighter coloured woods of Canada are more appropriate than the heavier and more sombre cabinet woods already named. Among the articles exhibited at the Exhibition in London in 1851, was a pianoforte entirely manufactured of our Canadian woods. The case was made of free-grain black walnut-tree, veneered with crotch of the same wood; the keys were basswood, the top and bottom blocks of hard maple. The sounding-board was spruce, which was stated to be both stronger and better adapted for sound than the European wood used. For ornamental purposes, the smaller size of hard-maple is preferable to the larger, and the butternut forms one of the best materials for veneering, since it is not liable to warp or crack. Of the black walnut there is an almost inexhaustible supply in the Western part of the Province; and the furniture made of this wood shown at the same Exhibition, excited great admiration from its exceeding beauty. A considerable export trade therefore, has sprung up, of the sort of timber we have mentioned, which are susceptible of a high polish, and which can be easily wrought into artistic designs. For these there is a large and daily growing demand; and, since the duty levied on importations favours the manufacturer here, the attention of our furniture and cabinet makers should be called to the fact, seeing that every shilling of wages paid on articles for export from Canada, adds so much to the capital of the Province. It seems almost needless to point out the great difference it would make to all classes, were our raw materials made up here, instead of being exported in a rough, unmanufactured state; and yet the apathy displayed on this subject, renders it evident that the attention of our tradesmen must continually be called to it. The duty on timber imported into Britain, whether in the log or manufactured, is one shilling per ton, so that the specific duty being the same, the *ad valorem* rate on the latter is largely reduced; besides which, from all the superfluous wood being removed in process of manufacture, the measurement is considerably reduced, thus making all the charges less. The suicidal course adopted in Great Britain by the Trades' Unions, in preventing, as far as possible, the use of machinery in this business, gives to our people a great advantage, and one which should not be despised. Already, firms in the Province have entered into this trade, and a considerable quantity of furniture will be shipped this spring to Britain. While, as a general rule, it is clear that a large wholesale estab-

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## HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Import-

ters 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.

lishment, from the division of labour which may be introduced, can turn out goods cheaper than smaller establishments, there might yet be a great deal of work done on the banks of the streams which abound in Canada, by the erection of small saw mills, and of the machinery required for preparing the wood for market, to be sent there so far finished as only to require to be put together and polished.

We have everything, then, in our favour in this branch of business. We have the wood on the spot; we can, not having the fear of Trades' Unions before our eyes, use what machinery is necessary; we have abundance of water-power; and we are actually, by the British Tariff, offered a premium to send over the timber, with as much labour expended on it, as we can do here. Properly followed up, who can say to what dimensions this new trade may not grow?

## AN EARLY SPRING.

SNOW has disappeared very rapidly from all parts of the Province west of Toronto, and the weather throughout the week has been mild and spring-like. There is but little frost in the ground, less than has been known for many years. Snow fell so early in December, and continued so long in large quantities, that the ground has been unusually protected, and, with the disappearance of snow, is now in good condition. Vegetation, unless we should have very cold weather hereafter, is likely to be very rapid; and as farmers can get at their ploughing early, and the season promises so well, it is probable an unusually large spring crop will be produced. Barley, peas, oats and spring wheat will, we hope, be sown freely; and so far as the indications at present point, there is every hope of a good harvest. The winter wheat looks remarkably well in many localities, and with a continuance of mild forcing weather, there is every hope of an unusually good prospect for an abundant yield.

There has been a great scarcity of fodder for cattle throughout the Western counties of Canada West during the winter, and more than the usual amount of hardships has been borne. Hay in and about London has been worth \$20 per ton; at St. Mary's, Stratford, &c., \$18 to \$20. Straw has actually been sold at \$10 per ton in these localities. Fortunately for the farmers, as for his poor cattle, the early spring will soon afford relief. The grass is found in good condition; and another week of weather like the last will see them safely into good pasturage.

## Money Market.

Money is easily commanded by capitalists, and the Banks readily afford all reasonable accommodation for the wants of the trade. Sterling Exchange rules from 8½ to 9½ per cent. and the counter rate 10½. Drafts on New York 34 per cent. dis., Gold, 152.

As exchange in New York has risen to 109½ for gold, it checks imports of that metal; and despite the predictions of some of the daily papers, shipments to New York continue light. Very little came by the Africa. It pays better to return Federal securities in payment for shipments of Cotton, while gold has a downward tendency in the United States.

## A NEW BUSINESS.

A DESCRIPTION of business considerably out of the usual character has lately come much into vogue in Canada, and, if we are to judge by the numbers who are attempting and succeeding in it, we should imagine it to be profitable. It has some very remarkable features,—peculiarities in opposition to the usual conditions of trade,—and among them these: It is totally without risk;—The smaller the capital, the greater the profit;—The larger the indebtedness, the easier the business is transacted;—The heavier the obligations, the more money is made. The new business is peculiarly adapted to the hard times; and the encouragement which has been afforded it by the wholesale merchants is likely to stimulate its growth to enlarged proportions.

To illustrate the manner in which this new branch of commerce is conducted, we shall cite a case that recently occurred in the leading city of Canada West. A retail merchant, stated to have \$20,000, but really without a dollar, establishes himself three years ago under alleged favorable circumstances. His antecedents imply excellent business training; a rather unusual knowledge of the world; a capacity above the average, to which was added an attention to business and an economy in living which, notwithstanding a certain undefined prejudice against him, completed his claims to a large credit. With the intention of making money, honestly if he could, he attempted a large business, and exhibited a great deal of skill in its management. But the circumstances of the past year were unfavorable,—the weather was bad, the crops short, the trade dull, and money scarce. In ordinary circumstances these disadvantages would have resulted unfavorably; but the business capacity of our friend was too good to permit this; accordingly he makes use of this condition of things as an excuse to fail. He suspends,—meets a few of his creditors,—shows liabilities \$28,000, assets \$15,000,—deficiency \$13,000; he offers 7s 6d in the £, in 6, 9, and 12 months, which is accepted. Thus he gets his stock and assets, which have confessedly cost him \$28,000, for \$10,500, and makes the difference, say \$17,500. Presuming that not a dollar of profit was ever made previously in the business, it is certain a living has been had; and if, at the end of three years, this amount, or even say \$15,000, is made, the operation is highly successful. The valuation of the assets as they at present exist, however, may be correct enough. There may not be more than \$15,000 at present apparent in the concern; but how is the difference between that sum and \$28,000—say \$13,000—accounted for? It is certain that some goods must have been sold at a profit,—surely at least, in three years, \$2,000 has been realized on all the goods sold. Admitting even this, here is a total deficiency of \$15,000,—or five thousand dollars a year, or equal to one hundred dollars per week! Is it within the bounds of possibility that such a loss could have been encountered by a clear-headed, close-buying, economical trader? Two months ago to breathe such a supposition would have been next door to a libel; it would have been dangerous to make such a statement,—it would have met the indignation of his friends, and certainly the strongest denial from himself. Yet here are the facts, and, what is worse, without anything like a satisfactory attempt to excuse or explain the swindle.

Our readers will perceive with what ease this new business is carried on, and how profitable it can be made. Here is a clever man, a comparative stranger to the country, who has certainly cleared, in three years, \$15,000 over and above expenses, and probably a great deal more; for it is inconceivable that he should have been doing a large business all this time without a profit. This is by no means an exceptional case; it may be a more palpable attempt at defrauding than others, but there are many—alas too many—instances with precisely similar ends in view.

Beyond all doubt, there are cases in which the indulgence and liberality of creditors is properly exercised;—there are occasional instances where the misfortune of bad crops, over-buying, or keen competition, have resulted in losses to honest and even capable men, and where it is just and proper that a compromise should be granted, and the parties assisted again in business. These are, however, the exceptional cases. If the liberality of credits in Canada, and the supposed generally healthy condition of consumers, is not sufficient to enable a trader to succeed under ordinary circumstances, there is a screw loose somewhere. Either the fault is in the man, in the location, or in the general condition of trade. If in any one or in all

of these the cause is found for failure, a compromise of the party's indebtedness in no way remedies the difficulty. If the man, by mismanagement or dishonesty, gets released from the great bulk of his indebtedness by the liberality of creditors, he is rather encouraged than otherwise to go on in the same course he has hitherto been pursuing. If a number of merchants in an over-crowded town compromise their liabilities at one half the original amount, they can afford to sell goods at below cost, and continue in business for years without a vestige of profit, and the locality is rendered far more dangerous than ever for legitimate trade. If the general condition of trade results in numerous failures, and these failures, as is the case in Canada just now, the result of over-trading, it is only aggravating the difficulty by restoring to trade those who, from innate financial rottenness, incapacity, or dishonesty, have been forced, or have forced themselves, out of it.

The system now in vogue, of indiscriminately granting compositions, is being much abused. Hardly a week passes without a palpable attempt at swindling in some part of the Province; and if it is continued, there is no hope for success to the honest and legitimate trader, who is striving to pay twenty shillings in the pound. If wholesale merchants will continue to encourage this kind of thing,—if they will take every statement that comes along without due investigation, and be forced into an arrangement by threats discreditable to an honest trader, the result cannot fail to be most disastrous to the moral as well as to the financial interests of the country. A policy so much at variance with sound business principles must recoil with great force upon themselves; and we trust and believe that hereafter more care will be taken in granting discharges to unworthy persons. Doubtless the New Bankrupt Law is chargeable to a considerable degree with the facility recently afforded for effecting compromises; but a determination closely to investigate each case, and an unwillingness to grant a discharge until forced to do so, we believe would go a great way to remedy what is becoming to be a very great abuse.

## CURSE OR BLESSING?

THE best method of dealing with the large amount of depreciated American Silver which has been forced upon this country by the action of the American Government in suspending specie payment, is a question which engages a considerable share of attention at the present time.

The evils for which a remedy is urgently required may be enumerated thus:

First, Too large a portion of our currency is in silver, which, being cumbersome, is not suited for a medium of exchange, except in petty transactions.

Second, This silver having depreciated, is not worth its nominal value; a fact which is neither sufficiently recognized nor uniformly acted upon by the mercantile community. This causes considerable confusion in business transactions.

Thirdly, It is not readily convertible into gold; hence a large quantity of it is kept idle in the hands of persons who prefer holding it, with the hope of paying it off at par, in discharge of petty debts, rather than lose the "brokers' shave" for converting it into gold; and that too at a time when money is scarce.

Two remedies for these evils have been proposed, or rather one remedy, with two methods of applying it. To fix the value of this depreciated silver according to its intrinsic worth, which would be at a discount of four or five per cent, and which, it is hoped, would have the effect of forcing it out of the market, is the sum total of the remedies advocated. One mode proposed to accomplish this is by legislation. Its votaries, represented in this City by a writer of undoubted ability, declare that Parliament should fix the value of silver, and make it a legal tender. The fallacy of such a scheme is to us very apparent. Silver coin, though possessing to some extent the qualities of a standard of value, is used in the countries to which it belongs much upon the same principle as we use bank bills, with this important difference, that whereas the one possesses no intrinsic value, but only a representative value, the other possesses both. The silver, like the bank bill, is the representative of, and is convertible into gold, in the countries to which it belongs; but it also—unlike the bank bill—possesses value within itself, though the real is never so great as the nominal. The difference between its actual worth and its representative worth is secured by the Government by which it is issued, who undertake to redeem it in gold.

Should the Government, however, become insolvent, the silver loses its representative value, and assumes at once the character of a commodity. Its value is then regulated according to the very same laws by which the value of a bushel of wheat is fixed.

This is exactly the position which American silver occupies here at present, though the people generally have not recognized this fact. And just as well might we legislate to fix the value of a bushel of wheat or any other commodity as to regulate the value of this silver. It must be regulated by the natural laws of supply and demand.

The other scheme is much milder and less arbitrary in its character. It proposes that, as the discount on silver ranges from three to five per cent., the mercantile community should take steps amongst themselves, without the aid of legislation, to fix the value of the coin, or rather, by unanimous action, to establish the fact that the silver is worth a certain per centage less than it represents. This we have already advocated in these columns, and if it were the only practicable alternative, we would still be inclined to give it our support. It has this recommendation, that it would do no harm, and it would undoubtedly effect some good. There can be little doubt, however, that both methods of dealing with the evil are imperfect, because neither the one nor the other affects in any degree the chief objections to this silver as a circulating medium, which are its unwieldiness and its inconvertibility.

The remedy for the first of these objections appears very simple. There can be no doubt but silver possesses a certain amount of intrinsic value, and as such is as suitable for a basis on which to issue a representative paper currency as it is unsuitable for a currency itself. Let our leading Banks issue a series of bills of various denominations, ranging from two to one hundred dollars, representing, and redeemable in silver. This is quite practicable, and such action on the part of the Banks will so well demonstrate the difference in the value of gold and foreign silver that the public are very likely to recognize and act upon it, at least in all transactions of magnitude. It will be far more effectual in this respect than any legislation on the subject. It may be objected that we would be creating two distinct currencies possessing separate values, or that silver is not a proper basis on which to issue a paper currency, because it is liable to fluctuate. We reply that these evils—if such they are—exist at present. We have two distinct currencies,—gold, or rather its representative, paper, and depreciated silver. Paper is issued as a representative of gold on economical principles. It is acknowledged by all great financiers that a paper currency based upon gold is an economy of wealth. Why should it not be the same if based upon silver?

This scheme has many recommendations. Firstly, It will do away with the objection that silver, to the extent which we now possess it, is not a suitable medium of exchange, because it is too cumbersome. Secondly, It will be more effectual in demonstrating the fact that the silver currency is at a discount, than any other agency yet suggested. Thirdly, It will gather the bulk of the silver at present afloat into the vaults of the banks, where it may remain without wear until needed for exportation, thus obviating the very considerable loss which it must sustain through friction, if kept in circulation for any great length of time. Fourthly, It will be effectual in imparting ease to the money market, by placing a larger amount of bullion at the disposal of our bankers, and by increasing the circulation of bills. Fifthly, If the arrangement is well carried out, it will render the silver convertible into gold (or foreign exchange, for which it is most required), without being subject to the "brokers' shave" as at present. For example, if the discount on silver is four per cent., and exchange on London 110, the latter may be purchased in silver or silver bills for 114. Sixthly, All these considerations must greatly facilitate business transactions which are now weighed down and burdened with inconvertible silver. Seventhly, It will keep the silver in the Province without loss by wear, until it can be exported at a profit, that is, until the American Government resume specie payments, and this is perhaps the most important consideration.

This method of dealing with the silver question deserves consideration. We believe that, if it were adopted, what is now looked upon as little less than a curse, may be turned into a blessing to the Province.

## "An Old Wholesale Man."

Your very sensible letter is held over until we are favoured with your name.

### THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.

**T**HE commercial depression in all parts of the Province is mainly chargeable to four causes: The failure of the grain crop; the restricted timber trade; the excessive autumn importations; and the fear of disturbed relations with the United States. Other causes have doubtless contributed to the same result: such as the presence of a large amount of silver, a necessary contraction of the Banks, unfavorable weather in the autumn, &c.; but it is safe to say, that had the four conditions above enumerated been reversed, we should not have had much cause for complaint.

Let us see how our present and immediate future are affected by these causes. Seven months have elapsed since harvest;—in four of those months, probably one-fourth of the surplus grain of the country—principally barley—found a market; in the last three months, probably one-half has been brought out; so that up to the present period at least three-fourths of what the farmers have to sell has been sold. The money which has gone into the country for this produce has had a quick return. The pressure has induced rapid collections by retailers, and, for the most part, it has been applied in payment for the goods purchased last spring. Payments maturing in the autumn for these goods were very generally renewed, with small instalments, and the remittances which importers have received during the winter have largely gone to the liquidation of these deferred obligations. The purchases made by retailers during the autumn were generally light; and the payments, therefore, maturing during the present and succeeding month are less than for several previous years. Small as they are, however, it will not be surprising if the remittances should fall considerably short of the amount due; and wholesale merchants will, we fear, find it necessary to assist their customers liberally. The contraction of the Banks in all country towns will deprive retailers of the facilities which they have enjoyed heretofore, and will thus enhance the difficulties of the moment. But as this contraction is supposed to be caused by a change of policy toward the centralization of Bank capital in the cities, importers will have to finance for their friends. As long as there is no disposition on the part of the Banks to contract their loans, and as long as sterling exchange is plentiful, wholesale merchants will not have much difficulty; and if the retailers in the country will make a strong effort to reduce their indebtedness, we have no doubt the balance will be readily carried forward. Ten weeks hence, or before the middle of June, we may anticipate a very considerable circulation in the purchase of Wool, a staple which in the last year or two has assumed very large proportions. The demand from the United States, as well as for our local trade, is likely to be as large as heretofore; and the high prices and necessities of farmers will stimulate early deliveries. This will give ease, and go largely to reduce the renewals of March and April. An early and abundant harvest, of which there is now every indication, will completely restore the commercial equilibrium of the agricultural sections of the country.

So far as we have ascertained, the prospects for Timber in Britain are good. The low rate of interest for money is likely to stimulate a speculative if not a consumptive demand. The stocks in England are not excessive at any point, and prices there are and have been for some time steady. Whatever may be the condition of the market however, so long as it is not positively bad, the opening of navigation will witness a large movement in Timber. The stocks wintered over at Quebec and up the Ottawa, are said to be sufficient for an entire year's export, and the releasing of the large amount of capital thus locked up cannot fail to impart immediate ease. The present low rate of Sterling Exchange, if it continue, will be somewhat against shippers; but the necessities of the trade and a desire for an early realization of capital, cannot fail to make an early movement.

The great decline in gold in New York will have a most important influence on our timber and lumber interests. Very large stocks of Sawn Lumber were carried over the winter, not only up the Ottawa, on the Chaudière, but at almost every point in Canada West; up the River Trent; along the line of the Port Hope and Peterboro Railway; also along the Northern Railway, and portions of the Great Western Railway; and in a great many places on the Lake Erie shore. This lumber was prepared during last year for the American market, which however became almost completely closed to the Canadian shippers by the high price of gold. It was generally understood that, with

gold at above 180, there was no possibility of profit in Albany or New York; and when the rate during the summer ranged from 250 to 280, shipments entailed a positive loss. The consequence was, that the manufacture of an unusually heavy season was kept on hand, and yet remains to be sold. With a decline, therefore, in gold to the vicinity of 160, with small stocks of lumber in all the leading markets, and a good demand, there is every prospect that an early, large and profitable trade in lumber will follow the opening of navigation. The total exports of Lumber and Timber to the United States in 1863, were nearly four and a-half millions of dollars; and we believe it is not over-estimating the amount at present ready for that market at two and a-half millions of dollars, and it is probably a great deal more. This must be realized very soon, and, with the much larger amount ready for England, cannot fail to have a very important effect on the general condition of trade.

With respect to the third element in our present condition of hard times,—over-importation in the autumn—we have now nothing to fear. Importers generally have improved the severe lessons which the mistakes of last autumn taught them. The importations of the present season are very light,—lighter than many suppose. In Dry Goods, we are persuaded, the amount brought in will be less than one half of the importations of last spring, and in Groceries the falling off will be nearly as large. Thus a great step has already been taken toward restoring the balance of trade, and, notwithstanding there are pretty heavy stocks of some articles still in hand, we are persuaded the commercial obligations of this country to Britain by the 1st of June will not be larger, if as large, as they were at the same period last year or the year before. Another and not insignificant advantage from decreased importations is found in the small amount of money required for duties and charges, as compared with former years. The amount locked up in duties in the first half of 1864 was over \$3,000,000. It is safe to say that this year \$2,000,000 will exceed the amount, and the money market should be easier by the remaining million thus unemployed. We think therefore that the greatest evils of excessive importations are being remedied. The stocks in country stores are light; the purchases during the spring will be restricted to narrow limits. There is a strong disposition, nay absolute necessity, to economize on the part of the people. We confidently believe that next September will find the country in a much improved condition, and, if we have but a good harvest, in a fair way for prosperity.

As to our relations with the neighboring republic, there are many indications of a favorable change in the sentiment. The revocation of the passport regulations, the semi-official announcement that an increased armament on the lakes might be unnecessary, and the general tone of the press, implies a strong reaction from the hasty and ill-judged feeling against Canada which was apparent some time ago. It is even thought that could the matter be properly brought up again, the action of Congress on the Reciprocity Treaty could be reversed. At any rate, it seems not improbable that the unanimous expression of the Boards of Trade in all parts of the country, and the strong feeling against the abrogation of the Treaty, may induce President Lincoln to indefinitely postpone final action, and cause a revision rather than an abolition of the Treaty. Unless some untoward event occurs, there seems now nothing to cause uneasiness as to trouble between the two countries, and, at least for the present, certainly nothing to affect seriously any branch of commerce. Indeed the fact that any such fear has been contemplated, is likely to contribute considerably to our restoration to a better condition of trade, for it has necessitated the grant of at least two millions of dollars for defences,—one by the British, the other by the Canadian Parliament, the expenditure of which will do good to the country, at any rate for the present.

From the general survey, therefore, of the elements which constitute the present depressed condition of trade, we are disposed to think business prospects a great deal more encouraging than they have been for some time past.

We believe there may be a good deal of pressure during the next two months. The country roads will be almost impassable, farmers will be busily engaged in Spring seeding, and there will be no money moving. Not a few failures may take place, and extensions will no doubt be freely sought. But if current engagements can be carried over until June, when the money rea-

lized for wool and lumber will go into circulation, we think the worst will be past, and if we are vouchsafed a good harvest, we shall be once more set right financially.

### CHANGE.

**T**HE law of change is incessantly at work in the commercial world. Change is the very essence of business, and all interests are afloat upon this ebbing and flowing tide.

To note these turns and take advantage of them is the part of the practical man of business. The English money market is more favorable than it has been for the last two years; discounts are freer, and money for every purpose can be had upon easier terms,—a pleasing consideration for Canada at the present time. The American war turned the attention of the British manufacturer to the East for that important staple Cotton. Its production had, in a great measure, to be created. Prices ran up, and capital and labor were diverted from their usual channels to the cotton-fields of India, Egypt, and China. But it was soon found that the article could not be had in exchange for manufactures, as had been the case with America; money had to be sent to the East instead of printed cottons and British merchandise. The drain of gold, amounting in 1862 to 21 millions, increased in 1864 to not less than 74 million pounds sterling for that single staple. Discount ran to 9 and 10 per cent., nevertheless manufacturing continued to progress, and the exports of the United Kingdom in 1864 reached a higher figure than ever before, and of manufactured cottons, to over a fifth of the whole value. This increase in exports continued till October; but from that period a marked change is observable, and a gradual falling off in British trade took place,—as may be seen by the following table,—continuing on, it is supposed, till the present time:

	EXPORTS.	
	1863.	1864.
July .....	£13,648,840	£14,394,894
August .....	14,068,814	16,274,269
September .....	14,542,862	14,687,942
October .....	15,082,333	12,871,491
November .....	12,768,323	12,065,213
December .....	14,354,400	12,095,437

A decrease of five millions sterling on the last three months of 1864.

This decline in trade is undoubtedly attributable to the increased quantity, as well as the prospective accumulation of cotton consequent upon the success of the Federal arms. 30,000 bales have already been shipped from Savannah, and there is a further probability of other points of trade being opened in the South.

The decline in the staple has caused a corresponding reduction in the value of, as well as the demand for, manufactured goods, hence British trade has suffered a contraction which will tell fearfully upon the year's business. And coincident with this effect, there has been a falling off in the demand for money, so much so that had it not been for the well-appointed machinery organized for the express purpose of lending money to foreign countries, discount at the Bank would have fallen considerably lower.

It is now a question whether the exportation of capital by the credit companies may not cause an unfavorable reaction upon the trade of England, by enabling other countries, which are now her customers, to manufacture for themselves, and ultimately dispute the field of commerce,—a contingency by no means unlikely to follow the exportation of money instead of goods.

But it is also interesting to note the current of money matters in New York. It is well known that the decline of gold is less attributable to the success of the Federal armies than to improved financing. Chase continued stocking the home market with the national bonds, and thereby inflated immensely the values of the country, gold with the rest; but his successor, happily, by negotiating the national credit in the European market, has caused a retrograde movement in gold and a consequent improvement in money matters. Germany holds 200 millions of 5-20 bonds, and England about 100 millions more; and there can be no question that with such a favorable money market as Europe now presents, this business will be increased, and a change will be brought about more favorable to the business relations of Canada and the United States, than has existed during the last four years.

### High Wines.

The Spring trade is beginning to move, and a moderate amount of business is being done. Manufacturers are particularly careful to whom they sell. We have no change to note in prices.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

IN an article in a late issue we attempted to show that free foreign demand stimulated unduly the growth of Cereals in these Provinces, at the expense of the productions of the Dairy.

The accumulations of a too unsaleable class of Butter in this market tends to endorse our previous remarks on this subject. For this description it is difficult to find sale at 14 cents, while an article up to the British standard of "thirds" would bring 19½ cents, and leave a respectable margin for contingencies and profit to the exporter. Several large shipments of fair Butter on the above basis of 19½ to 20 cents (free on board Atlantic steamer) were made during last month to Manchester, netting from 8s to 10s stg. per cwt. to the party engaged in the operation; while shipments of the lower qualities were attended with positive loss. Now if seven-eighths of our Canadian Butter is of the low standard noted, worth some 6d per lb. less than it might be, it follows that that sum, amounting on an average to \$6 per firkin, is lost to the country in the great bulk of the export, besides, as a rule, entailing a loss on all the parties through whose hands it passes. In the aggregate this sum would be a very large one, and we should like to see it reduced to figures by some of our city commission merchants engaged in this branch of commerce. The loss such a computation would expose is rendered still more humiliating when it is borne in mind, that a pound of palatable Butter can be manufactured as cheaply as the same weight of the veriest trash.

It is not our intention, nor does it come within our province, to lecture the farmer on the most approved methods of Butter-making. This portion of the work we commit to our able and practical contemporary the "Canadian Farmer," merely reminding the publishers of that extensively circulated sheet, that much of the present flourishing condition of the Butter manufacture in the United States is due to the untiring exertions of the N. Y. "Tribune" in that direction.

The movement of the great bulk of the Butter crop is done through the shopkeepers in our towns and villages, where it is exchanged by the wives and daughters of the farmers for dress and household commodities, it being looked upon as a matter beneath the dignity of the male members of the family, and therefore consigned to the females as their particular perquisite. Stimulated by competition, and the hope of obtaining the cash or credit trade of the Butter producers, the shopkeeper does not venture to criticize the quality, but usually allows in goods a much higher price than the market warrants, no proper allowance being generally made for waste in packing, packages, freight, risk, commission, and interest on capital invested.

In this way large quantities are daily transferred from the customers' baskets to the cellar of the buyer, where, during the busy season, it is generally allowed to remain for several days until the proprietor and his assistants have leisure to attend to the mixing and packing of the varied accumulation. This disagreeable task is got through as hastily as the nature of the work admits, little regard being paid to quality, as continual tasting of the countless rolls would only bewilder and disgust the selector. Uniformity of color receives as much attention as can be expected from eyes obscured by the splashes of salt buttermilk which occasionally follow the vigorous application of the packer's mallet.

Despite the many valuable suggestions made through the circulars of Messrs Akin & Kirkpatrick and others, the fact remains as before,—that a marketable commodity cannot be produced by the above means, and that so long as Butter continues an article of barter, but slight improvement can be expected.

The only way through the difficulty is, in our opinion, the opening of a local cash market, in which the producers will receive value in accordance with the quality of their goods. By this means the clean and thrifty will be profited and complimented; while the slovenly and ignorant will have their failings exposed, and must exert themselves to improve or lose constantly both in pocket and reputation. The offering of enhanced prices for dairy-packed firkins, with proportionately lower prices for rolls, would tend to discourage the latter objectionable form of marketing, and assist in bringing about the New York State method of delivering clean and rightly packages suitable for exportation without further trouble. Merchants should also urge the farmers to purchase the most approved style of firkin with slip cover, so convenient for examination, a supply of which they might keep on hand and press on their customers at

cost price, thereby avoiding the labor and depreciation consequent upon store-packing.

The institution of weekly markets or monthly fairs in the rural towns and villages, where buyers and sellers of Butter, Cattle, Sheep, &c., could congregate, would, we are confident, be productive of beneficial results to country localities. Under the present system, or rather lack of system, farmers frequently dispose of stock on credit to needy parties, which would find ready sale if proper opportunity was afforded for their purchase.

Regarding Cheese, the pathway to success is fortunately easier, as the system of Cheese Factories now in such successful operation in the United States has solved the question; skilled labor being brought to bear upon the article at once, thereby avoiding the slow process of educating an inexperienced community in the art. The establishment of a few of these institutions would very soon lead to their general adoption, and substitute an article equal to the best American for the present crude formations. This would supply first our home market, and in a few years place us in the position of large exporters.

**THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS.**

THE Bank Statement for February, which we were the first to publish last week, compares as follows with the same month last year:

	Feb. 1864.	Feb. 1865.	
Paid-up Capital,	\$27,149,276	\$30,009,447	Inc. \$2,860,171
Loans	48,279,355	48,994,322	Inc. 714,967
Specie	5,105,917	6,890,643	Dec. 215,274
Circulation	10,889,302	8,712,872	Dec. 2,176,430
Deposits	22,284,096	23,721,188	Inc. 1,437,092

The decrease in the deposits during the month is only \$340,000, an amount very much less than was anticipated, after all the threats that were made about removing Southern gold. The Banks have certainly lost \$882,000 in specie during the month, but this is only a trifle more than the decline in the same month last year, without any disturbing cause. The bills sent out for Produce usually come in for redemption during February; and though it is to be regretted that the amount of gold is so much lower than a month ago, a considerable decline is not surprising.

For the sake of retaining the comparison, we have included in above item of Loans, "other debts due the Banks," which were formerly a part of this item. The increase of three quarters of a million in the year shows that, however the Banks may be contracting in some localities, there is now actually more accommodation afforded than there was at this time last year. During the month of February the Deposits show a considerable increase, indicating a greater liberality on the part of the Banks. The figures for the last two months are:

Loans in January	\$44,927,202
February	45,500,048
Increase in February	\$632,846

The increase partially took the shape of discounts for Sterling Exchange; the requirements of importers and the low rates of exchange both inducing this class of business.

The circulation of Promissory Notes, which forms the great bulk of the currency of the country, for the past month shews a great decline as compared with the same month in four previous years:

Circulation in	Decrease in Feby. 1865.
February 1861, \$13,178,328	\$4,457,140
" 1862, 12,545,073	3,823,886
" 1863, 10,118,971	1,397,783
" 1864, 10,889,302	2,168,114
" 1865, 8,721,188	

The following are the leading items in the statement credited to each Bank:—

NAME OF BANK.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
Bank of Montreal	2,501,398	8,922,684	1,659,359	11,840,576
Quebec Bank	442,774	853,335	247,498	2,032,149
Bank of U. Can.	1,049,460	3,819,321	548,381	3,752,623
Commer. Bank	948,169	2,189,251	412,399	6,643,536
City Bank	3,849	675,029	275,073	1,086,124
Gore Bank	434,833	591,761	201,597	1,899,813
Bk. of N. Am.	765,462	2,077,183	485,394	5,406,971
Banque du Feu.	86,739	503,487	69,559	1,920,110
Nlag. Dis. Bank	128,042	150,708	41,566	4,801
Molson's Bank	227,962	821,659	57,051	1,941,486
B'nk of Toronto	619,062	719,486	300,828	1,812,748
Ontario Bank	829,161	1,751,792	404,628	3,457,329
East. Tws. Bank	60,093	85,689	24,376	866,242
B'que Nationale	200,066	285,229	73,149	1,900,987
L. B'q. Jac. Car.	62,516	401,893	46,394	1,071,844
Merch'ns Bank	50,814	348,683	53,224	618,867
Int. B'k (limited)		24,073	23,549	187,800
Totals	8,712,872	23,721,174	4,890,642	45,500,048

**A DUTY OF PARTNERSHIP.**

A FRUITFUL cause of mercantile mortality—especially in a country like Canada—is the practice constantly pursued by merchants and traders who, having earned a competency, desire to be relieved of the toil and trouble of attending to business without relinquishing its profits, and with this object in view receive into partnership young men without any, or with very small means. In such cases the work of the junior partner is made a set-off against the capital invested by the senior. By-and-by the senior partner dies, the capital is withdrawn, and the junior partner is left with, it may be, a paying business, but without adequate means for conducting it. Under such circumstances it is difficult for him to succeed, nevertheless it almost invariably happens, that, sustained by the good credit of the old firm, he endeavours to "weather the storm," a task which he finds more than he is well able to manage, and in the end is compelled to "tack in."

The same remark applies with equal force to young men entering on business in partnership, each, perhaps, possessing the same amount of capital, which combined is, very generally, sadly disproportionate to the business transactions. In such cases it too often happens that the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death out-manoeuvres the most ingenious "moves," and sets at nought the wisest calculations. One partner is cut off, his capital withdrawn, and then the failure of the unfortunate survivor is only a question of time.

The plain and simple duty of both the partners, in both the first and the last of these cases, is to make some certain provision against such a calamity. The great facilities now afforded by Insurance Companies renders this a very simple matter. Let the firm take out a policy of Insurance on the joint lives of the partners, payable on the death of either, that is to say, on the death of the first, the amount of the policy to be regulated by the magnitude of the business, or rather by the amount of capital invested in it. For instance, if the capital is \$20,000, a policy of at least half that amount should exist on the joint lives of the partners. The premium, which would not exceed fifty or sixty pounds, would be a small item in the "Expense Account" of an extensive business.

If such a system were generally adopted, many of the failures which we have to chronicle would never occur, and much of the suffering which such failures entail would be forever avoided.

Indeed in the case of young men entering on business in partnership, the merchants with whom they pledge their credit should, we think, make this a condition of accepting the security.

**STAND FROM UNDER!**

THE decline of gold in New York carries every thing along with it. The violent unsettlement of values causes consternation in business circles. The value of merchandise melts away upon the shelves, and will take a little time to be fully realized. A stock of dry goods worth two million dollars last January, may now safely be set down at only one million. Loss measures both the purchase and sale of goods; and business men being all of one mind, cause an entire stagnation in the market. Sales are stopped, and imports checked. A similar state of things prevails all over the country, and markets are almost paralyzed. Flour has declined 25 to 40c; Wheat, 25 to 30c. per bushel; Mess Pork, \$4.25c; Butter, 8 to 10c; Petroleum, 12c; Cotton, 12 to 13c; Wool, 5 to 10c; Corn, 15 to 17c. per bushel. Government securities have sustained a heavy decline, and the sale of \$7.30 Bonds are checked. Numerous failures are anticipated, and much of the first class paper which passed easily at 7 per cent. a fortnight ago is rejected, and lenders are suspicious. The best names are taken at 9 to 10 per cent. discount. Gold has reached 155, and a lower figure is confidently anticipated. In fact uncertainty rules, and confusion will be the order of the day for some time; the policy of having made an inconvertible paper currency a legal tender will soon be put to the test.

There are several important produce failures in New York and Philadelphia, and should gold continue low, a great many casualties of this character must occur. Canadian shippers of produce must exercise more than the usual caution in selecting their consignees this season, as no one can foretell the condition of men doing business with a currency subject to such violent fluctuations as are every day occurring.

It is fortunate for our Canadian importers that they succeeded in getting most of their exchange for Spring payments in Britain at the lowest rates, and before this rise took place. So long as the New York market is firm at 109, our local rates will be stiff at a proportionate advance.



THE GROCERY TRADE.

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

E. Matland, Tylee & Co.  
J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
H. J. Geur.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivrin & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Haviland Bouth & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.

WE cannot report any increased activity in Groceries since our last review of the market, and the week has been void of any large operations or speculative demand for goods. We note arrival in the market of a few general dealers from the West, chiefly engaged in the dry goods trade, who purchase limited parcels of groceries. The late rapid thaw is no doubt the commencement of a break up of the roads in the country, and we do not now anticipate much improvement in this branch of trade until opening of navigation, which this year promises to be early.

TEAS.—Our market exhibits no variation from last week's review, and may be reported dull; at public sale on 22nd of Messrs. Jeffery Brothers & Co., about 200 Half Chest Japans were sold, ranging from 41 to 52½ cts., and balance all withdrawn, views of sellers and buyers appearing to be wide apart. By our advices from China up to 7th January, we observe that business has been restricted in Green Teas at that Port to a slight demand at stiff prices for the Canadian market, 6 chops of 5489 Half Chest of fair to good Moyune Teas having been purchased, at prices ranging from Tael 35½ to 41 cts. per Picul proportion, and three small chops of 726 Half Chests of Shanghai parked Teas at from Tael 33½ to 37 cts. per Picul proportion. The Eastern Chief sailed for this port on 6th January, her cargo consists of Blacks 27620 lbs. and Greens 393340 lbs.; the "Shelburne" 372 tons, is reported as chartered to load teas for Montreal, which with the "Princess Wales," comprise the three direct cargoes to arrive this spring. There is no change in the English market, the large stocks of Black Teas held there and arriving has weakened the market, and a farther decline in prices of certain grades has been submitted to. The New York market is so completely unsettled by the rapid decline of gold, and the uncertainty of the advance or farther decline of the precious metal, that values of goods are difficult to be arrived at, transactions are of the most limited kind, and quotations, in the absence of a base for operations, entirely nominal.

Annexed will be found an interesting article upon Tea, extracted from an English periodical devoted to the Trade.

SUGARS.—We have had one or two very small shipments of the new crop, via Portland; but the market is yet very bare. A cargo for Montreal was recently lost off Portland, and another, also for this market, somewhat damaged. However, as we are apprised several cargoes are following, prices here are not likely to be affected by this casualty, the deficiency of stocks to meet all requirements being quite improbable. At the Auction here on the 22nd, a limited quantity of fair Cuba was sold at \$8.70 to \$8.75; but prices not being satisfactory, balance was withdrawn. We quote Cuba from \$8.75 to \$9.25; Porto Rico \$9.10 to \$9.40.

TOBACCOS.—Firm, without much activity, but considered by holders excellent stock; we do not alter our former quotations.

COFFEE.—Stock exceedingly light, and demand limited; no sales to report.

RICE.—Dull, without animation. At auction on the 22nd, prices ruled from 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d., for inferior.

FRUIT.—Raisins somewhat in demand, but scarce in market. We quote M.R.'s at \$1.75 to \$1.80; Layers \$2 to \$2.10; Currants dull at 5½c. to 6½c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Demand limited, and only small lots taken for immediate requirement.

We shall now consider the composition and qualities of tea, both green and black. In regard to the qualities, it is well to disabuse the mind of the notion so commonly entertained that infusion of tea, unlike alcoholic liquors, is wholly harmless, no matter in what quantity consumed. Contrasting the experience of European tea drinkers with that of Chinese tea drinkers, in respect to the constitutional results of over indulgence in this liquor, the two do not quite agree, and the cause of discrepancy becomes on examination apparent. The Chinese testify to the occurrence of a certain sort of brain disturbance very similar to that known here as "delirium tremens," and being with us the result of over indulgence in alcoholic intoxicating liquors. In Europe the occurrence of delirium from over doses of tea was perhaps never met with, but an approach to this finality is common enough to warrant

the belief that Chinese accounts represent correctly enough the extreme effects of over use of tea infused whilst yet new. The "Mald" or "Yerba" drinkers of South America are also often affected with the same sort of symptoms; and probably, owing to the action of a constituent very similar to that existing in new Chinese tea, and to which the head symptoms are referable. In manufactured tea three distinct active chemical principles, at least, are recognisable, through the conjoined effects of which the physiological action of tea is produced, and of these first in order as the cause of the delirium adverted to is a certain volatile oil. Every person who has at any time infused commercial tea leaves, as in the ordinary practice of tea making, knows that the steam or vapour involved is very highly charged with odorous matter, and if chemically versed, yet unacquainted through experiment or testimony with the composition of commercial tea, the observer might be led, from general considerations, to refer this odor to the presence and evolution of a volatile oil. Experiment amply confirms this suspicion; for by submitting tea leaves mingled with water to distillation, considerable portions of volatile oil pass over, and may thus be separated. Different qualities of tea yield varying relative quantities of tea oil, as might have been anticipated *a priori*; but pronouncing generally, it may be said that to obtain 1 lb. of tea oil, 100 lbs. of dry commercial tea leaves are necessary. Being, like all other volatile oils, readily prone to evaporate, we have in the consideration of this quality an explanation of the fact that, whereas delirium from over tea drinking is not so very uncommon in China, it is very rarely met with amongst us. Perhaps no volatile oil is wholly devoid of a certain intoxicating power. In oil of turpentine this quality exists in a very remarkable degree; and the oil of absinthe, so much used by the French lower urban population, has only to be named to impress upon the memory a similar deduction in regard to it. So deleterious is the intoxication sometimes produced by absinthe, according to recent deductions of certain French physiologists, that, quite recently, the military authorities of the French imperial Government have interdicted the use of it to soldiers of the French army. No very extensive scientific investigation of the physiological properties of the volatile oil of tea has yet taken place; but that it is capable of exercising a powerful influence, no one practically acquainted with tea doubts. Thus, for example, tea-tasters are subject to headaches and giddiness; and in the course of years men employed in packing and unpacking chests of tea are very liable to be affected with paralysis. So well aware are the Chinese of the intoxicating and otherwise deleterious effects of new tea, that they seldom consume the manufactured article until it is at least one year old. It may be—though we profess to offer no certain testimony as to the point—that the volatile oil we have been treating of is the most important constituent held by tea; and to which its chief effects, as recognisable upon the human system, are referable: notwithstanding that a different conclusion might seem probable from considerations of the word "theine" a term applied in designation of another chemical constituent of tea; the next, indeed, to be spoken of. If a portion of dry tea leaves be laid upon a hot plate, and surrounded with a conical cap, a process of dry distillation will be established, and the paper cap will ultimately be found studded internally with a layer of white silvery crystals.

This is the simplest way of obtaining theine, but it is not the process by following which theine can be extracted in largest quantities. A better method consists in substituting a dried extract of tea leaves for the latter themselves. Very curiously, as we have mentioned already, this crystalline material "theine" may be also called "caffene" with equal propriety, being identical with the white crystalline material evolved by distillation from coffee. As in regard to the volatile oil, so in regard to this constituent, the proportion quantity is not the same for all varieties of tea. The teas most commonly in use yield from one to two and a-half pounds the hundredweight, but certain chosen varieties of tea are said to be capable of yielding no less than six pounds from the same quantity.

The taste of theine is slightly bitter, and it is wholly devoid of smell; it can contribute little or nothing, therefore, to the flavour of tea. Theine, nevertheless, is a remarkable substance, and has set physiologists speculating not a little as to the exact function performed by it on the human organism. Its chemical constitution regarded, theine is remarkable for holding an enormous amount of the element nitrogen—enormous, that is to say, for a vegetable body; it being the characteristic of nitrogen to belong, with few exceptions, to animal tissues amongst organized bodies. Some 29 per cent. of theine is referable to this principle. For nitrogen to be found in vegetable bodies is, as we just remarked, comparatively rare, yet, whenever it is found, then does the vegetable body holding it produce some marked effect upon the human body when swallowed. Prussic acid, morphia, quinine, the poisons of hemlock and tobacco, mustard, the onion and garlic tribe, are all nitrogenous. Viewing the highly nitrogenous constitution of theine, and remembering that nitrogen enters into the composition of all flesh-forming food, it would be reasonable to assume that theine conduces practically to the formation of flesh when entering the stomach in the ordinary course of tea drinking. The extremely small quantity of theine ingested, however, is incompatible with this assumption. Physiological experiments seem to warrant the conclusion that theine is of value through a certain effect it has of diminishing the wear and tear of the animal economy. The introduction to the stomach of even so small a quantity as three or four grains of theine daily sensibly diminishes the quantity of solid matters thrown off from the body by excretion, and, as an attendant consequence, sensibly diminishes the amount of solid food necessary to be eaten. Tea, therefore, should, having regard to its physiological effects, be a food economiser, and practically this is known to hold good. According to physiologists, the use of tea serves another purpose, as follows:—At a

certain advanced period of life, the stomach fails in digestive power, whereby the body cannot receive the materials of nutrition it requires to compensate for natural wear and tear. Now, the quality of tea is such that, without directly supplying nutriment, it economises that which the stomach, through ordinary articles of food, receives. "No wonder, then," wrote Dr. Johnston, "that tea should be a favorite, on the one hand, with the poor, whose supplies of substantial food are scanty; and on the other, with the aged and infirm, especially of the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and whose bodily substance have together begun to fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female who has barely enough of weekly income to buy what are called the common necessities of life, should yet spend a portion of her small gains in purchasing her cherished ounce of tea. She can live quite as well on less common food when she takes her tea along with it, and she feels lighter at the same time, happier, more cheerful, and fitter for her work, because of the indulgence."

The quantity of three or four grains of theine is that which may be assumed as appertaining to a little more than half an ounce of good tea. It is a quantity that may be taken daily, not merely without harm, but with advantage to most systems. If the amount be doubled, then constitutional disturbance sets in. The heart beats quicker and irregularly; the pulse flutters; the body trembles; and the head is unpleasantly affected: a train of symptoms, in short, is induced which most tea-drinkers will at some period or another have experienced.

We next come to the consideration of a somewhat important principle of tea so far as quantity goes; but whether it have any beneficial action or otherwise upon the body experiment has not conclusively determined. Tannic acid is the principle we here advert to: or more correctly speaking, a mixture of tannic and gallic acids. Most of us will have remarked on one occasion or another, how a knife blade or other piece of iron or steel becomes black when brought into contact with tea infusion; and how, if allowed to stand long enough in contact, it tinges the whole lot of infusion with the black color of ordinary writing ink. Now this coloration can only be attributable either to tannic or to gallic acid, or else a mixture of both. Tannic and gallic acids constitute some 15 per cent. on an average of dried tea leaves. Owing to these acids it is that tea exercises an astringent action upon the body. The three substances now described are the really active agents in tea; but, nutrition regarded, the principle "gluten," constituting at least one-fifth of dried tea leaves, is still more important.

BRITISH MARKETS.

ADVICES up till 9th March, report the market favorable, and money plentiful at from 4 to 4½ per cent. The Joint Stock Banks have reduced their terms for deposits from 4 to 3½. The London and Westminster only giving 2½ per cent. on sums below £500 stg., and discount establishments allowing 3½ per cent. for money on call. The amount of Notes in circulation by the Bank of England is £19,933,285 stg., and the stock of gold bullion is £14,801,387 stg.

There had been no silver purchased by the Bank during 1864. From the prospect of Government drafts on India diminishing, large shipments of silver will likely take place to the East. £100,000 stg. of silver in Mexican dollars at 5s. stg. per oz. had been taken.

There was a moderate consumptive demand for good samples of Wheat at previous prices. Fresh arrivals of Breadstuffs at Liverpool, but moderate. The total imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom during the first eight weeks in 1865 was 809,956 qrs. While for the corresponding period 1864, 247,707 "

Shewing a deficiency this year..... 563,248  
The stock of Cotton has considerably increased the present year at Liverpool, for the first eight weeks being..... 81,400 bales.  
In the corresponding period of last year shewed a decrease of..... 31,334 "

Total increase..... 112,784 "  
a larger amount than has been since 1861. While stocks have accumulated, it has been the policy of manufacturers to work only to order, and Warehousemen have only kept on hand bare assortments.

It is worthy of remark, however, that exports of Cotton have been during the last few years on the increase, as per the following statement:—

Exports of Cotton in 1865, 124 million lbs.	
" " 1866, 146 " "	
" " 1867, 131 " "	
" " 1868, 149 " "	
" " 1869, 175 " "	
" " 1870, 250 " "	
" " 1861, 298 " "	
" " 1862, 214 " "	
" " 1863, 241 " "	
" " 1864, 244 " "	

Boots and Shoes.

We have no particular change to note in regard to this article. We quote Upper Canada at 82½ to 85c., and firm at that.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

**A** RAPID thaw has prevailed since the date of our last, the country roads are mostly broken up, and crossing on the ice has become unsafe,—all which have served to interrupt business, and increase the previous dulness.

**FLOUR.**—More activity has prevailed along the lines of railway, and much of the surplus flour kept back for months has been brought forward; and, coming on the market at a time when the state of the weather and roads necessarily limits business, a natural reaction has taken place, particularly in those descriptions in largest supply. Extra, from scarcity, maintains its value. Fancy is wanted at former rates. Superfine is in excess, and about ten cents lower on the week. Some of those parcels of city brands which, for financial reasons, were pressed, have been cleared off, and prices have become more equalized. We quote ordinary to good \$4.45 to \$4.55, and choice, strong samples \$4.55 to \$4.60. There is a continued scarcity of the lower grades, and former rates are still maintained.

**Bag Flour.**—Receipts by rail have been more liberal, and although the wants of the trade have diminished, the extreme barrenness of the market has caused everything to be taken at about former prices. There is, however, a perceptible abatement of the previous competition; and a continuance of receipts must result in a decline. With a shipping demand restricted to small parcels of the higher grades, increased facilities for transit, and a more extended disposition to operate, developed by recent improved rates, and the greater readiness usual at this stage of the season on the part of Railway companies to grant special rates for freight, there seems a probability of receipts being in excess of the limited local consumption, and a lower range of prices is likely to rule for a time. Spring receipts, however, will be on a much smaller scale than usual, rendering us less dependent on the British market; and general confidence is felt that a higher range of prices will rule than for some seasons past.

**WHEAT.**—We have no change to note; receipts are very limited, and still direct to millers. We repeat \$1.00 to \$1.03 as nominal quotations for U. C. Spring.

**PORK.**—Remains unaltered. There is no demand likely to arise now before the opening of navigation; but the stock is unusually small, and there are no wholesale parcels offering, as nothing can come from the West at present rates ruling there.

**BUTTER.**—A continuance of the causes noted during the past few weeks still depresses the market; which remains unchanged, except in the gradual increase of the stocks on hand, and the greater increased anxiety of holders to realize. Advices from Boston and New York continue of the most discouraging character; and without some unlooked for movement operates to carry off the surplus, a good deal must of necessity go to grease when the warm weather sets in.

**ASHES.**—Pots remain without improvement, and with a languid demand, owing to a continuance of unfavorable advices from Britain, and the low price of Sterling Exchange here. Pearls.—The receipts are very light, and the value remains unchanged. Stocks of both kinds are heavy. We quote Pots \$5.20 to \$5.24, and Pearls \$5.40 to \$5.50.

A Contest of Wines.

The following account of the famous dispute arising out of the rival claims of Burgundy and Champagne, may not be uninteresting. About the middle of the seventeenth century a regular paper war was commenced in the French schools of science on the respective merits of Burgundy and Champagne. The controversy arose in consequence of a candidate for medical honours choosing to maintain, in his inaugural thesis, that the wines of Burgundy were preferable to those of Champagne; and that the latter were irritating to the nerves, and productive of dangerous diseases, particularly gout. Of course the Faculty of Medicine at Rheims took up the defence of the Champagne wines, eulogising their purity, brightness, exquisite flavour and bouquet, their durability, and superiority to the growths of Burgundy. This produced a rejoinder from the pen of the Professor of the College of Beaune, and the subject was discussed with much warmth, in verse as well as prose, till the national disasters that accompanied the close of Louis XIV's reign, directed the public attention to matters of greater importance. However, the controversy was afterwards continued, the world going on in other respects much the same notwithstanding, until 1778, about 180 years from the commencement of the dispute, when in a thesis defended before the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, a verdict was ultimately pronounced in favor of the vintage of Champagne.—*Wines, by J. R. Sheen.*

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

**T**HE report of the Toledo Board of Trade shows that city to have become the second grain-distributing port on the Upper Lakes, having displaced Milwaukee, which has occupied that position until now. The following tables show the figures for several years in succession:

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,141,791	1,474,282	1,663,391	1,446,137
Wheat, bu	11,257,196	11,180,344	13,728,116	17,531,909
Corn, bu..	13,623,087	25,459,508	29,499,328	26,543,233
Oats, bu..	13,653,941	9,139,525	4,138,722	1,883,258
Rye, bu..	969,116	869,760	1,038,825	478,005
Barley, bu.	740,446	1,098,346	872,053	417,129

RECEIPTS AT TOLEDO.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,052,474	1,128,260	1,506,892	1,383,889
Wheat, bu	7,237,093	6,194,130	9,827,629	6,277,407
Corn, bu..	1,041,160	1,705,096	3,813,709	5,312,038
Oats, bu..	454,254	783,796	234,769	41,418
Rye, bu..	39,435	24,529	44,393	31,193
Barley, bu.	74,681	37,608	63,138	12,064

RECEIPTS AT MILWAUKEE.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	280,874	428,747	529,600	492,269
Wheat, bu	9,120,255	13,024,323	15,613,955	15,930,706
Corn, bu..	473,309	359,052	258,456	114,931
Oats, bu..	1,051,953	949,570	287,765	131,256
Rye, bu..	89,457	162,613	154,576	73,448
Barley, bu.	198,033	206,406	141,997	66,991

Toledo does not send much Grain or Flour to Montreal in winter, although some is exported via Detroit, the Canadian railways, and Portland. In summer, however, the shipments by Lake are considerable. In 1864 they were as under:

To Toronto, .....	12,800 bush. Corn.
To Kingston, .....	39,000 do. Wheat.
To Montreal, .....	800 bbls. Flour.
"	289,103 bush. Wheat.
"	25,300 do. Corn.

In addition, there were exported and passed through our canals and over our railways to the New England market:

To Oswego, .....	1,172 bbls. Flour.
"	1,584,204 bush. Wheat.
"	184,317 do. Corn.
"	22,000 do. Oats.
To Cape Vincent, .....	27,000 bush. Wheat.
To Ogdensburg, .....	61,463 bbls. Flour.
"	313,369 bush. Wheat.
"	189,089 do. Corn.
"	11,750 do. Oats.
To Sackett's Harbor, .....	23,250 do. Wheat.
To Port Huron, .....	150 bbls. Flour.
"	7,331 bush. Corn.
"	14,634 do. Oats.
To Detroit, .....	300 bbls. Flour.
"	14,000 bush. Corn.

It would be advisable for our merchants to cultivate close relations with the business men of Toledo, the emporium of the Grain Trade of the rich valleys of Indiana and Southern Michigan, as well as of part of Ohio.

Leather.

We have no improvement to note either in the demand or price of this important commodity since last week. It is now presumed that Tanners are fully convinced that over-production is at present, and has been, during the last three years, the sole cause of the consequent stagnation, and low prices, that have prevailed during that period. Had the supply followed the consumptive demand, the demand now would have been brisk, and prices 25 per cent. higher than they are. It is a fact that Leather has been higher in New York than Montreal ever since the first year of the American conflict; therefore, a golden opportunity has been lost which may never recur again. Let what we have said above be coupled with the anomalous fact, that Spanish sole leather is at present selling in the market for less per pound than Buenos Ayres hides, from which it is made, and the inference is justifiable that prices may have reached the bottom. We observe that Messrs. Shaw Brothers have made a shipment of upper leather to England. We hope this effort to create an export trade in this article may prove successful.

Sale of Real Estate.

The Sale by auction of the Hon. John Young's property, took place yesterday at the Court House. That block of property, measuring about 336 feet in McGill street, and equally in the rear on Grey Nun street; on William street 87 feet, and Wellington street 97 feet, with extensive stone stores; sold for \$45,500.

The five brick warehouses forming the corner of Wellington and Colborne streets, 96 feet by 159 feet, brought \$23,600.

A large vacant lot on the Wellington Basin of the Lachine Canal, 73 feet in front by 140 feet in depth, brought \$19,000.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The speculative demand experienced last week has subsided upon the announcement that, at present, the Finance Minister had no intention of increasing the excise or customs duties. But stocks throughout the country are now so much reduced that a continued enquiry exists to meet the ordinary requirements of the Spring Trade. Prices are very firm, and still tend upwards—our quotations remain at last week's figures. In Leaf Tobacco there is no change to note.

Wool.

Of good Canada Fleece Wool there is considerable scarcity in this market; and while the demand is not great, desirable lots for combing are at once picked up by shippers to the United States. In that market Wool has, of course, fallen during the present week, but not to a greater extent than is equalized by the decline in gold. Transactions on this side are made on a gold basis; so that the fluctuations of U. S. currency do not affect this market. We may quote—

Canadian Fleece, fair, .....	.40c. to .43c.
Peruvian Fleece .....	.35c. to .37c.
" Skin .....	.33c. to .35c.
Spanish Black .....	.29c. to .30c.
German Fleece .....	.39c. to .42c.

The early spring will probably bring on the new clip a little earlier than usual; but prices will probably be maintained at about present figures.

Varnishes.

There is an advance in the price of material for this manufacture. Turpentine and Benzine are dearer, which will cause the prices of Varnishes to be firmer. About the average of business at this season is being done.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 23, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra .....	\$5 00 to \$5 20
Extra .....	4 80 to 4 95
Fancy .....	4 65 to 4 75
Superfine .....	4 45 to 4 55
Do. No. 2 .....	4 20 to 4 35
Fine .....	3 70 to 3 95
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs. ....	2 50 to 2 55
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs. ..	4 55 to 4 90
Pork—Mess .....	20 50 to 21 00
Thin Mess .....	18 00 to 19 00
Prime Mess .....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime .....	14 50 to 15 00
Butter—Ordinary, per lb. ....	0 13 to 0 14
Medium .....	0 15 to 0 16½
Choice Dairy .....	0 18 to 0 19
Lard, Western .....	0 00 to 0 00
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 75 to 3 00
Clover per lb. ....	0 12½ to 0 14
Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1st. ....	5 20 to 5 22½
Inferiors .....	5 50 to 5 60
Pearls, nominal .....	5 45 to 0 00

**FLOUR.**—The arrivals have been somewhat larger than last week, and prices are a little easier; the demand is chiefly for Superfine, which finds purchasers at our quotations, selected brands commanding 5 to 10c. over our highest figure. Bag Flour sells at \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 112 lbs. according to quality. In other grades very little business doing.

**PORK.**—Sales of Mess have been made at \$20.50 to \$21, small lots bringing the latter figure.

**BUTTER.**—The advices from the American markets, in connection with the unfavorable reports from Britain by late steamers, have had a very depressing influence on our market; holders are more than ever anxious to realize, and buyers are either holding off altogether, or using great caution in making their purchases. The arrivals have been moderate, the exports about equal; some purchases have been made for the Lower Ports, and several orders are expected in course of a few days, so that it is hoped the worst part of the season is past. We hear of sales at from 12½ to 14c. for low grades, and at the present time there are several large buyers at from 12 to 13c. It remains to be seen, however, whether sellers will come down to these rates, as we believe the most pressing lots have been forced off. We quote sales of a good lot of storepacked, for shipment to Britain at 17c. Sales to the retail trade have been made at from 17 to 18c. according to quality.

Eggs are very much enquired for at 15 to 16c. per dozen.

**LARD.**—Scarce and in demand, City rendered at 11 to 11½c. Western none.

**TALLOW.**—There is scarcely any in the market; the demand is brisk. We quote sales at 8½ to 9c.

**SEEDS.**—Timothy is very scarce, and much wanted, price nominal at about \$3.00. Clover, worth from 12½ to 14c., but very little offering.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,  
427 Commissioners street.

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.'S PRODUCE AND LEATHER PRICES CURRENT.**

No. 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1865.

Another week has passed without any improvement, and a general dullness still prevails in every branch of business. Our latest advices from Europe, per "City of London," indicate no material change; and the many reverses that have been so numerous amongst our neighbors across the lines, through the sudden fall in gold during the past few days, has seriously unsettled business there.

**FLOUR.**—Owing to continually increasing receipts and the breaking up of the country roads, our market has shown less activity, and lower rates have necessarily been submitted to. Both Fancy and Extras are scarce and in fair demand. The lower grades also continue scarce and nominal. The main enquiry is however for choice grades of Superfine and Bag Flour, the ruling prices of which during the week for the former were from \$4.50 to \$4.65, (latter rates for choice grades from Canada wheat), and \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 112 lbs. for Bag Flour.

Superior extra.....	\$5 00 to \$5 25 per brl.
Extra.....	4 80 to 5 00 "
Fancy.....	4 05 to 4 75 "
Superfine No. 1.....	4 45 to 4 55 "
Superfine No. 2.....	4 20 to 4 25 "
Fine.....	3 80 to 4 00 "
Middlings.....	3 65 to 3 75 "
Pollards.....	3 15 to 3 25 "

**OATMEAL.**—Demand limited; sales at \$4.65 to \$5.00. **WHEAT.**—Receipts continue mainly for City Millers. Sales of Milwaukee Spring reported Ex Store on private terms. Upper Canada Spring nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.05.

**FEAR.**—The demand considerably in excess of the supply; the crop generally has been a failure to a greater or less extent throughout Canada, and prices are now rating proportionately high. The prices being paid the farmers in the county districts are now ranging from 92½ to 97½c per minimot; but this does not suffice to bring forward the little that is still in their hands. Bad roads may be one cause for this, but we fear the country is now almost entirely depleted of this cereal.

**OATS.**—Are in good supply but without any disposition towards improvement in price, offering for Spring delivery at 33 to 34c. per 32 lbs.

**BARLEY.**—The demand is now less, and prices are not firm; we still quote at 70 to 75 cts per 60 lbs.

**SEEDS.**—Both Clover and Timothy are scarce and wanted. Sales reported of the former at 12 and 12½ cts per lb., and the latter at \$2.85 to \$3.00 per 45 lbs.

**ASHES.**—The market remains unchanged and inactive. Pots, 1st Sort, we quote at \$5.20 to \$5.22½ per 100 lbs. Inferiors continue scarce; sales reported at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. Pearls, nominal at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

**BUTTER.**—Owing to the excessive stocks and the rapid decline in the Boston and New York markets, as well as the British, prices may be quoted lower and still more unreliable; as to effect sales a further deduction might necessarily be required. We quote:

Choice Dairy.....	15 c. to 17 c. per lb.
Medium.....	14 c. to 16 c. "
Storepacked.....	12½c. to 13½c. "

**CHEESE.** Good Dairy nominal at 9 to 10 cts.

**PORK.**—The stocks, as stated in a former number, being in the hands of few well able to hold, transactions are small and unimportant. We notice sales at for Mess \$20.50 to \$21.00. Prime Mess and Prime \$14.50 to \$16.00.

**TALLOW.**—Market unchanged, worth 8 to 8½ cents per lb.

**LARD.**—Without change, 10½ to 11 cts. per lb.

**CUTMEATS.**—Hams, Canned and Sugar Cured, 12 to 12½ cts.; Plain Uncanned 11 to 12 cts. Bacon 8 to 9 cts.

**LEATHER.**—The market continues depressed; and with heavy stocks continually increasing, and poor prospects for the Spring business of the boot and shoe trade, we do not anticipate any improvement for months to come. We forbear quoting, as we cannot advise shipments to this market at present, it being almost impossible to effect sales.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.**

Thursday Evening, March 23, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 00 to \$5 25
Extra.....	4 85 to 4 95
Fancy.....	4 70 to 4 80
Superfine.....	4 45 to 4 60
Superfine No. 2.....	4 20 to 4 30
Fine.....	3 80 to 3 75
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium	2 45 to 2 50
Choice and Strong.....	2 50 to 2 55
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	1 00 to 1 03
U. C. White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
PEASE—per 60 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
PORK—Mess.....	20 50 to 21 00
Prime Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime.....	14 50 to 15 00
Hams per lb.....	0 10 to 0 12
Shoulders per lb.....	0 7 to 0 9
LARD, per lb.....	0 10 to 0 11½
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 05 to 0 08½
BUTTER—Inferior.....	0 12 to 0 14
Medium.....	0 14 to 0 15
Choice.....	0 16 to 0 17
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 09 to 0 10½
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.....	5 20 to 5 22½
Inferiors.....	5 50 to 0 00
Pearls, 1st sorts.....	5 40 to 5 45
Inferiors.....	0 00 to 0 00

**FLOUR.**—The active demand noted for some weeks past has greatly fallen off, owing to the rapid thaw having broken up the country roads and impaired the ice; and with increased arrivals from the various points of accumulation some reaction has been experienced. Fancy and the higher grades have been in small supply, and maintain their value. Superfine is in excess, and the better samples may be quoted ten cents lower. The lower grades are still in deficient supply, and find buyers at quotations.

**Bag Flour.**—We note larger receipts by rail; and although from previous scarcity, all has been taken thus far at former rates, there is much less activity, and the probability of some decline. The general receipts promise to be in excess of the demand for a time, and lower rates are likely to rule; but it is believed there will be little surplus for export, and that prices can only suffer temporarily.

**WHEAT.**—We are still without arrivals except to millers, and prices continue nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.03 for U. C. Spring.

**PORK.**—Remains firm at our quotations, and without material change.

**BUTTER.**—We have to report another very dull week. Notwithstanding the increasing anxiety of holders to realize, no inducement in price appears able to tempt either dealers or shippers. The quality of most of what is in stock is so mediocre that even in an active market it would be taken by shippers with difficulty; but in an overstocked market like the present, it is utterly unsaleable, and likely to continue so for some time to come, without some at present unforeseen event occurring.

**ASHES.**—Both Pots and Pearls are dull and drooping. Stocks of both are considerable, and the British advices do not justify speculation.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.**

FRIDAY MORNING, March 24, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 00 to 5 20
Extra.....	4 85 to 4 90
Fancy.....	4 90 to 4 70
Superfine.....	4 50 to 4 60
Superfine No. 2.....	4 20 to 4 30
Fine.....	3 60 to 3 75
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium	2 45 to 2 50
Choice and Strong.....	2 50 to 2 55
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	0 98 to 1 00
PEASE—per 60 lbs.....	0 75 to 0 80
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 70 to 0 75
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 34 to 0 36
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 22½
Inferiors.....	5 50 to 5 60
Pearls, 1st sort.....	5 40 to 5 45
Inferiors.....	0 00 to 0 00
SEEDS—Timothy, per bush. 45 lbs.....	2 75 to 3 00
Flax, 56 lbs.....	1 40 to 1 50
Clover, per 100 lbs.....	12 00 to 13 00
LEAF TOBACCO—Canadian.....	0 3½ to 0 04½
Missouri lugs.....	0 05 to 0 06
leaf.....	0 07 to 0 15

A week of thoroughly March weather has altered the appearance of the city and the condition of the roads very decidedly. The country demand for Flour and Provisions, mentioned in our last, has increased, and bids fair to continue as long as the roads are passable. The heavy freshets usual in spring, are more than ordinarily destructive this season, especially to the American railways connecting with Canada. The G. T. R. seems to have escaped much damage thus far, from this cause.

English letters to the 4th instant continue to report the same inactivity in Breadstuffs that has characterized British markets for the past six months.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts have increased during the week, and comprise a better assortment than we have had for some days. Superfine has been almost the only grade received, and meets with fair demand. Strong Supers from Canada Wheat command a trifle over our quotations. Ordinary brands close rather heavy, with an evident disposition to sell at present prices. No 2 and grades below are scarce and wanted. Bag Flour continues scarce, though there is a large quantity on the way. Buyers are aware of this, and buy lightly, expecting a well-stocked market soon.

**WHEAT.**—Nothing to report in Canada Spring. A sale of Milwaukee has transpired at \$1, ex-store. There is some enquiry for Canada Spring for May delivery; but holders' views are quite apart from those of buyers, \$1 per bushel is asked and 95c offered.

**OATMEAL.**—Choice Meal is scarce at \$5; Ordinary is offering freely at from \$4.50 to \$4.70, with unsatisfactory results.

**PEASE.**—Are in active demand for speculative account.

**BARLEY AND OATS.**—Nothing doing here. The demand is for American account, and the railways are so disabled that transactions cannot be carried through at present.

**PORK.**—The stock of all descriptions is light; Mess sells easily at \$20.50 to \$21; Prime Mess \$16.25; Prime \$14 to \$15.

**BUTTER.**—Is the *hardest* item a commission merchant can write to his constituents upon just now. The receipts in this market foot up to 8,920 packages since 1st January; against 6,077 for same period last year; of this ninety per cent. is poor to fair, store collecting and packing, and perhaps the refuse that buyers re-

jected in the fall. Farmers are bringing in a good deal, and supplying the city trade; while New York and Boston are full of cheaper Butter than we can offer at present. Sales are difficult to make at quotations, and when under, are generally in small quantities to jobbers. We have a prospect of an early opening of lower ports, from whence we look for a demand that will give some relief. If the stock held now was only good, well made Butter, it might be ten times its size, and yet be the most saleable item in the market.

**ASHES.**—Remain quiet. English advices report a further decline in Pots; owing to large stocks. Buyers here have been holding back for the past two or three days, and the market closes heavy for both Pots and Pearls.

**FLAX.**—Fibre continues quiet with small sales; the decline in Gold continues to operate unfavorably on the market. To force sales at present a reduction of 2c to 3c. per lb. would have to be submitted to. The supply is by no means large, and as soon as values become at all settled in the United States, the consumption will commence with increased rapidity.

**SEEDS.**—Timothy and Clover continue to be much enquired for, but we hear of no lots offering on the spot. Holders are keeping back, expecting better prices, which are not likely to be realized. Flax Seed brings our quotations readily. We have some pure Riga, imported by ourselves, for sowing, price \$6.25 per bushel.

**LEAF TOBACCO.**—We have several sales of small lots of Canadian during the week, at 4c. to 4½c. The demand for Missouri and Kentucky is very limited. We have sales of a few hds. of bright Missouri Wrappers at 12½c. to 19c. The trade is extremely depressed, and no disposition to speculate.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN.

**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. Bull.

Income of Company, - - - - -	£144,824 stg.
Accumulated Fund, - - - - -	555,753 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without 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.

**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.

**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.

**SMALLWARES.**—We have always some choice lots in this department.

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

**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 assortment of Winter and Summer Vehicles.

**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.

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

**RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,****OFFER FOR SALE,**

**TOBACCOS**—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.  
100 " " 5's, "  
400 1/2 " " 1/2 lbs., "

**TEAS**—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.

**FRUITS**—Sultana, Layer, 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, Offey's, and Osborn's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.

**BRANDY**—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hlds. 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, LAFRICAÏN & 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, LAFRICAÏN & 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. 13 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.

**FEBRIER & 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.

Their Stock is large and varied, and they are prepared  
to execute orders with dispatch, and on best terms.

Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:

Entrance, 15 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**ALEX. BUNTIN & CO.,****PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANU-**  
FACTURERS and **WHOLESALE STATION-**  
ERS.

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.

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 Resident  
Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,  
Montreal.

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

British American Varnish Works.

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,** Manufactur-  
ers 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 Bruns.  
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, FIG 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.

Tobaccos—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, Ales 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, JOUR-**  
NALS, DAY BOOKS,

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

Imperial . . . . .	14 1/2 x 21 inch.
Super Royal . . . . .	12 x 13 inch.
Royal . . . . .	11 x 19 inch.
Medium . . . . .	10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inch.
Demy . . . . .	7 1/2 x 14 inch.
Foolscap . . . . .	7 1/2 x 12 1/2 inch.

Bound in Calf. (with or without Russia Bands,) Vel-  
lum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books  
paged by machinery.

Country orders for Printing and Blank Books care-  
fully 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;  
Woolen 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.)

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

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Roops, 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 OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
 88 McGill street,  
 MONTREAL.

**TORONTO AUCTION MART,**  
 ESTABLISHED 1834.

**WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King st., Toronto.  
 FREDERICK W. COATE.

**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.

**LARGEST WHOLESALE CONFECTION ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.**

In consequence of extensive improvements in steam machinery and other facilities, the subscriber feels confident 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 confections.

**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.

**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.

**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 VERMONT 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 Liniment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters, Dutcher's Magic Bluing, Mitchell's Perfumes, Mitchell's Rouge, Lily White, &c., Hoofland's Bitters, Drake's Plantation Bitters, Mrs. Allen's Hair Preparations, Rexford's Gingerbread Nuts, Alden's Condition Powders, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Florida Water, Hag-e-man's Cement, Sterling's Ambrosia, Gray's Hair Restorer, Cheeseman's Pills.

**HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA** for Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

**HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.**  
 The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue.

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