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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

No. 30.

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

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.

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

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.

**TO THE MAKERS AND PURCHASERS OF
BUTTER THROUGHOUT CANADA.**

At the beginning of another season we take the liberty of respectfully reminding our customers and the trade generally, that we have for many years given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada, no inconsiderable portion of which has passed through our hands, and consequently that we have an established connection for the sale of Butter to the best advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that our charges are as low as those of any house of standing. Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive our best attention.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

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 IMP-
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

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

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and
Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one general superintendence during the whole process of manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and ending with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrangement 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 sections of the Province, however remote; every inducement allowable in commerce will be granted to this end.

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

FOR SALE.
Olive Oil, in qr. casks, Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,
Hemlock Sole Leather, Spanish Sole Leather,
Waxed Upper, Waxed Calf,
Pebbled Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,
Butter in tinnets and kegs,
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,
Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.
Flour, Extra, }
Flour, Superior Extra. }

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
15 St. Nicholas Street.
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company.

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 reduced 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 immediate 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. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assortment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.

The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting of:

228 Hhgsds } Choice Grocery Sugar.
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
of the trade.
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Fork, 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 Fall Stock of Furs, Hats, &c. [See next P.]

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

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

IMPORTERS OF

Charcoal Tinplates,	Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates,	Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates,	Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron,	Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc,	Copper and Brass Tubes,

and every description of Furnishings suitable for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &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.

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal.

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,

Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
Workman to apply the same.

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.
 Opposite the Custom House Sq.,
 Montreal.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS
 STREET.

This well-known HOTEL, which, during the past winter, has been not only enlarged by an addition of a new wing four stories in height, and which, otherwise, has been much improved by the completion of a commodious, easily accessible, airy, and well-lighted DINING ROOM, by the introduction of all the modern improvements known in similar first class establishments—Baths, Billiard Rooms, Steam Laundry, &c.; and by the complete re-furnishing of the whole building—Public Drawing Rooms, Private Parlours, Bed-rooms, Reading Rooms, &c., was reopened for accommodation of the travelling public on THURSDAY, 6th JUNE, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to make their Hotel in St. Louis Street fully equal to any establishment of the kind in British North America, with a view to obtain a continuance of that support and encouragement which has been so long extended to them in Quebec, and which it has been their care to merit.

WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON

Quebec, July 7, 1865.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.
 IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
 GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 157 St. Paul St., Montreal.
 Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
 Company.

A. A. BARBER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE.
 Nos. 29 and 25 St. Sacramento St.

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR
HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR
CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CHOICE PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, AND
CUBA SUGARS.

THE Subscribers are now landing, and
 have in Store

493 hhds Choice Muscovado SUGAR.
 112 bbls. " " " " " "
 200 puns " " " " " "
 20 " Cuba R.M. strong, good, and fine flavour.
 15 hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy,
 pale and dark.
 Bags Pimento, Jamaica Liquorice, &c., &c.

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

28th July, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,
 (Late Mitchell & Gear.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
 Havana and German Cigars, 28 St. Peter St., Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838



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

Our Burglar Proof Safes made of combined
 iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the
 steel is highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the
 reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious
 burglar, and when placed inside of one of our Fire
 Proof Safes produce a most perfect 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. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

FURS HATS BUCK MITTS, &c
GREENE & SONS
 INVITE inspection to their FALL
 STOCK of
LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
BUCK MITTS, &c. SILK HATS,
FURS, SKINS, &c.
HAT and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our stock
 this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Men's
 and Boys' STEEL BRIM BESOURT HATS, which are
 becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express
 to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.
GREENE & SONS,
 Montreal.

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

WEST BROTHERS,
TOBACCO. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.
CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC
WEST & BROTHERS,
 Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
 Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
 TORONTO.
 Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANDER MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
 Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
 Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also,
 Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
 Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
 School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACT-
 URED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hun-
 dred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee
 Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping
 Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at
 very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed
 to CASH BUYERS.
 37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.
 Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for
 sale FINE IRON, Scotch (oldly Govan), Best
 Rolled 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
 DOORS, 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, Boscok & 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 £30 sterling in Leeds,
 and has been only a short time in use.

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

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
 known Hoxton 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 Coor's celebrated GROUND ROCK
 SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAR & CO.
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS, have the
 pleasure of announcing to their Customers and
 the trade, that they have removed to 431 St Paul
 street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs
 Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos. May.
 They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their
 well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

KERR & FINDLAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
 other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
 616 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS**

GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.

Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperial, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas, and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandy, Cigars, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
PAN GOODS, and CANDLES of all kinds.
LOZENGES of every description.
FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 244) Notre Dame Street.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

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 China, Glass, and Earthenware, Japanned and Ironware, Hardware and Electroplate, Chambers, Photographists, and Chemical Ware; Iron Stable Furniture; Encaustic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of China Tea and Breakfast Sets, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for sale to the trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:
18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

**J U S T L A N D E D,
EX "HIBERNIA,"
FIFTY BALES COTTON YARN.**

This Yarn is made from American Cotton, and is superior in quality to any Yarn in the market.
Numbers and Weight guaranteed.

ALEX. WALKER,
Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,** No 3 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,** 8 Giltziep Buildings, Common street.

F. H. SIMMS,

**MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS** to Order, and has in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
St. Peter st., Montreal.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sum Assured over \$1,000,000. Annual Income, over \$150,000. Assets, over \$600,000.

General Agent
A. G. RAMSAY. T. W. MEDLEY.

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

POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.

H. ABBOTT, Agent,
29 Great St. James street, Montreal.

THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF FANCY
AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**
No. 23 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary,

**MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS** in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention.
Offices and Warehouse—King-ston, C. W.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

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

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

ROBERTSON & B. TIE,

**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS,** and General Commission Merchants, corner Metcal and College streets, Montreal.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.**

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

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE,

**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT LAW,**

Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers.

DUNDAS, C. W.

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. R. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

FRESH SEEDS.

Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS now ready.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK
FEEDING.**

L MANS, CLARE & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FLAX SEED.

**IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,
AND SELECTED CANADIAN,** for sowing.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

LINSEED OIL.

**20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-
FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED
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For Sale low, for CASH.

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PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.

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**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

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**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS,** and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same.

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67 Great St. James street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

McEwan's Portland CEMENTS and other smoked Fish
Kellor & Sons' Double MARMA LADE
Baldwin's Edinburgh Albert Gem BISCUITS
Waters and Williams' Quinine WINE
Christie's Belle's celebrated Toeholaga SOAPS
McLennan's Fancy BIST LIES—this and boxes
Fats and Watson's do do do do
Wm. Dow & Co.'s EXTRA ALES and
PORTER—Wood and Bottle
Guinness & Sons' Extra STOUT
Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES, SAUCES,
CONDIMENTS, &c.

The Subscriber keeps constantly in stock a full and complete assortment of the finer kinds of Family GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, TEAS, COFFEES, &c., selected with the greatest care in the cheap markets, and can therefore offer superior advantages to the country merchant and wholesale buyer in sorting up with quantities suitable to their wants. Terms liberal.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

LOUDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Jackets,
Deimms,	Parasols,	Combs,
Sileasias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
Mc de Laines,	Yarus,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeanes,	Silks,	Brooches,
Mole-kins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Furrows,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Veatings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Pencils,	Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.
216 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

**IMPORTERS OF HEAVY
HARDWARE, &c., and COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS.**

Dealers in Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Ornamental Chimney tops, &c., &c.

Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
11th May, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 1 Prince's street, Bank of England London. Empowered by special Act of Parliament 4 Vic., cap. 3.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed AGENT to the Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street, Montreal.

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

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

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T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk)
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 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;
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 \$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
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Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF

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Are giving special attention to the **READY-MADE CLOTHING**; and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.

Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada; and we advise those wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our samples.

GENTS' HABERDASHERY.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.

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LEICESTER KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.

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THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay.

Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, £144,824 stg.
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Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,810.

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

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THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

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

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without refer-
 ence to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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

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WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

VERY IMPROBABLE.

WE understand that not a few persons in this city and elsewhere have got an idea that the Congress of the United States will be induced to withdraw, or rather postpone the notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty for one year, or until negotiations can be completed. We presume there is no doubt that Congress has this power; but we are far from believing that they will use it. Why should they? A year's notice was surely sufficient time, during which, to negotiate for a renewal of the Treaty. But beyond this, there is another fact, which is not generally known, which induces us to believe there is no ground for such hope, and it is this,—that *two years ago* our Ministry were advised of the intention of the United States authorities to repeal the Treaty at the end of the ten years. We speak from the best authority that the Canadian Government had such intimation; that the then Finance Minister, Hon. L. H. Holton, prepared a report on the subject, which can be found in the public papers of last session; and that the Hon. John Young, of this city, was sent to Washington to procure a further delay. Thus two years have elapsed since the first intimation was received that the Treaty would expire in March next; and yet there does not appear to have been a single step taken towards its renewal. What right have we to expect that the American Congress will extend the notice still further; and what necessity is there to make such a demand? It seems most improbable that Congress will do so from another cause, and that is, the majorities in the two Houses of the Legislature were very decisively in favor of the notice being given. In the Upper House thirty to eight, in the Lower House one hundred to forty. Is it to be expected that these members will reconsider the matter, after having given us such ample time? Even if a new Treaty had been in the meantime negotiated, we might consider ourselves fortunate if the Congress could have reached the question at all this session, much less discuss the point of extending the notice. It must be borne in mind that never in the history of the United States has there been so many questions of immense importance pressing for legislative action. They have half a continent to reorganise; they have an enormous debt to adjust; they have a great social question to solve, in the labour of the South; and a great political problem to work out, in the suffrage to be given to, or withheld from, the coloured race. These are but a few of the leading questions which must absorb attention; and when we say that Reciprocity is one of the least vital subjects with which they shall have to deal next session, we do not belittle its importance.

No; we cannot think that the American Government will still further extend the notice; and we

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, Cutlout Nails, Trunk Nails, &c.

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

must say, we look forward with no little apprehension to a lapse in the operations of the Treaty. Congress meets in December. Unless action is taken by our authorities during the next two or three months, it will be impossible for the subject to come up at all for consideration; and unless it does, there is a dead certainty of, at least, a *hiatus*, be it long or short. True, Congress meets again in March; but it would be utter folly to expect action early enough to prevent the cessation of the Treaty. We are, therefore, the more earnest in our desire to impress upon our public men, and upon the people generally, the importance of *immediate* action in this most important matter; and to dispel the delusion that there will be an extension of the notice, or that we are going to have the Treaty renewed without some very persistent and efficient efforts being at once made on our behalf.

The Difference.

Few persons outside of the trade have an idea of the quantity of butter which is produced by the Eastern Townships. This year, the amount sent to the American market is unusually large, and the money realized therefor is having a perceptible effect upon the commercial condition of that community. We are promised some statistics in relation to this trade, but in the meantime we wish to draw attention to the important fact that, while the great bulk of Western Canada butter is finding a tardy and uncertain market at 15 and 17 cents per lb., four or five hundred miles away from the point of production, this Eastern Townships butter is eagerly bought up at every farmer's door at twenty cents per lb. Why such a difference? It is simply that many of our Western friends do not appreciate the importance of properly curing and preparing the butter for market. The farmers of the Eastern Townships have made for themselves such a reputation, that so long as the United States markets are open, they are certain of a constant demand, at very profitable rates, for all the butter they can produce—and where is the limit? And in the event of a loss of Reciprocity, what product more readily exported, or what export more profitable than really good butter? Will our Western farmers and merchants wake up to the importance of the subject. Not only could ten times the amount of butter be produced, but the quality so much improved, that there need be no doubt whatever of a good market and a constantly satisfactory price.

Imports 1863 and 1864.

We are not aware that the following figures have been published heretofore:—

Imports into Canada during the years ended December 31st 1863 and 1864.

	1863.	1864.
Dutiable goods	\$22,932,886	\$30,377,570
Coin and Bullion	4,652,287	5,645,378
Free goods	18,879,320	16,475,120
	\$46,964,493	\$52,498,120
Duty	\$5,169,173	\$6,637,508

ALL-IMPORTANT.

Of all the subjects which press upon public attention at the present moment the *Reciprocity* question takes pre-eminence. It is all-important in many respects. The repeal of the Treaty would affect every material interest of the Province, some seriously others disastrously. We fear that the public are far from appreciating the serious results that would follow its abrogation, nor does it seem that our public men at all realise the immense importance of the question. There is a general belief that the Treaty will be renewed, but the wish is parent to the thought. In our last two issues we endeavoured to show that there was a very strong opposition to the measure in the United States, and as time passes, we see that this opposition grows in strength and force. A few months ago we shared the opinion that the Treaty would be renewed without great difficulty, and with but slight modifications; but a close observation of the indications in the United States during that period leads us to an entirely different conclusion. If American politicians could be made to listen to reason, and would but admit the force of figures, they might be convinced that the advantages of the Treaty were as great to their own country as it is to ours, if not greater; but unfortunately prejudice perverts their vision, they have notions of a commercial policy, which are at variance with the admission of free products; and the opinion, however erroneous, is more or less prevalent among them, that the withdrawal of the Treaty from Canada would result in our seeking admission into the Union. These and other causes operate seriously against the prospect of a continuance of the Treaty, and we think it is time our people should make up their minds that its renewal is at least problematical.

We cannot conceive why it is, that so long a delay has taken place without some movement on our part towards a settlement of the matter. There are but three months more of navigation, at the end of which time the operations of the Treaty practically cease; for although it does not expire until March, the amount of produce which can be sent forward during the winter months will be insignificant. Three months only are left to us. Six months have passed since there was a dead certainty of the Treaty lapsing in March, and yet what has been done? Our ministers went to England, and were told that Sir Frederick Bruce had been instructed to seek its renewal. Months have passed, and this is about all that has transpired. Messrs. Galt and Howland took a trip to Washington for a couple of days, and returned as they went. While the opponents of the Treaty have been industriously discussing the measure, and public opinion in the United States has been manipulated and influenced to oppose it, nothing has been done by us except the voluntary efforts of the friends of the Treaty. Why has been this delay? The question in importance to us exceeds all other questions, yet it is the question that has received least attention.

We venture to say that there was far more interest excited in Quebec last week on the question of who should or who should not be Premier, than has been excited in that city throughout the year on the subject of Reciprocity. What is our Government waiting for? What object has been gained by delay? Will there be less difficulty surrounding the subject a month or six weeks hence than now? Is it not a fact that three months ago the Treaty could have been easier obtained from the American Government than it can at present? We may be mistaken, and we hope we are; but it seems to us that there has not been that exertion used by our Government which the importance of the question demands—and if the Treaty is permitted to expire, even for a few months, our public men are in a measure responsible for it. We must admit, too, that among the great body of the people, the question until recently has not been justly appreciated. The farmers who, as a class, will, more than any other, be affected by its repeal, have been lulled into a fancied security, by the hope held out of its certain renewal. Will they wake up to the fact that after the middle of March next, no more Canadian Produce can enter the United States market unless it pays a duty of 20 per cent? Will they begin to realise that barley, which this year will bring 80¢ a bushel, may be sold next year at 60¢, and every thing else in proportion? Will the millers of Western Canada consider the fact that next Spring, unless a renewal of the Treaty takes place, the vast quantities of extra flour which they ship to Boston and other United States markets, will be practically shut out. Will the lumberers all over the Province realise that the slight profit which they even now reap will be com-

pletely swept away by the imposition of a hostile tariff? It may be all very well to imagine that our American friends cannot do without our barley, or our extra flour, or our lumber. It is useless to argue that 21 per cent duty is not almost prohibition to articles on which the profits are proverbially so small as upon these. Even if the duty is divided between the consumer and the producer, does any one pretend to say that our shippers can afford to lose 19 per cent and stand it? No, we have been deceived. We have been led first to imagine that the Treaty would surely be renewed; and secondly, even if it were annulled, we should be able easily to bear the loss. We begin to see that we are mistaken as to the first point. Not only do we notice a growing opposition to the Treaty, but we have to deplore a want of due appreciation of the subject, and a proper effort on the part of our public men to secure its renewal. On the second point, we are not of those who believe that the loss of the Treaty would ruin us, but we know that without it, for the first few seasons, very serious derangement of trade must occur, and until new products and new markets are found for our people, a very depressed condition of things must ensue.

In view of these facts, we cannot understand why further delay is necessary before negotiations for the Treaty commence; and we trust, now that Parliament has opened, the people's representatives will demand a cause for this indifference, and see that active measures are at once adopted.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

It will be curious and instructive to note the marked improvement which a good harvest will make in the general trade of the country. We have been existing so long on hope that now when fruition dawns upon us we can hardly realize the effect. The abundant harvest with which the country has been blessed never came more gratefully than now. We question if ever before the country passed through such a crisis as during the last year. A combination of misfortunes, as we have frequently shewn, came upon us, and notwithstanding that there have been a great many failures and a very general depression, yet it indicates the solidity and skill of our merchants that the season of depression has been survived with so little of a really disastrous nature. We certainly can count upon all the ills which a period of such a character brings; but we must not neglect also to estimate the advantages of such a season. Among these we briefly enumerate the cessation of hazardous and undue speculation, the disposition to avoid investment of capital in questionable permanent improvements, the general contraction of credit business, and the adoption of a more definite and rigid system of collections. The necessity of smaller stocks in the hands of country merchants has been made apparent, and the fallacy of permitting large outstandings from year to year clearly demonstrated. Wholesale merchants will have learnt too, that small credits well diffused are much safer than large amounts in few hands. The "supply" system has received a serious check, and the country is happily quit of a not inconsiderable number of incapable and dishonest traders. Importers will also have realized the necessity of confining their purchases to the prospective wants of the country, and will perhaps hereafter exercise a little more care in ascertaining the probable demand before they glut the market with an extravagant supply.

With these experiences we are all the better prepared for the season of prosperity, on the threshold of which we are now standing. There is every prospect of an early reduction of the large internal indebtedness. Our merchants, who have been under constant pressure in carrying forward the overdue liabilities of their customers, will now have relief. Country merchants who have been forced to seek renewals, and make every shift and turn to keep their credit good, will now be able to square accounts and look their creditors in the face. There is a certain prospect of a profitable sale of all the goods likely to be imported; and the rapidly increasing number of Canadian manufactures will meet with a remunerative demand. The carrying trade, so long depressed, will revive. The Commission Merchants and Brokers who have had nothing more solid than the prospect before them will find ample employment, and the general condition of things must wondrously improve.

Deferred.

We are reluctantly compelled to defer until our next number, an interesting article—the third of the series—on the "Proposed Public Works."

GONE TO ENGLAND.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, of Halifax, N.S.,—the able champion of the Province in the Detroit Convention,—has been summoned to England, on business connected with the Reciprocity question. He left Halifax for London, in the Cunard steamer last week. We are rejoiced to hear that action is being taken in reference to this all important matter, and we quite agree with the Halifax *Citizen*, as follows:—

"We must all feel not only that Mr. Howe has well earned this distinction, but that his often-proved patriotism, his enlarged view of statesmanship, his long experience, and his expansive and intimate knowledge of the resources and interests of British America, make him the fittest man on this continent to give the Home Government accurate information and sound advice on this most important international question."

We understand that during Mr. Howe's recent stay in Washington, he had several conferences on the subject of Reciprocity with Sir F. Bruce, the British Ambassador. Through this channel it is possible that the British Government are already partially in possession of his views on the subject, and to this fact may be owing this distinction now conferred upon him. His mission to England to confer with the authorities there, will be a fitting sequel to the great work he accomplished at Detroit.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE COMMISSION AND THE RECIPROcity TREATY.

WE have made further search into the nature and powers of the United States Revenue Commission, of which we spoke last week. It is organized under the 19th section of the 78th chapter of the Acts of the last Congress:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to enquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising, by taxation, such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to and including the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of a bill, and that such commission have power to enquire into the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And such commissioners shall receive for their services three hundred dollars a month and their necessary travelling expenses."

Now Mr. McCullough, the Secretary of the Treasury, appears to have been actuated by a desire to keep the control of this most important commission out of the hands of mere politicians, and has consequently appointed as commissioners three gentlemen better known in mercantile than in political circles. They are:—

D. A. WELLS, of New York (chairman).
L. S. HAYES, of Chicago
S. COLWELL, of Philadelphia.

We further learn from New York advices that the Canadian ministers who lately visited Washington to commence, jointly with Sir Frederick Bruce, negotiations for a new Treaty, were supplied by Mr. McCullough with introductions to these gentlemen, and had an interview with them at New York, whilst they were in session.

This certainly gives us more ground for expecting a renewed Treaty of Reciprocity than any other of the movements of the day. The Government at Washington is swayed by political rather than commercial considerations, and we feel convinced, for reasons given in our last week's issue, that if the matter were left in the hands of that government alone we should have no Treaty. It is, however, not unlikely that commercial men, who hold their sittings in the New York Custom House, where they are of necessity in constant contact with commercial men from all sections of the country, will take a common sense view of the case, and look both to the commercial advantages of reciprocal trade and the fiscal disadvantages to the United States which may follow its cessation.

We understand that Messrs. Galt and Howland have laid before these commissioners a full statement of their views on this important subject.

The Drug Trade.

Business is restricted to the smallest wants, with a prospective increase in trade as soon as fall business opens. Stocks are well assorted, and prices remain unchanged. See Price Current for quotations.

COMMERCE UNDER CONFEDERATION.

It is either a singular coincidence or a special Providence, that the two impending events of most interest to us—the alteration of our political condition, and the change in our commercial relations with the United States—should occur at the same time. The suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty could not have been foreseen when the Conference of Colonial delegates was sitting at Quebec; for it was not brought about by the pressure of commercial interests, but was resolved upon in a moment of irritation in consequence of Judge Coursol's decision in the case of the St. Alban's raiders. Nevertheless, it happened that at the very time our Parliament was in session, considering and adopting the plan of Confederation, the notification of the suspension of the Treaty was being penned and sent across the ocean. The two subjects, Confederation and Reciprocity, have, however, a closer connection than this. The suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty was undoubtedly a measure of hostility on the part of the United States Government. It was known that its immediate effect must be injurious to us. Even Mr. Potter, whose views of Canadian matters are so full of benevolence towards us as to contemplate our admission into the American Union, fully intended that we should pass into that state of beatitude through a baptism of commercial stagnation and suffering. The abolition of the bonding system might follow any day; and it is doubtful whether, without access to the sea-board during winter, without facilities for exporting produce and manufactures to market or importing goods for our consumption, we could resist, even were it in such case wise to resist, the temptation to get rid of these inconveniences by Union with the States. Confederation will, however, materially change our position. Confederation means an Intercolonial railroad, which, without Confederation, we have several times in vain attempted to secure. An Intercolonial railroad ensures the continuance of the bonding system, by enabling us to be independent of it. It secures the opportunity of exporting to and importing from Europe at all times of the year, without our being obliged to say "by your leave" to our American cousins. It relieves us from the fear of one of the kinds of pressure that could be brought to bear against us by the Government of the United States. Confederation, too, will ensure to us the exclusive possession of a new and valuable market for our produce should Reciprocity still be withheld. With the fiscal arrangements of the Colonies under their present divided management, we could not be certain that the Lower Provinces would act in accordance with us, in the new policy we might wish to adopt. With the Customs arrangements of the whole managed by one head, we could be sure that, when the United States imposed duties on Canadian wheat and flour, some of these would be admitted free into the Lower Provinces. And it requires but little foresight to see how great a trade, how constant and lucrative a stream of commerce, would be maintained between the inland and the maritime regions of the new Confederation, if it were to flow directly from one end of the country, through its own channels, to the other; instead of as now going out at Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or Coaticook, and coming in again at St. John, N. B., St. Johns, Nfld., or Halifax. The Hon. Mr. Howland was the first statesman to consider this. In his well known report on Intercolonial Trade, in 1862, he shewed the delegates assembled in Quebec in September of that year, that the Lower Provinces had imported from the States in 1861, wheat flour valued at \$3,006,812; while Canada had exported to the United States flour valued at \$3,038,362. The Hon. Mr. Ryan pursued a similar line of investigation, when he showed in Parliament, at its last session, that in 1861, we exported to the United States 3,850,000 bushels of wheat, (and flour reduced to wheat), while the Lower Provinces imported from the United States in the same year 3,615,232 bushels. We do not mean to say we should find in the trade of the Lower Provinces, which we could secure to ourselves under Confederation, an equivalent for the trade of the United States, which we should lose without Reciprocity; but it would afford us a very valuable outlet for our produce indeed, and give employment to thousands of people all along the route of transportation. Nor would the imposition of a ten per cent. duty on American flour be at all an unjust thing to the Lower Provinces. For their fisheries would again have to be protected against encroachment more thoroughly than ever before. Six or eight steam sloops would have to be built, armed and manned, and the expense of this,

which would to a great extent fall upon Canada, would be an equivalent to the maritime regions for any charge in their trade relations, which the imposition of a duty on American breadstuffs might create.

But even though Reciprocity should be renewed, Confederation may not unreasonably be expected to cause a change for the better in our produce trade. As we before said, Confederation means an Intercolonial Railroad. That means a reduction of the freight in a barrel of flour from Montreal to St. John, N. B., to 65 cents, at all seasons of the year, without injury or delay from transhipment. Surely that must mean a greatly increased business. It is, moreover, certain that we shall find many of our Montreal houses establishing agencies, or even branches, in Halifax, Shediac, and St. John as soon as they cease to be foreign cities, and taking advantage of the rapid communication that will be established between them all.

We may also safely assume that a great deal of the fish from the Lower Provinces, which will be shut out of the American market when Reciprocity ceases, will find its way up hither. Among the hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholic inhabitants of this Province, there is an immense demand. And among other classes the consumption of fish is at present limited by the supply.

A lively trade in manufactures is also probable under Confederation. Mr. Howland's report—already quoted—said, that "a large proportion of the goods, which the maritime Provinces now buy in the States, could be supplied by Canada. They consist mainly of agricultural produce, in raising which we excel, and of articles, the manufacture of which is rapidly increasing here." The report proceeded to show that the Lower Colonies imported from the States articles from which we make the following selection:

	Nova Scotia.	N. Bruns- wick.	P. E. I.	Newfund.
Burning fluid.....	\$23,168	\$8,169	\$.....	\$.....
Cabinet wares.....	28,365	16,100	.....	9,694
Cordage and Canvas.....	45,428	28,424	.....	.....
Hats and Caps.....	24,219	21,049	.....	.....
Leather and leather man- ufactures.....	135,698	145,432	20,768	35,918
Wood ware and agricul- tural implements.....	36,244	27,661	7,557	9,192
Sugar, refined.....	.....	28,001	1,714	.....

Most of these articles we could advantageously supply. Now, among the "woollens," "dry goods," "haberdashery," "hardware," and "unenumerated articles" of the Tariff, how many goods are there not which we should furnish to the Lower Provinces, if once the tariff barrier were broken down, which has hitherto made the Colonies essentially foreign countries to each other? With an enlarged market, too, manufactures would spring up more readily in all parts of the Confederacy, and whether inland or on the seaboard, they must develop trade.

We cannot estimate what effect Confederation will have on the shipping interest of the Colonies; but it should have a good one. It was stated at Detroit that American vessels could coast from Boston to St. John, from St. John to Halifax, from Halifax to Charlottetown, and thence to any Canadian Gulf port, because none of the places were in the same colony. If this be so, then under Confederation this will cease, and colonial vessels will enjoy all the Colonial coasting trade, unless the States should at any time throw open their coasting trade to us, when we should, of course, be happy to reciprocate the favour. It is probable, too, that as soon as the canals are deepened—and this, too, will be hastened by Confederation—some Nova Scotia vessels will engage in our summer business, with advantage to us and to them; while Canadian craft will go into the West Indian or European trade in winter, along with the Nova Scotians.

We could proceed to illustrate further the effect that the forthcoming political change will have on commercial matters; but we think we have said enough for once. We have indicated our belief that Confederation, even without Reciprocity, is the one thing necessary to give us a stable future—the key to the position of affairs. And we have shown several ways in which it will exert a beneficial influence on commercial affairs.

Insurance.

We learn from the *Post and Insurance Monitor* that "the Western Life Assurance Society, represented in Montreal, have announced that they are about to join the Albert Life Assurance Company, Mr. Scratchley, of the Western, becoming actuary to the Albert."

BANKING IN CANADA.

It must strike the most casual observer of the stock quotations of our Canada Banks as a singular feature that they should vary so much in market price, even when the dividends approach, or are equal.

Those who have read the Reports as they have appeared this year, will find that the managers, in their annual exhibits of the affairs of the institutions entrusted to their management, speak with great certainty of full provision being made for losses.

The Bank of Montreal, by its Annual Report, has \$720,208 of undivided profits as a contingent fund. Its annual dividend for many years has been steadily 8 per cent., and its stock is now saleable at 112½. These surplus profits are equal to 12 per cent. on its paid up capital.

The Ontario Bank pays an equal dividend, and has a surplus fund of \$177,229 to meet unforeseen contingencies, or 10 per cent. upon the paid up capital. The stock stands at only a broker's commission over par—or a less market value as compared with the Bank of Montreal of 11 to 12 per cent. We have heard that in banking circles it has been partly attributed to the absence of any very explicit statement in the Reports of the corporation that full and ample provision had been made for bad debts before declaring a dividend. This may be partly, but it cannot be all, the cause. The Ontario Bank can hardly be said to be an old and tried Bank yet, and the obscure location of its head quarters, and the depression of the Western Province for so many years, combine to render its stock for the present less attractive; but it is working into a steady and profitable business, and its prospects for the future are good.

With the same dividend of 8 per cent., the Bank of Toronto stock is still lower, notwithstanding a guarantee fund against losses, of 18 per cent. on the paid up capital, and very strong assurances on the part of its Board at their annual meeting that the necessary provision had been made for bad and doubtful debts. Fortunately for this institution, its paid up capital is small in comparison with its banking facilities, and when times improve, by taking advantage of these facilities, the stock should become a profitable investment to the owners.

The Merchants Bank Report promises well for its shareholders. We doubt the propriety or prudence of opening at once with an 8 per cent. dividend, part of which must be derived from discount or unrealized profit, which its surplus fund of \$30,502 will hardly excuse, the first annual meeting having taken place only last month. There is a new feature in this Report, namely, the admission of the amount lost in conducting the business during its first year—the gross amount of profit made, and the amount of charges. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope the Board will continue in future years to be equally candid. The rate of profit, 17½ on the average capital employed, shows that the other Banks were either unable to grant facilities, or have let an ambitious and rising institution cut cleverly into their business. There is one sentence in the Merchants Bank Report with which some are disposed to take exception. The Directors say "They have not found that any inconvenience has arisen from the course they have adopted of allowing interest on current accounts." We have not space at present to discuss this question fully—but the best authorities on banking condemn the system. It compels the cashier to make loans, when, if he were free, he would look more narrowly at the quality of the loans offered. Manifestly, if he pays one-half the legal interest for money on call, he cannot pay that and keep his reserve full. True he may have an arrangement with a powerful neighbour to assist him in need, and that need may never come, in Montreal; but the history of banking in New York alone is such as to render it doubtful if, in the long run, this course will pay. The Merchants Bank, however, has a strong connexion, and so far its future looks bright, and we commend the attempt to found another really Montreal banking institution.

The other Banks paying 8 per cent. per annum are the Moleons, stock quoted at 110; Banque Nationale, 106½; Banque Jacques Cartier, 103. It is manifest that even when particulars are equal, the Lower Canada management gives the stock a preference in this market.

The other Banks of the Province do not encourage reference to their Reports and position at present. Much responsibility rests upon our legislators to liberalize restrictions upon all branches of the commerce of the country; and banking must be set free

from the shackles of the Usury Laws before it will become a healthy and vitalizing medium to the internal commerce of the country.

Nothing will be done this short session but to fill the meagre outline of the Speech from the Throne. It requires no argument stronger than the wise and successful step the Mother Country took, now many years past, in abolishing this remnant of barbarism, as regards bills of a commercial character. Let us follow that wise example, and leave money, like every other commodity, free to flow and fertilize wherever the greatest industry and the greatest demand attract its use.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Baillie & Co.
Bankage, Beak & Co.
Wm. Benjamin & Co.
James P. Clark
John Douglas & Co.
Foule & Hodgson.
Gilmour, White & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Thomas May & Co.

McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Munderloh & Steencken.
Ogilvy & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
A. Robertson & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
William Stephen & Co.
Thomson, Claxton & Co.
Alexander Walker.
George Winks & Co.

THERE have been no large receipts of Dry Goods since our last. Prices are well sustained in this market, with no prospect of decline. Stocks in Britain are not large, and some classes of goods are difficult to obtain. There is, in consequence, no prospect that the stocks will be assorted early this season in this market: in fact, the opposite promises to be the case. By the latest advices, we notice a slight decline in the prices of Cotton goods in the Manchester and Liverpool markets. The decline was produced by the report from the American side that there were some 2,600,000 bales of Cotton in the Southern States, and a promise of a large growing crop. The truth of both these statements has been questioned, and by some authorities positively contradicted. We still incline to the belief that Cotton must retain, for the present, an upward tendency. Below we give some English market reports:—

Huddersfield, Tuesday, July 25th.—There has not been a large attendance of buyers to-day; but, though in some departments only a small amount of business has been transacted, in others operations have been of a less restricted nature. Inquiries have been made for coatings of choice patterns; but selections have been restricted, and stocks not presenting a great variety. Parcels of medium-priced goods have changed hands more readily and to a greater extent than those of the better class, and low goods continue to be in limited demand. There has been more doing in overcoatings for winter wear. Business in the warehouses during the past week has not been brisk. Manufacturers generally have orders in hand to keep them busy, and a steady trade has been doing in the local wool market.

Bradford, Monday, July 24th.—Wool—The Wool market remains in the same inanimate state as last week, and the transactions of to-day are very insignificant indeed. Staples, nevertheless, are firm in the maintenance of prices. The drooping tendency of the Liverpool Cotton market, and the anticipated rise in the value of money, have tended as much as anything to bring about the present cautious feeling. *Worsted Yarns*—There have been no orders of any moment placed. Merchants satisfy themselves with looking after old orders. Spinners are running upon contracts received some time ago. Prices are unaltered. *Pieces*—The transactions are becoming very small. Manufacturers find difficulty in getting orders in plain goods at the present quotations, and rather easier rates prevail in consequence. Fancy makers continue busy. The demand for lenos is, if anything, on the increase. The makers of mohair mixtures, ribs, and similar fabrics, are well employed, and might take large orders if they were in a position to deliver speedily. Prices are a little easier.

Rochdale, Monday, July 24th.—Flannel—A few buyers in connection with the home and foreign trade have visited the town during the last week. The foreign buyers operated to a fair extent, but the home buyers did not give orders with that readiness which is usually the case at this season of the year. To-day the attendance was very fair, but there was not very much business doing. The fancy trade continues very busy. The Yorkshire tracts are not very animated as yet, and there is no alteration in prices. *Wool*—Trade is firm; but manufacturers exhibit the same cautiousness as they have done for some time back, being evidently determined not to be caught with large stocks of the raw material on hand.

Leeds, Tuesday, July 25th.—There has been about an average attendance of buyers in the Cloth-hall this morning, and their operations, though not decidedly brisk, were satisfactory. The goods selected were of considerable variety, and were for both the home and the export trades. There is, generally, more business doing in the warehouses than there was a few weeks ago, the demand for autumn and winter goods having fairly set in. The same cheering accounts as we lately gave, both as to the steadiness of prices and as to the employment of the manufacturing operatives, are furnished, and altogether the prospects of the woollen cloth trade, in almost every branch in this town and district, are very healthy.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

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

J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Nivin & Co.
Reuter, Lionie & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Haviland Routh & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Alex. Urquhart & Co.
Winn & Holland.

THERE is very little change to notice in the position of the market since last advised. Only moderate supplies have lately come forward, and there is no excess of stock in any of the staples of the trade. Sugars are very firmly held, with a still advancing tendency. Teas continue to be sought after for export, and some large lots of Japans and Greens have been taken for the New York and Western States markets. The demand for Western Canada is not active, yet for the season a fair business is doing. From all quarters of the province we hear of the luxuriance of the crops, and the bountiful harvest, in many parts safely garnered. The past year has been a trying season for the trade, and numerous failures and large losses have been experienced; we are, however, safe in saying that the bulk of the weak and unsafe in business have been weeded out, which fact should materially improve the position of those who are now in trade, and have weathered the hard times of the past twelve months. In view of the position we feel that we are not too sanguine in anticipating a safer and more remunerating business this autumn than has been experienced in Canada for many years; care, however, must be taken that in the midst of our prosperity we do not fall into the fatal error of over-trading.

TEAS.—The demand for export is still very active, and some large sales have been made within the week for the American market. Any desirable lots in bond of fine Moyunes, Gunpowders and Japans, are quickly picked up. We hear that over 2000 packages, consisting of fine Greens, of the "Shelburne's" cargo have been closed for the New York and Chicago markets. Fine Greens in our market are daily becoming scarcer, and the small remaining stock is held at very stiff prices. Fine Coloured and Uncoloured Japans are also in meagre supply, and firmly held at advanced rates. The stocks of Blacks are ample for requirements, and in moderate demand for consumption. Our advices from Shanghai to 22nd May, report considerable settlements of Green teas. No less than 80 chops, equal to 40,707 half chests, have been purchased, at prices ruling from taels 20½ to taels 35 per picul—the large proportion being intended for America. Prices appear to have been somewhat irregular, in many cases showing an advance in fine chops of taels 2 to 3 per picul. The arrivals at Shanghai from Kin-Kiang begin to decrease; the stock appears to be nearly exhausted. Business at last named point is reported to have been seriously interrupted lately, caused by a panic among the natives, brought about by the appearance of a large number of Braves who have broken out in rebellion, and were laying waste the surrounding country. They were last heard of at Moning, which is about fifty miles to the south-east of the Ningchow district, and great fear was entertained for the safety of the Tea Hongs. The "Eva" sailed on the 6th May for this port. Her cargo consists of—Blacks, 5,040 lbs; Greens, 271,870 lbs; and Japans, 848 lbs. The "Guiding Star" sailed also for Montreal on 9th May, with cargo—Blacks, 10,700 lbs; Greens, 429,500 lbs. Total shipments of teas from Shanghai to Canada from 1st June, 1864 to 22nd May, 1865, is 1,962,808 lbs., against same dates for 1863-64, 2,380,747 lbs. Total shipments of teas from Shanghai to New York, from June 1st, 1864, to May 22nd, 1865, 5,661,840 lbs., against same dates for 1863-64, 11,434,785 lbs.

Our advices from England to 25th July, advise the market very firm and active for all good greens, but common grades are difficult to realize, and have declined at 1d. to 2d. per lb. Japans both coloured and uncoloured of fine qualities are very scarce and in demand. Foo Chow Congous, the broken and dusty kinds are dull, common to fair red leaf sorts at the public sales went at most irregular rates, but they are quoted at 1d. per lb. easier; fine and finest are becoming very scarce. Souchongs are unchanged.

SUGARS.—Stocks in first hands will not exceed 700 hds., and are short in really desirable grocery kinds; prices are firmly maintained, and holders are stiff. We have not heard of any large sales very recently; the present high prices somewhat impede operations and prevent speculation. We have no grounds however to

base a probability of an early decline. We note that the New York market is very active with large sales at an advance of ¼c. to ½c.

COFFEE.—We have no sales to report; stocks are light and demand very limited. We do not alter our former quotations.

Tobacco.—The market is quiet, and only few lots changing hands; the usual steady demand for small parcels for consumption exist, but in absence of speculation there is little or nothing doing outside of retail lots; prices are firm and we do not report any change in former figures.

RICE.—There has not been any activity in the market since last advised, although a firm tone prevails. Stocks are steadily decreasing with light imports, and our last quotations are fully sustained.

SPICES.—Dull and without any movement; stocks are fairly assorted, but we only hear of retail transactions.

FRUIT.—Currants—Stocks ample for requirements and demand limited. Raisins are still in very short supply and difficult to be picked up in any quantity; holders of the very limited stocks in market are very stiff in their prices. Our latest advices from Malaga, report the promise of a very abundant result of fruit, especially raisins, which will be considerable, more than an average yield this season. According to present calculations the yield of the new crop will be about a third above that of last year, which amounted to 1,400,000 boxes. It is assumed that the termination of the war in the United States will necessarily occasion a largely increased demand from that market, and that from the high rates obtained for last year's produce—the establishing of considerably higher prices than have been known for the last five years seems inevitable in spite of a very favourable crop. We note that the New York market exhibits a great paucity of stock in this fruit, and prices still tend upward.

Figs also promise well, and there is no reason to expect any material alteration in price.

MOLASSES.—About 250 packages have changed hands within the week, and some slight animation is visible. Stocks are not heavy, but ample for requirements of the season; asking prices are from 28c. to 32c. We observe an active demand in the New York market, and large lots taken for consumption and neighbouring markets at an advance of 2½c. to 5c. per gal.

SALT.—Stocks in market are light, and demand not active; prices are, however, firm, and a shade stiffer. Coarse Liverpool is firmly held at 60c. to 62½c.; Stoved is scarce, and may be quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

FISH.—Very scarce, and held at high prices; the midsummer catch will, ere long, be to hand, and in September we look for full supplies and lower prices. See Prices Current for present quotations.

WINE AND LIQUORS.—A fair trade for the season is being done; a good many Brandies, both in wood and case, have changed hands lately; the latter is becoming rather scarce in market, several lots having been bought up on speculation. High wines are now firmly held at 87½c. to 90c.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THERE have been but few transactions, except for large lots of Pig Iron to arrive, which have been sold for the Western States principally. Several lots have also been taken up for Western Canada; the prices have ruled at about our quotations, except for cash. The shipments to arrive, from present appearance, will nearly all be cleared from ships' side direct. There is little doubt but that prices will rule higher the moment the usual demand takes place at end of this month.

Bar Iron has rather declined in price the past fortnight, in consequence of competition between holders. Some large lots have changed hands at a decline of 6d. to 1s. under last week's rates; but there is little doubt it will again get firmer, as last advices from England give both higher prices and better rates for freight.

Cut Nails are firm at our list, and an advance is looked for, as the makers cannot now fill the orders as fast as they come in. The Trade now ask full rates.

PERSONAL.

We have pleasure in directing the attention of our mercantile friends to the card of Mr. John W. Holcomb, Attorney at Law, New York. Mr. H. is well known in Canada as a promising young lawyer, who distinguished himself at the Toronto University, and who has the confidence of some of our best men. Parties requiring legal aid in New York, will find in him a reliable and safe adviser.

FAILURES-MEETINGS OF CREDITORS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting details.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their appointed assignees.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists names and their discharge application details.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank/institution, Closing price, Last Week's Prices, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists various financial institutions and their stock prices.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal of the leading items in trade, from 1st January to 31st August of present year as compared with the same period last year.

Table with columns: Item, 1864, 1865, Decrease. Lists various import items and their values for 1864 and 1865.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Grain type, Friday Aug. 4, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Highest price 10c, For the week, Corresponding week 1864. Lists average prices for various grain types.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.-MONTREAL, AUGUST 4, 1865.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various goods including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, Boots, Shoes, etc.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE business of the week has been on a similarly limited scale to that of some weeks past. Lack of ocean tonnage, together with the generally unpromising tone of British advices, prevent export transactions to any extent. Prices of Breadstuffs are only partially affected by fluctuations in the Western States, as in any event a surplus is likely to exist, which, in seeking a foreign market, must ultimately be regulated by prices and prospects abroad.

FLOUR.—The receipts of the week have again been small, but ample for the limited wants of the trade. In the absence of export enquiry, and a local demand restricted to small lots for actual use, added to the partial reaction in the Western States, prices have barely been maintained.

The higher grades are entirely neglected, only some of the more favourite brands being taken in smalls for bakers' use. We quote Superior Extra nominal at \$5.90 to \$6.10; Extra \$5.50 to \$5.70; and Fancy \$4.00 to \$4.30. Canada Superfine, except really choice and strong, is unsaleable; the range is \$4.65 to \$5.10. Western Supers are in small supply, and the better samples find buyers at \$4.60 to \$4.70 to a limited extent. No. 2 and lower grades are scarce, and the better samples offered command ready sale at relatively high rates. We quote No. 2 \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine \$3.90 to \$4.10; and Middlings \$3.50 to \$3.75. *Bag Flour*, though not abundant, has met a very languid demand, and lower prices have sprung. Latest transactions in parcels from U. C. Spring have been at \$2.65 to \$2.70, and under for inferiors; and in samples from Western wheat \$2.50 to \$2.60.

WHEAT.—There is little change to note. Arrivals are small and transactions few. Prices are nominally unchanged, but sales are more difficult to effect at former rates.

COARSE GRAINS.—Are purely nominal in the absence of wholesale transactions.

PORK.—The feeling has gained ground that the quantity on hand is insufficient for the requirements of the trade, until New Mess can be brought into the market in quantity. Holders are, consequently, asking \$23 and upwards for the small stocks remaining.

BUTTER.—The arrivals are considerable, and the demand still continues active, so that there is no accumulation. British advices so far are encouraging, but none of the late large shipments had as yet arrived, so that their effect on the market has yet to be seen. Shippers are freely met by holders at an average price of near about 17c. for good, sweet and sound parcels—a price purchasers do not feel justified in exceeding, in view of the large make anticipated during the ensuing fall.

LARD.—Continues unchanged. The quantity in stock is small, and firmly held at 14c. to 15c. A moderate consumptive demand is going on, and it is probable we shall be quite clear of stock by the time new can be placed in the market.

CHEESE.—Good factory is the only sort enquired for. Shipments to Britain are limited from here, as but little confidence is felt in present prices being maintained.

ASHES.—The demand is languid, and there are no early signs of improvement. Rates in Britain are lower than for some years past, but with the prospect of a good trade it is hoped prices may mend in the course of the fall.

Resume of the English Markets.

We have advices from Great Britain up to the 27th ultimo. The reports state that the weather has been most favourable, although there has been heavy storms and now and then cloudy weather. The cutting of Barley and Oats had fairly commenced, and the crop is likely to prove large; the samples are better than the average. The Wheat harvest would shortly commence; the quality is expected to be fine, but the yield short of an average, especially on light soils. Beans and Peas are to a fair extent cut, but not yet housed. Altogether the prospects look fair, but the crops will hardly be over an average. Floating cargoes of Grain were dull, and speculators cautious in their operations. In Flour prices have ruled high, and during the week arrivals of American were not sufficient to cause any reduction in prices. English Flour remained firm at last week's prices. Advices from the Continent are very fluctuating. In France, under considerable rains, prices were improving. In Belgium an early harvest was anticipated, the late heat rapidly ripening the Grain. In Holland prices of most descriptions of Grain continued steady, but Oats were tending upwards. In Prussia the weather was fine; the crop of Rye (the chief crop) was short in the straw and light in the yield. From Russia the advices indicate considerable crops in the South, but far below average ones in the North.

Wholesale Prices.

The quotations in our Price Current, it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders, higher prices have to be charged.

The Stock Market.

Bank Stocks still continue in good demand, and although our quotations do not show the same advance of the two last weeks, higher prices would have to be given to secure favourite Stocks, the supply being short of the demand.

Sales of Ontario Bank have been made at 100; La Banque du Peuple at 101; Commercial Bank at 79; Montreal Mining Consols at \$2.50 per share. There is nothing doing in Government or other Bonds. Sterling Exchange is firm at quotation to-day, for Bank Bills, is 108; to 109.

TRADE PERIODICALS

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The "GROCER" (*Weekly*). Subscription—20s. per year; post free if paid in advance. The *Grocer* is published every Saturday morning, and extensively circulated amongst Grocers, Oil and Colormen, Provision Merchants, Drysalers, General Dealers, Manufacturers, and General Merchants throughout the world. It contains the most reliable Price Current published, a LIST OF DUTIES PAID on every article in the Trade, Foreign and Home Correspondence, Latest Market Reports, Fairs, Markets, &c. &c. In the Advertisement pages may be seen the Price Lists of many of the principal Wholesale Houses and Manufacturers, and in fact a fund of most important information is supplied which is not to be obtained from any other source; thus from week to week the Tradesman is kept posted up in all matters relating to his business.

The "OIL TRADE REVIEW" (*Monthly*). Gratis to Subscribers to the *Grocer*. Subscription—6s. per year in advance. The *Oil Trade Review* is wholly devoted to the interests of the Trade which it represents. It contains Editorial Articles on the Prospects and Progress of the Trade, Letters from Reporters at the Canadian and Pennsylvania Oil Springs, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Havre, Hamburg, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, &c.; Articles describing the various Modes of Manufacturing and Refining; the current Trade News, Prices Current, Patents, Correspondence, &c.

The "WINE TRADE REVIEW" (*Monthly*). Subscription—10s. per year in advance. The *Wine Trade Review*, as its title implies, is the special organ of the Wine Trade, and the recognised authority upon all matters relating to its interests. It is edited by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with this branch of commerce, who is assisted by an able staff of contributors. The success which has attended the publication of Trade Journals, proves that the utility of class literature is properly appreciated. The advantage to the Man of Business of being able to obtain all the information he requires from one Journal is too evident to need argument.

The "BREWERS' JOURNAL" (*Monthly*). Gratis to Subscribers of the *Wine Trade Review*. Subscription—10s. per year.

The Advertisement Agent to the above named Periodicals will wait upon Advertisers by appointment. REMITTANCES to be addressed to WILLIAM REED.

Books for Review, General Business Letters, Orders for Advertisements, &c., to HENRY S. SIMPSON, Publisher.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received by Mr. J. V. MORGAN, Union Buildings, MONTREAL.

J. TIFFIN & SONS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Importers of Teas, Sugars, and General Groceries, Wines, Brandy, &c. Nos. 318, 320, and 322 St. Paul Street; and 259, 261 and 263 Commissioners Street.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received per Steamers, consisting of:

- Imperial Gunpowder, Japan, Coloured and Un-
- Old Hyson, coloured.
- Hyson Twankay. Oologs.
- Twankay. Souchongs.

Also 200 hds. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and 259 hds. } Prime retailing Molasses.
60 tierces }

10th August, 1865.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, 1865.

The Undersigned offer for Sale a full assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, just received, and invite the inspection of buyers. List of Departments:

- English and Scotch Woollens. Tailors' Trimmings.
- Canadian Tweeds, best styles. Flannels and Blankets.
- Grey Cottons. Laces.
- Prints. Small Wares.
- Linens. Millinery.
- Stuffs. Ribbons and Silks.
- Hosiery. Gloves.

American Cotton Yarn in all numbers.
GAULT BROS., & CO.
Corner St. Peter and Recollet Street
Montreal, 10th August, 1865.

JOHN W. HOLCOMB,

M.A., LL.B. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MEMBER OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, OSGOODE HALL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

MR. HOLCOMB will give his attention to professional matters in New York and the adjacent States entrusted to his care by correspondents in the Western States and British American Provinces.

REFERENCES:

- JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., M.P.P., Quebec.
- Messrs. W. DARLING & Co., Montreal.
- PATERSON, HARRISON, & PATERSON, Toronto.
- Messrs. LYMAN ELLIOTT & Co., Toronto.
- Messrs. GEORGE MICHIE & Co., Toronto.
- MILES O'RIELLY, Esq., Q.C., Hamilton.

Aug. 11. 3 ms.

BRITISH COLONIAL STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited.)

	Tons Register.	Commander.
OTTAWA.....	1800.....	F. ARCHER.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	1398.....	J. JAMES.
THAMES.....	1376.....	J. PINKEETON.

THE above first-class powerful Screw Steamships are intended to be dispatched from London for Quebec and Montreal as follows:—

THAMES.....	Wednesday.....	19th July.
OTTAWA.....	Wednesday.....	16th August.
THAMES.....	Wednesday.....	6th Sept.
OTTAWA.....	Wednesday.....	27th Sept.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	Wednesday.....	18th October

And from Quebec for London:

THAMES.....	Tuesday.....	15th August.
OTTAWA.....	Saturday.....	9th Sept.
THAMES.....	Wednesday.....	4th October
OTTAWA.....	Wednesday.....	25th October
ST. LAWRENCE.....	Wednesday.....	15th Nov.

The Steamers leaving London on the 19th July and 16th August call at Queenstown.

Cabin passage from London to Quebec.....	£18 18s. 6d.	Stg.
Steerage.....	7 7s. 6d.	Stg.
Cabin passage from Quebec to London.....	\$60	Stg.
Steerage.....	\$25	Stg.

Return Tickets issued at reduced rates. Special arrangements made with families.

Apply in London to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 3 White Lion Court, Cornhill; in Montreal to GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.; in Quebec to JAMES GILLESPIE.
Quebec, July 27, 1865.

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OFFER FOR SALE

D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT ROOFING FELT.
THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne) VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS.

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- E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank.
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- Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
- Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto.
- Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
- " WM. ROSS & Co., "
- " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "
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Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.

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July 21, 1864.

JAMES M. KERR,

BROKER,

21 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

GIVES special attention to the purchase of COAL, SALT, FISH and FISH OILS..

Refers, in Quebec, to the Trade generally.
July 21, 1865.

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, UNION BUILDINGS, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

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Custom House Square, Montreal.

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THOS. SWINYARD,
General Manager, Great Western Railway.
June 15, 1886.

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FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO,
HAMILTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The Steamer "Ottawa" McDonald, master, will leave for the above Ports on Friday evening, 10th instant.
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

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OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
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Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

THIS old and well-established LINE is prepared to receive Freight as formerly at reduced rates.

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150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPE COD OIL,
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WORKS, COLD BLAST, Charcoal PIG IRON,
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Jute Line Bags. Wool Sacking.
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7-30 U. S. LOAN.

PRENTICE, MOAT & CO.,

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MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, }
Montreal, June 20, 1865. } 22-35

THE GREAT 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Canada for the sale of this popular Loan, is prepared to receive Subscriptions for the same.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INVESTMENT:

With gold at a premium of 40 per cent. (as at present) \$71.44 Canadian Currency will purchase \$100 of this loan, on which amount the U. S. Government pays \$7.30 interest annually. Should U. S. Currency reach par in two years—and now that the war is over there is every reason to believe that it will do so much sooner—the hundred dollar bond, which to-day costs \$71.44 in gold, will then be worth, interest included, \$115.10 in gold, which would be equal to 30 per cent. per annum on the investment. And for the payment of this the whole lands and other property of the United States are pledged.

DIRECTIONS TO PARTIES WISHING TO OBTAIN BONDS. Remit the amount you desire to invest to the undersigned, or apply through any of the Banks of Canada, stating the exact amount in U. S. currency you wish Bonds for, the interest on which will date from the day of your order, and the Bonds will be furnished you as soon as obtained from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Cash advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper. Collections made in all parts of Canada and the United States.

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Do BORDEAUX do } octaves and
Do CLARET, "St. Emilion" } cases and
Do do. "St. Julien" } casks
Do BORDEAUX WHITE WINE VINE-
GAR—triple clarified
Milton & Co.'s Superior BURGUNDY PORTS
Galand & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS, "St. Julien"
Do BORDEAUX CLARETS, "St. Emilion"
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Mild Ale.....	quarts	3	9	per doz. 1 0 per gal.
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Porter.....	"	4	6	" 1 2 "
Penner's Cider in bottle always in stock. Price:				
Pints.....		5	0	per dozen.
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Montreal, January, 1865.

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