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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

No. 6.

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 Woolen and Cotton Goods at present on hand;
also, Wadding Warps, Bagging, Canada Tweeds,
Etottes, Satines.
Consignments of the above articles are respectfully
solicited.

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. 75.]

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, 118 Commissioners st. [See Page 74.]

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

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

MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.

TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR

LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
COMPANY, of Liege, Belgium,
16 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

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

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention.

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. 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. Sacramento st., Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, &c. New style for 1865.
See next Page.

T. L. STEELE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WARREN'S
FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING, English Felt
Roofing, &c. Office, 5 Place D'Armes' Hill, (opposite
City Bank,) Montreal.

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, have con-
stantly 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.

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, are con-
stantly receiving consignments from friends in
British and Foreign West Indies.

They have now on hand—

825 Hkds.	} Prime Cuba, and
22 Tons.	
60 Brls.	} Musco. Molasses.
80 Puns.	
170 Brls.	} Musco. Molasses.
20 Puns. Cuba Rum.	
20 Bags Pimento.	
40 Tons. No. 1 Salmon.	

HENRY J. GEAR,
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
Havana and German Cigars, 38 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

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

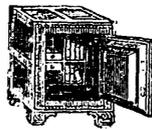
BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK'S
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nordhei-
mer's Building, Great St. James street. One of the
number comprising Bryant, Stratton & Co's "Chain"
of International Commercial Colleges, established in
twenty-eight principal cities, viz.,—Montreal, Toronto,
New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-
ington, Poughkeepsie, Newark, Albany, Troy, Burling-
ton, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester,
Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo,
Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Bridgeport,
Utica, Ogdensburgh, and Boston.

Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated
for Business.
Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business
Penmanship, Commercial Law Telegraphing and
Phonography.

Scholarships issued at one point are good for un-
limited period in all the Colleges.

The "COLLEGE MONTHLY," containing full in-
formation, mailed free to all sending their address.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank
Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securi-
ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORT-
ERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
MONTREAL.

A large assortment constantly on hand of Newest
Styles in Men's, Boys', Ladies', and Children's
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
BOYS' FANCY HATS, CAP TRIMMINGS,
SILK HATS, &c., &c.

Samples of Furs, Hats, Caps, &c., embracing all the
Leading and Newest Styles in

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FUR CAPS, BOAS,	MENS' WOOL HATS,
VICTORINES,	BOYS' FANCY HATS,
COLLARS,	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH
MUFFS, CUFFS,	CAPS.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
305 and 307 St. Paul street.

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

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

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

CAMERON & BOSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

In calling the attention of Country Merchants
and traders in general, would state, that having for a
number of years carried on a successful country busi-
ness; and from their experience in both country and
city trade, can with confidence offer their services for
the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Dry Goods,
Groceries and General Merchandise. Owing to their
being always in the market, and constantly acquainted
with the prices of the various staples in Dry Goods and
Groceries, they can with assurance say, that in filling
an order, they can do so to better advantage than
could be done by those who only come to market once
or twice a year.

In all cases where money is not accompanied with
an order for goods, reference will be required. Drafts
accepted only for two-thirds value of Produce con-
signed for sale.

122 Commissioners street, Montreal.

Reference:

Wm. Stephen & Co., Crathern & Caverhill, Jas.
Torrance & Co., Montreal; John McDonald & Co.,
Toronto; John Birrell & Co., J. & O. McLary & Co.,
London; Collin Munro Sheriff of St. Thomas.

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

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

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

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own 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 consign-
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-
BACCOS, 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.

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
300 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, Pematrin's Sherries, Sandeman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira, and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and German Cigars, Crosse 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 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, Importers to order of all kinds of China, Glass and Earthenware, Papier Maché, Hardware and Electro-plate, Cork-screws and Steel Toys, Chemists' and Photographists' Ware, Mosaic, Encaustic and Tesselated Flooring Tiles, White glazed Bath Tiles, Plumbers' and Sanitary Ware, Door Furniture, Iron Stable and Harness Fittings, &c., &c.,

Have now on hand consignments of Stone China Dinner and Toilet Sets, French China Vases, Fonts, &c., Lamp Chimneys, &c., which we offer for Sale by the Package.
We have also a large assortment of China, Glass and Parian Vases and Ornaments opened out.

Chemists', Photographists' and Plumbers' Ware always on hand.
10 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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.
ALEXANDER WALKER,
Montreal.

A CARD.
WE beg to draw the attention of the trade to our present well assorted stock of Staple Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c. These will be replenished by further large importations throughout the Winter and Spring.
Being sole agents in Canada for many favorite brands of goods, and our purchases having been selected and made under every practicable advantage in their respective places of production, we feel warranted in believing that they cannot fail to give unqualified satisfaction.
Our supplies of Teas will continue to be large and well assorted, many of them having been specially imported by us from China and Japan direct. To this branch of our business we devote particular attention.
We solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage of the trade.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Jan. 20, 1865.

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

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
Carriage Axles, assorted.
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's Steel).
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 1, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1/2 inch.
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 1/2, 5-16 inch.
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
Emery, 0, 1, 1 1/2, 53 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round, Square and Round, &c.
Gas Burners.
Gun Materials.—Coke's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in 250 boxes, assorted.
Do. Eley's Wads, 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, 81.
Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.
Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks,
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.
5, 6 inch.
Hinges, Hook and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 22 pairs.
18, 20 inch.
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 inch.
1 cwt. 1 1 2 2
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 inch.
1 cwt. 1 1 1 2
Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8, 30 12 12 doz.
9, 10, 12, 14 inch.
18 18 30
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, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 inch.
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbould Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs
Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
Opera Glasses, great variety.
Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
Pins,—Safety and Scarf.
Powder Flasks.
Polishing Paste (Neadham's).
Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-ream boxes, assorted colors.
Pistols.
Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.
Saw Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0; cwt.
3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6
Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 6, 10.0.0.
Shot Pouches.
Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
Screws,—Nettlefold'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. 8, 2 oz. in 8 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 1/2 lb.
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I. C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I. C. do. Pontypool, do.
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

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

THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY
AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 228 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,
Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
SALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS** and **SHOES**, made almost exclusively by hand.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

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

9,000 GRAIN BAGS (from \$22 per 100).

COTTON WARPS,
BURLAPS, WOOL SACKS,
LINEN BAGGINGS (in 40, 45, and 50 inch).

The usual Lots of CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES, and SATINETS, and of English Goods on Consignment, are now coming forward from the Manufacturers. The assortment this Spring will be very good.

A. McK. COCHRANE,
Agent for Woollen Manufacturers,
290 and 292 St. Paul street.

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
35 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, 19th Dec., 1864.
And 64 and 65 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL.

THE partnership heretofore existing between me and Mr. THOMAS MEADOWS, under the firm of ALFRED HILL & MEADOWS, in London, and ALFRED HILL & CO., at Liverpool, having been dissolved, I beg to inform my friends that I shall in future carry on the business at Liverpool under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HARRISON, (who for three years has been the managing Clerk there, and seven years previously in the London Office of my late firm,) and the business in London by myself, assisted by my sons.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without thanking you for the kind support you have given me during the twenty-five years I have been established in London, and fifteen years in Liverpool; and I trust you will still continue your favors, assuring you that any business entrusted to my charge will have the most prompt and careful attention.

The business will in future be carried on here and at Liverpool under the firm of Alfred Hill & Co.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

ALFRED HILL.
N. B.—The British Colonial Steamship Company will despatch a steamer from London for Quebec and Montreal so soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is opened.

Further information can be had of
ALFRED HILL & CO.,
London and Liverpool.
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents.
February 15.

MYLES PENNINGTON,
CUSTOM HOUSE SHIPPING AND
Forwarding Agent. General Agent for Great Western Railway at Montreal. Correspondent to Messrs. Alfred Hill & Co. of Liverpool and London. Railway and Steamboat Ticket Office, Custom House Square, Montreal.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, Two Millions sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—One hundred thousand dollars have been invested by this Company in Government and other Canada securities.

Insurances are granted against loss or damage by fire at moderate rates of premium.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality, without reference to England.

FARMING INSURANCES granted at the usual rates. LOSSES BY LIGHTNING to farm stock are paid.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.—The rates are below the average of other responsible offices, especially in the Bonus department.

WM. HOBBS, Agent,
St. John street, Montreal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.
Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000.

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

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

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

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

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

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

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

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.

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

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy. EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

AN INTERESTED ADVISER.

THE Toronto *Globe* takes a very great deal of interest in the prosperity of Montreal. Whether it results from envy or admiration, it is not very difficult to tell; but its editor never loses occasion to find fault with our traders, and predict all sorts of ruin for our commerce. Last summer, in a series of articles, he alarmed the public with fears of an impending crisis in this city; spoke so glibly of inflation, and over-trading, and probable disaster, that the business of the country was in no small degree affected, and purchases here in the autumn were unquestionably smaller in consequence. Finding that neither failures nor disaster followed, his telegraph agent here has seized every idle rumor of the plentiful crop afloat, and it has, therefore, not been unusual to see, in big letters, under the editorial head, "Large failures in Montreal!" "Great pressure for money!" &c., &c., when there has not been the slightest foundation for either statement. In last Monday's issue the crusade is again commenced, just in time to influence public opinion before the opening of the Spring season. Among other things, the *Globe* says: "We must repeat what we have before said, that Montreal is in a great state of inflation, which will come to a crisis, and that a period of great depression will ensue. The crisis may be postponed and mitigated by the action of the bankers and capitalists of Montreal, but it cannot be averted."

Now what do our readers suppose is alleged as a reason for this inflation and impending crisis? What dreadful departure from legitimate commerce has been made to call down upon us such dire results? Listen to the weighty argument to prove the above solemn predictions: "For more than ten years Montreal has been, with short intervals of slight depression, in a state of high prosperity. It has been the prosperous place of Canada *par excellence* during the past eight years, and the consequence has been that rich and poor have flocked to it to share in the golden shower. "Almost all have taken some capital with them. They have hired houses and stores at high rents. Some, doubtless, have done well, but *perhaps* the majority have been living on a bare pittance, oppressed by the heavy expenses of rent and living."

In view of the admissions in the first eight lines, how absurd are the last three. Notwithstanding all the prosperity, here admitted, and the increase in the wealth of the city, the *Globe* alleges that the majority of people who have flocked here during the past eight or ten years, have been "living on a bare pittance," "oppressed" by heavy expenses, &c., &c. It is a little singular that this sad condition of distress was left to be discovered by a newspaper three hundred miles distant, and that the first intimation of it comes from a rival city. The whole statement is absurd on the face of it, and as false as it is absurd. As a rule no class have done better than the strangers who have come here in the last eight or ten years. The assertion

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers

of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

that "perhaps" they have only got a bare pittance, is amusing in the extreme, when some of our most successful men can be enumerated as among those unfortunates included in the *Globe's* category. But he proceeds to argue that in consequence of this growth and prosperity, we must experience a reverse, and why: "One thousand houses, most of them large and handsome, are said to have been built last year. They are all leased or bought before they are finished, and rents are double those of Toronto. There is no advance in the legitimate business of Montreal, or in that of the country which it supplies, to justify such an increase in its house accommodation in one year. It is improvement born of inflation and speculation; not of steady progress." Now here is good logic. Because there are a thousand houses erected, because they are all rented or bought before they are finished, and because the rents are double those of Toronto, our improvement is "born of inflation and speculation." If the *Globe's* argument is correct, we may infer that because there are few houses being built in Toronto and rents are very low, there is an abundant and healthy prosperity in that city. The statement that the trade of Montreal has not sufficiently advanced to justify such an increase in house accommodation, is contradicted by the admission that the demand for houses is so great that they have not only to be secured before finished, but at double the rent prevalent elsewhere. Whatever may be done in other cities, the merchants of Montreal are not in the habit of renting or buying houses which they can't pay for; and until they fall in this particular, we do not see why the *Globe* should be so concerned on our behalf.

After describing in melancholy terms the particulars of the troubles to come upon us,—the cessation of the demand for new houses,—the emigration of four or five thousand mechanics,—the ruin of the shop-keepers who have supplied them, we are informed, notwithstanding this great departure of people and prosperity, that "the houses built during the time of inflation, will remain." Is the *Globe* sure that they will remain? Won't they fly away as particles of the bubble that is going to burst? The whole *animus* of the article is seen in the last three lines, which contains an admission hardly to be expected from this source: "Montreal will cease to be, for some time, the *only prosperous place in Canada*, and other cities will have a chance to let their merits be seen."

As to the "crash," which the *Globe* so confidently predicts, we have only to say, that as long as Upper Canada holds together, Montreal will not need the sympathy of the *Globe*. Inasmuch as three-fourths of our trade is in that Province, our prosperity cannot suddenly cease without a collapse there; and when that event comes, the *Globe* may have enough to look after in its own locality, without troubling itself about this city.

Real Estate in Montreal.

The residence of Hon. Louis Renaud, on Dorchester street, was sold by auction on 22nd Inst., for \$25,000. The property cost its former owner about \$40,000. The purchaser was William McNaughton, Esq., steamboat proprietor.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED.

THE many defects in the new Bankrupt Law are every day more and more apparent. The large number who are availing themselves of its provisions, renders it highly desirable that these defects should be remedied as soon as possible. Sufficient experience has unfortunately been had by our merchants to enable them to suggest some simple changes which would as well prevent creditors from being swindled, as it would ensure protection to honest debtors.

A meeting of the several Boards of Trade of the Province should be at once called, the views of the merchants elicited, and the needful amendments brought before the attention of Parliament. We are persuaded, now that the principle is acknowledged, and the act in force, it would not be difficult to have the law made to meet the requirements of the community. The Montreal Board of Trade holds its quarterly meeting to-morrow, Saturday. We hope there will be a large attendance, and some definite action taken in the matter. Even the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Abbott, M.P., the author of the bill, and the city representatives, would be productive of good results.

One of the most glaring defects of the Act is the ease with which preferences are still made in Upper Canada. Judgment by default, and the payment in full is allowed a favored creditor, while by entering a frivolous defence, a creditor less favored can be swindled out of his claim entirely. Surely such an outrageous law should not remain a day on the statute books. It is useless to attempt to hedge the matter around with provisions and procedures, while such a manifest change is open for preferring friends or relatives. It is like stopping all the holes and leaving the gates open.

A case which occurred in Lindsay during the past week, though insignificant in its extent, well illustrates what kind of protection this bankrupt law affords: A young man is assisted with means by his father, who takes an active part in the business. He is unsuccessful, finds it impossible to go on, and decides to fail. Before notifying his creditors, however, he is served with a writ at the suit of his father; he enters no appearance, and, at the end of ten days, his father has judgment for \$2,500. Stock is valued at \$2,700, outstandings, \$400, worth, say \$200—total available for other creditors \$400, to whom he owes \$4,000. The father may have a just claim for \$2,500; but, to take an undue advantage of this kind is unfair and unjust, if not something worse. It may be a legal right, but morally a swindle. There are numerous other points in the law that a few lines would amend; and we hope to see immediate action taken, so that the matter may be brought up during the present session. We are not likely to have another meeting of Parliament this year; and next session may witness so many changes of a constitutional character, that a matter of this kind would be deferred. Besides this, merchants are suffering all the pains and penalties of an imperfect law, with very few of its advantages.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

THE present has been one of the most remarkable winters in the recent history of the Province. Not only did snow fall early, and to an unusual depth, but it has continued on the ground an unusual period. Generally severe frosts have been experienced before the ground was covered; and when snow did fall, almost without exception a January thaw has taken it rapidly off, and left the land saturated with water, to be frozen stiff, from which condition it rarely recovered until Spring. The consequence to the tender plant of the growing wheat crop can readily be imagined. A large portion of it was certain to be "winter-killed," and the general yield has always been more or less affected. This year, fortunately for the country, the ground has had a warm covering from an early period. We have not had any very severe or long continued frosts. We have also been without a general thaw, and until within the past week, the temperature though not severe has been uniformly cold. Now toward the end of February we are having genial warm days, and what may be deemed most reasonable weather. The consequence, is that seldom before has the wheat crop in Canada West at this period promised so favorably. We hear from various sections that its progress under its fine covering has been unusually great, that the plant is vigorous, well developed, and each seed bearing. Should we have an early and favorable Spring, the yield not only promises to be large, but the progress of the plant with the start that it has received may be so great as to be beyond the risk of

injury by insects, which generally attack the grain when late in ripening. We therefore think there is good reason for congratulation on the prospects of a large crop. The result, in a commercial point of view, can hardly be overrated. It would do more to restore our trade to a satisfactory and prosperous condition than any thing else that could happen.

INCREASED DUTIES.

THE total amount of duties collected in Canada on importations for the first half of last year, was \$3,068,000. This amount was levied on \$14,316,000 of dutiable goods; of the above \$3,068,000, the amount collected in Montreal was \$1,801,000, or over half the entire sum. From extended enquiry among our largest importers, and from a knowledge of the stocks on hand, we are persuaded that certainly not more than two-thirds of last year's amount will be imported during the present half year. The majority of dry goods dealers, not only here but elsewhere, will buy less than half of the amount imported last spring; while as the Grocery imports were largely in excess of wants in the early part of 1864, we are certain they will show a very considerable diminution during the present season. It will, therefore, not be surprising if the total value of dutiable goods imported should fall short of ten millions of dollars, and the revenue from this source be reduced to about two millions. Inasmuch as the "ordinary revenue" was only \$4,662,000 for the half year of 1864, the probable reduction of that amount by \$1,000,000, or nearly one-fourth, is a consideration of some importance. From no other source of existing taxation can the deficiency be made up. The difficulty, however, does not stop here. The expenditure of the current half year is likely to be considerably larger than that of 1864; already the votes in Parliament exceed it by over half a million. There is, therefore, an apparent necessity for some action, and we look with anxiety for an announcement of Mr. Galt's intentions. An attempt to borrow money in England now would be attended with unusual difficulties, not only from the condition of the Money Market, owing to the absorption of capital in the variety of enterprises afloat, but because recent occurrences on our frontier will deter capitalists from investing freely in our debentures, except at rates which the country is not prepared to pay. We think it, therefore, not improbable that some changes may take place; probably an increase in the excise duties, or an enlargement and increase of the stamp system adopted last year.

PETROLEUM TRADE IN CANADA.

A GLANCE at almost any American newspaper will at once satisfy the observer that Petroleum is the rage at present. Within the last six months some five hundred companies have come into operation in the United States, representing a capital of three hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars. It is not to be denied but that in the greater number of cases, where undeveloped regions have been purchased, a great proportion of the investors will be grievously disappointed. At the same time, when the lands are prolific and producing, so great is the demand springing up for petroleum that the fortunate owners of such lots may realize enormous fortunes. To such an extent does the excitement prevail, that it is considered a matter of congratulation when a tract of land is secured in any part of a county, a corner of which may be known to be producing. That such lands should yield is most uncertain; and the expectation of their doing so is contrary both to experience and existing theories. While therefore we may look forward with a tolerable degree of certainty to a no very distant obliteration of the greater part of these wild-cat concerns, we are satisfied that those companies which hold actually producing lands cannot fail to realize large, perhaps enormous profits.

Petroleum is an article very largely consumed, and it can be used for so many purposes, as an illuminating oil, for making gas, for fuel in place of coal, and in numerous other ways, that there can be little fear of the supply exceeding the demand. The conviction of this fact has taken firm root in the minds of the American public, and hence the rush for petroleum stocks.

The excitement, first commenced at Oil City, Pennsylvania, has gradually infected other districts, reaching Ohio, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Buffalo, and finally Canada West. In no place has more oil been actually produced within the same area as at Oil Springs, Enniskillen, the oil region proper of which has the dimensions of one mile and a half by two

miles. Here, it is not saying too much that millions of gallons of oil have run to waste. In 1862, one well spouted for 48 hours a stream of pure oil four and a-half inches in diameter, and inundated acres of the adjacent land. The quantity yielded in that time is estimated at half a million of gallons, which would be worth now, if collected, the handsome sum of one hundred thousand dollars in American currency. Many other wells flowed thousands of barrels a day, and in no case has there ever been a well sunk to a proper distance in the west that did not yield oil in paying quantities. But notwithstanding all this, oil interests, it is well known, did not flourish. The reason is obvious. The method of refining in those days was not known, and operations were carried on by persons of very small means and no experience. The consequence was, that what oil they turned out was only half made, and when shipped to foreign markets ruined for the time the name of the Canadian oil. Happily for all concerned, and for many who have the remnants of old oil properties, it has become an established fact, and allowed to be so by even the best Pennsylvania authorities, that the Canadian oil, refined as it can now be, is at any rate equal to their own; and they moreover admit that in point of body it is superior by 15 per cent. This main point being established, Canada has the following advantages over other districts:—Her oil regions are in close proximity to railways, and to the Lake ports where vessels can load and clear for Buffalo, Oswego, Montreal, and other Lake ports, and even, as has often been done, actually direct to a European port. Then there is one very significant advantage in favor of Canada, and that is, that the oil both crude and refined is free from any tax, whereas all produced in the States is taxed, for refined, 20 cents per gallon with drawback, and for crude, 6 cents per gallon with no drawback—on shipments there are, besides, endless taxes, on sales, incomes, &c. It is little wonder, then, in the face of those facts, that the petroleum business promises to revive in this Province. If the oil is found in large quantities the trade may take immense proportions; as the market of the world, long looked for, is now open to us. The article has only been known some six years, and already the government returns in Pennsylvania alone, of the exports of petroleum for 1864, amounted to sixty millions of dollars, being four millions in excess of those of coal. In adverting to the oil fields, we should not forget to mention the Bothwell region, which promises to yield as largely as Enniskillen. The wells in course of construction all promise a large yield, and those completed have been pumped with great success. One, the company's well, has produced 6,000 barrels, and Licks' is at present pumping 50 barrels a day. Already Americans have bought up a considerable portion of the developed lots in this district, and extensive operations are about to commence. Bothwell is well situated on the river Thames, which is navigable for shallow craft to Louisville, a distance of some twenty miles, where vessels of three hundred tons can load and clear for any part of the world. As to the oil having been exhausted at Enniskillen, there need no longer be any fears; for old wells which have lain idle for a long period, being again tested with approved appliances, are proving themselves still to have rich stores of oil; and as to the question of the existence of the oil at a greater depth than that at which it has been heretofore found, that has been set at rest within only the last ten days by the striking of a rich spring said to be equal to 100 barrels a day, at 540 feet, which is double the depth of the old flowing wells. This augurs well for the results in this district.

We know it is a bad time, considering the condition of our local money market, to urge our capitalists to embark in new enterprises. But unless some interest is taken by Canadians in this branch of trade, what promises to be an important resource of the country, will be absorbed by American dealers, and our Province lose the greater part of the profit which should belong to it.

The Exchange Market.

The rate of Sterling Exchange in New York, in consequence of large shipments of Cotton, and the purchases of United States securities on the continent, has been unprecedentedly low during the week. The effect has been to cheapen the rate here, as very considerable amounts have been sent here for sale. The Banks yesterday were drawing at 108½ for round sums for cash, and 110 for discount. On the street good bills have been sold at 108 for cash. On New York, the rates have been as low as 107 to 107½.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The condition of the Banks, as exhibited by the monthly statement in Saturday's *Gazette*, was as follows, at the close of January, as compared with the same period last year:

	CAPITAL.	1864.	1865.
Authorized Capital.....	\$33,686,666	\$43,166,666	
Paid-up Capital.....	27,074,562	29,952,137	
LIABILITIES.			
Notes in circulation.....	\$10,982,726	\$ 8,761,829	
Due other Banks.....	672,671	1,885,107	
Deposits without Interest.....	10,874,888	9,692,867	
Deposits with Interest.....	11,234,172	14,362,411	
Total Liabilities.....	\$33,764,452	\$34,707,716	
ASSETS.			
Specie.....	\$ 5,831,994	\$ 5,772,757	
Landed or other Property....	2,195,795	2,896,302	
Government Securities.....	5,384,067	5,974,482	
Notes of other Banks.....	1,190,818	1,265,326	
Balance due from other Banks	2,345,280	1,407,142	
Notes discounted.....	43,021,262	44,927,202	
Other Debts.....	3,302,218	3,493,682	
Total Assets.....	\$63,221,419	\$66,736,844	

The increase or decrease of the leading items as compared with same month last year, and also during January of 1865, will be seen by the following:

	In the Year.	In Jan., '65.
Circulation—declined....	\$2,220,895	Increased \$6,369
Due other Bks—increased	1,212,436	“ 503,922
Deposits—	1,048,223	“ 53,190
Specie—	59,242	“ 190,416
Govt. Securities—	640,815	Declined 833,700
Discounts—	1,905,940	Increased 186,258

The change most marked in the above comparison is in the item of the greatest interest to the country, namely, the circulation. A scarcity or plenitude of currency more immediately affects a far greater number of people than the contraction or expansion of any other part of the financial fabric. The above indicates that the Bank bills now afloat are less by nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars than they were at this time last year. It is therefore not singular, in a community by no means wealthy, that a diminution of its currency one-fifth should render collections difficult, and cause a universal complaint of hard times. True, a large amount of silver has taken the place of Bank bills; but while it cannot certainly reach over one-third of the above deficiency, its bulk, its inconvenience, and, above all, its depreciation, make it a slow medium of interchange, and for the most part it lies idle until accumulations render it impossible to hold it longer. Reports from all sections of the country agree as to the scarcity of money, and there can be no doubt that, owing to the slow movement of grain throughout the autumn, and the low prices which have prevailed during the winter, there is less money now afloat than there has been during the winter for many years past. This assertion is borne out by the following comparison, which shows that though the banking capital has increased from \$23,000,000 in 1860 to \$29,000,000 in 1865, the deposits from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000, and the discount from \$41,000,000 to \$44,000,000, the circulation has materially declined.

Circulation in	Less in Jan., 1865, by	
January, 1860.....	\$10,660,000	\$1,899,000
“ 1861.....	12,832,000	4,071,000
“ 1862.....	12,630,000	3,861,000
“ 1863.....	9,814,000	1,058,000
“ 1864.....	10,982,000	2,221,000
“ 1865.....	8,761,000

So that not only is the circulation less, but it is considerably less than at any similar period during the past six years. As compared with 1861, there are less bills now afloat by ten millions of dollars. The silver in general circulation cannot be over a million,—we say in general circulation. Large amounts, no doubt, are held by brokers, and the deposits are, no doubt, considerable; but the amount actually taking the place of bills in the country is much less than is generally supposed. The banks appear to experience unusual difficulty in keeping their circulation out, and this is accounted for by the fact that any accumulation or hoarding that does take place, consists mainly of silver; and the small amount of bills afloat have to perform all the duty of the currency required for a larger business, have quick transmission from one hand to another, and very speedily find their way back to the Bank.

The increase in the circulation during January was very insignificant. Considering the fine sleighing over the country, the large amount of produce and pork moved, and the general activity which is usually displayed in that month, the amount is a good deal below expectation. As compared with previous years, it is as follows:

Increase of circulation in January,	1865.....	1864.....	1863.....	1861.....
.....	\$ 6,369	467,536	76,354	300,259

In January of 1862 the circulation declined over a million (\$1,062,072), but that was owing to the return of the large amount afloat in the United States for gold, and not the result of any local cause.

As compared with last year the deposits show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000, but the amount now held by the Banks is less by over \$1,000,000 than held in July last, when the highest point was touched, the amount then being \$25,124,996. The figures are at present \$24,061,279. The distribution of these deposits in January of the two years was as follows:

	1864.	1865.
Not bearing interest,.....	\$10,874,888	9,692,867
Bearing interest,.....	11,234,172	14,362,411

It will be seen that their character has changed to a considerable degree, the proportion now under interest being much larger than last year. This fact implies that the greater portion is foreign money sent hither for safe keeping in our Banks, and not of a nature to be employed or invested by its owners in the legitimate trade of the country. The Banks agreed for the most part to pay four per cent. per annum for it, with a condition that fifteen days' notice should be given of its intended withdrawal. The Banks, we presume, have employed it profitably, in a variety of ways. Certainly the gold—for the deposits have almost invariably been made in gold,—has not been retained here, for the amount of specie has not at any time recently averaged over one dollar to every four dollars on deposit. Balances in New York and London for the purposes of Exchange, an increased investment in government securities—now nearly six millions—and an increase in the discounts, which have grown from \$41,000,000 at the commencement of 1864 to \$44,900,000 in 1865—account for its employment. Recent events have pointed to the desirability of having these deposits in a more realizable shape than in loans over the country, and a contraction of this item is inevitable, especially in view of a restricted circulation.

The amount of specie at present held is larger in proportion to circulation and deposits than at any time during the whole of last year. The proportion to circulation is now \$1 in gold for every \$1.51 in paper,—the proportion to deposits is \$1 in gold to every \$4.16 in bank. This proportion is likely to be increased during the present month.

The Banks, with a paid up capital of nearly \$30,000,000, have out on loan nearly \$45,000,000—an excess of \$15,000,000 over value of their capital. In ordinary times, with a circulation of \$10,000,000—the average of the past five years,—and an average deposit of say \$15,000,000,—which it had reached before we had any foreign gold here at all,—this proportion is not excessive. The deposits and circulation are an “adventitious capital” of twenty-five millions, of which they only loan fifteen, the balance being employed in balances between the banks, specie, government securities and premises. At present, however, and with a large amount of temporary deposits on hand the loans, though not large in proportion, are likely to be lessened, and something more available substituted.

The following will exhibit the condition of the most interesting items of each Bank at the close of last month.

Name.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
Bk of Montreal.....	\$ 2,519,007	\$ 8,978,002	\$ 2,011,060	\$11,855,617
Quebec Bank.....	443,277	873,676	288,005	2,090,126
Bk of U. Canada.....	1,023,291	3,875,451	490,498	8,764,701
Commercial Bk.....	968,465	2,879,377	486,089	6,215,561
City Bank.....	330,354	699,583	829,008	1,693,324
Gore Bank.....	455,872	696,960	215,509	1,866,511
Bk of B. N. Am.....	787,762	2,065,781	520,294	5,266,358
Banq. du Peuple.....	91,137	493,047	100,107	1,971,515
Niagara Dis. Bk.....	124,362	148,969	86,846	404,864
Molson's Bank.....	162,496	864,148	124,845	1,852,779
Bank of Toronto.....	661,419	717,122	271,568	1,846,334
Ontario Bank.....	810,025	1,768,232	515,056	3,385,518
East. Town. Bk.....	61,702	94,837	31,933	361,812
Banq. Nationale.....	205,132	287,986	89,737	1,268,300
Banq. J.C. Cartier.....	65,528	358,750	49,568	1,060,513
Merchants Bank.....	51,500	432,594	185,021	582,684
International Bk.....	26,236	33,638	129,597
Totals.....	\$ 8,761,829	\$ 24,061,279	\$ 6,772,752	\$ 44,927,202

NEED OF PLUCK.

A CERTAIN courageous philosopher exclaimed, “O the pleasure of opposing great odds!” This is a bold sentiment, a manly feeling, and one that pays for indulgence and cultivation. To face difficulty, to meet it squarely, and overcome it, adds to life, and equips for further acquisition and greater conquests. Many a Canadian merchant at the present time—we speak more particularly of the retailer—wants encouragement. Nay more: he wants to feel that it is in him to surmount obstacles, and that he must do it. The wholesale man “opens the ball,” but the heavier duty falls upon the retailer, of winding up the business of the season—of gathering in the value of the yearly products of the country to liquidate national obligations. Crowded by competition, the country is filled with goods. The business season passes, and many of these goods become unsaleable for a time, augmenting interest accounts. Collections come in slowly, and outstanding debts become reduced in value; on the other hand notes are fatally sure of maturing, and the balance in hand is miserably small to meet heavy engagements. To one so circumstanced, and no doubt there are many such, character is everything; there must be something at the back to stand the strain. Character after all is the backbone of the merchant. It gives value to his business, to his goods, to his outstanding debts; in short, it increases the value of his assets, and lessens his formidable liabilities. If he lacks character, he loses all and pays nothing.

What we want in Canada is a more courageous morality, a disposition not to be easily frightened, a determination to see the bottom of a difficulty, and compare it in all its relations. If we would be honest, we must be thorough. A man that procrastinates, or is inclined to give way to every discouragement, is not suited for these times, when keen competition is everywhere making the sparks fly.

The retailer, we say, requires encouragement, and he deserves it. He is a man the country cannot do without. It is his sphere to come in contact with the thousand-and-one daily wants that must be supplied. The wholesale jobber turns over more goods, makes a greater display, and possibly receives more consideration, and in many cases feels bigger, than the man he sells to, but their relative importance we do not pretend to decide. Every man in fact has his place; and we cannot do without the retailer. The present year is one of difficulty, and to him more than any does the country look for relief. Balances must be paid; if not in full, they must be reduced. The responsibility is laid upon the prudent energetic and practical man of business, and requires him to be up to the mark. We are strong advocates for the cash system, and would like to see it carried out; but it must be confessed there are difficulties. If there were more money in the country, the experiment would stand a better chance. Competition necessarily increases credit, and we must take things as they are, in this every-day working world; and we say persistent energy and tact accomplishes much, and is a great source of profit and mercantile strength. March and April are approaching; they are usually trying seasons. The wholesale men are acquainted with it, the Banks know it, and the country must answer for it: and what cannot be done for lack of money, may be accomplished by straightforward dealing and good sense.

Wine Culture in California.

California possesses no less than 20,000,000 acres of the very best kind of land for vineyards. It has been found, after experience, that four feet apart, or 2723 plants to the acre, do best. A vine which costs no more than one cent to plant will certainly grow and bear four pounds of grapes the same year. Take a branch of old vine, dig a ditch eighteen inches deep, lay the vine in, bend the end to project from the ground two buds, fill the hole full, and your vino will bear three or four pounds of grapes the same year. Next Fall, you cut the branches from the old stem, and your vineyard of 680 vines is multiplied to 2723 vines. If vines eight feet apart are made to 25 lbs., the grapes will not ripen well, have too little saccharine matter, remain pale, and have not the dark-blue color necessary to make good claret. And if pruned to bear six or eight pounds, they produce so little to the acre, that labor is wasted. If four feet apart, and pruned only to four pounds, the acre will bear double the quantity. The wine produced in 1864 throughout the State will not fall short of 4,000,000 gallons.

* This includes 7,300,000 dollars subscribed capital of the International Bank (Limited).

A DUTY INCUMBENT.

IT is somewhat remarkable that whilst all classes of our community so largely avail themselves of the benefits of Fire Insurance, there are so few who insure their lives. It surely cannot be that the man who insures his property against loss by fire, only recognizes the loss that he *himself* would sustain, so far as his worldly interests are concerned, by the burning of his property; and cannot perceive how infinitely greater the loss which would be caused to his family or his creditors, were he suddenly cut off in the midst of his career. Men are not always so selfish as to limit their whole endeavours to that in which they themselves have the sole interest. Why is it, then, that we do not find the practice of Life Assurance more generally adopted? We can only answer that probably the subject seldom receives that attention which its importance demands.

It is well known how many men commence business without any capital, or with means far too limited to enable them to carry on a profitable trade, without asking for a large credit; and it is notorious how easily such credits are obtained in our large business centres. In times of ordinary prosperity, the trader thus started, finds it easy to meet his payments as they become due; and also to lay by some shares of the profits each year, to be employed in increasing his business. In times of pressure, even, he may, by dint of hard work, and with a little leniency on the part of his creditors, still keep himself safely afloat. But Death, who will not wait, and who will not take renewal notes, unexpectedly puts in his claim, and then, no matter what the sacrifice, the business must be closed at once. If the affairs are thus suddenly wound up, it will certainly be found that, although by untiring energy, the deceased had thus far met his payments, and might, had he lived, have continued to do so; yet, now there is not enough to cover his liabilities; the stock-in-trade is disposed of at considerable loss; debts that might have been good, could time have been allowed for realizing them, turn out to be bad; some person is put in, who, at considerable expense, winds up the business; and the creditors of what lately appeared to be a thriving concern, have to be satisfied with, say ten shillings in the pound on liquidations.

Such a thing is possible; is not at all improbable, where business is begun with limited capital; and in the face of such possibilities, and probabilities, it is the duty of every honest trader to make such provision, that in case of his death, his creditors may not be obliged to suffer in consequence of their liberality in giving him the accommodation which he needed. A small amount laid aside from each year's profits, and invested in a Life Assurance Policy, would enable his heirs or assignees to settle all claims against the estate in full, and to realize the whole estate without unnecessary sacrifice.

Further, partnerships are continually being formed, where two or more individuals, each putting in a certain amount of capital, proceed to carry on a general business. One of the partners dies; and the amount of his interest in the business is suddenly withdrawn, cramping the resources of the firm, and frequently preventing them from making good their payments; and necessarily limiting their business, or forcing them to carry it on under certain disadvantages. Now a policy on the life of each partner for the amount of his capital invested in the business, or a policy on the joint lives, payable to the survivor or survivors, would prevent all this embarrassment, and would enable the remaining partners to retain in the business, all the capital originally invested there.

Many other instances of the benefits to be derived from Life Assurance might easily be adduced, but enough has already been said to show the importance of it to the general business community. If more uniformly practised among our merchants and tradesmen, it is believed that the amounts to the debit of profit and loss account in the ledgers of many of our wholesale houses, would soon be found to be considerably reduced. The public at large are also interested in this question; for we are so bound up with each other, that what injures one branch of the community, touches all. To cover the losses of each year, in any business, a certain per centage must, of course, be put upon the cost of the articles sold, and the higher the price at which the merchant purchases his goods, the greater the proportionate cost to the consumer.

Let the merchant, when examining into the security offered by his customer, see that that security is ample in case of the death of the customer. This can only be

satisfactorily achieved by a policy of assurance on his life. The proprietor who sells his land "on time," and the capitalist who lends on mortgages, should see that as collateral security, there is a policy taken out upon the debtor's life, for at least the amount of his indebtedness, and then, in case of death, there will be no need for selling the property to realize the debt; a proceeding which is so often spoken of as the persecution of the widow and the orphan. In fact, let all classes of men practise, and urge others to practise a present economy, and self-denial, in order to provide for the maintenance of the helpless ones, whom death may, at any time, deprive of their natural supporter; and to insure payment to those who have so liberally contributed to their welfare, by giving them the accommodation necessary to enable them to carry on the business, through which they hope for a future competency.

A NEW RESOURCE.

IN these days of expensive coal and wood, when every one is crying out about the price and scarcity of fuel, we think it may be advantageous to turn the attention of our readers to Peat, as a substitute, and enquire how far it might be turned to account, as such. As developing the resources of the country, and supplying our own wants with our own products, it is a matter in which all might be deeply interested, more especially in Eastern Canada, as the climate and the condition of the soil are peculiarly favorable for the growth and accumulation of Peat. So far as we can learn, the principal deposits in the country are to be found in the plains lying along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and these seem to have been formed in shallow lakes, which, in the progress of time have been gradually filled up by a vegetable growth.

As in Ireland and elsewhere, the quality, or specific gravity of the Peat at the different bogs in Canada, and in the different layers of each bog, varies considerably; but there is every reason to believe that, in this respect, our own Peat will not fall behind that supplied by the Irish bogs.

The great obstacle to our using Peat, or rather bringing it into the market for sale, is the amount of water it contains, and the difficulty of expelling this water. We find that undrained peat, of all qualities, contains about 92 to 95 per cent. while at the edges of the bog, or parts where it is drained to some extent, the per centage of water it contains, is from 88 to 91 per cent. Even the turf used in Ireland, often has 20 to 35 per cent. of water; that which has been stacked six to twelve months, holds from 18 to 20 per cent.; and any that has been kept in a dry-house for two years, will still contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of water. All this we learn from Sir Robert Kane's work on the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," &c. The query then arises "Can this water be expelled at an expense sufficiently small to allow peat to come into the market and compete with coal and wood?" And we think if we would found our answer on the experience of the mother country, we would give it in the affirmative. Dr. Paul, who had every chance at Lewes, of forming an opinion that might be relied on, gives us to understand that where peat having a fuel value one half that of coal, can be laid down at the place of consumption at two-fifths of the price of coal, it may advantageously replace that article; and we can see nothing to hinder this result being arrived at.

Various methods have been tried to effect the removal of the water, some successful, others moderately so, while others again have proved certain failures. A very good plan is adopted at some iron-works in Sweden. It appears that the peat is ground into a homogeneous mass in a pug mill, and the pulp thus obtained is put into shapes, and consolidated by hydraulic power, thus reducing the weight by a half. The blocks are afterwards dried by artificial heat, but this process is somewhat expensive. The most feasible method, we think, is that proposed by a Mr. Hodgson, as it recommends itself, both on account of its simplicity and cheapness. The *modus operandi* is as follows: A light harrow is passed over the surface of the bog, and so a thin layer is broken up. It is exposed to the air for a few hours to drain and dry it, and is then removed by scraping. In this way, a dry, powdered peat is obtained every fine day, and the material thus collected, is estimated as costing only five-pence per ton, while it contains 45 per cent. solid matter, against 10 per cent. contained in recently cut peat. After being collected as above, it is heaped in an embankment, where it cannot absorb water, and warmed by waste steam from the compressing engine, which is described as an horizontal reciprocating ram, working

in a cylinder of uniform bore, about five feet long. It makes about 60 blocks a minute or almost 15 cwt. compressed peat an hour, equal in density to coal. This process is now in operation in Ireland, and the inventor has no doubt of being able to manufacture compressed peat on a large scale with profit. And if this can be done where coal is so cheap, it must be evident that a handsome return awaits operations here.

It should be borne in mind, too, that peat is not only adapted for domestic purposes, but it is employed in many countries for generating steam. In Bavaria, for instance, we find it is employed in locomotive engines. It is also employed largely in the manufacture of iron in Sweden, France, and Germany, where coal is scarce. Nor is it only as fuel that peat may be turned to profitable account, for we believe, "there is money in" the manufacture of peat-charcoal as carried on in France and Germany; and from Peat valuable oils and combustible gas may be extracted.

These few hints which we have thrown together may be beneficial, as directing attention to an important subject, and although money may be now too scarce to attempt much at present, yet we hope that the subject will not be lost sight of.

BRITISH MARKETS.

NEWS by both the *Nova Scotian* and *China* indicate a heaviness in the Money Market. The demand for discount at the Bank was large; and on the Stock Exchange, although plentiful, the claims of new projects had a decided effect, and the market closed firmer.

The state of the Cotton Market must always be a matter of great interest to us, as we buy more cotton than we can pay for in these times. A review of this market for the month of January shows the total decline in that staple 3d. to 4d., and in long 5d. to 6d. per lb. In Yarns, low counts 3d. to 4d., fine 5d. to 6d. per lb. Printing cloths 1s. to 2s. 6d. per piece, Long cloths 2s. to 3s. Greys, per yard, 1d. to 1 1/2d. The decline had been steady, although under the favorable influence of cheap money, as discount had been twice reduced during the month. This question is discussed by the *Times*: "How can we make the Hindoo produce more and better cotton?" The sleepy Indian meets with a due share of disparagement and contempt; but after all he appears to have the best of the bargain. An insignificant community of Parsees have drawn out of England, during the last year, not less than £40,000,000 sterling. They have sent Manchester only two and a half times the quantity of Cotton they did in 1860, and have got twelve times the money for it. A shrewd people, those Orientals, and polite withal. It takes some diplomacy to get to windward of them. They bow you out to the door, and still hold on to what pays. A question of still greater moment now than the supply, is how to dispose of the manufactured article at such high rates. On turning up last year's statements, we give exports to the East of Printed Cottons in millions of yards:

YEAR.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Singapore.	Batavia.	Manilla.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.
1860	826 1/2	170	11 1/2	58 1/2	28	12 1/2	49	84 1/2
1861	295 1/2	174 1/2	9 1/2	28	22 1/2	16 1/2	61	148 1/2
1862	210	186 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	13	5 1/2	20	49 1/2
1863	162	151	7	16 1/2	5	6 1/2	11 1/2	21 1/2

indicating a decided falling off—as prices increase, they drop it. The sleepy Hindoo knows when he gets a bargain.

The value of Imports at Liverpool has increased in the year as follows:

1862, value	£21,000,000 sterling.
1863, "	£48,000,000 "
1864, "	£74,000,000 "

The manufacturers complain that the market has been borne down by anonymous pamphlets, published with this view. But we do not see any reasonable chance of prices improving, in view of the fact that the first fleet of vessels, with 20,000 bales, are on their way to New York from Savannah, and a second fleet will follow.

The rumored reverses of the South, and the evacuation of Charleston will be another hard blow to the Cotton Market.

Leather Market.

The demand for all descriptions of Leather is much the same as at the date of our last report, with a few slight concessions in prices, indicated by our price-current.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

THE value of our exports is annually decreasing. This is the lever which turns the scale either for or against us. If we would prosper we must export. There is no lack of land, sunshine, air or moisture. There is in this favored country, already measured off, no less than a four acre field to every man, woman and child. Only think to what an inheritance every child in Canada is born! The virgin lands of this country are hardly surpassed in fertility by any in the world, but after twenty or thirty years of cultivation or even sooner, their energy becomes exhausted. What but bad treatment can be the cause of it! Gardens around the cities improve from year to year, by good treatment; and we imagine that the same results would follow the proper cultivation of every acre of land the sun shines upon in this Province. In fact an acre of land here produces a more valuable crop than a portion of the same size in England under the same treatment: this may not at first be obvious; but it is susceptible of the clearest proof. The gardens around London do not produce a greater quantity or more excellent onions, cabbages, carrots, &c., than do ours.

A wholesome law prevails in Japan; if a single acre remains uncultivated it is forfeited to the government. In western nations agriculture and trade is left to the care of the strong instinct of self-interest; and with our ideas of personal freedom, this treatment is most agreeable: but it must be confessed that there is something lacking in our national economy, when there is so little motive to prompt a thorough cultivation of the farm.

Owing to the crowded millions of China—occupying a space not greater than the United States—that valuable animal, the horse, is in a great measure dispensed with. One horse is supposed by that shrewd people to cost as much for its support as thirty men, and every foot of ground is laid under contribution to keep alive and in good humor, her four hundred and fifty millions of people.

The soil of China has been incessantly and successfully cultivated ever since Abraham fed his flock on the plains of Mamre; and it still increases in rich productivity. But undoubtedly it is well manured, drained and stirred. That wonderful people are still ahead of us in many things, and agriculture among the rest.

A change of treatment must be resorted to in the cultivation of the soil of Canada. Every other interest is dependent upon this mainstay of national prosperity. We must raise enough of products of every description to support our own population direct, and also to pay our imports. In other words we must export, and that largely, in order to maintain our national honor and credit.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

OWING to the disarrangement of the currency in the United States, some cases of interest to the mercantile community have been decided here.

A trader in Montreal purchased a quantity of goods in New York, and in payment of the same accepted a bill, payable generally, for the full amount of the invoice, payable to the order of the New York merchant. The bill was not paid at maturity, and an action was instituted for the amount. The defence to this action was, that the consideration for which the bill sued on was given, was the price of certain goods purchased in New York, and that at the time the goods were purchased there was a discount of thirty-five per cent. on American currency, and that the defendant was only bound to pay the amount, less that percentage, or in "greenbacks." It was proved that the prices charged in the invoice of goods were in United States currency. By the judgment the defendant was condemned to pay the full amount of the bill in Canadian currency, it being a presumption of law that where a bill is drawn in one country payable in another, it must be paid in the currency of country where made payable. This, though it may appear a somewhat hard case, was certainly a correct judgment; for would it be pretended, that if United States funds had been at a premium, that the holder of the bill could have recovered, not only the amount mentioned in the bill, but the premium in addition?

The question was as to the effect of the acceptance, which was an absolute one; and the contract of acceptor is always governed by place of acceptance. If the defendant had accepted the bill payable in United States currency, he would only have been liable to pay the amount of the bill in "greenbacks."

In another case, the maker of a *bon*, dated at St. Paul, and sued in Canada, was condemned to pay the full amount of the *bon* in Canada funds, on the ground that an instrument like a *bon*, payable on demand, without any place of payment being specified, and floating about from one part of the continent to another, must be paid in the currency of the place where the action is brought.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A. A. Barber & Co. Frothingham & Workman.
 Crowlup & Cayerhill. Hall, Kay & Co.
 Elliott & Co. Jos. N. Hall & Co.
 Ferris & Co. Morland, Watson & Co.
 A. H. Forbes. Mulholland & Baker.

OUR quotations remain unaltered, and, except in the article of Bar Iron, the same dulness as before continues. Many sizes are getting scarce, and now command 6d. to 1s. per cwt. above quotations: this will continue till spring vessels arrive.

In Pig Iron there is no alteration to note. Hoop and Band Iron are still in full supply for the very limited demand, as there has been but little demand for the purposes for which coopers' hoops were so much wanted the past two seasons at the oil wells.

Cut Nails and Spikes are beginning to move; a considerable demand having sprung up in the West, and the stock in the hands of the trade here being much reduced, prices are firm.

Tin Plates.—A small lot has arrived via Portland; but holders want an advance on our last quotations, which will no doubt be got, as the rates at which they were sold last season did not show sufficient profit, after paying high freights.

Shelf Hardware.—Many staple goods are getting scarce; although the average amount of goods held by the importers is in excess of former seasons, yet we have seldom seen stocks more broken in the staples. This is accounted for by the short importations last fall; and, so far, appearances are that spring importations will be lighter than they have been for many years.

Glass is still plentiful, and prices favor buyers, as there is sufficient stock on hand for spring sales.

Powder.—The stock of this article is much larger than it has been for many years; and in consequence of the very small number of the mines in the Townships working this winter, the demand for Blasting has nearly ceased, and consequently it can now be bought for lower prices than it sold for in the fall.

The Canadian can be got at 65s. to 70s., and English and Scotch 70s. to 75s., but the latter is much preferred in this market.

Linseed Oil.—We hear of no sales. Stock is still heavy, both of Boiled and Raw.

Our Terms.

In answer to a number of correspondents, we beg to say that this paper is circulated Free to Five Thousand Country Traders. Our list comprises Fifteen Thousand names, to whom the paper is sent alternately. Parties desiring to receive it regularly every week may obtain it by forwarding their address with One Dollar to the publishers. To subscribers residing in cities, the price is Two Dollars per annum in advance, including a neat portfolio in which to file the numbers for the entire year. Our terms for advertising are: a square or space of twenty-five lines, \$100 per annum; half square, \$55; Cards of four lines, \$25. Transient advertisements, fifteen cents per line, each insertion.

Export of Treasure.

Statement of the amount of and distribution of treasure exported from San Francisco, in the year ending 31st Dec., 1864, as declared at the Custom House.

To New York	\$12,316,121.99	Japan	\$ 35,631.00
" England	34,436,422.85	Havana	8,000.00
" China	7,888,973.24	Tahiti, S. I.	16,951.63
" Manila	150,153.73	Punta Arenas	45,821.50
" Panama	378,794.54	Victoria & I.	125,000.00
" Mexico	175,245.35		
" Hawaiian I.	130,603.35		\$55,707,201.26
Export, 1863			48,071,920.04
" 1862			42,561,761.07

The production of the Nevada Silver Mines, in 1863, was \$12,400,000; in 1864, \$16,000,000.

Ashes Inspection Bill.

A meeting of the Board of Trade is announced for to-morrow (Saturday), to discuss the provisions of the new Ashes Inspection Bill. We have received a letter from Mr. Henshaw on the subject, for which we shall try to make room next week.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co. J. A. & H. Mathewson.
 I. Buchanan, Harris & Co. H. J. Gear.
 H. Chapman & Co. Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
 Converse, Colson & Lamb. William Nivin & Co.
 Jas. Douglas & Co. Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
 Fitzpatrick & Moore. David Robertson.
 Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Hamilton Riech & Co.
 Jeffrey, Brothers & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co.
 B. Hutchins. Joe. Pith & Sons.
 Law, Young & Co. David Torrance & Co.
 E. Maitland Tylee & Co. Thompson, Murray & Co.

TEAS.—Since the Auction sale of the cargo of the "Romeo," reported in last issue, there has been a better demand for Teas than previously existed, the prices obtained at the auction having fixed values which before were somewhat irregular. Several parcels of the finer descriptions of green teas have been placed during the past week, principally young hysons, at from 72½ to 80c.—desirable teas within this range being still in demand and scarce.

Some sales of uncolored Japans are also reported at current rates—say 45 to 55c. for ordinary to good qualities. Choice are held at from 55 to 62½c.

In colored Japans, no transactions of moment to report. Blacks are dull with trifling sales.

SUGARS.—The stock of Muscovado continues steadily to decrease. As we have as yet no supplies of new crop, and a fair consumptive demand exists, prices may be quoted firmer, and the range for Grocery, Cuba 8½ to 9c. for bright; Porto Rico, 9 to 9½c. The Refinery is for the present out of stock of yellow refined, and most descriptions of white.

TOBACCO.—We have no change to note; holders continue firm for all grades of manufactured.

In leaf no transactions reported.

MOLASSES.—Dull, with no change in prices.

FRUIT.—Light demand at previous rates.

RICE.—Somewhat firmer, and now ranges at from \$3.30 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

HIGH WINES.

THE last change in the Excise Tariff was so long threatened, and so dilatory in being imposed, that speculators had ample opportunity to take advantage of what was evidently a necessity of the Government; and large purchases were made on what appeared a sure basis for a good profit. Manufacturers also participating in the general opinion, worked up to its full capacity, and as a good margin was obtainable at current rates, little was held back. The result has proved that speculative operations, even with so fair an appearance, may be overdone: this instance illustrates the insecurity of a calculation contingent on a consumptive demand, and confined solely to the limited markets of our own Provinces. It is true that immediately on the passing of the increased duty, distillers "shut down," and for three months nothing was added to stocks; but by this time what had been held in manufacturers' hands, was sold off, and work again resumed. The advantage was now with speculators. Prices were kept under cost of New Spirits; and as distillers once "stocked up," and with cattle to feed, could not stop, a ruinous competition succeeded. The cost of holding so heavy an article, and the incidental expenses, have counterbalanced the margin visible when purchased; and if accounts can now be squared up without actual loss, it will be about all that will come out of the operation.

The market at present is in a more healthy condition: old lots are nearly closed off, and prices are gradually getting firmer. The business is more confined to legitimate dealers, and chances of bargains from outsiders are not heard of quite so often. Demand for past month has been good, and some round lots have been taken, by the trade, who have had a steady country enquiry. Stocks in the city are unusually low, and well distributed. The present feeling among manufacturers is, that there is every probability of another addition to the excise, and that without warning. Bonded spirits have all been duty-paid, within the past few days, in anticipation of such a move.

If the Government conclude to increase the duty at present, which is very probable, distillers will be found to be the heaviest holders; and it will remain with them to regulate the market.

We see little indication of a speculative movement; in fact, large lots could not be bought at current rate, which may be quoted at 80c. cash for good Upper Canada, 50 over proof, for car loads; 82½ cash for smaller quantity; 2½c. to 5c. more for city brands.

Old Rye Whiskey has been in short supply recently, but is now more liberally supplied at 50c. to 55c., according to quality and age. The trade reports increased enquiry for this whiskey, which would appear to be gradually displacing the raw spirit.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE week's business has been on the usual limited scale. The injury to trade caused by the inability of the Grand Trunk to handle the freight offering, continues unrelieved. Receipts now given for flour, &c., deposited at depots, mostly specify that property is at owners' risk, and to be forwarded when cars are available. This, of course, is a bar to commission agents accepting drafts; and many millers and grain operators are forced to forego transactions until some security for the despatch of property can be given.

FLOUR.—The demand, though limited, has been inadequately supplied, and notwithstanding the reluctance of dealers to pay even ruling prices, holders have in most instances been enabled to secure full rates, and in some instances, a trifling advance on last week's figures. Strong bright Supers have latterly ranged from \$4.35 to \$4.42; and Ordinary, \$4.30 to \$4.35. Other grades are supplied sparingly, and find purchasers at full rates. **Bag Flour.**—Though the receipts from abroad have been moderate, the general supply has been much short of requirements, owing to low water keeping some of the local mills idle; there has, therefore, been a keen competition for the lots offered, and all desirable samples have latterly brought \$2.40 to \$2.42, and still tending upwards.

The existing rates for Flour being on all hands regarded as extreme, and only sustained by the crippled state of the Railways preventing supplies actually on the way, from coming in, buyers limit themselves to actual wants, while sellers, though using all possible exertion to obtain extreme rates, do not venture to hold.

WHEAT.—Beyond a few cars to millers, we have no arrivals to note; prices are nominally unchanged.

PORK.—Mess continues in retail demand at full prices, \$20 being the rate asked for small parcels. Prime Mess and Prime have changed hands during the week at \$13 to \$14.50. There is little now offering of the latter grades.

DRESSED HOGS.—The demand being now restricted to city wants, the stock has already begun slightly to accumulate. The bulk of the receipts are of a light average, and only suitable for market use. Holders are firm at former rates, and although transactions are limited, there is no material variation in price to note; although heavy averages alone from their scarcity, are sought after at lake rates.

BUTTER.—While late British advices report a further rise in the choicest qualities, and all kinds of provisions show an upward tendency, the medium descriptions of butter continue reported next to unsaleable, although offered at a decline. Several transactions at a reduction from quoted prices, continue to be pressed, although desirable parcels are for the most part still firmly held, in expectation of an improvement, as the market gets gradually cleared of the parcels which the necessities of the owners or holders require them to keep forcing off as buyers can be found. Were all the butter of such quality that it could be used with pleasure for human food, the consumption—and consequently demand—would be practically unlimited, and the long continued stagnation that periodically affect the market for this article, would be almost entirely prevented—and the serious losses and inconvenience which all parties connected with the sale of the article, are now afflicted with, would be obviated. Until the manufacturers and packers through the country resolve upon producing an article in every respect superior to what is now sent to market, these losses must continue to be borne by them, and the reputation of Canadian Butter to decline in the British markets.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls are in fair demand at late prices; the British markets continuing quiet, but firm.

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

No. 23 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.

23rd February, 1865.

FLOUR.—During the week the market has been barely supplied, and prices have ruled firm. Ordinary grades of Superfine brought \$4.30 to \$4.35, while good and favorite brands sold at \$4.40 to \$4.45. To-day there are no arrivals and only a few lots of ordinary Superfine in first hands, for which \$4.45 is asked. Extras are still in fair demand for shipment. Bag Flour is scarce and the few lots that have been offered were taken at \$2.40 to \$2.42; but should the prevailing scarcity continue, higher prices will be maintained.

Superior extra	\$4.80 to \$5.00 per bbl.
Extra	4.65 to 4.75 "
Fancy	4.45 to 4.65 "
Superfine No. 1	4.30 to 4.40 "
Superfine No. 2	4.05 to 4.15 "
Fine	3.80 to 3.90 "
Mediums	3.55 to 3.65 "
Follards	2.95 to 3.15 "

Bag Flour \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 112 lbs.

WHEAT.—Prices nominal at 97c. to 98c. Receipts during the week being direct shipments to city millers.

COARSE GRAINS.—Are without any material change, very few wholesale lots offering. The quantity of Peas in first hands through the country districts is likely to be short, and will, we think, command a high price for shipment in the spring. The prices paid the farmers now are in excess of what was paid for shipping parcels last year. Barley we quote at 65c. to 70c. per 50 lbs. Oats, 35c. to 36c. per 32 lbs. Peas, 80c. to 85c. per 66 lbs.

SEEDS.—Very little of any kind offering. Timothy—Worth from \$2 to \$2.25 per 48 lbs. Clover—No Western in the market; quotations nominal. Flax—\$1.30 to \$1.40 per 56 lbs.; for good clean samples the latter price has been paid.

PORK.—Market inactive; but prices are unchanged. Mess, \$19.75 to \$20.00; Prime Mess, \$15 to 16; Prime, \$14.50 to \$15.

BUTTER.—The Market is still burdened with large supplies of ordinary, which is almost unsaleable. Choice Dairy is still in limited supply, and good even lots in good packages command readily from 19c to 19½c for shipment.

ASHES.—Pots have been in good demand during the week, first sorts bringing \$5.35 to \$5.40; Inferiors are scarce, and have sold as high as \$5.70 per 100 lbs. Pearls—Receipts light, but we notice no improvement in prices \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS.—The season is nearly over. Prices are without any material change, light weights being still sold at \$7.10 to \$7.25, and heavy \$7.25 to \$7.75.

PETROLEUM.—Transactions confined to retail sales, at 30c to 35c for Canada Refined.

LEATHER.—The Market generally still continues dull. Waxed Upper is nominal at 25c to 27c, but difficult of sale at the latter price. Slaughter Sole is in less plentiful supply, and commands ready sale at for No. 1, 17c to 19c; and No. 2, 15c to 17c. Harness Leather of Prime quality and heavy weights is also scarce, and easy of sale at 18c to 20c. Waxed Calf and other descriptions are not enquired for, and prices are nominal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 23, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	\$4.75 to \$5.00
Extra	4.60 to 4.70
Fancy	4.40 to 4.50
Superfine	4.30 to 4.45
Superfine No. 2	4.00 to 4.20
Fine	3.70 to 3.80
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium	2.35 to 2.40
Choice and Strong	2.40 to 2.45
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.	4.75 to 5.00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.	0.95 to 0.98
U. C. White Winter	0.60 to 0.65
PRASE—per 60 lbs.	0.65 to 0.70
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.	0.70 to 0.75
OATS—per 32 lbs.	0.60 to 0.65
PORK—Mess	19.50 to 20.00
Prime Mess	15.00 to 00.00
Prime	14.50 to 00.00
DRESSED HOGS—Per 100 lbs.	7.00 to 7.75
LARD, per lb.	0.10 to 0.11½
TALLOW—per lb.	0.08 to 0.08½
BUTTER—Inferior	0.15 to 0.16
Medium	0.16 to 0.17
Choice	0.18 to 0.19
CHEESE—per lb.	0.08 to 0.10
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.	5.35 to 5.37½
" Inferiors.	5.20 to 5.25
Pearls, 1st sort.	5.50 to 5.55
" Inferiors	5.50 to 5.55

FLOUR.—Continued scarcity of cars, and consequent deficiency in receipts, have resulted in a further improvement in most descriptions; the range for ordinary Super is \$4.30 to \$4.40, and of Choice \$4.40 to \$4.45; while broken lots of the more favorite brands command even a trifle more. Fancy and Extra, though only enquired for to a limited extent, fully maintain their value, owing to scarcity. The lower grades participate in the general improvement.

Bag Flour.—Of the total receipts of Flour by rail, there has been a fair proportion of Bags; but the general supply has been deficient, owing to low water in the canal preventing the working of some local mills; there has, therefore, been much eagerness on the part of buyers to secure the few parcels offered, and relatively high prices have ruled. We quote ordinary \$2.35 to \$2.40, and Choice \$2.40 to \$2.45. Arrivals are narrowly watched by the dealers, and present prices only paid to supply actual wants, the opinion being general that even moderate receipts would cause an immediate reaction.

WHEAT.—We have no sales to note, there being only a few cars direct to sellers.

Coarse grains.—In the absence of wholesale transactions, prices are nominal.

PORK.—Mess—The demand continues of a retail character, and prices as last quoted. We note some limited transactions of Prime Mess at \$15.00, and of Prime at \$14.50. The stock is light and prices firm.

HOGS.—Since the cessation of the American demand receipts have been rather in excess of market requirements, and there being a surplus of light and medium carcasses most low averages have been sold at some decline. Heavy weights, from scarcity alone, maintain their value. We quote averages of 200 lbs. and under \$7, and above \$7.25 to \$7.50, according to quality.

LARD.—Is scarce and readily saleable, from 10½c to 11½c.

TALLOW.—Is in deficient supply, and readily sold at 8c. to 8½c., according to purity, &c.

BUTTER.—We are still without export demand, except for the choicest descriptions, of which, however, there is so small a proportion as barely to be worth

looking after. Some forced sales of ordinary continue reported at 15c. to 16c.; but with the exception of occasional parcels squeezed through to Boston or New York, it only passes from hand to hand to come on the market again somewhat later. Those principally interested are content to hold for a while, at least; and but for continued heavy receipts, the large local consumption during Lent would probably absorb the present stock; but as unlooked for parcels are constantly arriving, any decided improvement is very indefinite.

ASHES.—Pots arrive sparingly. Firsts are slow of sale, at \$5.35 to \$5.37½; and inferiors \$5.60 to \$5.65, less deductions. Pearls are unchanged.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants.

THOS. HOBSON & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

PRICE CURRENT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1865.

FLOUR, Superior extra	\$4.80 to \$5.00
Extra	4.60 to 4.75
Fancy	4.40 to 4.50
Superfine	4.25 to 4.35
Do. No. 2	4.10 to 4.15
Fine	3.90 to 3.70
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.	2.40 to 2.45
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs.	4.80 to 5.00
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0.60 to 0.70
Pork—Mess	19.75 to 20.00
Thin Mess	17.50 to 18.00
Prime Mess	15.00 to 15.50
Prime	14.50 to 15.00
Bacon	0.8 to 0.9
Hams	0.10½ to 0.12
Butter—Ordinary per lb.	0.15 to 0.16
Medium	0.16½ to 0.18
Dairy	0.18½ to 0.20
Lard	0.11 to 0.11½
City rendered	0.10 to 0.10½
Tallow	0.8 to 0.8½
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.25 to 7.50
Ashes, Pots, 1st.	5.37½ to 5.40
Inferiors	5.00 to 5.25
Pearls,	5.45 to 5.50
Petroleum, per gallon	0.90 to 0.85

FLOUR.—The arrivals have been somewhat larger than last week; but as there has been a better demand, prices have improved. Sales have been made during the week at \$4.75 for Extra; strong brands of Superfine at \$4.35 to \$4.40, and in some cases \$4.42; has been paid. Bag Flour is enquired for at \$2.40 to \$2.45.

PORK.—We have no change to note in this article. Sales of Mess at \$20; other kinds are nominal at our quotations.

BUTTER.—The market has again relapsed to its former inactivity, and sales cannot be made at any reasonable price, except for fine Dairy. The demand is confined exclusively to the Retail trade; the quantity on the market, however, is not large, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept much lower prices.

ASHES.—No change to report; prices about the same as last week.

TALLOW.—There is very little on the market; demand good.

LARD.—City rendered sells at 10c. to 10½c.; Western 11c. to 11½c.; prices firmer.

BACON is in demand at 8c. to 9c., according to quality. Uncovered Hams at 10c. to 11c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales have been made at from \$7.25 to \$7.50—heavy weights held for more money.

SEEDS.—There is a demand for seeds, but there is very little offering, and we do not hear of any large transactions—it is difficult to give correct quotations—12½c. is spoken of for Clover, and Timothy at about \$2.50.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
118 Commissioners street.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
MONTREAL.

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS,

CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,
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PRODUCE DEALER,
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
and Produce generally.
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AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,

62 McGill st., Montreal.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400½ " " ½lbs., "
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, Offley's, and Osborn's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases;
 together with a variety of **GENERAL GROCERIES.**
 Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

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CANADIAN GOODS of every description, from some of the best factories in the country.
FOREIGN WOOLS, of various kinds, on consignment.
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES—Weavers' Reeds, Shuttlles, Pickers, Teazles, Temples, Press Papers, Emery, Hand Cards, Machine Cards, Heddles, Lace Leather, Tenter Hooks, Flat Wire, Comb Plates, Bobbins, Curling Irons, Card Clamps, Belt Hooks, Cloth Tickets, Tape on Spools, Organzine Harness, Frames, Flax Heckles, Lard Oil, Olive Oil, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Scouring Soap, Copperas, Brimstone, Sumac, Logwood, and almost
Every article wanted in a Woollen Factory.

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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, 2 Recollet street, will **RE-MOVE** on 1st Feb. to more commodious premises,
 No. 215 St. PAUL STREET,
 Next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co., where they will open out their Spring Importations.

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.

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

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

FERRIER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and Manufacturers of Rope.

SHELF HARDWARE,

English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.

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

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PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets,
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3 and 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge street,
 South of King street,
 TORONTO.

JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,

King street, East,
 HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

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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, 34½ Little St. James street, Montreal.

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 ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

British American Varnish Works.

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

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

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

JAPANS.

Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or 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,
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LAW, YOUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.

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 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
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13 and 15 St. John st., and 12 and 14 St. Alexist st.,
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 (Established A.D. 1841.)

COMMISSION & GENERAL MERCHANTS, importers of Staple Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Brandies, Wines, &c., Ales and Porters, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Jules Robin & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Pinet Castillon & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Offley Cramp & Co. Oporto—Port Wine.
 Cramp, Suter & Co. Cadiz—Sherry Wine.
 Jules Mumm & Co. Rheims—Champagne.
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 Imperial. 14½ × 21 inch.
 Super Royal. 12 × 18 inch.
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 Medium. 10½ × 16½ inch.
 Demy. 7½ × 14½ inch.
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 Bound in Calf. (with or without Russia Bands,) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books pagged by machinery.
 Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.

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

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 15 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
 Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires,
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