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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

No. 22.

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,
285 St. Paul st., Montreal.

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 234 St. Paul st., corner
of Queen's House square, Montreal.

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLER & 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 estab-
lished 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 IM-
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

B HUTCHINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
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 & RUSS,
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 HOESON & 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 Bonaventuro and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one
general superintendence during the whole process of
manufacture beginning with the raw hide, and end-
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.
Orders received by post promptly executed: and
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may
be returned at our expense.

To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-
tions of the Province, however remote; every 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,
Cebbed Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Butter in tinsels and kegs,
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,

Flour, Superline, } 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 Sath
Gaiter to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths' Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture nearer and more substantial Boots and
shoes, at a greater cost than if made by machinery,
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention.

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c. Nos 181 and 180 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 60 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettico
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder Japan, Colored
Old Hyson and Uncolored
Young Hyson Oolongs,
Hyson Twankay Soucheong,
Twankay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTERS OF

Charcoal Tinplates, Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,
Galv. nited Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brass-founders, and Gasfitters.

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

W. J. 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 Reuillet st., Montreal.

McMILLAN & CARSON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-
RERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have const-
antly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country
trade.
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and
examine.
No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand Felt Composition, &c.
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
Workman to apply the same.
Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

A. A. BARBER & CO.,

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE.**
Nos. 23 and 25 St. Sacrament 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.

SYRUP, SUGAR, HERRINGS.

**LANDING, this day ex "Marie," from
Halifax, and "Mary," from Canso:**

170 puns } Choice Cienfuegos Syrup
14 ticses }
13 barrels }
110 barrels } Primo Cuba Sugar
530 " } No. 1 Split and Round Herrings, new
catch

And to arrive, ex "Rover," via Portland,
250 hds Porto Rico Sugar, fancy brands
MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 5 St. Helen street.
16th June, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
Havana and German Cigars, 33 St. Peter st., Montreal

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.**

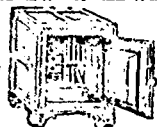
MESSRS. JARVIS & EDGAR,

**BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT -
LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND
BANKRUPTCY.**
Offices.—No 19 Toronto street, Toronto

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS
CIGARS, &c.,**
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacrament street,
MONTREAL.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1865.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on
hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
PLUSH.**

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our
Stock, which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

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

WEST BROTHERS,

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

**CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.**

WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

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

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

CHARLES G. DAGG,

**IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also,
Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACT-
TURED 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.**

87 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON

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

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

243 St. Paul street,

Yard entrance St. François Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,

**TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-
CHANTS.**—Our Leather is tanned at the well-
known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own 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 Solo and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Solo 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 Coore's celebrated GROUND ROCK
SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.

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

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
 OF
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, Hycons, Youtg Hycons, Imperial's, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandles, Cigars, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES 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. 391) 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 Tinware, Hardware and Electro-Plato, Plumbers', Photographists', and Chemists' 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:
 13 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEXANDER WALKER,

**IMPORTER
 of
 STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Corner of
**ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
 MONTREAL.**
 For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

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

E. H. SIMMS,

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

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

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

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
 PANY** Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000 Sums Assured over \$1,000,000; Annual Income, over \$120,000; Assets, over \$300,000.

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

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

POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TRAVEL OR DELAY.

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

THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

**IMPORTERS OF FANCY
 AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**
 No. 223 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—Kingston, 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 & BEATTIE,

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

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE Convention of the Boards of Trade from nearly all the cities of the United States and Canada, to be held in Detroit in July next, will afford an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of correct ideas regarding the Reciprocity Treaty. The great importance of the subject to Canada, and the necessity of having the question clearly apprehended by the public mind of the United States, render it essential that this opportunity should be improved.

The publishers of THE TRADE REVIEW, desirous of contributing to the general fund of information upon the subject, offer the following prizes for Essays or Articles on the subject thus stated—

RECIPROCITY.

Its Advantages to the United States and Canada

First Prize..... \$50.00

Second Prize..... 25.00

The articles should not exceed two pages or six columns of THE TRADE REVIEW, and to be published therein. The publishers undertake to circulate, gratuitously, a large number among the delegates to the Convention, and their constituents. The Essays to be sent in to "Editor Trade Review," by Saturday, July 1st.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges

PETER REDPATH, Esq., President Board of Trade.
ROBERT ESDALE, Esq., President Corn Exchange Association.

Hon. L. H. HOLTON, late Finance Minister.

POOR ORES.

A Question of very considerable interest to the shareholders in our copper mines, is the expense of extracting, by a cheap process, the small per centage of ore frequently to be met with, even in the most productive mines. Where there is a preponderance of rich ore,—which of itself will yield a profit on the working, even if the poorer parts were allowed to go as dead rock,—the matter is not of so much importance. But where, as is often the case, copper is to be met with generally diffused through the rock, without any large aggregation of ore in any one spot, there must either be some such process as we have referred to employed, or the works abandoned. There are many beds of poor pyritous copper ores in the Eastern Townships, to which Sir William Logan calls attention in his Geological Report, and which he believes might be turned to good account, were some method employed to have the copper removed in a soluble form. Since then the importance of the question has rather increased than diminished; and we are glad to find that a series of very carefully conducted experiments are likely to result in a process being made use of, which will be both cheap and practicable.

There have been various means employed for extracting ore by humid treatment, some being more and some less successful. One mode, used in the Hungarian and Croatian mines, and in those of the Lower

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Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

It is to precipitate the copper by means of metallic iron. A somewhat similar process is still followed in Norway; in Russia other means have been used, but none has hitherto been altogether successful, as large quantities of copper have been found in the residue after the process has been completed. It is from this starting point, therefore, that Mr. McFarlane of Acton Vale has for some time past been pursuing his researches, the results of his labours being lately laid before the Natural History Society of Montreal. Two considerations in any plan for obtaining desirable and paying results are, that few or no extraneous substances should be necessary, and that the acid required to form the soluble salt of copper, should be derived from the elements present in the ore itself.

The first experiments showed very unsatisfactory results. The process employed required very careful superintendence, and was very uncertain, even where there was sulphur present in large quantities, a slight excess of temperature sufficing sometimes to decompose the sulphate of copper, while too low a degree of heat left the copper so contaminated that many of the specimens did not give more than 60 per cent. of the pure metal. The addition of salt, however, to a great extent removed these disadvantages, but its use cannot make up for any deficiency of sulphur in the original ore, with or without the use of salt; that ore will be treated with the greatest advantage, which contains the largest proportion of sulphur. It would be out of place in these pages to enter at length into the details of the experiments carried on, more particularly as we understand they will be published in full in the *Canadian Naturalist*, but the conclusion come to we shall briefly state.

With a proper admixture of the various ores, copper can be obtained with but a very small loss by calcining with twice the weight of impure iron oxide, or perhaps less, with one fourth its weight of salt, at a low temperature, not continued beyond a certain point, the materials being stirred as little as possible. There seems little reason to doubt that the same process would be completely successful on a large scale.

These ores are in great abundance, and would be of the greatest use in smelting the richer and less sulphurous ores, in fact, the latter cannot be smelted without them. Why smelting works are not established here, we are at a loss to understand. The district in which the mines are situated is close to Montreal, can be reached in a very few hours at small expense, is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway, and a complete check can be exercised over all the operations carried on. It is true that going blindfold into promising schemes, capitalists here have lost money, and have seen the shares for which they have paid large sums, become worthless. But is that a reason why they should for ever refuse to enquire into the nature of investments of a similar kind which, apparently, at least, seem to promise an immense trade to this city, by the demand which, of necessity, would spring up for the articles required for the hands employed, and which could nowhere be obtained on such favourable terms as here?

"THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN!"

WE find the above startling and highly objectionable sentence at the head of an advertisement in a newspaper published in the town of Stratford, C. W. It is followed by the announcement that the advertiser having purchased his stock at a very low figure, he is determined to dispose of it equally cheap. Further down in the very same column may be found the explanation. It is in these words, and refers to the same advertiser—"A deed of composition and discharge having been filed in my office by the insolvent, creditors are informed," &c., &c. One would think that the insolvent would have got fairly out of bankruptcy before he announced himself again to the world in such a shape as the above, but falling has become so fashionable in some localities, that there is not much sense of the proprieties left. Besides which, our friend has doubtless got a good bargain out of his creditors, he is anxious to make the most of it, and does not hesitate to adopt the earliest and most effective means to let his luck be known. "The dead alive again" is the keynote with which he sounds the success of a liberal compromise, and the low prices at which he can comfortably afford to give his goods away. Of course any one understands that no legitimate trader honestly endeavouring to pay twenty shillings in the pound, can afford to sell goods as cheap. It can't be done, and the people know it; depend upon it, our friend, who has had a commercial resurrection, will do a roaring season's trade. His store will be crowded, while that of others more deserving will be deserted. His sales will foot up largely every day, his profits be good; while those of the fair-dealing merchant will dwindle and disappear.

This is but one fruit of the plentiful crop of seed which a bad system of compromises has sown. The full harvest has yet to come. It was bad enough that a large number of imprudent, incapable, and not a few dishonest, traders should have been encouraged to fail in the last half-year by the liberality with which whole-sale merchants compromised their indebtedness. The evil was sufficiently painful even with these. But what will be its extent and consequences, if, with this liberality of compromising, a large number of the prudent, the capable and honest traders are forced to succumb? What other fate is in store for them, if this system is permitted to continue? Either good men will be driven out of trade, because they can make nothing at it; or, unable to successfully compete, they will be forced to adopt the same plans with which to make a profit. Are our wholesale merchants prepared for a general repudiation of indebtedness? Have they made up their minds that all retailers—the good as well as the bad—shall have their obligations reduced by one-third or one-half, have they made money enough in the last few years to afford the entire retail trade of the country the luxury of a liberal compromise? If they have a surplus so abundant, we are rejoiced to hear it. But if they have not, which is certainly the case, they must either cease this system of compromising for their debtors, or they will be forced to seek a similar indulgence for themselves. We speak thus strongly because we know the difficulty which all honest, legitimate traders in all sections of the country are now experiencing. With declining prices for stocks, with but little money in the country, and with their obligations to meet in full at maturity, they find it utterly futile to attempt competition with parties who have got their stock at half its value, and whose obligations are reduced one-half, and who have long time in which to pay them.

The injustice of such a position to the good man, its absolute cruelty, is apparent on the most reflection; but it is not more apparent than that such a policy is suicidal and ruinous to the importers themselves. The latter have the power in their own hands of stopping a system that is certain to sap the foundations of our financial fabric and unless they speedily cease from encouraging every adventurer that comes along with a poor face and a poorer statement, they may make up their minds to have this class alone to deal with.

Had there been some great calamity by which many retail merchants had experienced heavy losses, there might have been some excuse for an indiscriminate reduction of indebtedness. Had losses by sea, by decline in prices, by defalcations, by bank failures, or a general collapse of consumers, had any serious circumstances affected the general standing of the trade, there might be some wisdom, some charity, in forgiving a large number a part of their indebtedness. But when it is understood that this liberality is expended upon a class that have generally either been extravagant, im-

prudent, incapable, or even dishonest, what, in the one case, would have been a virtue, now absolutely becomes a vice. We know that there have been some compromises in the past season which were proper and right, but we also know that at least seven out of every ten have been brought about by either a lack of capacity, lack of capital, or lack of character. If a compromise would supply any of these needs, there would be some sense in adopting it as a general policy; but it rather encourages an extravagance, certainly results in cutting prices to a profitless level, and begets a recklessness and immorality that is destructive of the best interests of the trade.

KNOCKED IN THE HEAD!

WITH the hope for a great and glorious future for Canada, there has always been inseparably connected the prospect of an early opening and settlement of the North West Territory. It has been argued, and with a great deal of force, that the vast territory now under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company should be thrown open to all the world; that emigration to that quarter should be encouraged, and a policy adopted by both the Home and Colonial Governments which should have for its object the development of the rich mineral and agricultural resources of that country. It seemed monstrous that a grant made to a trading corporation a century ago, when the whole British possessions here were a wilderness, should continue to shut out the rest of the world from a country vast in extent and fertile in resources; especially in these days when monopolies are illegal, and when British emigrants are crowding the shores of a foreign power. The hope was therefore natural that this great monopoly should be destroyed. If it could not be upset on legal grounds,—if violence or injustice to vested rights was the result,—at least it was thought that some effort should be made on the part of the Imperial Government to compromise these claims, and if necessary buy them out altogether. But the news of the week completely dissipates the prospect. The great North West Territory, with its boundless prairies, its vast rivers, its wondrous mineral wealth, and fine climate, is still to be a sealed book to the outside world. The Home Government, it seems, have given the matter up, and the settlement of the question comes to us in this shape:

"In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said that efforts had been made for the colonization of the Red River districts, but without result. The Government acknowledges the "rights of property in land by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter."

Those who understand the matter, and have taken any interest in the North West question, will be startled to hear that "efforts have been made to colonize the Red River districts." It is difficult to believe that Mr. Cardwell has been deceived in this matter, and still more difficult to believe that he is deceiving. But this is the first intimation received on this side of the water that efforts were being made in this direction. Hundreds of people here, and thousands on the other side of the Atlantic, would gladly have heard long ere this that colonization of this vast country would be permitted and encouraged; emigration could readily have been directed to the North West, and especially when it was understood that the gold fields of the Saskatchewan were prolific and readily worked. So far from any effort being made to encourage emigration or colonization, the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company is as exclusive, and as exacting as ever, asserting and enforcing its rights on every hand, and placing under grievous disabilities all who attempt to trade, to hunt or to mine in the country that is cursed with its power. Mr. Cardwell, by the word "colonize," cannot mean what that word is generally understood to convey, viz: to populate, to improve, and increase and encourage the residence of colonists. He means, we presume, that an effort has been made to "erect a colony," in other words, to obtain possession of the country from the Hudson's Bay Company for that purpose. And in this he admits a complete failure, and adds most positively and conclusively "The Government acknowledges the rights of property in land by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter." Here is the whole story. In the feeble contest the Monopolists have triumphed and, for aught, which now appears to the contrary, for a hundred years longer a vast share of British possessions in America is to be hedged around with worse than a stone wall; to be secure from intrusion, in order to afford a few English capitalists the privilege of a hunting ground.

When individual interests stand in the way of a great public work, the law provides that these interests shall be valued by arbitration, and taken at its valuation. It is so everywhere, else vested rights would stop all railways, all canals, all progress. Yet it seems the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy an immunity from what everybody else has to submit to. Surely there is something wrong in all this. Two or three years ago the Hudson's Bay Company changed hands; Mr. Watkin, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, at the head of the Financial Association, bought for a stated and not very large sum, all the rights, titles, and privileges of that corporation, and now controls them. What an association of this nature could do, it seems the English Government could not do. What was there to prevent another purchase? What was there to prevent the enforcement of the law of arbitration? There may have been good reasons, but it is very hard at this distance to understand them; hard to believe that for all time the great country to the North West of us is to be undeveloped; hard to understand that our country is to be limited to a couple of hundred miles in breadth; hard to realize that in a few years at most we will have no room for emigration, no new field for enterprise, hard to think that a great country capable of sustaining millions, whose trade Canada should enjoy, is to be shut up with a lock, of which the key is lost; hard to realize that the hopes of a better future melt thus like snow in summer. Harder than all to think that this should be, and the ablest members of our Government on the spot to protest against and explain the cruel injustice, the folly of such a course. Who is to blame?

STILL FAVORABLE.

ANOTHER week the country has been blessed with a most favourable weather for the growing crops. In some sections at the date of our last publication, fears were entertained of damage from the drouth, but genial though not heavy showers on Saturday and Monday dissipated these fears. The weather since has been so fine and yet so cool that rapid progress must have been made. With the exception of a report that the midge was thought to have appeared in Brant County, C. W., we have not seen a single unfavourable report in some fifty letters from all parts of the country, nor in any of our exchanges. The hay crop is now beyond danger, and, without doubt, will be the largest and best ever cut in Canada. Root crops are also progressing finely, promising an abundant yield. On every hand, from every quarter, with regard to every article of produce, the same good story is told.

Trade throughout nearly all the Western country towns continues active. Thus far in many localities the month, from the middle of May to the middle of June, has been the best thirty days since this time last year. The money realized for cattle, horses, wool, lumber, and early deliveries of butter is circulating rapidly, and though the amount is not large, the activity with which it changes hands, and the severity of the previous stringency, imparts a degree of ease hardly anticipated. Wool is coming forward freely, and is realizing a first-rate profit to producers; the butter yield is certain to be large, and the prospects altogether grow brighter as the days go by.

In the city a moderate trade is being done. The heavy sales of groceries last week have pretty well supplied the demand for the time being. In Dry Goods there is much more activity than is usual at this season. There are not many buyers in the market, but the orders from commercial travellers and by mail are very satisfactory. Stocks of many light and seasonable goods are pretty well exhausted; and before new importations can be got out, the market will be clear of old stock in Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Crockery, and other branches, a moderate trade is more than satisfying expectation. Payments generally are satisfactory, and considering all that we have passed through, and the general condition of the country, the first two months of the summer are contributing largely to a better state of affairs.

Extensive Business in Tea.

The first day on which the new Sixpenny Tea Tariff came into operation in England, duty was paid in London on over four and half million pounds of Tea. The two largest firms—Messrs. Peck, Bros. & Co., and Messrs. Moffatt & Co.—cleared nearly a million pounds. The loss to the Exchequer by the reduction of the Tea duty, on this one day's transactions in one article, and in one city, amounts to over £400,000.

THE BEST MEANS

OF EMPLOYING THE HYDRAULIC POWER OF THE LACHINE RAPIDS NEAR MONTREAL.

THE subject of employing the immense hydraulic power of the Lachine rapids has, for some years past, engaged the attention of engineers and manufacturers. These rapids being in the immediate vicinity of the city of Montreal, and comprising a fall of about forty feet in the distance of two miles, are calculated to be equivalent to five million horses power, and of a more equable character than any other stream in the known world. The sources from whence the St. Lawrence river is supplied are so extensive that it is entirely free from the freshets or droughts common to other rivers, and runs a uniform stream the whole year round. In this respect the St. Lawrence is without a rival amongst the great rivers of America, being supplied during the summer, when smaller streams are getting dry, by the melting of the snows of the far North-west, and the great interior lakes or seas of central North America, of all of which it is the only outlet to the ocean.

These circumstances render the Lachine rapids far superior as a hydraulic power to any other known, both for volume of water and its constant uniform flow. And, when it is considered that these rapids form the terminus of the Ocean navigation of the St. Lawrence, that just below them is the Port of Montreal, in which lay vessels of all countries, from the coasting brigantine to the ocean steamer of three thousand tons burthen; that just above them, and connected with the Port of Montreal by the Lachine canal, commences the great chain of inland navigation from Montreal to Chicago, that here also is the Victoria bridge, and the great Central Station, depots and machine shops of the Grand Trunk Railway,—it may be safely asserted, that in no other locality in North America can be found so many facilities for the establishment of mills and manufactories, and so abundant a supply of hydraulic power to work the same.

A project for employing the fall of water at the Lachine rapids, for hydraulic power and other purposes, has been laid before the mercantile community and the public generally, through the untiring zeal and energy of the Hon. John Young and others, by which, it is proposed to construct a canal from the river St. Lawrence above the rapids to extensive docks to be erected just below the Victoria bridge, and dividing the fall (about forty feet) into two levels, to dispose of the hydraulic power thereby created, at these localities, for milling and manufacturing purposes, and the residue to form the source of supply for the docks above mentioned.

Leaving out of view for the present the question of docks, which might be supplied by water from the Lachine canal when enlarged, there are many grave objections which may be urged against the project of employing the hydraulic power of the Lachine rapids by means of a canal as before mentioned. In the first place, the proposed canal would have to pass through some of the most costly farming land on the Island of Montreal, and which would rapidly increase in value as it approached the city, where the cost for land alone would be enormous. Secondly, the cost of constructing a canal of the proposed dimensions, viz about four times the sectional area of the present Lachine canal, a considerable part of which would have to be cut in the hardest limestone rock, would be so great as to make it scarcely possible for all the available water power and sites for mills and factories to make it pay any dividend on the cost, and if it were used for the passage of vessels and craft, it would come directly into competition with the present Lachine canal, which is sufficiently capacious for all the present requirements of the forwarding business, and is likely to be so for some time to come. Thirdly, the slow rate at which the water must necessarily move in such a canal, renders it extremely liable to freeze to such an extent in winter as to seriously interfere with the working of the hydraulic powers located thereon. The formation of *frazil*, also, at the entrance of the canal, during intensely cold weather would have the same detrimental effect as at the entrance of the Water Works aqueduct, situated in the same locality, where it (*frazil*) has several times seriously interfered with the supply of water to the city.

Instead of pursuing any further the subject of the costliness and other disadvantages of the proposed canal, it may be desirable to take a glance at the Lachine rapids themselves, and endeavour to ascertain if the hydraulic power proposed to be carried into the city

by such expensive means could not be more advantageously employed on the spot. And here, singularly enough, may be found a means of employing the hydraulic power of the rapids (which seems to have been entirely overlooked) to an almost unlimited extent. Here are situated, a cluster of Islands, in the very midst of the rapid, dividing it in two in fact, through its entire length, and containing in superficies between four and five hundred acres of land. Through and amongst the channels between these islands the water runs with immense velocity; and by building a series of stone piers with cutwaters to turn the lake ice, (something like those of the Victoria bridge) at the edges of these channels, mills can be erected thereon over the same, and by using undershot wheels, the hydraulic power of the whole of the channels could be used by the mills or factories built over them, all the year round. The same system of piers, with mills erected on them, can be extended right across the north channel of the river, (which is not navigable) from the islands aforesaid to the Montreal shore, and the spaces between these piers would form a series of mill races, with power amply sufficient to drive all the mills or factories built over them. Nor need this plan be confined to one range of establishments, for the run of rapid water is of such a length, that half a dozen, or for that matter, fifty such ranges of mills and factories could be worked by the water passing under them, and the space between each range would form a bridge and means of communication through the entire distance from the islands to the north shore of the river. It may be desirable to remark here that the largest of these islands extends from the mill sites above mentioned down to smooth navigable water, and affords every facility for the landing of goods from steamers or river craft, or for rafts of timber; while on the Montreal shore the Grand Trunk Railway track can be brought up to the very doors of the mills.

As the rapidity of the current prevents the water from freezing here to any extent, there is nothing to hinder it from being employed during the whole year. The ice shoves and floodings which cause so much damage at Montreal and below, never take place here, and the navigable channel of the river being on the south side of the islands, no interruption to navigation would be caused by the carrying into effect of the proposed works, while the great bulk of the lake ice above also descends through the south or navigable channel.

It may be necessary to remark, in explanation, that the uppermost cluster of Islands are elevated but little above the general surface of the water, which renders it necessary to build the piers before mentioned of such a shape as will withstand the shocks of any lake ice which may be driven against them by the force of the current, but there being neither shoves nor floods in the locality, the piers need only be built of sufficient height above the water to admit of the requisite diameters being given to the water wheels, including the height necessary for raising the same during the short time, each season, that the lake ice is passing.

If the commercial policy of Canada could be established on the basis of reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, so as to open a market of sufficient area for manufactured goods, the water power, the local and commercial advantages, and the manufacturing facilities possessed by the city of Montreal, would place her in a few years far ahead in these respects, of any other city in North America. Her magnificent water power, now running to waste, would be fully employed, and become a mine of wealth to the city, greater than all the metallic deposits of the country of which so much is heard and so little seen, while the broad river, now so little occupied, would be alive with craft of all kinds.

Stock Market.

There has been more activity in stocks this week. Bank of Montreal has been held to some extent at quotations. A small amount of Ontario Bank has been placed at 96, and City Bank at 98. There is a demand for Merchants Bank and Molsons Bank at quotations. Bank of Upper Canada still continues to fall in price. Government five per cents have been sold at 84. Sterling Exchange has an upward tendency, 110 to 110½ being the rate to-day for Bank Bills. Merchants' Bills from 100 to 110.

The Gold Market for the week.

NEW YORK.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.
Friday.....June 9.....	138 1/2	137 1/2
Saturday .. " 10.....	137 1/2	137 1/2
Sunday .. " 12.....	142 1/2	138 1/2
Tuesday .. " 13.....	142 1/2	142 1/2
Wednesday .. " 14.....	143 1/2	142 1/2
Thursday. " 15.....	147 1/2	143 1/2

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

THE arrangements for the Detroit Convention are progressing most satisfactorily. The preliminary meeting in Toronto for Wednesday next, of Canadian delegates, will be largely attended, and, no doubt, productive of good results. We believe the Toronto Board of Trade intend entertaining their colleagues hospitably during their stay in that city. Mr. Hickson, the acting manager of the Grand Trunk Railway is taking a most active interest in the Convention and its object, and has provided passes for all the delegates, both to Toronto and Detroit.

The Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, have each adopted the suggestion to increase the number of their delegates.

As there is an apparent need for statistical information upon the Reciprocity question, we have arranged to send out a Canadian Delegate out of Montreal a copy of the "Report on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1864," which contains the main figures necessary to a complete understanding of the subject.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bankage, Beak & Co. Wm. Benjamin & Co. John Dougall & Co. Gilmour, White & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Thomas Wier & Co. Hunderloh & Stevens. Ogilvy & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co. A. Robertson & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co. William Stephen & Co. Thomson, Claxton & Co. Alexander Walker. George Winks & Co.

THE past week has been one of more than usual activity for this season of the year. Orders have been coming forward freely, so much so as to quite exhaust the supply in some classes of goods. The difficulty to satisfactorily execute orders is much felt. The retail trade in Western Canada is in a flourishing condition. In some sections a large business is being done. The moneys being distributed for the purchase of Wool is telling with good effect on all branches of business—more especially on the dry goods portion.

The price being paid for wool is high, the demands for the American market causing a keen competition. For the purposes hinted at in a former article, the Americans require all the Canadian wool they can obtain, and in consequence there is a possibility of wools ranging still higher than prices now paid.

The position of the Canadian manufacturer is not improved by this state of things, and as the price paid for Canadian goods has not advanced in the same ratio as the raw material, the profits will be small, we question if there will be any profits at all. Nor is there any prospect of this state of things being improved, possibly, for some time to come. Foreign wools have been imported and used successfully in the manufacture of our heavy goods, and it would not surprise us if some speculative firm were to start into existence making the importation and exportation of wools a special business. In this way our manufacturers could be supplied with raw material equally suitable for their requirements, and much more economical. One thing is certain our manufacturers must purchase their raw material at prices more closely approximating to prices obtained for their goods or there will soon be few manufacturers remaining. In the vain attempt to produce certain classes of goods at a certain price the standard of our Canadian goods is being lowered—an overstock of inferior goods will soon be the consequence. We have been assured by a large manufacturer, that with wool at forty cents per pound, the net cash cost of goods, made from clean stock, weighing fourteen oz., is sixty-seven cents. As a number of large lots of Canadian tweeds have been sold this season at prices under above quotation, it follows either that some rubbish is used in the composition of the goods, or a ruinous loss must attend the manufacturing of the same.

The supply of English woollen goods is not large in our market, and there has been enquiry for some classes which were found difficult to obtain. Owing to the unsettled state of the British markets there is no speculative demand.

Cottons are in short supply, grey cottons especially some of our large houses do not hold a single piece. Supplies are coming forward by next steamer. Prints, no assortment in the market. In better class goods the market is quite bare, some houses do not hold a piece of any kind. Denims stock quite exhausted no assortment. Printed Muslins, stock very low. Dress Goods: difficult to sort up in any desirable goods for this season of the year, stock very low. In all classes of desirable goods, requisite for this season of the year the market is quite bare.

Since writing the above, we have information from the West that wool is still keeping up, say from forty-one to forty-five cents. The quantity sold has been immense, and nearly all purchased for the American market. The season is nearly over.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
Bacon, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Conners, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Forrester, Nolt & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
H. Hutchins.
J. Kerr, Brothers & Co.
Kingsan & Kitchin.
Law, Young & Co.
Loening & Buchanan.
E. Maitland, Tyler & Co.

J. A. & H. Matherson.
H. J. Gear
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Nislin & Co.
Butler, Jones & Co.
Hilmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Baitie.
David Robertson.
Hart and South & Co.
Schoell, Jack & Co.
Joe. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Alex. Urquhart & Co.
Winn & Holland.

SINCE our last report the market has been rather inactive; jobbers in the city, however, have, to a limited extent, assorted up their stocks through the week, and a fair quantity of general groceries has been taken to fill requirements. The New York, Boston, and Chicago Markets continue to afford an outlet for many of our staples, and give the trade here the great advantage of two markets in which to place their goods. We do not note any speculative demand at present for merchandise. Stocks held by Importers are generally light, and not in excess. At Trade Sale of Wines on 14th, by J. Leeming & Co. on account of Messrs. Winn & Holland, a very limited number of buyers were present, composed of the city trade alone. Only small lots were sold, and prices realized quite unsatisfactory.

TEAS.—A good deal of enquiry exists for fine Moyuno Young Hysons, which are very scarce in market, and desirable styles of this grade are held firmly at an advance of 2½c. Continued arrivals from England of Japans and medium grades of greens enable us to report the market well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We notice that a portion of the cargo of the "Princess of Wales," is to be offered by Messrs. David Torrance & Co. on 28th instant. The "Sheelburne," with direct cargo of teas for the Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. is now past due, and is daily expected to arrive. The Canadian Trade will require to advance their views somewhat as to value of fine teas, otherwise we fully anticipate this cargo will be placed in New York. Our latest advices from England indicate that the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. Considerable purchases have been made of Greens for America. Young Hysons have advanced 1d. to 2d. etc. Japan Teas have also been taken to some extent for export, and prices are higher. It is argued in favour of a continuance of high prices for Teas in England, that the quantity floated from China does not exceed 10,000,000 lbs., and the whole of this cannot arrive before the middle of September, but the deliveries in the meantime will probably amount to between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 lbs., and if this be correct, the stock will, it appears, be reduced to about 80,000,000 lbs. This would be of less consequence were it not that the first shipments of the new season's Teas (which usually come to hand before the end of Sept.) are not at present expected to arrive until several weeks later, by which time it is believed that the scarcity of really fine Teas will be seriously felt. The present demand for Russia and America, it is assumed, will become very considerable. These facts, together with an easy money market, preclude any chance of large forced sales, and tend to fully keep up present prices, and no doubt advance the views of holders. Another reason adduced in support of the argument is that the reduction in duty in Teas, which was to come in force on 1st June, would create an increased demand. Purchases have been very light since end of April, and as the duty-paid deliveries for the expired portion of the year show a 10 per cent decrease when compared with same date of 1864, the Trade Stocks must be very low. Our advices from Shanghai, to 8th April, report again a large business doing. Settlements have been 63 chops of 24,162 hf-chests, principally consisting of Moyuno Teeki and Fyehow kinds, at prices ranging from 20½ to 35 per picul. These rates show much irregularity, some of the settlements being extremely dear, whilst others made at same time would appear to exhibit that the market was easier upon the whole, however, there is no change in quotations; operations have been, as before, almost exclusively confined to the American market. The "Egmont" and "Canvas Back" are loading and nearly full, and the "Marion" is on the berth, all for New York, for Montreal to dates there was nothing on the berth. At Kinkiang the tea men are holding out for extreme rates for the small remaining stock of Black Teas, consequently no settlements have been made. In Green Teas the total shipments for the fortnight have been 17,568 hf-chests, the market closing very firm.

SUGARS.—During the week several large lots have been placed, and we report the market firm with an upward tendency. Stocks are limited. We hear of sales of 100 hhd. of Porto Rico at \$9. The Chicago market is likely to draw any surplus stock which is probable to be held here. Advices from Matanzas to latest dates report Grocery Sugars very scarce, and held for higher prices.

COFFEES.—Very little offering, and assortment in market small; demand inactive. We observe an advance in England of 6d. to 1s. per cwt, although the excess of stock in London appears to be about 1,400 tons. We do not alter quotations.

TOBACCO.—Several small lots within the week have been shipped on Western Canada account, and without being able to report the market active, we note a recovery from that quarter. Several round lots, which were under advances, have been taken by Jobbers and dealers here. Prices unchanged.

RICE.—Active at our advanced rates, and in fair supply. We quote \$3.60 net cash as about asking prices for fair and clean.

SPICES.—Unchanged, with very little movement.

WINE AND SPIRITS.—A steady business doing. Stocks are well assorted. We observe by our advices an advance in Hollands Gin, which upward movement has been reflected here; and we report an advance in this market of 2½c. to 5c. per gal., with much firmness.

ONTARIO BANK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Bowmanville, on Monday, 5th June, 1865.

The meeting was organized by appointing R. J. Gunn, M.D., Chairman, and Andrew McNaughton, Esq., Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, the President read the following Report.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Directors of the Ontario Bank, presented to the Stockholders at their Annual Meeting, held at their Banking House in Bowmanville, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1865.

Since your Board had the pleasure of submitting to you their last Annual Report, our country has passed through a year of unusual commercial depression.

The over-importations referred to in their last report, followed by a deficient harvest in most parts of the Province, taken in connection with the low prices prevailing for some of our leading staples, has greatly embarrassed the trade and commerce of the country. The uncertainty connected with our business transactions with the neighbouring Republic, through the rapid changes occurring in the value of gold, and the stringency of the English money market for a considerable portion of the year, has added greatly to the difficulties that have to be contended with.

The timber, lumber and shipping interests still remain in a depressing state, but your Board are happy to say that there are indications that lead it to think that there will be, ere long, a desirable reaction in reference to these important branches of our commerce.

It is gratifying to know that the importations for the present year, as compared with the past, have been very much reduced; and should Providence vouchsafe to us a bountiful harvest,—of which at present there seems to be every indication,—the hope may be confidently entertained that the business of the country will soon regain its wonted vigour.

In seasons like the past it is difficult for our monetary institutions to find safe and legitimate employment for their Capital: and while your Bank has experienced this difficulty, in common, as is believed, with other institutions, still it has enjoyed a full share of the active business offering.

The great demand that has prevailed of late for our horses and cattle, to supply the American market,—with the fair prices paid for them—has brought a large amount of money into the country, and has tended in no small degree to relieve the pressing wants of a large class of our population.

A very considerable portion of the business of the Bank is done with parties connected with the Milling and Produce Trade of the country; and while it is a source of pleasure to know that the customers of the Bank have realized handsome profits on their transactions, still it is to be regretted that through the failure of the crops, in the Eastern section of the Province, nearly all the surplus produce of the West has been consumed in our own country.

The higher grades of Wheat and Flour, which for a year or two past had been virtually excluded from the American markets, owing to the depreciated value of their currency, have this season found a ready market, and have realized prices that have been remunerative to the shippers.

It is perhaps almost unnecessary to state that the Reciprocity Treaty, under the operations of which the United States and the British North American Colonies have been greatly and mutually benefitted, will terminate, according to notice given by the American Government, during the early part of the ensuing year. Your board observes with pleasure that a Convention, to be composed of the leading business men of the United States and the British North American Colonies, is to assemble in the City of Detroit, during the month of July, to consider the terms upon which the Treaty should be renewed: and it is earnestly hoped that the deliberations of this body, taken in conjunction with the action of the Canadian delegates now in England, may mutually tend to the accomplishment of this desirable result.

Your Directors regret to report that several losses have occurred in connexion with the transactions of the Bank during the past year: some of these were wholly unexpected, and certainly unlooked for, and could not have been avoided by the ordinary rules of caution and prudence. It gives them pleasure, however, now to be able to state, that these losses will not be as great as were anticipated, and that they will all be met out of the current profits of the Bank, without encroaching upon the amount at the credit of Reserve Fund.

During the year an office has been opened in the City of Ottawa, under the management of Mr. Wm. Wade, assisted by M. Stevenson, Esq., as local Director: your Directors believe that this will soon become an important and profitable branch.

A careful and thorough inspection has been made by the President, Directors, and Cashier, of the books and assets of the Head Office and Branches, and your Directors have pleasure in reporting that every thing was found perfectly correct.

The Cashier, Managers, and other officers have discharged their respective duties to the satisfaction of your Board, and are entitled to your thanks.

The profits of the last year, after payment of all current expenses, and making provision for the accrued interest on deposits, and discount on American funds, amount to \$177,009 69

To which add Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year... 22,024 91
\$199,034 60

Which has been appropriated as follows:	
To payment of Dividend, 1st of December last, at four per cent	\$70,123 18
To payment of Dividend, 1st of June, at four per cent	70,890 06
To payment of Government tax on circulation	796 33
	\$141,814 57

Leaving Balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, of \$57,229 93

The usual Annual General Statement of the affairs of the Bank at the close of the current year, is submitted herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SIMPSON, President.
Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, June 5th, 1865.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the affairs of the Ontario Bank, as on Tuesday, 30th May, 1865.

ASSETS.	
Gold and Silver Coin on hand	\$716,481 75
Government Securities	197,282 70
Due by other Banks	211,929 13
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	116,692 69
Bank Property	120,839 62
Notes and Bills discounted	3,211,302 65
	\$4,573,525 29

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid up	\$1,756,936 00
Circulation	737,198 00
Deposits not bearing Interest	\$914,984 74
Deposits bearing Interest	777,763 18-1,692,747 02
Balances due other Banks	117,475 49
Dividends unclaimed	1,863 78
Dividend No. 18, payable 1st June	70,890 06
Reserve Fund	120,000 00
Profit and Loss	57,229 93
Interest and Exchange reserved	19,194 11
	\$4,573,525 29

D. FISHER, Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK, Bowmanville, 30th May, 1865.

Moved by Chester Draper, Esq., seconded by Dr. Ham.—Resolved: That the Report of the President and Directors, together with the General Statement of the affairs of the Bank now submitted, be received, adopted and printed for the information of the Shareholders.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Allison, seconded by Walter Renwick, Esq.—Resolved: That the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby given to the President and Directors for their efficient management of the affairs of the Bank during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. McGill, seconded by W. H. Rogers, Esq.—Resolved: That the thanks of the Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Cashier, Managers, and other officers of the Bank, for the zeal and ability manifested in the discharge of their respective duties.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Ham, seconded by W. Fielding, Esq.—Resolved: That Messrs. Chester Draper, Andrew McNaughton, and Malcolm Galbraith, Esqrs., be Scrutinizers of this Election, and that they report the result to the Cashier.—Carried.

Moved by William Windatt, Esq., seconded by Charles Bellwood, Esq.—Resolved: That the balloting now commence, and that it be closed at half-past two o'clock; but if at any time ten minutes shall have expired without a vote being tendered, the ballot may be closed by the Scrutinizers.—Carried.

Moved by Hon. J. Simpson, seconded by T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M.P.P.—Resolved: That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and that Dr. Ham be requested to occupy the same.—Carried.

Moved by T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Hon. J. Simpson.—Resolved: That the thanks of the meeting are hereby given to Dr. Gunn, for his efficient services in the Chair.—Carried.

Moved by James Mann, Esq., seconded by J. Dryden, Esq.—Resolved: That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. McNaughton for his services as Secretary.—Carried.

[Signed] R. J. GUNN, Chairman.

ANDREW McNAUGHTON, Secretary.

The following is the Report of the Scrutinizers.

To DAVID FISHER, Esquire,

Cashier Ontario Bank:

SIR,—We the undersigned Scrutinizers appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ontario Bank, held this day, do declare the following gentlemen duly elected as Directors for the current year, viz: Hon. J. Simpson, T. N. Gibbs, J. Dryden, J. P. Lovelock, Wm. McMurtry, J. Mann, Hon. W. P. Howland.

Bowmanville, 5th June, 1865.

[Signed] M. GALBRAITH,
CHESTER DRAPER,
A McNAUGHTON

The Board of newly elected Directors met immediately after the Report of the Scrutinizers, and elected the Hon. John Simpson, President, and elected James Mann, Esq., Vice-President.

D. FISHER, Cashier.

Petroleum.

Last advices from the Oil region in Canada West report there is very little of Crude Oil being produced, and prices tend upwards.

The quantity of Oil coming forward to market is limited, and stocks here are very much reduced in quantity. The stock of Refined Oil in the city, as nearly as can be estimated, will not much exceed 800 barrels, and, as a consequence, prices have advanced during the week from 2c. to 3c. per gallon.

FAILURES-MEETINGS OF CREDITORS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES 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 locations.

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: Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of B. N. A., City Bank, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants Bank, Gore Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Montreal Telegraph Co., Richelle Navigation Co., City Passenger B. R. Co., Montreal Harbor Bonds, Montreal Corporation Bonds. Includes closing prices and last week's prices.

IMPORTS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal, of the leading items in trade, from 1st January to 10th June of present year as compared with the same period last year—

Table showing import statistics for 1864 and 1865, including Cottons, Woollens, Silks, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Hardware, Iron, and Totals.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices of grain for various types like Flour, Extra, Fancy, Superior, Fine, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Pens, Barley, Oats.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT-MONTREAL, JUNE 16, 1865.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Divided into sections: GROCERIES, Horse Nails, Iron, Boots, Shoes, Boys' Ware, Men's Ware, Women's Ware, Youths' Ware, PRODUCE, Butter, Cheese, Coarse Grains, Flour, Lard, Oatmeal, Pork, LEATHER, TOBACCO, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, Gin, Whiskey, Wine, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, Block Tin, Copper, Cut Nails, Galvanized Iron, DRUGS, Acid, Blue Vitriol, Camphor, Carb. Ammon., Cochineal, Cream Tartar, Chloride Lime, Gum Arabic, LIQUORICE, Nutgalls, Opium, Oil, Peppermint, Rhubarb Root, Soap, Soda, Wax, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, Furniture, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, Candles, Soap, Candles.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE general arrivals have been small, and the amount of business transacted limited. British advisers offer little encouragement for most articles of export; much of the produce of Canada is finding its way to the States, and all expectation of large operations at this port for the Spring months are abandoned. The accounts from all quarters of the growing crops are highly encouraging, and those interested are now content to await the turn of affairs, when the fall product comes on the market.

FLOUR.—The arrivals have been smaller than for some weeks back, but with previous accumulations the supply has been rather in excess of the demand, which has been restricted almost entirely to local wants, and has been very limited owing to purchases being freely made previous to the recent reaction, as well as the contingency of souring at this stage of the season. Little actual change in prices can be noted, as holders decline any concession of consequence, and most transactions have therefore been at rates approaching those of last week. The views of holders and the larger operators are, however, considerably apart, and the transactions are of a comparatively retail character, and only to supply actual wants. The higher grades are quite neglected, and may be quoted nominal at, for Superior Extra, \$6.20 to \$9.40, Extra \$5.85 to \$5.95, and Fancy \$5.65 to \$5.75. Fresh ground Canada Supers are pretty freely taken as offered at \$5.20 to \$5.60, according to strength and suitability for bakers. Winter ground is less in favour, and only taken in small quantities for immediate use at ten to fifteen cents under. Western and City brands, from Western wheat, have been comparatively neglected, although not offered largely, \$4.50 to \$5.10 may be considered the range for low-ground to best samples of Milwaukee and City brands. The demand for lower grades is fair, and the stock not excessive: we quote No. 2, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.60, and Middlings \$4.25 to \$4.40.

BAO FLOUR.—Has been slow of late, as many of the dealers, misled by the former activity, had contracted for supplies for forward delivery, and are now receiving in most instances beyond the wants of their business. As much of what is thus supplied is manufactured from Western States wheat, and therefore lacking in strength, the better samples of Upper Canada are taken to assort at about \$3, but anything inferior or deficient in strength is most difficult to move.

WHEAT.—The arrivals of the week have been moderate, but beyond a few cargoes of Western at about \$1.01 to \$1.02 there are no sales to note.

OATMEAL.—Only in small supply, and retail demand at from \$4.60 to \$4.75.

PORK.—Remains without alteration; holders are very firm, and the few transactions reported are at full previous rates.

BUTTER.—Arrivals for the week are more moderate, but still in excess of the demand, which continues restricted to local trade, for which the requirements are falling, the grocers being at present well supplied by neighbouring farmers. Nor can we look for any improvement until a shipping demand arises, which may be looked for shortly, as the British markets are entirely bare of American; and although there is every appearance of a large make both of Irish and Continental Butters, good Canadian will be in request before long, and with a continuance of cheap bread, and a more moderate range of prices than ruled last season in Britain, a very large consumption may be expected of the better qualities. Medium and ordinary being taken solely to supply the temporary scarcity of good eatable Butter are certain to be of slow and dragging sales throughout the season, as, except at very low prices, such cannot at any time or to any extent be forced into consumption. The bulk of the arrivals thus far this season have been very inferior—pale, weak, and wanting in quality—and in some cases mixed with old; nothing but the positive absence of anything better will secure a sale or even induce buyers to examine such parcels; holders have therefore no alternative but to await patiently a more active demand, and less discrimination on the part of buyers.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearl have been dull during the week, and sales dragging. We quote Pots \$5.20 to \$5.25 for first sorts; \$5.60 to \$5.65 for inferiors. Pearls \$5.40 for firsts to \$5.45 for seconds, the market dealing heavy with a drooping tendency in view of receding prices in Britain.

The Hardware Trade.

As the operations here are nearly completed for Spring Trade, a dullness has been the prevailing feature for the past ten days, and there are no alterations to note this week. For quotations, see General News Current.

BANK GUARANTEES.

A Chicago paper recently contained an article, which was copied by several Canadian Journals, reflecting upon the refusal of the Bank of Toronto to make good a certain guarantee which their former agent in Montreal had undertaken. The following are the main points which are urged on behalf of the Bank:

1. That to guarantee a broker's contract is utterly beyond the scope of banking operations as carried on in Canada, and entirely illegal.
2. That, so far as is known, no such guarantee has ever been given by any Canadian Bank.
3. That no record of the transaction, in any shape, appears in the books of the Bank, nor was it communicated, as all legitimate transactions of the agency are, to the authorities at the head office.
4. That there is good reason to believe the affair to have been really a private speculation of the agent, who was, at the time, secretly carrying on various operations of his own in gold and stocks.

Confederation.

Conversing with an intelligent and well-informed gentleman from Halifax, recently, we asked him as to the prospects of Confederation in his Province. His reply was, that the present Parliament stood about 23 for it to 37 against it, and now that New Brunswick was so completely opposed to the scheme there was no hope for it in Nova Scotia. Had the former Province been favourable, this time of a majority might have been, by a variety of influences, induced to erase its vote, and Federation would have been possible, but under the circumstances it is not. He added, that every day made it less probable, the more the scheme was discussed in country constituencies, the more distasteful did it become. He felt quite certain that outside of the city of Halifax it would be impossible to return six members of Parliament favourable to Confederation. And yet the members of our Government, in England, are still pressing the project upon Imperial advisers as the remedy for all our ills, politically and commercially. As they were mistaken in their calculations last year, are they not so this?

Manufactured Tobaccos.

The market has improved somewhat, and desirable lots of good tobaccos can now be placed at 2½c. to 26c. Western manufacturers are now holding for 15c. in bond, some preferring to suspend operations rather than to sell at unremunerative prices. Bright work of every kind is now very scarce, and the leaf for making fancy tobacco has advanced to such a price in the States, that our manufacturers can scarcely venture to purchase, as the price obtainable here for bright tobacco is not much over the price asked in Louisville for leaf to make it from.

LEAF.

In U. S. Leaf there is nothing doing here, the small lots held on consignments not being suitable for manufacturing purposes. For Upper Canada leaf a good demand exists, and sales can be made at 3½c. to 4½c.

Prices' Current Page.

On the Prices' Current page our readers will find, besides correct quotations of most articles of trade, a complete list of the new failures, with notices of meetings of creditors, appointments of assignees, writs of attachment issued, and applications for discharge; also a comparative statement of the receipts of produce at Montreal, from 1st January of 1854 and 1855, together with a valuable table, showing the imports of the leading items of trade at the port of Montreal, from 1st January of the present year, compared with the same period of 1854, which shows a decrease of 44 per cent.

DAVID MORRICE,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, 62 ST. PETER STREET.

REFERENCES:

- E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-President Upper Canada Bank.
 - Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY & BROTHERS, Montreal.
 - " WM. STEPHENS & CO. "
 - Hon. WILLIAM MCMASTER, Toronto.
 - Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO., Toronto.
 - " Wm. Ross & Co., "
 - " GEORGE MICHIE & Co., "
 - " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.
 - British Correspondents, Messrs. JOHN MOLAREN & Co., Liverpool and Glasgow.
- I deal only on Commission. Personal attention given to all Consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Leather, Butter, Coal Oil, &c. I guarantee the highest market prices for all kinds of Produce, having a large and favourable connection with the local consumers of Strong Flour, in bags and barrels. Bags returned promptly. Having ample means, I am enabled to make returns on day of sale.
- Sales effected of all kinds of Canadian Manufactures (guaranteed or otherwise).
- Consignors may draw against liability at two thirds Montreal market price at time. Drafts must be accompanied by Bill of Lading, Railroad or other Receipts. Liberal Cash Advances made on all kinds of Produce.
- The lowest Commission charged.
- Agent for the celebrated "Great Western" Coal Oil.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

REVIEW FOR HALF YEAR ENDING MAY 30.

THE leather trade of Canada, as is well known to all engaged in it, has, during the past six months, suffered a serious, in fact almost unprecedented depression: this state of things, though very discouraging, has not been peculiar to that trade, but has characterized to an equal extent almost all the other manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. In looking to the future, however, there are reasonable grounds to hope for improvement, for as soon as the present prospect of bounteous crops is realized, the business of the country will again flow on in its wonted volume, and a demand for leather may follow, which the diminished number of tanners will probably find it a profitable business to supply.

During the period under review, prices generally have had a downward tendency, and, since the close of last year, the price of sole leather has been unusually low, while in the New York market hides have been relatively high. Latterly, however, the price of the raw material has declined, while leather has slightly advanced.

The abundance and cheapness of hemlock bark, especially in Lower Canada, has drawn the attention of tanners to the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of Spanish sole, so that not only do they supply Canada, but have a large surplus for exportation. The chief market for this surplus has been Britain, but latterly purchases have been made for the United States and Lower Florida. Canada is, consequently, the cheapest market for hemlock sole-leather in the world, a state of things which would give a decided advantage to Canadian manufacturers of boots and shoes, if they exported to markets at present supplied by other countries. In fact, from the very superior machinery in use here, and the low price of leather and labour, it is not unlikely that Canada may yet supply boots and shoes very extensively for the British market.

The leather trade of Canada is centring more and more in Montreal, on account of the greater convenience of transacting it at a common centre, and the small proportion that freight on leather bears to its value. The plan of drawing on Montreal as stock is finished and sent forward to market, is a great facility to tanners, whilst the credit given to purchasers by the Montreal commission merchants is likewise a facility to them. It thus happens that the purchaser may buy as low in Montreal as he could from the tanner, and yet the tanner get a return which is on the whole more satisfactory.

SPANISH SOLE, No. 1, which was at this time last year 19 to 20 cents, gradually receded to about 17 cents in February last. It is now in moderate demand at from 17 to 18½ cents from poorest to best brands, and according to terms. The quantity on hand is not large, and stocks in process of manufacture are less than at the same period of last year.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Receipts of this description have been rather limited, and scarcely equal to the moderate inquiry; rates rule firm from 17½ to 18½ cts. Limed leather has the preference over sweated, and heavy is in better demand than light.

WAXED UPPER.—Till the end of April, few sales were made and stock accumulated. About that time a considerable quantity was disposed of which was pressing on the market, but a very low figure, say from 22 to 24 cents. Latterly, prices have somewhat improved especially for fresh stock, which brings from 25 to 27 cents, and light weights a cent or two higher. Stocks are reduced.

GRAINED UPPER has now an improved inquiry, and prime stock of light and medium substance would find a ready market at present, and probably for several months to come, at remunerative prices.

WAXED CALFSKINS have met a dull market (till within the past six weeks, when an active demand has been experienced for heavy skins, say from 30 to 38 lbs., from 60 to 65 cents; light skins are still neglected.

ENAMELLED AND PATENT COW have had a very dull sale, being only required in very small parcels and at lower rates, say 14 to 16 cents.

BUFFED COW.—In this description it has been very difficult to effect sales, even at low prices, and there is now pretty large stock on hand. The price is 10 to 11 cents.

PENBLED COW was in fair request in March and April, but the inquiry has now fallen off; prices ranged from 11½ to 13 cents.

SHEEPSKIN LININGS are in a large supply and have a very limited call at from 22½ to 25 cents per lb.

The quantities of Leather inspected in the city during the week ending June 10, were:—Sides No. 1, 2,801; Sides No. 2, 638; Sides No. 3, 43;—total 3,483 sides. The following are current prices:—

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (bb.) per lb.	18 to 19
Do do No. 2	15 to 16
Do do No. 1, (ordinary)	16½ to 17½
Do do No. 2, do	14 to 15
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	17½ to 18½
Do do No. 2	15 to 16
Waxed Upper, light and medium	24 to 27½
Do do heavy	23 to 24
Grained do	27 to 32
Splits do large	18 to 22
Do do small	11 to 16
Kips, City Slaughter, ex quality (whole)	37½ to 45
Do ordinary	30 to 35
Calf Skin (27 to 33 lbs. per doz.)	55 to 62½
Do (18 to 26 lbs per doz.)	50 to 55
Sheep Skin Hattings	22½ to 27½
Harness	18 to 21
Skirting	25 to 29
Buffed Cow, per foot	11 to 12
Enamelled Cow do	14 to 15
Patent Cow do	16 to 17
Penbled Cow do	13 to 17½

Palermo Sumac, per bag of 160 lbs. \$8.00 to \$10.00
 JOHN DOUGAL & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Paul Street.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
DAILY FREIGHT LINE
FROM
MONTREAL

To all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in connection with the following FIRST CLASS LINES of STEAMERS, viz:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
JAQUES TRACY & Co's. LINE,
GEO CHAFFEY & Co's. LINE,
JAMES H. HENDERSON'S LINE,

which will commence running between MONTREAL, and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF, HAMILTON, immediately upon the opening of navigation.

Through Rates of Freight as low, and time quicker than by any other route.

For full particulars apply at the OFFICES of the above LINES of STEAMERS, or to

MILES PENNINGTON,

GENERAL AGENT GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Custom House Square, Montreal. Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all points West.

Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western Railway.

THOS. SWINARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway.

APRIL 14, 1865.

STEAMER

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The Steamer "Huron," Taylor, Master, will leave for the above Ports on Monday, 5th instant
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

DICKINSON'S

OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN FORWARDING LINE.

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

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

For LOCAL FREIGHT between MONTREAL, OTTAWA and RIDEAU CANAL, four First Class Steamers will afford a daily departure from MONTREAL and OTTAWA (Sundays excepted), thus securing greater despatch than formerly, and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers "City of Ottawa" and "Bytown," running between OTTAWA and KINGSTON, affording four departures per week from each place.

For Transport of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Tug Steamers with Barges will as formerly be employed.

For particulars, apply to GEO HEUBACH, Acting Agent, Montreal; JAS SWIFT, Agent St. Lawrence Wharf Kingston; JAMES RAITH, Agent, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec; or to the Proprietor, M K DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa

IRELAND'S

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

For TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHERINES and Intermediate Ports, the first class Steam Propeller "MAGNET," Captain Malcolmson, will leave the Subscriber's wharf for the above Ports, on Friday the 2nd instant, at 6 o'clock p.m. Freight at lowest current rates.

H W IRELAND,

Agent, 81 and 83 Canal Wharf. Montreal, 18th May, 1865

CHAS. GAREAU,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
62 McGill st., Montreal

QUEBEC.

HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS. QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

QUEBEC.

JOHN LAIRD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIPPING AGENT, 12 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,

GENERAL DRY GOODS AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto. Bartolomi Vergara, Port St. Mary's. Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

FORESTER, MOIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TEAS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL GROCERIES,

St. Helen and Reccollet streets, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents for the Sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co.'s Manufactures of Tobacco.

TORONTO AUCTION MART,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, KING ST., TORONTO. FREDERICK W. COATE.

REMOVAL.

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

REMOVED TO No. 600 ST. PAUL STREET, Corner of St. Peter Street.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.

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

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

F. W. HENSHAW,

GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER

in POT and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.

No. 10 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

(opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

JOHN BURELL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c. will receive personal attention. Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

Liberal Advances made on Bills of Lading

22 and 24 Foundling street, Montreal.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

425 and 429 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

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

NOTICE.

For the present we refer our friends to the Produce Article of this paper, in lieu of our usual Weekly Circular

LEEMING & BUCHANAN

Friday, June 16th, 1865.

NOTICE.

Our correspondents are, for the present, referred for Prices Current of Produce and Provisions to the Produce article of this paper, which will be found full and reliable

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK, General Commission Merchants

Montreal, 15th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

For the present, we would refer our friends to the carefully compiled "Prices Current" of "THE TRADE REVIEW," which will be found on another page.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO

Montreal, 16th June, 1865.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

481 & 488 ST. PAUL STREET, AND

427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

CIRCULAR.

Montreal, June 8th, 1865

Having removed to the more commodious premises (486 & 488 St. Paul street, and 427 Commissioners street), we again, with increased facilities for doing business, offer our services as Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Ashes, Leather, &c. &c. In doing so, we feel confident that we can offer inducements to consignors surpassed by no other House in the city; we have had many years' experience in the business, we pay strict and personal attention to all consignments, we have an intimate acquaintance with the principal buyers of this and other markets, our premises are admirably located and arranged for a Produce trade, while our financial position is such, that we are not obliged to foreclose to meet advances, and when sales are effected, we make remittances with the utmost promptitude.

We make liberal advances upon all descriptions of Produce, and accept Drafts against Bills of Lading to the extent of two-thirds or three-fourths the value of consignments. Cash advances will also be made against consignments to our correspondents in Manchester and Liverpool, and consignors will have the option of having their goods sold here or in either of the abovementioned markets. Our rates of commission will be as low as any House in the trade, and all other charges will be avoided as far as possible.

We have made special arrangements for doing a large Butter business, and, as this has become one of the staple articles of export, and one of the most valuable products of Canada, we beg to offer the following suggestions:—

PACKING BUTTER.—Use none but new packages, White Ash preferable; let them be well seasoned and thoroughly cleaned and soaked in brine; mark distinctly the correct dry tare on each package; use the salt only; pack the butter closely; let the various colors be carefully selected; fill the kegs as full as possible; place a clean linen cloth over the top; carefully tuck it down; then put on a handful of fine salt and a little brine; head up immediately; mark neatly with your own initials and address in full to the Consignee. (A brass stencil-plate is best for marking, if you desire one, by applying to us, we will supply it free of charge.)

PACKAGES.—The tinnet holding from 50 to 60 lbs. is most suitable; it suits the retailer, and is preferred by English buyers; they also arrive in better condition; they cannot be rolled like kegs, therefore they are generally much cleaner. Kegs with loose or slip covers are also much sought after, and are always taken in preference to the ordinary keg;—where large packages are used, we would in all cases recommend the slip covers. We would also advise that, as far as possible, packages should be given out to the farmer to be filled by one maker; where this cannot be done, and where packing in the store is unavoidable, the Butter should never be allowed to remain exposed to the damp atmosphere of a cellar, which, perchance, contains every description of Soap, Candles, Oil, Liquors, &c., but it should be packed the earliest opportunity, and, when packed, should be immediately headed up.

It is expected that the demand from England will be very large this season for FINE QUALITIES, for which comparatively higher prices will be paid; but inferior will probably be a greater drug than ever, so that we would advise great care in taking in Butter.

We also pay special attention to the sale of Ashes, and will furnish circulars with directions for manufacturing, &c., on application to us

Hoping to receive a share of consignments,

We are yours obediently,

THOS. HOBSON & CO.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 " " 1 lbs., "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
FRUITS—Sultana, Loyer, and M R Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacavo's, Lopez', and Yeasi's Sherries; Lacavo's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases;
 together with a variety of **GENERAL GROCERIES.**
 Montreal, 26th May, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,

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

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

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

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 OF DRY GOODS,
 No. 215 St Paul street, Montreal.

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,

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

W. W. STUART,

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

CUVILLIER & CO.,

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,

Successors to Moss & Brothers,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 5 and 7 BECOLLET STREET, Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
 COMMISSION & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 Nos. 40 and 42 St. Sacramento street, Montreal,

Importers of
TEAS, GROCERIES, CLARETS, WINES
CHAMPAGNES, BRANDY, GIN, RUM
WHISKEY, RICE, FRUIT, &c., &c.
 Jose de Paul's SHERRIES
 Quarles, Harris & Co's. PORT WINE
 G. H. Murrin & Co., DeVenoge & Co., & Jos Perrier
 Fils & Co CHAMPAGNES
 J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co. and F Mestreau & Co's.
BRANDIES
 Beauker's GIN—Beaver Brand
 Wolfe's Aromatic SCHNAPPS and GIN
 David-son's Patent Table SALT—in drums
 M. Steele & Son's Liverpool SOAP
 Montmorin Factory PAIRS
 Bernard & Co's. GINGER WINE.

FERRIER & CO.,

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

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

ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,

PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS and **WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**

196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets,
 MONTREAL.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,

3 and 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge street,
 South of King street,
 TORONTO.

JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,

King street, East,
 HAMILTON.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE:

Lovell's General Geography . . . 70 cts.
 Easy Lessons in do. . . 45 "

JUST PUBLISHED:

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA
 AND THE OTHER B. N. A. PROVINCES.

By J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A comprehensive summary of British American History, during the past three hundred years.
 For the Library as well as the School Room.
 For sale by all Booksellers.

Montreal, May 5, 1865. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

STIRLING, HOGGAL & CO.,

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

British American Varnish Works.

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

OUTSIDE VARNISHES.

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

INSIDE VARNISHES.

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

JAPANS.

Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or Bruns. Black); Gold Size Japan (Brown Japan or Japan Drier.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES,
BRANDIES, FIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for.

Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemart. & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & o., Cognac.
 Wellington street, Montreal.

THE Subscribers offer for sale:

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Souchongs, Congous, Oolongs, Colored and Uncolored Japans, &c., &c.
Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, in tierces and barrels; Stearine Candles, Cox's Gelatine, Henderson's Pipes, &c., &c.
Tobacco—Genuine Virginia and Finest Brands, in 10's, 5's, 1 lbs. and 1/2 lbs. Fino Cut and Twist. Also, choice leaf of various descriptions.
Cigars—Finest Havana and German.
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Published by W. B. CORDIER & Co., every Friday, -
 Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address,
 Drawer 403, Montreal. Printed by JOHN LOVELL,