

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

No. 15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WALTER MARRIAGE,
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-
PORTER of ENGLISH GROCERIES,
23 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Helen st., Montreal. [See p. 187.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.

TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR

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

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

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment. From the finest Kid or Satin
leather to the strongest Stags or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys' and Children's, Ladies, Misses and Children's
wear, in over 1000 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
"Pegging Machines" having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery,
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.

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

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

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of
Imperial Gunpowder Japan, Colored
Old Hyson and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souclong.
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" consist
of:

228 Hbds } Choice Grocery Sugar
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

REMOVAL.

A. KIN & IRKPATRICK will
REMOV on 1st MAY next, to those spacious
and central premises known as "GOLD'S BLOCK"
corner of William and Grey N. streets, where the
unparalleled Warehouse accommodation affords the
amplest facilities for the efficient prosecution of the
Produce and Commission business in all its branches.

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,
Galvanized Iron,	Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc,	Copper and Brass Tubes,

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

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

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

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

McMILLAN & CO. SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-
RERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have con-
stantly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country
trade.

Merchants are respectfully requested to call and
examine.
No 66 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,

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

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

A. H. FORBES,
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS
OF HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,
Soft Springs, &c.

Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and
other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stones, Hearths,
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Boiling 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.: Seythes, Shovels, Spades,
Grain Scoops, Hay and Straw Knives, Higgins' Axes,
and other Edge Tools, Gilmour's Augers and Auger
Bits, Dodge's Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Cut
Nails, Spokes, &c., &c., all of which they are
prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES and on
LIBERAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

A. A. BARBER & CO.,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

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

**AGENTS FOR HARE'S
CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.**

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

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

RECEIVED this day, ex Brig "Rover,"
from Porto Rico:

155 hhds. very choice SUGAR, fancy brands.

IN STORE.

Puns. } Primo Muscovado Molasses.

Bbbs. }

Puns. South Side Cuba Rum (nearly equal

to Jamaica).

Bags Pimento.

Boxes Smoked Herringe.

Puns. Limo Juice.

For sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,

No. 6 St. Helen street.

25th April, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

**GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, No. 17 Lemoiné st., Montreal.**

MESSRS. JARVIS & EDGAR,

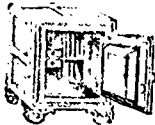
**BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT -
LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND
BANKRUPTCY.**

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 1839.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

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 the mar-
ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,

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

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. SAMSON.

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.

37 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
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCEANAN,

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment
of **FLAX,** and liberal Advances made on consigna-
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 **GROUNDED 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, Hyson, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

**ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.**

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

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

**SMITH & McCULLOCH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ARE prepared to execute orders for
Eucaustic Flooring Tiles, for Churches, Halls,
Porches, Public Buildings, and Stores.**

White Glazed Tiles for Baths, or for lining the walls of offices, pantries, passages, bread and washing troughs, &c.

Plain and fancy Plug Basins
Closest Pans and Sanitary ware
Plain and fancy Door Handles and Finger Plates.
Cut Crystal Chandeliers and Brackets, for gas or candles.

Iron Stable Furniture, comprising manger, water pot, hay-rack, stall divisions, &c.
Harness Room Fittings, consisting of Iron brackets, with polished wood mountings.
Prices, &c., on application.

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

Corner of
ST HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

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

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

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

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

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY Established 1847. Head Office, Hamil-
ton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over
\$1,000,000. Annual Income, over \$150,000. Assets,
over \$500,000.**
Manager: **A. G. RAMSAY.** General Agent: **T. W. MEDLEY.**

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

POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR
DELAY.

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

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

**GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,
Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial
Penitentiary,**

**MANUFACTURERS AND 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. François
Xavier street, Montreal.**

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not find-
ing 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.**

**ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.**

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

Manufactured and sold at his New Mook, erected on
the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.

**CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.**

**WESTERN ADVERTISING—THE LONDON
FREE PRESS.**

THE attention of Merchants and Manu-
facturers is respectfully called to the LONDON
FREE PRESS, as a medium of communication with
the Western Section of Upper Canada. The Paper
(Daily and Weekly) circulates largely in London and
the Western Towns, and in the Counties of Middlesex,
Oxford, Elgin, Lambton, Essex, and Huron.
Advertisements are inserted at moderate rates.
J. & S. BLACKBURN, PROPRIETORS.

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

**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street, Montreal.**

**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK
FEEDING.**

**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street, Montreal.**

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

**LINSEED OIL.
20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-
FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED
LINSEED OIL.**

For Sale low, for CASH.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

**PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.**
Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDRAT.

**THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 250 St.
Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal.**

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive per
"Zizine" from Penang and Singapore direct.

Black and White Pepper.
Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Coffee,
Sugar, Sago, Cutch, Cambier Nutmegs,
Rattans, Tin in Slabs, &c., &c.

And per "Princess of Wales" from Shanghai, direct
And per "Shelburne" from Shanghai and Foochow
direct:

Young Hyson, Hyson,
Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay,
Hyson Skin. Congou and Souchong, Teas,
Specially selected for the Canadian market.

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
Montreal, 6th April, 1865.**

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

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,
Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
Bad_ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
Dontims, Parasols, Combs,
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
Blankets, Playing Cards, Razors,
Cloths, Jewellery, Pockets Knives,
Tweeds, Ten Trays, Table Knives,
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Crosses,
Hosiery, Toys, Marbles,
Gloves, Bag Purses, Pencils, Slates,
Ribbons, Pencils,
And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE

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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
DEALERS IN DRAIN PIPES, BUILDING MA-
TERIAL, &c., Young's Buildings, McGill and Grey
Nun Streets, Montreal.**

**SPRING TRADE SALE
AT THE STORES OF
A. McK. COCHRANE,
494 to 498 (New) St Paul Street,
ON TUESDAY, the 2nd of MAY,**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received
instructions from Manufacturers and Shippers
to Sell by Auction, on TUESDAY next, the Balance
of this season's Consignments, consisting in part of—

Black Cloths, all wool and Union.
Black and Colored Meltons.
Blue Ribbed Devons.
Black and Blue Pilots.
Beaver Over Coatings, &c.

—ALSO—
450 pieces Canada Tweeds, from some of the
best Mills in the country,
and a few cases Canadian Etobeco and Flannels, Linen
Bags, Bagging, &c., to close consignments.
A. McK. COCHRANE.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
 Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.)
 Henry Simons, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)
 Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) B. S. Tylic, Esq., (mer.)
 E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal)
 Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,650,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

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

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

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

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

General Agents for Canada.

FRED COLE, Secretary

Office, 221 and 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers

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

Medical Referee

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay

Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, £144,824 stg
 Accumulated Fund, 555,763

Unconditional policies granted Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager for Canada.

Montreal, 19 Great St James street

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued £1,000,000
 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH.

No. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

No. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.

ADAM SMITH, in his enquiry into the Wealth of Nations, after enumerating the very different amount of wages paid in some of the different cities and districts of the United Kingdom, says "Such a difference of prices which it seems is not always sufficient to transport a man from one parish to another would necessarily occasion so great a transportation of the most bulky commodities not merely from one parish to another, but from one end of the kingdom almost from one end of the world, to another, as would soon reduce them more nearly to a level. . . . It appears evident from experience that a man is of all sorts of luggage the most difficult to move." The dogma here laid down by Dr Smith may be very truly applied to one other description of luggage than man—that is to manufactures. The proof that not only such is the case, but that they are much harder to move than man, is to be found in any country in which manufacturing is carried on largely. When we look at that country in which Smith wrote, we see at the present day that though wages in large manufacturing towns are many times higher than in the smaller towns and country, yet the manufactures are not moved to new and cheaper districts, but the men move from the country to the manufacturing cities.

It is a fact admitted by every person in this country whether professing to believe in the doctrines of Free Trade or Protection, that independently of our highly protective tariff, we have many advantages over our Republican neighbours as a manufacturing country; in fact we have every advantage which it is possible to derive from almost illimitable water power, cheap labour, a surplus of raw material of our own production, and the best facilities for importing what we do not produce: and yet all these combined, with a high tariff, have failed to make us a manufacturing people even to the supplying of our own necessities.

During the nine years and a-half in which the Reciprocity Treaty has been in operation, we have imported from the United States over forty-five millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods, or an average of four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. If we allow one half of this sum as the amount expended on the labor of manufacturing those goods, we have a sum equivalent to the continuous employment for those nine years and a-half, of 8000 persons, at an average of \$300 each per annum. Now when we consider that a portion of the raw material for those manufactures, as well as part of the operatives engaged in working them, went from this country, and that we also furnished food for those operatives while there, and that we, being the consumers, had to pay the freight on those goods, and that the goods

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

ANES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

could have been manufactured here at a much larger profit than there, we must try to discover what are the causes which have kept us from taking advantage of our favourable situation.

That manufacturers must not be fed at the expense of the other members of the community, or in other words, that we ought not by the intervention of Government to be made to pay more for goods manufactured at home than we would have to pay for the same goods manufactured abroad, has long been a doctrine of free traders, and is no doubt just. But this is not altogether a matter of free trade or protection, manufactures do not always follow protection or other material advantages. If that was the case, such countries as Great Britain would be studded from one end to the other with factories, instead of, as is the case, each description of goods being manufactured in one or two localities, and these invariably places where the largest item of expense, labour, is the dearest.

One of the principal reasons why Canada has not become a manufacturing country appears to be the want of skill, capital, and enterprise, combined in the same persons or companies. There is no lack of either of these elements in this country, but they are uncombined, and therefore unused in what might become a branch of industry yielding, or at least saving, a vast amount of wealth to the country. And it must be remembered that the man who invests in manufactures, displays a much greater amount of enterprise than he who enters into mercantile pursuits; he has to sink a large amount of capital, which, in case of disappointment or failure to complete his arrangements, he might find it impossible to realize, in buildings, machinery, and perhaps in dams or other requisites for retaining the water.

Perhaps the greatest impetus which it would be possible to give to manufacturing in this Province, would be by Government or private companies, carrying out such schemes as that proposed in connection with the Point St Charles Dock. The canal by which it is proposed to supply that dock with water from the Lachine Rapids, will have available water powers to the amount of over 50,000 horse power. This—by taking from the shoulders of men who desire to build factories the very risky business of building private dams, which are always in danger of being swept away, or by saving capital which would have to be invested in steam engines and boilers and fuel—would do more to stimulate the manufacturing of at least sufficient goods for our own consumption, than all the special legislation which it would be possible to apply, and would give employment to thousands of persons, who now find it to their profit to go abroad to work for us.

Exchange on England.

Bank 60 days' 109 to 109½ firm and scarce Private 108 to 108½ On account of the *F-rsia* bringing back one million of Federal 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds Exchange on England is exceedingly scarce in New York Brokers here are buying greenbacks at 34½, and selling at 31½.

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

WE present herewith a return showing the value of the Imports and the duty collected at the Seven Cities of Canada, for the three months ending 31st March, the first quarter of the year, as compared with the same period last year.

Imports at	1st Quarter 1864.		1st Quarter 1865.	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty
Montreal,...	\$1,373,693	\$900,461	\$2,319,202	\$619,340
Quebec,...	693,645	121,697	325,669	76,063
Ottawa,...	161,911	17,323	31,442	10,842
Toronto,...	1,293,694	225,133	651,325	119,088
Kingston,...	135,674	17,858	107,732	15,318
Hamilton,...	706,911	122,931	271,925	65,334
London,...	209,285	37,692	123,012	28,146
	\$8,145,614	\$1,442,838	\$4,485,190	\$953,145

Showing a decline in the value of Imports amounting to \$3,660,324, or nearly one hundred per cent., and a falling off in Duty of \$489,693, or nearly half a million.

Contracted as trade during the winter has been, and small as the importations were, it was hardly supposed that a general decline equal to the above would have taken place, especially when it is remembered that the trade of last Spring was by no means excessive, and that the stocks carried over the summer (except perhaps of tea) were not large.

This large decrease cannot fail to have a most important effect. Next to a good crop, and a general realization on lumber, timber, and other articles by which capital is locked up, nothing will so effectively contribute to a restoration of our commercial affairs to a better basis. This marked decrease is the best indication of a prompt and decided disposition on the part of the people to practice a large economy, for which there was never a greater necessity than at present. Notwithstanding small stocks in the hands of retailers all over the country, the present importations have thus far been sufficient for the requirements of the trade, and only for some insignificant articles have orders been duplicated. The decreased amount of goods brought in will, therefore, be ample for the consumptive demand, and it shows that our importers appreciated the necessity for a material change in the policy which dictated such heavy importations last Autumn. The promptitude with which this altered policy has been adopted, and the great caution which is being exercised in the sale of goods, are among the most hopeful signs of better times.

It is an enquiry fraught with important results whether this policy of contraction shall be continued for another season, and whether importers will be inclined to adopt that view. We are strongly convinced that if it was wise to decrease the importations for the present Spring, it would be most unwise to increase them for the coming Autumn. However promising the crops may be, whatever case may be anticipated from an early movement in lumber, timber, wool, and other products, it must be borne in mind that all the money that will be realized throughout the year is already pledged for previous indebtedness. It must not be forgotten that for five years there has not been a good average crop, that the exports have been growing smaller, and that this summer we will have almost nothing to spare in the shape of agricultural produce,—the Eastern counties requiring all the surplus grain of the Western counties. In the face of this, importations, up to the present Spring, have been increasing, and the balance against the country growing to such an extent, that there is hardly a farmer or trader in the country, but owes quite as much as he expects to realize from the forthcoming crop. All parties have more or less anticipated the future, and in a large measure the product of the future has been hypothecated for the necessities of the past. Add to this certain condition of affairs, the uncertainty that attaches itself to the operations of the farmer,—the fickleness of the weather, the danger of insects, the possibility of early frosts, and all the other ills that have so sadly disappointed expectation of a good crop so long in Canada, and, notwithstanding its present excellent promise, it would be folly to predicate thereon anything like a policy of increased importation. But a still more powerful argument for continued caution in business is found in the condition to which the Reciprocity Treaty is at present placed. Practically the close of navigation this year will close American markets to us; for unless negotiation is in the meantime successful, the Treaty will expire on the 17th March next, before the opening of another season of navigation. It is a general impression that this Treaty will be renewed; and it is believed that a better feeling toward Canada prevails among our American cousins, and the wish is parent to the thought that our rela-

tions will continue unchanged. Whatever ground there may be for this conviction, the fact still exists that the Treaty is practically abolished, and with the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States, the suddenness with which popular opinion fluctuates, and in view of the fact that both Mr Seward and Mr. Sumner, who were the mainsprings for its repeal, are still paramount in their influence, we maintain that to make plans for future trade in the faith that the Treaty will be continued, would be most unwise. What the effect of even a year's existence without the Treaty would be upon our country it is impossible to say; but it is sufficient for our purpose to know that increased importations, in view of the closing of American markets to Seventeen Millions of dollars worth of our products, would be the greatest folly imaginable. Whatever the result of negotiation may be, of this we are sure, that the movement of grain and lumber, and all other products to the United States, will be very large this Autumn in view of the contemplated repeal, and however gratifying it may be that ease will be experienced in collecting the debts due for the past and present business, this circumstance will not render the prospect bright for payments for future trade. Goods sold in the Fall will not mature till April and May of next year; and unless some great change takes place, the "debt paying power" of the people will be pretty well exhausted before then.

Therefore in view of all these circumstances, it would seem most injudicious to adopt any other policy than that which our merchants are so cautiously pursuing. It will be some time yet, of course, before it will be necessary to decide on the extent of the Autumn business, and what we have said may be changed by altered circumstances; but the ideas suggested may be considered in the light of what may occur in the meantime.

The immense decrease in the revenue indicated by the above figures, and the probability of a continuance of the same policy on the part of merchants, cannot fail to have an important effect upon the revenue of the country, resulting unquestionably in a very large deficiency, especially in view of the increased expenditure of last session. In another number we shall take occasion to refer to this view of the subject at more length.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

IN a letter of Mr. E. A. Prentice to the *London Times*, on the subject of defences, he suggests that Canada would be better defended by the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal,—thereby giving us command of the Lakes,—than by the erection of any number of fortifications, besides the great commercial advantages which would result from so important a work.

Having watched with great interest all that has been published on this subject, we have long held the views expressed by Mr. Prentice, both as regards the extreme improbability of a war between Canada and the United States, as well as the utter folly of an expenditure for warlike defence of no use to any one; but which may prove fatal to our connection with the mother country. The true policy of England wishing to retain Canada is to encourage the development of our resources, and bind us by commercial ties and interests, which will prove stronger than bastions or redoubts.

The whole ventilation of this subject in the English Parliament appears to us unfortunate; and while showing to the world divided councils and opinions, commits the Government to one of two courses, either of which is a horn of a dilemma not easily decided. The subject now resolves itself into the alternative of embarking in an enormous outlay in the face, to say the least, of divided opinions; or to leave us to ourselves and whatever fate awaits us.

The idea of the British Government undertaking to fortify and defend Quebec and Montreal, and leave Canada West to take care of itself, and asking them to pay portion of the cost, is certainly more complimentary to their forbearance than intelligence in supposing that they would submit to such treatment.

The later debates in Parliament shew some sign of returning good sense. Nothing further has been said about the propriety of dividing the proposed expenditure between "Montreal and O...," as suggested by an Hon. M.P., whose geographical knowledge reflects credit on the honourable assembly to which he belongs, but Mr. Buxton very sensibly asks, "1st, Whether it is possible to defend Canada. 2nd, Whether it is possible to defend Canada. And 3rd, Whether it is just to English taxpayers to attempt it." All of which must be answered by the British people themselves.

It seems clear to us that so long as the subject assumes this calculating turn in the minds of Englishmen, it will require some stronger element of necessity than now exists to induce them to embark in it, and it is equally plain that Canada, in her present bankrupt condition, cannot bear her portion of the expense.

With a view, therefore, of retaining the connection between the two countries, we hope that the suggestions of Mr. Prentice may at least meet with due consideration. What is the use of talking about or preparing for war? What good will it bring to Canada under any result? Nothing but ruin and devastation. What would be our condition, even after the most successful defence? The geography and climate of the country would not be altered, and we would be just as much dependent on our neighbours then as now.

Looking at the map, is not our destiny apparent at a glance? We are too contracted for a great agricultural country. As a colony we have failed to become a manufacturing country, notwithstanding unlimited water power and the cheapest labour in North America. Has not nature shewn our destiny to be in our magnificent rivers and lines of communication, with the far West offering us the carrying trade of half the continent? Here lies our true interest; and by opening the Ottawa route, we would, in twelve months after its completion, have such a tide of prosperity as to forever preclude the thought of war. We would then speedily develop into a truly valuable appendage to the British crown; towards the United States we would assume a very different position than we now do as supplicants for a Reciprocity Treaty for the very existence of our trade. They would then be dependent upon us for the only one thing they do or ever can want of us, a cheap outlet to the Ocean for the produce of the West.

If England will only guarantee the interest on the money necessary to build this great work,—not a tithe of the money she proposes now to sink in the projected fortifications,—she would thereby cement the connection, and promote in the highest degree her own advantage by cheapening food to her own people and to all Europe.

It may be asked, why lay so much stress on the Ottawa route to the exclusion of the St. Lawrence, now so generally used? The reason is because the Ottawa involves interests peculiarly Canadian. Much the larger portion of the trade now passing the St. Clair river seeks the American seaboard via Buffalo and Oswego, which we claim would not be the case if the Ottawa route were open, with all its immense advantages of shortness of distance, cheapness of transit, and its low temperature, so important a feature in the transportation of grain. Thus the bulk of Breadstuffs and Provisions from the Western States would be secured to Canada, and on the completion of Caughnawaga Canal (12 miles), connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, a large proportion of freight for New York and Boston would seek this route to save 150 miles in distance from Chicago.

But we still claim as a further advantage of this work, the opening up of a tract of country, equal in extent to the present populated portion of Canada West, now covered with most valuable timber, and teeming with mineral wealth.

If it again be asked, why divide the trade now enjoyed by the St. Lawrence? we can only refer to the statistics of the growth of the Western trade in the last ten years as certain evidence that in ten years more the capacity of both routes would be taxed to the utmost.

We must reserve a further consideration of this subject for future opportunity, trusting that what we have touched upon, may induce investigation and attention to what every unbiased Canadian must acknowledge to be of much more importance to Canada, than an expenditure in useless fortifications.

Items.

— The number of passengers carried over the Grand Trunk Railway, for half-year ending 31st December, was 822,416, an increase of 107,000 over last year. The average receipt per passenger was \$1.10.

— The freight carried by the Grand Trunk Railway in last half-year, was 443,000 tons, against 507,000 tons in corresponding period in previous year,—a decline of twelve per cent. Notwithstanding this, however, the receipts from freight were £256,000 in 1864, against £228,000 in 1863, or a gain of eight per cent. Either the class of freight carried must have been of a better paying character, or the rates must have been considerably increased.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

THE Bank Statements show the following contrasts between February and March, 1864, and February and March, 1865

	1864		1865	
	February	March.	February	March.
Capital paid up	\$27,149,276	\$27,270,074	\$30,009,448	\$30,139,776
LIABILITIES				
Promissory notes	10,889,302	10,332,350	8,712,873	8,347,564
Balances due other Banks	1,172,682	1,487,448	1,629,450	1,570,075
Deposits	22,284,067	22,490,306	23,721,188	24,219,661
Total	34,346,089	34,310,104	34,069,511	34,128,789
ASSETS				
Coin and bullion	5,105,917	5,571,350	4,890,643	5,508,098
Landed or other property	2,193,752	1,993,464	2,850,008	2,835,145
Government securities	5,897,925	4,559,335	5,984,190	5,979,821
Promissory notes or bills of other Banks	1,563,436	1,117,841	1,144,193	1,130,802
Balances due from other Bks.	2,151,520	1,491,087	1,322,222	1,651,874
Notes and bills discounted	44,935,000	44,628,894	45,690,048	44,888,765
Other debts	3,844,356	2,633,146	3,431,274	3,468,659
Total	61,492,356	61,495,167	65,285,587	65,484,074

These figures show that while in March last year the circulation decreased \$550,000 as compared with February, it only decreased this year, in the same comparison, \$350,000. The deposits, which increased \$200,000 during March of 1864, increased \$500,000 this season. There is a noticeably larger increase in March this year than last in the amount of notes discounted, viz. \$651,600, in the month of 1865, as against \$300,000 in that of 1864. The falling off in this item is greater last March than in the same month of any of the previous five years. This is another and a very clear proof indeed of how much our merchants are contracting their business this spring.

Comparing March, 1865, with March, 1864, we find, as expected, that the circulation of the Banks is \$2,000,000 less this year. Silver, however, displaces bills to say one-third that amount, while the decreased volume of business accounts for the balance of the contraction. The deposits have, however, increased by about the same figure, which has enabled the Banks to discount as much paper as in 1864. It must be observed, to prevent confusion of ideas, that the contraction spoken of in the preceding paragraph is a contraction occurring during March as compared with February. As compared with March, 1864, it would seem that the Banks are now affording an equal amount of accommodation. Probably they would have given more, but that there was no real business demand, or legitimate paper offering, and they have invested their spare means in Government securities, which have increased by nearly a million and a half.

It deserves notice that, according to their own statements, the Banks are wealthier now than in 1864, the excess of assets over liabilities being \$31,355,286 now, against \$27,686,053 at the corresponding period of 1864. The proportion of ready means to demand liabilities is about the same.

Montreal Stock Market.

The quotations at the close of the market yesterday were

Bank of Montreal	107	Bank of Toronto	98 1/2
Ontario Bank	97 1/2	Bank J. equis Carter	102
Bank of B N A	91	Merchants Bank	100
City Bank	88	Core Bank	90
Commercial Bank	80	East Townships Bank	
Bank of Up. Canada	38 1/2	Montreal Tele. Co	116 1/2
Banque du Peuple	97	Richelieu Nav Co	126 1/2
Molson's Bank	103		

There has been a limited business done in Stocks this week, and the rates are firmer for those Banks paying Dividends on the first of June next. In Government Debentures, and Montreal Harbour Bonds, there is nothing doing. Corporation and Water Works Bonds are steady at 89 to 90c.

PETROLEUM IN CANADA.

It is now, thanks to American enterprise and capital, an ascertained fact that the Oil Territory of Canada will yet yield an abundant supply of Petroleum. A few months ago Oil Springs was a dismal and almost a deserted village. Now it is by far the most busy place, for its sake, in Canada. Since October last thirteen good substantial companies—all from the United States—have become proprietors of nine-tenths of the Oil Region proper, and have invested money unsparingly in developing their different properties. The result has been, that already the oil produced has increased from four hundred barrels per week to two thousand barrels, worth in its crude state at the wells \$8,000 per week. This too, it must be remembered, is only the result of the winter work, and as not one-tenth of the contemplated improvements have yet been made, there is good reason to believe that before the year closes, the product will be 20,000 barrels per week; or equivalent to \$4,000,000 per annum, or half as valuable as either our timber or grain export, in which so many thousands are engaged. The expectations formed by investors in Canadian oil lands have been more than realized thus far, and everything at length points to a complete development of this great source of wealth. Some had predicted that many of the wells which had been worked for several years had become exhausted, and that the now proprietors would spend their money in vain to revive them. But it is not so. Many of the old wells are now pumping as abundantly as they ever did, and the great flowing wells, which some supposed were hopelessly exhausted, are turning out to be, with proper treatment, very good paying investments. For instance, and as an example of the reward of perseverance, take the Bradley Well, which in 1862 spouted pure oil like the stream of a fire-engine for many months, but which gradually stopped. This was recently taken in hand, and fitted with proper apparatus. For no less than five weeks was it steadily pumped, and yielded nothing but pure water. At last the efforts, which many would have abandoned in a few days, were crowned with success, and it is now yielding at the least thirty barrels of oil a day, and some days sixty, with every indication of continuing a steady well. Its products are now worth \$60,000 per annum.

The Bothwell district, although only recently brought into notice, is fully as promising as Enniskillen. Here some thirty wells are in course of construction, in all of which good veins of oil have been struck. Only five wells are complete, and in fair working order, the yielding capacity of which varies from seven to fifty barrels per day. It is supposed that these wells would all be equally good, and that the difference in the yield is owing, not so much to the quantity of the oil they contain as to the capacity and power of the machinery used. For instance, Liek's Well, which has been worked up, with his present twelve-horse engine, to as high as sixty barrels a day, formerly, with smaller pumps and six-horse engine, would hardly yield five barrels in the same time. Within a few weeks from now it is expected that there will not be less than twenty good wells here yielding an average of at least fifteen barrels a day, or equal to \$6000 per week. The producing properties have, as in Enniskillen, got into the hands of Americans—the British proprietors, with the exception of a few tenacious examples, having been, as usual, elbowed out. A large undeveloped tract, bordering on the actual oil lots, consisting of 5000 acres, including the village of Bothwell formerly the estate of Hon Geo Brown, is now the property of a Glasgow Company, who purpose operating very extensively. They will sink several wells immediately, one of which will be within a few rods of the railway station.

As to the value of Oil wells, it may be remembered, previous to the present depression in the United States, a sum equal to \$4000 American currency for every barrel the well would yield in the 24 hours, was freely given in Pennsylvania \$2,500 at the depreciated price for gold, is now considered a fair rate to pay. Wells in Canada can be sold at from \$1000 to \$1,500; thus a well producing even thirty barrels per day is worth \$30,000 in gold. If our oil regions were as well known as those of Pennsylvania, considerably higher prices would be got, for in many respects we have the advantage of that district. To demonstrate this, supposing the quality of the oils to be equal, compare the cost of producing and freight to New York. This estimate must be based on gold, and also the average distance of the wells from railroads or navigation, which in Canada may be stated as six miles by

plank and gravel road, and in Pennsylvania at twelve miles through clay.

CANADA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
From wells to railway	\$ 20	Tax at well per brl.	\$ 60
Rail & canal to N. Y.	1 30	From wells to railw'y	60
In favor of Canada	1 32	Rail to New York	1 30

The item of freight from Pennsylvania is, if anything, under-estimated, as the facilities of transportation are very limited. On the other hand, the item of freight from Canada is a little over some estimates. The distance from both districts is about the same, but owing to the various competing routes by rail and water, the advantage must be in favor of the latter. Then it is allowed that the gravity of Canadian crude oil, admits of extracting the largest possible quantity of illuminating oil. The refuse consists of lubricating oil and paraffine, both very valuable productions. The Pennsylvanian oil is of a much lighter gravity, and although it will produce nearly as large a proportion of illuminating oil, the surplus is a volatile spirit, known as naphtha and benzine, for which there is but a limited demand.

Thus far the yield per well in Canada is quite as large as in Pennsylvania. The production of that State, though it now amounts to the enormous figure of 6,000 barrels daily, it must be remembered that there are a very great number of wells, and it is said that the average yield is not over eight barrels per day.

Land in the Canada Oil Region has, of course, become very valuable. Quotations can scarcely be made. An acre on a developed lot brought \$2,000 gold last week, and \$5,000 was offered for five acres well situated. The offer had not been accepted at latest accounts. Property anywhere within half a mile of good wells may be had for from \$500 to \$1,500, according to its proximity. Land in such a position in Pennsylvania would readily bring ten times those amounts; and such figures are not unreasonable, when the capital invested, say \$3,000 for an acre of land, and sinking a well on it, will in all reasonable probability place the proprietor in possession of ten barrels of oil a day, which he can readily sell at \$4 per barrel. At this rate his capital would be refunded in seventy-five working days.

We consider upon the whole that the accounts from our oil regions are most satisfactory; and we are in great hopes that at the close of this and succeeding years the reports of Petroleum will form a significant item in the Trade statistics of the Province. We cannot resist expressing a regret that so little interest is taken in the petroleum business by the capitalists of Montreal and other Canadian cities, and without the least ill feeling, we can only hope that the day is not far distant when they will have cause to lament their timidity.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE report for the half year, ending 31st December 1864, as submitted to the last half yearly meeting of the Company, held in London, exhibits some very gratifying facts. Comparing the receipts on all their lines for 1864, as against the receipts on the same mileage for 1863, the figures stand thus:—1864, £618,238 1863, £561,428 or an increase of £56,810 on the half year,—equal to about ten per cent.

It is stated that since 1862—say three years, £3,198,000 has been expended in renewals of rail, engines, plant and other improvements,—equal to over one million of dollars per annum. This expenditure, in view of the bankrupt condition in which the undertaking was when assumed by Mr Brydges, is exceedingly gratifying. In addition to this amount, the Company is richer in "stores," &c., to nearly a million dollars over 1862. This year has been a particularly unfortunate one for the road in deep and drifting snow,—floods, restrictions on travel and trade, and yet notwithstanding all these difficulties, the net balance of receipts over ordinary expenses was, \$1,246,100. This large profit has been mainly absorbed on repairs, as before indicated, in interest account, and in loss on American currency. Still, the fact that a road built so regardless of cost, and so poorly equipped, under such a load of debt, and in such a wretched state, has been made to pay such enormous sums of interest and yet spend so much in repairs, in a year of such disadvantages, indicates how ably it has been managed, and points to a hopeful future for the undertaking.

Trade Sales of Woollens.

Two Trade Sales of Woollen Goods are announced for next week.—Mr. A. McK. Cochrane, on Tuesday, and Messrs. John Dougall & Co., on Wednesday.

DETERIORATION OF TEAS.

LONDON GROCER.

THE amount of annual loss sustained by the deterioration of tea in stock largely exceeds that accruing to any other warehoused article. This deterioration is commonly regarded as inevitable, inasmuch as it is by imperfect curing and manufacture in China, over which we have no control, deterioration, in fact, commencing at the time the teas are shipped. But importers and purchasers should be made aware that this is far from being the only cause of the losses occasioned, and that the process of deterioration admits of being artificially counteracted. We are disposed to regard the moisture of our atmosphere as the most active adverse agent in this matter, tea stored for months inevitably absorbing sufficient to act injuriously both on aroma and strength. On teas left by the manufacturer in a defective condition these results are necessarily hastened, but all teas thus suffer to some extent. The remedy we have to suggest is so simple as to be almost obvious; the novelty will be in the application. We propose as an efficient corrective of deterioration, and for securing a general improvement in the average condition of teas long held in stock, the application of artificial heat to tea warehouses, and the maintenance, by means of steam-pipes, of an equable temperature fixed at some point between sixty and seventy degrees. We base this suggestion on the fact that a dry, warm atmosphere is a preservative of the qualities of teas, equally with that dry, cold atmosphere of which the overland teas of Russia have the benefit in passing over the Manchurian and Siberian plains, and during their winter storage at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa. In the United States there is far less complaint of deterioration, in the proportion of the quantity of teas there taken, than in this country. Chinese experience goes to show that time is not necessarily a destructive agent. We are far from hinting that teas will even tend to improvement here with the keeping. Whatever artificial means of protection may be resorted to, our imported teas cannot be too soon distilled, our object is to introduce a corrective to rapid and progressive deterioration. Sir John Davis, Her Majesty's penitentiary in China many years since, gave great attention to the art of preserving teas, having been particularly struck by the Chinese preference for teas that have been kept a considerable period. In his work on China he records his impression that the heat encountered in the hold of a ship in its conveyance to England from the East is far from being prejudicial to teas, that they are well able to sustain from 80 to 90 degrees of heat without undergoing any change.

It is not to be expected that the suggestions we have made will be taken up by dock warehouse companies. Importers must look to their own interests, but any united action on their part in the matter cannot fail to induce those companies and owners of warehouses in which tea is stored to introduce the improvement. We are aware of official and other difficulties in the way, but these, we are satisfied, may be readily overcome. No new danger could arise from fire, the steam being supplied by boilers placed at any desired distance from the warehouses. The pipes could be laid alongside the walls, and would occupy an almost inappreciable space, whilst, by well-known means, the heat generated could be regulated within half a degree.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A. A. Barber & Co.
 W. Barnard & Co.
 W. & F. P. Currie & Co.
 F. H. & Co.
 F. H. & Co.
 Fortson, A. & B.
 Evans & Evans.
 Frothingham & Workman
 Hall, Joseph N.
 Hall, Kay & Co.
 Ireland, W. H.
 MacLeod, Watson & Co.
 Mulholland & Baker
 Simms, Robert
 Winn & Holland

WE anticipate that the ensuing week will be a busy one, as the navigation on our canals will open on Monday next, and there are considerable lots of goods awaiting shipment, especially Bar Iron and Nails. So far, there are no variations of any moment to notice in our quotations; but there is in most heavy goods such a demand, that holders are mostly inclined to ask an advance on winter prices. Another reason tending to keep up firmness in price, is the late advices from Staffordshire of a great many orders for Bar, Rod, and Sheet Iron, and Boiler Plates, being laid over for some time till matters are arranged between the iron masters and men. This will tend to make quite a demand in this market for these goods.

Orders from the West are coming freely forward; and although the cry from thence is still hard times, those whose credit is good are ordering freely; and from present appearance it would seem that the sales in this branch have been much better than we were

led to anticipate. The Machine Shops are all very busy also, and there is now a large demand for labourers in this way.

PIG IRON—No lots are as yet offered to arrive; consequently we are still dependent on stock in yard.

BAR IRON—Is now firmly held at our quotations, and outside lots are quite exhausted till some arrive by the Glasgow vessels.

HOOP AND BAND IRON—Is still in good supply, and lots can be had at a slightly reduced rate.

TIN—The market is well supplied; and as spring shipments will cost a trifle under last season's prices, holders are inclined to take a little less than we quoted last week.

CUT NAILS—The makers have advanced their price in lots of under five tons to 2s. the price for large lots remains as before. We anticipate that the outside stocks of this article will be pretty nearly closed by end of this month, when it is likely that the new rate will be fully maintained; as the price of Sheets and Hoops in England being firm, they could not be imported to cut up, even at our quotations.

BOILER PLATE—Is entirely out of the market, and most of the lots to arrive by first vessels are already sold to go West.

BOILER TUBES—Are also very scarce, and we await arrivals.

Block Tin, per lb.	0 29	to	0 31
Copper Pig, per lb.	0 27	to	0 29
" Sheet	0 30	to	0 32
Cut Nails.—(Including casks).—Assorted, 4 Shingle, per 112 lbs.	4 00	to	0 00
Shingle alone, ditto	4 20	to	0 00
Lath and 5 by	4 20	to	0 00
Galvanized Iron.—Assorted sizes	0 08	to	0 09
Best No. 24	0 09	to	0 00
" 26	0 10	to	0 00
" 28	0 11	to	0 00
Iron.—Pig: Gartsherrie, No. 1	24 00	to	24 50
Other Brands, No. 1	23 00	to	0 00
" " No. 4	23 00	to	0 00
Bar, Scotch, per 112 lbs	2 80	to	2 90
Retlined "	3 30	to	3 50
Swedes "	4 50	to	5 00
Hoops Coupers, per 112 lbs.	3 40	to	3 60
Band "	3 20	to	3 40
Boiler Plate	4 00	to	0 00
Canada Plates, Staff	3 50	to	3 60
" Budd	2 20	to	0 00
" Glamorgan	4 40	to	0 00
" Pontypool	4 40	to	0 00
Lead—Bar, per 112 lbs	7 00	to	7 25
Sheet "	7 50	to	0 00
Shot "	7 50	to	8 00
Tin Plates.—Charcoal IX	8 50	to	9 00
IX	10 00	to	11 00
DC	7 75	to	8 00
DX	9 75	to	10 50
IC Terme	6 50	to	7 00
IX	8 00	to	8 00
IC Coke	7 50	to	8 00

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baukhage, Beak & Co.
 Wm Benjamin & Co
 John Douglass & Co.
 Gilmore, White & Co.
 Lewis, Kay & Co.
 Thomas May & Co.
 Munderloh & Steckenroth
 Optive & Co.
 Hingland, Ewart & Co
 A. Robinson & Co
 Striving, McCall & Co
 S. H. Stoyche & Co.
 Thomson, Claxton & Co
 Alexander Walker
 Geo. Winks & Co

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 29, 1865.
 "Owing to the unusually cold weather, Spring fashions had not appeared in force until last Sunday, and then the fineness of the day brought forth such a sudden burst of novelty as is rarely witnessed, even in Paris. The avenues of the Champs Elysees were crowded, and the promenaders became gazers, and the gazers upon in turn, the bright sun making the striking peculiarities of this season's mode brilliant to an extreme. Bonnets especially, (the present form of which, the Fanchon or half bonnet, being decidedly most in favour, and admitting of more varied trimming, some covered with pearls, others with brilliant crystal drops, luminous in appearance, together with the more passing fashion of steel now and then observable, reminded one of the Arabian Nights tales. This dazzling lustre does not end with bonnets. Mantles, in dull black silk, made brilliant with jet bugles and buttons in myriads, catching the sun's rays, cast reflecting flashes on passers by, even Parasols embroidered with jet, steel and crystal, in pattern altogether creating a most pleasing "tout ensemble." In Dresses, it would be difficult to say what style fashion has adopted; it seemed as if particular textures had distinct styles; for instance in Silks, they are striped "travers" round "deux tons" with cashmere stripes down others, striped "rayé" and "chité," the more quiet tastes adopting the two latter styles. In textures of Wool and wool mixtures, similar effects as in Silks were at times visible; but the most remarkable style, from its peculiar simplicity, is the square checks in every combination of two and three colours, in many instances, dress and mantle the same, the latter, I may almost say, always of the Burnou shape, its floating form being so suitable for their texture; whereas in Silk Mantles the taste clings perversely to the more masculine close fitting forms. This brings to mind the Boots, which may be called Hessians, being equally high, made of silk or kid of all shades of colour to suit the toilet of the wearer, with tassels of jet, steel, crystal, or pearls, hanging suspended in front. The under skirt must not be overlooked; they are mostly striped, with a

ball fringe, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide, as a flounce, about half an inch from bottom. Here and there at a carriage window could be seen a French poodle dog with its fur dyed to match the dress of its fair owner, Bleu de Mexique, Maize, Vert, or Mauve.

We turn and pause at a miniature open omnibus, drawn by four goats, laden with children, each in their turn inviting admiration of their varied costumes, the most striking feature being the hat, mostly of the smart Turban form, with its chasseur, wing or plume. This same turban is to be noticed as much worn by young ladies with mask veils studded with crystal, steel, or jet. A great peculiarity of fashion worn by both gentlemen and ladies are the cravats,—some with heraldic appointments, others with heads of animals, horses, or dogs, but especially those with full length fringe, the latter presenting a most graceful appearance. Buckles and Belts are as much in favour as ever, the buckle of the oval or square form, and the belts in travers of Cashmere or colour match dress. The extreme width of belt worn the past season is gradually narrowing, the favourite being about 2 1/2 inches wide. Very little can be said of gentlemen's toilet, the only striking peculiarity being in hats, the low crowned felt being entirely superseded by the high, having the universally adopted striped garniture, presenting a most tasteful appearance. In Paris, the taste of the English Prince of Wales is much followed, particularly in form of hat, he on all occasions, when at his country residence, wearing the high flat crown, named after him, causing two most opposite styles,—oval and that crown,—resembling each other only in height of crown and colour, the latter drab or grey."

So far the fancy trade in Canada this season has been very good; buyers, while exercising extreme caution in purchasing staples, have nevertheless operated freely in all fancy and straw goods. The stocks have been well assorted, and are still well kept up; and doubtless, as the season advances, the demand will be sustained.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

SIR.—I have looked anxiously to see if the views advanced in a recent number of the Trade Review by W. M. would be controverted by any of your correspondents. Hitherto they have not attracted notice. Will you, therefore, now allow me to say a few words in their support, as I consider this is a vital question, and that it should be constantly agitated until a remedy for the evil has been found. Almost all who write upon the subject at present seem to forget that the evil is of long standing, and has only been aggravated by the abnormal condition of monetary affairs in the United States since the commencement of the war. In Quebec we have always been liable to an excess of silver; as, in addition to what has been occasionally imported by merchants, many captains of vessels have been in the habit of bringing out a supply of English silver sufficient for their disbursements in port.

W. M.'s proposal is to alter our currency so as to take for the standard the British sovereign, instead of the American half-eagle; the great advantage of which change, apart from the effect that it would have upon the supply of silver, would be, that our currency would then be based upon a foundation possessing stability, and not liable to change, as may be the case with the coinage of the United States.

The principal objection to the proposed change is that it would alter the nominal value of all Stocks, Bills, Bonds, &c.; but this difficulty once got over, it seems to me that the plan would work very smoothly, and that we should then have really a decimal currency with a Gold standard, and Silver coinage to correspond in value; thus doing away with the inconvenience to import an excessive supply of Silver.

It is not absolutely necessary that our currency should be the same as that of the United States. It is not so now, and who can tell when they will resume specie payment? And even when that time has come, who can say that their silver coinage may not undergo a further depreciation, as has been the case within the past ten years?

The loss that the country sustains by working with an inconvertible medium may to some extent be measured by the brokers' gain; but in addition must be reckoned the difficulty of making remittances from the country, the loss of time in counting so much silver, loss of interest, loss by base coin, and the continual botheration.

The utility of endeavouring to put the English shilling at a less nominal value than is 3s or 2s cents, has been fully shown by the failure of all attempts in times past to do so.

The fact is that the *trente sous* is the popular standard of value. Make your legal tender to correspond, and so far as I can see, there is nothing to prevent this from being done. The mistake was in ever making it otherwise; and as I for one do not go for annexation, let us alter our currency so as to correspond with that of Britain, and then we can say to our respected Parent, "You wish to have a Decimal Currency, why, look, your own thriving bustling Canada shows you that you already possess one, if you will only call your coins by different names." C.

Quebec, 16th April, 1865.

TABLE SHOWING PROPOSED CURRENCY	Y
Sovereign	\$5 00
English Shilling	0 25
American Quarter-Dollar	0 25
Canadian 20 Cents	0 20
American Half-Eagle would then be worth	5 13 1/2

The other Gold and Silver coins of proportionate value.

* "C" is in error. W. M.'s letter has been canvassed by an able writer in a contemporary, who approves of the plan suggested.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WE are yet without arrivals by canal, and, beyond a few schooners for Lower Ports, nothing has been done in the way of outward freight; there is therefore little movement to be noted in the various branches. The first steamers through the canal are daily looked for, and ocean vessels will in a short time be in port, when more activity may be anticipated. The general arrivals however will be small, as compared with previous seasons; and barring an advance in Britain or a considerable decline here, little will be done in the export of Breadstuffs.

FLOUR.—Arrivals have continued liberal, while the demand has been somewhat restricted, and prices are the turn lower. City brands of Super, from Western Wheat, range from \$4.80 to \$4.90, and strong Canada \$4.90 to \$5; only choicest brands, however, commanding outside figures. The higher grades are also less inquired for, but prices remain unchanged. We quote Superior Extra \$5.40 to \$5.50, Extra \$5 to \$5.30, and Fancy \$4.90 to \$5. There is no change to note in the lower descriptions. No. 2 finds ready sale at \$4.50 to \$4.60. Fine is taken as offered at \$4.10 to \$4.30, according to quality, and Middlings at \$3.70 to \$3.90. *Bag Flour* has been deficiently supplied, and prices are well maintained; but beyond an exceptional sale or two of very superior, nothing has been done beyond \$2.70, ranging down to \$2.60, according to quality. When milling operations are resumed on the canal, the market will be better supplied with Bag Flour, and probably lower prices in proportion to general rates will rule.

PORK.—The sales of Mess have been of a retail character. Prime Mess and Prime are in demand at \$15.50 to \$16.50, but there is little or none in first hands.

BUTTER.—With a continuance of more limited arrivals, there is less feeling of depression in the market. Scarcity of tonnage has prevented much inquiry for the Lower Ports. A few parcels of the best quality that shippers could select have changed hands at 12 to 13 cents; but they are very severe in their discrimination of quality, rejecting all but sound, well-coloured, strictly fair parcels. Several holders, in despair of doing better, and fearing that when the warm weather sets in they may have to take Grease prices, have forestalled the decline, and cleared out their accumulated stocks at 10 to 11 c., at which figure shippers and speculators have secured all that was offered. Although the quantity in the market is not materially reduced, it is in fewer hands, and those able to hold. There is consequently less anxiety to sacrifice; and intending purchasers—finding that, for a time at least, the market has touched bottom, and no further concessions in price are likely to be made—will probably come forward more freely in the course of the next week, and meet holders at rates now current, which may be considered in the neighbourhood of 12½c. New Butter is arriving in very small quantities, and is being held at about 20c. in single packages and small retail parcels.

ASHES.—As usual just before the opening of navigation, there is but little arriving. Prices are drooping, and there is not much competition amongst buyers. Inferiors, from their scarcity, command relatively high prices for the American market; but there, as in Britain, prices are weak and tending downwards. We quote Pots \$5.22½, Inferiors \$5.70. Pearls nominal at \$5.50, Inferiors \$5.60.

SEEDS.—Both Clover and Timothy continue scarce, and former prices are fully maintained.

Failures.

Last week the official *Gazette* contained not a single new application for Bankruptcy,—the first time, we believe, since the new Act went into force on 1st September last. This may be taken as a hopeful sign of a change for the better, though some failures have occurred during the week, which will hardly be made thus public. Unquestionably there is a great scarcity of money in the country districts, and importers hold an unusual quantity of over-due paper; still the disposition is apparent to be as lenient as possible for the present, in the hope that the future may bring about a better condition of affairs. Nothing can be gained by pressure now; and it would be both unjust and impolitic to use harsh measures to enforce collections, when collections are impossible. The great body of country traders have exhausted every resource towards the liquidation of their indebtedness; and until there is a movement in some of the products of the country, little more can be done. We believe wholesale merchants accept this as a general conclusion. We hope that for the present, at any rate, the season of failures is past.

THE LEATHER MARKET.

THERE is no change to notice in quotations. Sellers appear firm at present low figures. Buenos Ayres and other foreign hides maintain the recent advance; and fewer hides are being "worked in" by the Tanners, giving reason to express the opinion that prices may have touched their lowest point.

Shoe Manufacturers and the Trade generally are buying very sparingly.

We hear of no important transactions.

SPANISH SOLE—Is in large supply, with small demand.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The stock in market is very light; but notwithstanding, it seems ample to the demand.

UPPER LEATHER.—The stock is very large, and what is still more objectionable, the description is unsuitable, being quite too heavy for this, or perhaps for any other market. The latter remark has often been made, without however, producing the desired effect in the proper quarter. This perhaps is not surprising, when slow sales and low prices (in consequence of being too heavy) have failed to cure the evil.

Other descriptions of Leather are in good supply at last week's prices.

Boots and Shoes.

We have little change to note. A fair week's business has been done; but purchases in general are limited to the current demand; and manufacturing is only done to the extent of renewing stocks. Purchasers may yet have large and varied stocks to choose from; but prices are firm.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL.

Per Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending Wednesday, April 26th, 1865.

WHEAT—7,700 bushels, being an increase on the previous week of 400 bushels.

FLOUR—12,352 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 1,082 barrels, consigned to the following commission merchants and others:

Akin & Kirkpatrick.	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
T. W. Raphael.	R. Mitchell.
Leeming & Buchanan.	T. M. Clarke.
George Denholm.	

ASHES—228 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 13 barrels, consigned to the following commission merchants and others:

John Dougall & Co.	Cameron & Ross.
Akin & Kirkpatrick.	R. Mitchell.
D. Robertson.	D. Morris.
T. W. Raphael.	Taylor Bros.
Thos. Hobson & Co.	Leeming & Buchanan.

BARLEY—418 bushels, being an increase on the previous week of 418 bushels.

OATS—400 bushels, being an increase on the previous week of 400 bushels.

PEAS—350 bushels, being an increase on the previous week of 150 bushels.

BUTTER—204 kegs, being a decrease on the previous week of 161 kegs, consigned to the following produce commission merchants and others:

D. Morris.	Leeming & Buchanan.
Akin & Kirkpatrick.	Kirkwood & Livingstone.
D. E. McLean.	

TALLOW—13 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 13 barrels.

PORK—244 barrels, being a decrease on the previous week of 143 barrels, consigned to the following produce commission merchants and others:

M. Laing.	W. Nivin & Co.
Kirkwood & Livingstone.	

CHEESE—38 boxes, being an increase on the previous week of 31 boxes, consigned to the following commission merchant and others:

M. Laing.

LARD—85 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 85 barrels, consigned to the following produce commission merchants and others:

M. Laing.	John Dougall & Co.
-----------	--------------------

LEATHER—211 rolls, being an increase on the previous week of 110 rolls, consigned to the following commission merchants and others:

John Dougall & Co.	T. W. Raphael.
Hua & Richardson.	Kirkwood & Livingstone.
F. Shaw & Bro.	

TBACCO—28 hds, being an increase on the previous week of 4 hds.

HIGH WINES—300 casks, being a decrease on the previous week of 185 casks.

POTATOES—1,236 bushels, being an increase on the previous week of 391 bushels.

ALB—10 hds, being an increase on the previous week of 10 hds.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

During the week a somewhat brisker trade in Tobacco has sprung up, and a considerable quantity has been sold by jobbers to their regular country customers. The opening of navigation, and the improvement in general business resulting therefrom, will, no doubt, have an effect on the market for this article. Montreal manufacturers have now all stopped work, being unwilling to manufacture until prices come to the level at which they can sell their goods without making any loss. This point has not been reached yet; but the gradual diminution of the stock of untaxed Tobacco must speedily produce an advance in prices to the point at which manufacturers can come into the market again. Quotations remain as before.

Varnishes.

There is a pretty fair demand just now; and business quite as good as was expected. There is not likely to be much variation in price.

Turpentine is advancing in New York, notwithstanding the peace prospects.

Benzine has been extremely scarce in this market, and prices have advanced to 50c. to 55c.

Turpentine 175c. to 200c. per gallon.

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

No. 33 St. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL, 26th April, 1865.

FLOUR.—The market has been generally dull throughout the week; holders have, however, been firm, and the tendency to a decline has been partially checked, but we cannot advise any dependence being placed in the market, which closes less firm, and with more disposition on the part of sellers to meet buyers' views. Sales reported of choice Superior Extra, at outside rates. The chief demand is still for choice grades of Superfine, the prevailing rates for which have been from \$4.95 up to \$5.15; to-day the range has been for good Superfine from Canada Wheat, from \$4.90 to \$5.07½. The lower grades continue in small supply.

BAG FLOUR.—Receipts have been light and inadequate to meet the demand, all arriving, being promptly taken at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 112 lbs.

Superior extra.....	\$5 35 to \$5 50 per bbl.
Extra.....	5 20 to 5 30 "
Fancy.....	5 00 to 5 15 "
Superfine No. 1.....	4 90 to 5 05 "
Superfine No. 2.....	4 50 to 4 60 "
Fine.....	4 20 to 4 30 "
Middlings.....	3 75 to 3 90 "
Pollards.....	3 50 to 3 60 "

WHEAT.—Receipts continue almost exclusively for City Millers.

COARSE GRAINS.—Nominally unchanged. No wholesale transactions to report. We quote:

Peas.....	\$0.95 to \$1.05 per 62 lbs.
Oats.....	0.40 to 0.42½ per 32 lbs.
Barley.....	0.70 to 0.76 per 48 lbs.

SEEDS.—Continue scarce. Both Clover and Timothy are in active request; for the former 21 cents per lb. is asked, and the latter \$2.90 to \$3.00 per 45 lbs. Flax Seed, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 56 lbs.

ASHES.—Pots are still in good demand at our quotations. Pearls, receipts continue light and our quotations are nominally unchanged, though we hear of a sale at our outside rates.

POTS:—

First Sorts.....	\$5.20 to \$5.22½ per 100 lbs.
Inferiors.....	5.65 to 5.75 "
Pearls.....	5.50 to 5.60 "

PORK.—A few small lots have changed hands during the week at our quotations for shipment to the lower ports. Prime Mess and Prime are still in limited supply.

Mess.....	\$19.50 to \$20.00 per bbl.
Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 00.00 "
Prime.....	15.00 to 15.50 "
Cargo.....	13.00 to 13.50 "

CUTMEATS.—In light supply, with a fair inquiry at our quotations.

HAMS:—

Canvassed & Sugar Cured 12 to 13½ cts. per lb.	
Plain Uncanvassed.....	11 to 12 "
Bacon.....	8 to 10 "
Shoulders.....	7 to 8 "

BUTTER.—The market is being gradually relieved by shipments to the lower ports. Prices still in favour of the buyers, who may be said to have the pick of the market at 11½ to 12 cts.

Inferior.....	10 to 11 cts. per lb.
Medium.....	11 to 12 "
Choice.....	13 to 15 "

PETROLEUM.—Market unchanged. Canada refined 30 to 34 cts. per gallon.

CHEESE.—Good Dairy nominal at 9 to 10 cts. per lb. **LEATHER.**—The market is still drugged, and it is quite impossible to effect sales to any extent. Tanners continue to arrive with their stocks, which they press on the market at cash prices, ranging from 20 to 23 cts. for Waxed Upper. Harness Leather is in light supply, and with a fair enquiry at 17 to 19 cts. Waxed Calf Skins of heavy average are also occasionally enquired for.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

Notices of Removal.

(For the information of Western buyers visiting the Montreal Market, we will publish a record of any removals which may take place amongst our advertisers during the spring.)

WINN & HOLLAND, Hardware and General Commission Merchants, on 1st May, to Renaud Buildings, Foundling st.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK, Produce Commission Merchants, on 1st May, to Gould's Block, corner of William and Grey Nun sts.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, April 28, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 30 to 5 50
Extra.....	5 20 to 5 30
Fancy.....	4 80 to 4 90
Superfine.....	4 80 to 5 00
Superfine No. 2.....	4 60 to 4 75
Fine.....	4 10 to 4 30
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs.....	2 65 to 2 75
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	1 03 to 1 07
PEASE—per 60 lbs.....	0 75 to 0 80
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 70 to 0 75
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 34 to 0 36
PORK—Mess.....	20 00 to 21 50
Prime Mess.....	16 00 to 17 00
Prime.....	14 50 to 0 00
LARD—per lb.....	0 11 to 0 12
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 08 to 0 08½
BUTTER—Inferior.....	0 12 to 0 13
Medium.....	0 14 to 0 16
Choice.....	0 16 to 0 19
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 09 to 0 10
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.....	5 20 to 5 25
Pearls, 1st sort.....	5 50 to 5 60
SEEDS—Timothy, per bush. 45 lbs.....	2 80 to 3 00
Flax, " 56 lbs.....	1 40 to 1 50
Clover, per 100 lbs.....	0 20 to 0 26
LEAF TOBACCO—Canadian.....	0 3½ to 0 04½
Missouri hags.....	0 05 to 0 06
" leaf.....	0 07 to 0 15

We have this morning advices from Britain to the 16th inst. The commercial intelligence is unimportant. The news of the fall of Richmond had just been received, creating intense excitement. Our Gulf trade is now opened, and on Monday the first of May, the water will be let into the Canal, when the carrying trade will be fairly commenced for the season. The accumulations at the usual shipping points on Lake Ontario are very small, and all steamers suitable for the Chicago trade are being put on that route, as the freights offering there are large and profitable; 16 cts. per bushel for wheat, and 60 cts. per bbl. for flour are the rates paid this week to this port.

FLOUR.—The market has given way during the week under increased receipts, which are 2000 bbls. in excess of last week. Superfine is only in moderate request at quotations; strong Sponging Flour bringing 5 to 10 cts. more. Fancy and Extra in demand and steady. Coarse grades wanted. Bag Flour meets ready sale at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 112 lbs. Market closes heavily.

WHEAT.—No transactions in U. C. Spring. Chicago and Milwaukee No. 1 are offered to arrive, but no sales have transpired this week.

OATMEAL.—Choice meal is enquired for, common samples offering at \$4.60 to \$4.70. Coarse grains, Oats, Barley, and Pease, are not offering at present in any but retail parcels from farmers.

PORK.—Receipts are light. The demand from below is large, especially for Prime and Prime Mess. Mess sells readily, as do the other grades at our quotations. Smoked Hams, plain and covered, are in demand, and scarce at 10 and 12½ cts.

BUTTER.—We have a good enquiry this week for the Gulf trade; buyers, however, are very particular about quality; and the stock in hand will not bear very close inspection. We hear of one house having cleared out their entire stock at 10½ cts.

We have sold nothing yet at less than 12c., and expect to close our consignments at that figure, if not more, as the market is getting bare. Fine Butter is scarcely to be had. Choice new, in neat packages, would command 18c. to 20c.

ASHES.—The market is still depressed, under influence of English letters. It is expected that lower freights will be obtained soon, and prices will advance for both Pots and Pearls.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Our quotations continue quite nominal, as no transactions have occurred. The stock of manufactured in the country is still too large to warrant its being increased. Our factories are all idle; and no demand whatever for Leaf exists.

FLAX.—There is no activity in Eastern markets. Manufacturers have shut down for a time, expecting cheaper gold and cheaper stock. Our quotations of 11 to 12½ for fair to good fibre are, therefore, nominal.

DAVID MORRICE,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
31 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

REFERENCES:

- E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-President Upper Canada Bank.
- Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY & BROTHERS, Montreal.
- " WM. STEPHENS & Co. "
- Hon. WILLIAM MCMASTER, Toronto.
- Messrs. BRUCE, MCMURRICH & Co., Toronto.
- " WM. ROSS & Co. "
- " GEORGE MICHIE & Co. "
- " D. MCINNIS & Co., Hamilton.
- British Correspondents, Messrs. JOHN McLAREN & 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). Consignments may drawback property 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—Pots, per 100 lbs. Firsts.....	\$5 20 to \$5 25
Pearls, ".....	5 50 to 0 00
Flour—Pollards, per bbl., 196 lbs.....	3 40 to 3 60
Middlings, ".....	3 70 to 3 90
Fine, ".....	4 10 to 4 20
Superfine No. 2, ".....	4 50 to 4 60
" No. 1 (Canada).....	4 95 to 5 00
Fancy.....	5 00 to 5 10
Extra Superfine.....	5 20 to 5 30
Superior Extra.....	5 40 to 5 50
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.....	2 70 to 2 75
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs.....	4 60 to 5 00
Wheat—U. C. Spring No. 1, per bush., 60 lbs.....	0 95 to 1 00
" White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
Pease—White, per bushel, 66 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
Oats, per bushel, 32 lbs.....	0 40 to 0 41
Barley, " 48 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
Seeds—Clover, per lb.....	0 00 to 0 00
Timothy, per 45 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
Butter—Inferior, per lb.....	0 10 to 0 11
Medium, ".....	0 12 to 0 14
Choice, ".....	0 15 to 0 17½
Pork—Mess, per bbl.....	19 50 to 20 00
Prime Mess, per bbl.....	17 00 to 0 00
Prime, ".....	16 00 to 0 00
Petroleum—Canada Refined, per gal.....	0 30 to 0 32½
Leather:	
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1, per lb.....	0 17 to 0 18
" " 2, ".....	0 15 to 0 16
" Slaughter " 1, ".....	0 17 to 0 18½
" " 2, ".....	0 15 to 0 16½
Waxed Upper, Light, per lb.....	0 29 to 0 31
Grained Heavy ".....	0 25 to 0 28
Splits, Small, ".....	0 15 to 0 18
" Large, ".....	0 20 to 0 25
Wax Calif-Skins, 18 to 23 lbs.....	0 55 to 0 60
" 29 to 36 ".....	0 62 to 0 73
Kips, Whole.....	0 35 to 0 38
Harness, Light.....	0 18 to 0 18
" Heavy.....	0 18 to 0 26
Enamelled Cow, per foot.....	0 15 to 0 16
Patent.....	0 16 to 0 17
Buffed ".....	0 11 to 0 13
Piebald ".....	0 11 to 0 13

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—I have to notice another dull week for this market. Pots have been slow of sale, at from \$5.20 to \$5.25. Pearls unasked for.

FLOUR.—There has not been much done this week; and the market is languid, buyers holding off, anticipating prices to decline on arrival of steamers from the West. Bag Flour has been much sought after, and is easily disposed of at \$2.74 to \$2.75.

BUTTER.—No change of importance to note from last week. The market is still extremely dull.

PETROLEUM.—There has been little done; and prices have declined one to two cents. Small lots of 10 to 20 barrels have been disposed of at 28c. to 30c.

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR.
PRICES CURRENT.**

Thursday Evening, April 27, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra.....	\$5 40 to \$5 50
Extra.....	5 20 to 5 30
Fancy.....	5 00 to 5 10
Superfine.....	4 80 to 5 00
Do. No. 2.....	4 30 to 4 45
Fine.....	4 10 to 4 25
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.....	2 65 to 2 70
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
Pork—Mess.....	20 00 to 20 50
Thin Mess.....	17 00 to 18 00
Prime Mess.....	15 50 to 16 00
Prime.....	15 00 to 0 00
Butter—Ordinary, per lb.....	0 12 to 0 13
Medium.....	0 12 to 0 15
Fine.....	0 16 to 0 17
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 13 to 0 14
Lard, Western.....	0 12 to 0 13
Tallow.....	0 8 to 0 9
Cut Meats—Hams, per lb.....	0 11 to 0 12½
Bacon.....	0 8 to 0 10
Shoulders.....	0 7 to 0 8
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs.....	2 80 to 3 00
Clover, per 45 lbs.....	0 20 to 0 24
Ashes, per 100 lbs. 1st Pots.....	5 25 to 5 30
Inferiors.....	5 60 to 5 70
Pearls.....	5 50 to 0 00

We have advices from England to the 15th inst. The news of the fall of Richmond created much excitement; but as it reached on the evening before Good Friday, its effect upon the Market could not be fully developed till the following Monday. Owing to the suspension of business during the holidays, the Liverpool Market for Breadstuffs quieted but steady. Canada Spring Wheat was quoted at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cental; Flour No. 1. Superfine 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Extra 2s. to 2s. 6d. per barrel.

Our own market has not shown much animation during the week; but as first steamers through the

canal are daily looked for, and as ocean vessels will shortly arrive, we expect more activity very soon.

FLOUR.—The arrivals have been very considerable during the week; and with a contracted demand, prices have given way slightly. City brands of Superfine, from Western Wheat, are selling at \$4.80 to \$4.95, and strong Canada \$4.90 to \$5.00. Only choicest brands are commanding outside quotations. Higher grades are also in less demand. There is no change in the prices of lower grades. No. 2 finds a ready sale at our quotations. Bag Flour is scarce, and prices are well maintained.

BUTTER.—The market has shown some signs of improvement during the week. Stocks are much reduced, and choice lots would find a ready sale at fair prices. Some parcels of New Butter have arrived, and are held at 20c.

ASHES.—Very little coming forward. Demand inactive, and prices drooping. Inferiors, being scarce, are bringing relatively high prices for the States market; but in other sorts there is a downward tendency.

SEEDS.—Clover—Scarce, and prices well maintained. Timothy—In good demand, and at our quotations.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Montreal.

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

Thursday Evening, April 27, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$5 40 to \$5 50
Extra.....	5 20 to 5 30
Fancy.....	4 80 to 5 00
Superfine.....	4 80 to 5 00
Superfine No. 2.....	4 50 to 4 60
Fine.....	4 10 to 4 30
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium.....	2 60 to 2 65
Choice and Strong.....	2 65 to 2 70
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	0 95 to 0 00
U. C. White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
PEASE—per 60 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
PORK—Mess.....	20 00 to 20 50
Prime Mess.....	16 00 to 16 50
Prime.....	15 50 to 16 00
Hams per lb.....	0 10 to 0 12
Shoulders per lb.....	0 7 to 0 9
Bacon.....	0 8 to 0 10
LARD, per lb.....	0 12 to 0 12½
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 8 to 0 9
BUTTER—Inferior.....	0 10 to 0 11
Medium.....	0 11 to 0 12
Choice.....	0 12 to 0 13
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 8 to 0 10
ASHES—per 100 lbs.—Pots 1st sorts.....	5 20 to 5 22½
" Inferiors.....	5 60 to 5 70
Pearls 1st sorts.....	5 45 to 5 50
" Inferiors.....	5 55 to 5 60

FLOUR.—Receipts have continued liberal, rather exceeding the demand which has been more languid, and sellers unwilling in most instances to take the risk of holding, have conceded something in order to effect sales. We have therefore to note a decline of five to ten cents on the leading grades. \$4.80 to \$4.00 may be considered the range for city brands of Super from Western wheat and ordinary samples of Canada, and \$4.90 to \$5.00 for Strong and Choice. Extra and Fancy are in small demand, the few sales reported have been mostly within our range. No. 2 and lower grades are still scarce, and quotations are readily obtained for any such offering. Bag Flour is in good request, and the supplies though fair have been readily absorbed at full rates, exceptional prices being in a few instances secured for strictly choice.

PORK.—Mess is dull; Prime Mess and Prime are scarce and wanted.

BUTTER.—Since our last we have to report more enquiry in this article, and several holders have come forward and met buyers on their own terms, which has resulted in partially relieving the market, at from 10c. to 11c. The few wholesale parcels that remain in first hands will probably move off at about 12c. to 13c., according to quality, as the feeling is now firmer and shippers and other buyers, who up to the present have held off in expectation of better terms, resolutely backing down from any offer made to them, now are willing to secure parcels at the lowest rates quoted.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls are dull, and but little enquired for, without changes in prices.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner William and Grey Nun Streets

**HENRY EMPY'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
REPORT.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, 1865.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, scarce and in demand at \$5.50 to \$5.75; Extra \$5.20 to \$5.30; Fancy, \$5 to \$5.10; No. 1 from Canada Wheat \$4.90 to \$5.10; from Western Wheat \$4.90 to \$4.95; No. 2 \$4.50 to \$4.70; Fine \$4.30 to \$4.40.

Bag Flour.—Scarce and in good demand at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 112 lbs. We have had large arrivals during the past week—still there has been no material change since last week's quotations—owing to the large demand from the United States and lower ports.

PORK.—Mess Pork is firm at \$20 to \$22.

LARD.—Lard is scarce and but little in Market; firm at 13c. to 14c. per lb.

BUTTER.—Choice American 20c. to 22c.

CHEESE.—Scarce and in good demand for shipping at 10c. to 11c.

ASHES.—Pots.—The Market during the last week has been dull with little demand. Firsts \$5.20; Inferiors \$5.75. Pearls. \$5.50.

HENRY EMPY,
96 Commissioners Street.

WINN & HOLLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RE-
MOVING ON 1ST MAY TO RENAUD BUILDINGS,
 Foundling Street.

QUEBEC.

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

ESTABLISHED 1837.

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

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

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
 WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 HAVE
 REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Corner of St. Peter Street.

HENRY EMPY.

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

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 correspon-
 dence 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.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF Iron, Steel, Chains,
 1/2 Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Window Glass,
 Putty, Paints and Oils, Tin Plates, Canada Plates,
 Cordage, Leather Belting, Saddlery, and all kinds
 Carriage Maker's Goods. Constantly on hand, a com-
 plete assortment of General Shelf Hardware.
 No. 452 St. Paul street.

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND
COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

A Report on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal
 for 1864, by the Secretary of the Board of Trade and
 Corn Exchange Association, will be published on
 Monday, 17th inst.—Besides details of Trade, there are
 Reports upon the Commercial and Manufacturing
 facilities of the city;—details of the Grain Trade in
 Canada and the United States;—Statistics of the B
 N A Provinces—and an inquiry into the operation
 of the Reciprocity Treaty.
 Merchants, or others, taking copies to the amount
 of 25 or upward, will have their card printed on the
 cover of all they order. Applications to be made at
 the Office of the Corn Exchange.
 An arrangement has been made, according to which
 copies can be sent free by Post to all parts of Canada
 provided they are mailed from the Secretary's Office
OFFICE OF CORN EXCHANGE,
 10th April, 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
 OF CANADA.

DAILY FREIGHT LINE
 FROM
MONTREAL

To all Stations of the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO
 and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE,
 MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN,
 and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in con-
 nection with the following First Class Lines of
 STEAMERS, viz:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
JACQUES BRACY & Co's LINE,
GEO CHAFFREY & 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

MYLES 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. SWINYARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway

APRIL 14, 1865.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 425 and 423 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and
 St. Francois Xavier streets.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
 IN
 CANADA COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
 ENGLISH WOOLLENS AND LINENS
 AND

FOREIGN WOOLS.

Nos 491 to 498 St. Paul street, corner St. Peter street,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN BURELL,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANT Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork,
 Grain, Fishes, &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.

HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND BROKERS,
 No. 3 St. Lawrence Chambers, St. Peter street,
 QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
 ing Salt and Coals.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IM-
PORTERS AND DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Tin
 Plates and Shelf Goods.
 MONTREAL,

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

OILS.

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

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

OIL WORKS, 114 WILLIAM STREET.

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, L. P.
 Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
 Carriage Axles, assorted.
 Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's
 Steel).
 Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
 Close-Link Coll Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 1, 5-16,
 3-8, 7-10, 1/2 inch.
 Close-Link Coll Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 1/2,
 5-16 inch.
 Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round,
 Octagon.
 Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
 Emery, 01, 1, 1 1/2, 63 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
 Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
 Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round,
 Square and Round, &c.
 Gas Burners.
 Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in
 250 boxes, assorted.
 Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped
 Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.
 Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 35,
 do. do. Screw Drivers, 31.
 Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42,
 Red Wood 45.
 Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 33, 40, Wad
 Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16

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

Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2,
 4 2 doz.
 5, 6 inch. cwt. 33 37 37 30

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

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

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

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

Hinges, American F, Gananoque.
 Do. American Long Strap Gate Hinges, \$2.50 per
 cwt.

Hair Broom Heads, Bass do.
 Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Iron Band, 1-8 x 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/2 inch.
 Do. 3-16 x 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch.
 Iron Hoop, Coopers', 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch.
 India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Child-
 ren's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by
 the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
 Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbold Bros.)
 Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
 Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
 Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
 Matches,—Wax Vests, Fancy Boxes.
 Microscopes and Objects, largo variety.
 Slugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
 Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
 Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs
 Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
 Opera Glasses, great variety.
 Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
 Pins,—Safety and Scarf.
 Powder Flasks.
 Polishing Paste (Needham's).
 Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes,
 assorted colors.
 Pistols.
 Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
 Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler. cwt. cwt.
 Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0,
 3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6

Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 6,
 4 bags. cwt. 10 10 10 6
 6, 10.0.0.

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

FRANCIS FRASER,
 Manufacturers' Agent

Montreal, January, 1865.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
TOBACCO—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, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Yeast's Sherries; Lacave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Clarct, Hock, Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hids. and cases;
 together with a variety of **GENERAL GROCERIES.**
 Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

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

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 Request their Customers to observe that they have **REMOVED TO NO. 216 ST. PAUL STREET,** the premises lately occupied by James Tyro & Co. and next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co.
 Their Spring Importation will be very choice, especially in the **FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT;** and, to effect a speedy clearance, their whole Stock will be sold at a special advance on the Sterling.

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

CUVILLIER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street,
 MONTREAL.

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 8 St. Helen street, Montreal.
 Importers of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Champagnes, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., &c.
 Jose de Paul's, and Portilas Sherries, Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.
 G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVonogo & Co.'s Champagnes.
 J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co.'s, and F. Mestreau & Co.'s Brandies.
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
 M. Steele & Sons' Liverpool Soap.
 &c. &c. &c.

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

SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
 Nos. 24, 23, 23
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

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

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

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

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Importers of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.—This department has had special attention. Our goods are all made in the latest styles, to suit the wants of a first class country trade.
FLANNELS.—In this department we have a large stock of Plain and Fancy Flannels, suitable for town and country.
HOSIERY.—Our assortment will be complete about the 1st of March.
GLOVES.—We shall open a choice assortment before the opening of Spring business.
SMALLWARES.—We have always some choice lots in this department.
 Paper Collars in the latest style always on hand.
 214 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

OUTSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Wearing Body Varnish, Fine Body Coach do., No. 1 Carriage do.
INSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Flowing Varnish, (Turpentine and Benzine); Best Polishing do., do.; Pianoforte Polishing do., do.; White hard Copal do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; Scraping do., do.; Room Paper do., do.; Damar do., do.
JAPANS.
 Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (for 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, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Bollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 Wellingtonstreet, 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 tins and barrels; Stearino Candles, Cox's Gelatine, Henderson's Pipes, &c., &c., &c.
Tobaccos—Genuine Virginia and Finest Brands, in 10's, 5's, 1 lbs. and 1/2 lbs. Fine Cut and Twist. Also, choice leaf of various descriptions.
Cigars—Finest Havana and German.
Brandies, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Burgundy Port, Pure Juico Port, Ales and Porter, Champagnes, &c., &c., all of the best known Brands.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 Importers and Wholesale dealers in Staple Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c., St. John street, Montreal.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.
LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,
 Of the following, and all other sizes, made to order:
 Imperial 14 1/2 x 21 inch.
 Super Royal 12 x 13 inch.
 Royal 11 x 19 inch.
 Medium 10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inch.
 Demy 7 1/2 x 14 1/2 inch.
 Foolscap 7 1/2 x 12 1/2 inch.
 Bound in Calf, (with or without Russia Bands,) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books pagged by machinery.
 Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.

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

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

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,
HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
 Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
 15 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
 Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires
 25 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
 ESTABLISHED 1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King st., Toronto.
 FREDERICK W. COATE.

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

LARGEST WHOLESALE CONFECTION ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.
 In consequence of extensive improvements in steam machinery and other facilities, the subscriber feels confident that he can furnish confectionery of a superior quality, a finer finish, and a at lower price, than any other in the trade. His stock is always of the most varied description, consisting of everything which the most experienced English, French, and American workmen are capable of manufacturing. Druggists would do well to send for price list of medicated confections.
WM. HESSIN,
 Toronto, C. W.

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

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

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

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller.)
PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers, Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.
 Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penner's Cider in bottle always in stock. Price:
 s. d.
 Pints..... 5 0 per dozen.
 Quarts..... 8 9 "
 Per gallon..... 2 6
 Orders promptly attended to.
J. P. & T. A. DAWES.
 Office, 61 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, in all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. **HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars, delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
 Agents for Canada.
J. F. HENRY. J. H. LEONARD. B. S. BARRETT
 Travelling Agents: T. B. Scagel, T. W. Chamberlin, and L. B. Lord.
 Montreal, January, 1865.

Published by W. B. CORDIER & Co., every Friday,—Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address, Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed by JOHN LOVELL.