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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

No. 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WALTER MARRIAGE,
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

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

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

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

CAHERON & 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

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow
&c, 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 Caning 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.

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

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

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
308, 309 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c. Nos. 181 and 186 St
Paul st., and 49 and 60 Commissioners st.

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

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

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

223 Hbgs Choice Grocery Sugar.
62 Boxes }
Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A KIN & KIRKPATRICK
have REMOVED to those spacious and central
premises, known as "GULL'S BLOCK," corner of
William and Grey Nun streets, where the unequalled
warehouse accommodation affords the amplest facili-
ties for the efficient prosecution of the Produce Com-
mission 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, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. H. FORBES,
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS
OF HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Ho-so Knits,
Sofa Springs, &c.
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and
other Cements, Calthness 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.: Scythes, Shovels, Spades,
Grain Scoops, Hay and Straw Knives, Higgins' Axes,
and other Edge Tools, Gilmour's Augers and Auger
Bits, Dodge's Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Cut
Nails, Spokes, &c., &c., all of which they are
prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES and on
LIBERAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

A. A. PARBER & 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 hds. very choice SUGAR, fancy brands.

IN STORE.

Puns. } Primo Muscovado Molasses.

Bbls. } South Side Cuba Rum (nearly equal

to Jamaica).

Bags Pimento.

Boxes Smoked Herrings.

Puns. Limo Juico.

For sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 6 St. Helen street.

28th 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, 44 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

MESSRS. JARVIS & EDGAR,

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

Offices.—No. 19 Toronto street, Toronto.

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1833.

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

SPRING TRADE, 1865.

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

PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on
all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this mar-
ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

WEST BROTHERS,

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

CIGARS.—HAVANA,

GERMAN,

DOMESTIC.

WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

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

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

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery
Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes,
Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also,
Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National
Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive
School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFAC-
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 O
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment
of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consig-
ments of either Fibre or Seed.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's
Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS,
COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TO-
BACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR,
WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have
the very best and most prompt attention.

Agents for Coote's celebrated GROUND ROCK
SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

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.

KEBE & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and
other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
616 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, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperial, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

ROBERT COOKS & 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
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthenware, Japanned and Tinware; Hardware and Electro-Plate, Plumbers', Photographists', and Chemists' Ware, Iron Stable Furniture, Encaustic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

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

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

ALEXANDER WALKER,
 IMPORTER
 of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Corner of
ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
 MONTREAL.
 For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

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

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

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

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over \$4,000,000; Annual Income, over \$150,000; Assets, over \$600,000.
 Manager: A. G. RAMSAY. General Agent: T. W. MEDLEY.

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,
 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY
 AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 No. 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand.
 All orders will receive prompt attention.
 Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 13 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and Colborne streets, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY
GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
PAN GOODS and CANDIES of all kinds
LOZENGES of every description.
FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
CREAM DROPS.

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

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
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THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.

THE Convention of the Boards of Trade from nearly all the cities of the United States and Canada, to be held in Detroit in July next, will afford an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of correct ideas regarding the Reciprocity Treaty. The great importance of the subject to Canada, and the necessity of having the question clearly apprehended by the public mind of the United States, render it essential that this opportunity should be improved. The publishers of THE TRADE REVIEW, desirous of contributing to the general fund of information upon the subject, offer the following prizes for Essays or Articles on the subject thus stated:—

RECIPROcity:

Its Advantages to the United States and Canada.
First Prize \$50.00
Second Prize 25.00

The articles should not exceed two pages or six columns of THE TRADE REVIEW, and to be published therein. The publishers undertake to circulate, gratuitously, a large number among the delegates to the Convention, and their constituents. The Essays to be sent in to "Editor Trade Review," by Friday, June 23rd.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges:

PETER REDPATH, Esq., President Board of Trade.
ROBERT ESPAILLE, Esq., President Corn Exchange Association.
Hon L H HOLTON, late Finance Minister

MANUFACTURERS AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

HEREWITH we give a letter from Mr Jacob Hespeler, of Hespeler, Waterloo Co., C W., one of the largest and wealthiest manufacturers in Canada. While we do not agree in all the views expressed, we think the suggestion an excellent one that the manufacturing interests of the Province should be represented at the approaching Commercial Convention in Detroit. No class will be more affected by a reconstruction of the Reciprocity Treaty, and it is important that their views should be had. We think it would come quite within the province of the several Boards of Trade to select from their locality two or three leading manufacturers, even if they were not members of their body, to accompany the delegates to Detroit. There are a number of the most practical and successful business men of the country among the manufacturers, and we are certain the Canadian delegations would be greatly strengthened by the presence of a few of them. The following is Mr Hespeler's letter.

To the Editor of the Trade Review

DEAR SIR,

It is questionable whether the Delegates, to be chosen by the several Boards of Trade, will be the only proper parties to represent Canada at the contemplated convocation to be held in Detroit, for the purpose of considering the question of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

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Our chief commercial men are importers; their interest and feelings are exclusively English. Many consider Canada anything but a place for making money; to spend, when made, at home in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and not a few of our importers are decidedly opposed to Canadian manufacture.

Reciprocity, to be beneficial to Canada and the United States, must come nearer to free trade, in other words, the free exchange of the productions of the two countries, both raw and manufactured, must be the basis of a new treaty. Such a policy is not for the interest of Britain, and not for the interest of the importer of British and foreign manufacture. The Canadian and American manufacturer (for the interest of both countries) is to be considered in any new treaty much more than the importer, and ought to be a most important representation at the approaching convocation in Detroit. Besides he is, and ought to be, better acquainted with the wants and resources of the country than the importer, and more so than the tiller of the soil. Canada has been too much in the habit of legislating for the benefit of other countries, more especially for the benefit of England—free trade England, as she is pleased to call herself, which, practically, she is not—for no one article enters England free; a heavy duty must be paid, direct or indirect, though she professes free trade; it is free trade all on one side, free to sell, but only free to buy where she gets the lion share. She is the rich and established, alongside of the poor beginner. Capital, experience, choice of operatives, choice of market, give her the advantage. She knows her capability to undersell the whole world in her own market, and from the profits derived from sales in her home market she is able to sell to advantage her surplus manufacture in any country that allows her manufactures free import.

Canada being the new and poor beginner, when in competition with England, the established rich nation, requires protection against England, and free exchange with her sister countries on the American continent. Canada, without a more extended market, can never be a manufacturing country, nor can she be anything like it, so long as her commercial laws are made to benefit all other countries but her own, and so long as Canadian legislators are afraid of Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., cowardly calling our import duties a financial necessity. Nature has intended Canada to be a manufacturing country, her immense waterpowers, her long winters, all point that way, her people are more industrious, shrewder, and (with proper encouragement) more enterprising than the people of England or any other country in Europe, and equal to the people of the United States—surpassing the latter in application, steadiness, stability and economy. Canadians are accustomed to put their own hands to the wheel. Hard labour has made her toiling farmers what they are, —manufacturers will make them what they ought to be, viz., agriculturists.

England for hundreds of years has followed that rule of protection until the advantages thereby gained over all other nations made her the king of manufactures, and free trade with all others must now benefit her, but no one else with whom she deals. Protection in a new country creates competition, and competition is the guarantee of low prices, viz., cheap goods, and sure to establish a home market for the farmer. The American at present buys our wool at an advantage of free import, and a protection of from 50 to 200 per cent. on his manufacture. If the Canadian manufacturer can buy alongside of him and make his goods pay, what then can the American do? Give Canada an outlet and she can compete with any country in America in whatever she has undertaken, but without that, her present manufacturing establishments must languish, if not in time stop altogether. Canada cannot advance, and can scarcely exist as she is. She wants, and must have, elbow-room one way or the other, east or west, both if possible, and both are possible, but one or the other is absolutely necessary.

Yours truly,

JACOB HESPELER.

Hespeler, May 29th, 1865.

BEHIND THE AGE.

THE "Montreal Corn Exchange Association" is a highly respectable body. It comprises all the leading Produce and Commission Merchants of this city; among its members are to be found some of the most intelligent, capable and wealthy citizens of this metropolis. Its objects, as stated, are mainly to "encourage the centralization of the produce and provision trades, to compile, record and publish statistics, and to adjust, settle and determine controversies and misunderstandings between persons engaged in the said trades." It was incorporated in 1833, and has thus far been a highly useful and successful institution. Its daily meetings have been constantly well attended, a wise and liberal spirit among the trade has been fostered, the bulk of the produce received at this point has changed hands thereat, and the general object of the Association has in the main been attained.

But while there has been great enterprise and ability manifested in its promotion and management, it has erred very egregiously in one very important respect. It has sought to confine its information, statistics, and quotations to very narrow limits; it has regarded information, which should be of a public character, as its private property, to be controlled, bargained for and sold. It would seem that its committee, instead of getting all the publicity possible for the facts and figures relating to the trade, have actually adopted the best means to make them as little known as possible. For the purposes of revenue, at the commencement of the enterprise, it was decided that one newspaper only should be made the vehicle of communication with the outer world, on condition that that newspaper would pay more for the information than any of its contemporaries. Accordingly our enterprising neighbour, *The Witness*, pays \$300 per annum, and for this magnificent sum, the exclusive reports, statistics, telegrams and other information of the Corn Exchange of the great city of Montreal has been confined to the columns of that journal for the past two years. There are four other daily papers published in this city, besides several weeklies, yet not one of them by any chance is permitted to contain anything in relation to the doings on Change. What the great body of produce dealers, country merchants, traders and farmers are most interested in knowing, it is the object of this Association to keep confined to the narrowest limits, and all for the sake of \$300 per year. We congratulate *The Witness* upon its bargain, but we fear the Corn Exchange cannot be congratulated upon the liberality or wisdom of its policy. We will not here discuss the right of this Association to thus debar all other journals the privileges accorded to one, but we do most emphatically protest against the policy of depriving the great mass of the public of information which in every other city in the world has the freest and most extensive circulation. It is safe to say that though the *Daily Witness* has a respectable subscription list, it does not reach one-twentieth of the consignors of produce and provisions to this market and the purchasers thereof, and with the Corn Exchange, whose peculiar duty it should be to exhibit the advantages of this point as a market, who sought and obtained incorporation for the purpose of 'compiling and publishing statistics,' thus defeats the very object intended. It is almost incredible that in these enlightened days a highly respectable body of merchants should conspire to prevent the vast majority of the public from knowing the price of flour and wheat; and all for the sake of making \$300 per year. Yet such is the practical inference from the policy pursued. No one will pretend that the Corn Exchange should arrogate to itself the right of designating what newspapers a man should read, and yet it would force every commercial man in the country to read the *Witness*, for in that sheet only can be found the authoritative quotation of the leading product of the land. Such a course is beneath the dignity of any Association, much less one composed of so many intelligent and respectable men as the Corn Exchange.

Another reason alleged for this exclusiveness is that the Corn Exchange derives a revenue of \$600 from the printer who issues and retails a weekly Circular. Inasmuch as the information which the Circular contains has already appeared in the *Witness* of the same and previous days, there is nothing to prevent any one from re-printing it and competing with the Exchange printer. It is, therefore, futile to urge that a protection is afforded to him by suppressing reports in all other journals. Besides what a miserable apology it is to deprive the thousands of the public of needful information for the sake of giving originality to a Circular that is only issued to a few favorite hundreds.

But not content with confining their official reports to one journal only, and prohibiting all others from publishing them, this Association absolutely undertakes to regulate the conduct of its members outside, and closes every avenue of information. That we may not be accused of exaggerating what would be ridiculous were it not serious, we quote from the by-laws:—

"Article IV, Section 4.—'No members shall publish or furnish for publication in any of the city newspapers, any quotations or other commercial information connected with transactions on Change.'"

We are positively almost ashamed to make public a regulation of an enlightened public institution in our own city, such as the above. It savours so much of the star-chamber business: is so much unlike the candid open commercial spirit of the day, prevalent everywhere else, that we are at a loss to conceive how it ever came to be adopted. It is surely bad enough in the Association to prohibit all newspapers but one from giving the public information to which it has a right, but it is a hundred-fold worse to place a seal upon the lips of its members, so far as the public is concerned. The penalty for a breach of this by-law is expulsion, and expulsion from the Corn Exchange is a serious matter. Members have therefore to be careful not to contravene this regulation. They must not "furnish any quotations or commercial information" to any reporter seeking to compile from scanty outside material a report of the markets. The consequence is that for information on the most vital topic of the country,—the condition of the markets,—only one man, the secretary of the Corn Exchange, is permitted to speak, and he through an organ specially designated. Can anything be more absurd? Did we not know better, it might be inferred that the Corn Exchange was a Secret Association for the purpose of combining to put up or down the price of grain, as best suited its purpose; for so far as the public are concerned, it can know nothing of its operations, except what the secretary is bid to say. Such a regulation is unwise, impolitic and unjust, and if it was originated and is perpetuated solely for the purpose of making three hundred dollars a year out of the information, the sooner it is repealed the more creditable it will be. Either the regulation is constantly being violated, or the quotations in all other papers than the *Witness* are erroneous, and the public are thereby misled. If no information is given, either by the Exchange itself or by its members, the reporters of the other papers must be getting up their reports by guess work, and doing irreparable harm to consignors, and to this point as a market.

Many laws, even on the statute book, are allowed, from various causes, to become obsolete, and it can readily be imagined that a regulation of this character would, from its very absurdity, hardly ever be enforced. Yet the committee of the Corn Exchange thought otherwise, and during the week have enforced the rule most rigidly. Our readers know that we have been indebted to several excellent houses—Messrs. Aiken & Kirkpatrick, Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.; Thos. Hobson & Co., Leeming & Buchanan, and D. Morrice, Esq.—for their circulars, which were published weekly in these columns. These gentlemen were on Wednesday last arraigned before a special meeting of the Corn Exchange Association for a breach of the above regulation in thus furnishing the public, through us, with information. They were practically told that unless they desisted they would be expelled, and the Executive Committee took the high-handed policy of coercing the meeting into the adoption of this course by a threat of resignation. Of course there was no alternative and our friends had to submit, and as a consequence our 10,000 readers are this week without the usual information as to the condition of the produce market.

The only party that could possibly suffer from the publication of these circulars was the *Witness*, but even on this score there was not the slightest ground for action. Mr. John Dougal, the proprietor of that paper, with a liberality worthy of imitation, wrote a letter to the effect that he had no objection whatever to the publication of these circulars. And yet in the face of this letter, and in the face, too, of legal opinion from the Hon. Mr. Abbott, that the regulation had actually not been violated, a respectable body of merchants were forced to say to four of their members:—

"You have made public information as to the condition of this market, and you are therefore no longer worthy to associate with us. Persist in that course, and you shall be expelled." Could anything be more ridiculous? Has anybody ever heard of such a decision since the Middle Ages?

We are sure the good sense of the Corn Exchange Association will admit that such a policy is wrong. If revenue is necessary, some other and less objectionable mode should be adopted to raise it, and now that notice has been given of a motion to amend the by-law, we trust that an early opportunity will be taken to expunge it entirely from the books.

MINING.

WE have, in recent articles, warned those in search of investments, against mining schemes, got up by speculators for purely speculative objects. The addition of every name to the list of Mining Companies, with "no dividend" placed after it, is necessarily looked upon by those who have no other means of ascertaining the probable chance of a profitable investment, as a sure indication that they need not look to Canadian Mines for a fair return for capital. We have already shown that this has been the consequence of an extravagant share list, the superfluous capital being used up by the promoters, instead of going to advance the interests of the shareholders. But this unfair mode of managing business, while it has delayed, cannot prevent the development of the real mining wealth of the country. The unfortunate results of the working of some of the existing companies has arisen more from inexperience, and consequent waste of money, than from any scarcity of ore in the properties in which operations have been carried on. In returning to the subject of Mining we shall, in this article, make use to some extent of a paper by Mr. Hubert Williams, which has been printed for private circulation, as read before the Historical Society of Quebec. The discovery of copper ores in the Eastern Townships dates no further back than from fifteen to twenty years, and for some time thereafter no steps were taken to have its existence, in paying quantities, ascertained. Through the exertions of Dr. James Douglas of Quebec, first one and then a second Company were formed, but no general attention was called to the subject till the discovery of the Acton deposit filled the mind of every man holding property in that district with visions of almost fabulous wealth. Shortly after this, explorations began, and in a very short time copper was found to exist in sixty different localities. Up to this date it has been discovered in thousands of places, and there can remain no doubt of its general diffusion throughout the limits of a large area in the Eastern Townships. According to the Geological Report of Sir William Logan this area may be divided into three portions. The first extending from Farnham, near Missisquoi bay, to Lauzon on the St. Lawrence. This includes within it the Acton and Durham Mines, besides others which are now being wrought. The second extends from St. Armand to the Seigneurie of St. Mary on the Chaudière. It includes the copper deposits of Sutton, Melbourne, Cleveland, Leeds, Inverness, and others. In this, syndical discoveries have been made which will probably prove of great importance. A considerable portion of the working here has been in slates, through which the copper is disseminated in lenticular masses, varying from one-sixth of an inch to two or three inches in thickness, and in length from three to eighteen inches, and at times over two feet; and by approximate calculation the particular mine to which Mr. Williams refers contains in the portion of the bed already moved nearly \$3,000,000 worth of copper. The difficulties in the way of profitable working of copper to advantage—what we would term the working as distinguished from the artificial difficulties already spoken of—are bad roads, distance from market, and bulk of the article to be conveyed. The progress of Mining enterprise would necessitate the formation of roads, and as generally speaking, the Mines which will first be wrought will be those at no great distance from the Grand Trunk Railway, a system of cheap tramways to connect with the line will probably be adopted. But the greatest saving will undoubtedly be effected by the establishment of smelting works in various central positions, so that the copper may be despatched in its most valuable and least bulky form. Some of the ores will not admit of being smelted without a mixture; but it is within our own knowledge that no difficulty need be experienced on this head, from the simple fact that central spots can be found to which can be conveyed the different qualities required to make up a proper mixture admitting of being smelted, and in these centres the smelt works will probably be ultimately established.

From various causes, chiefly from want of enterprise the most of the Mines have been allowed to fall into the hands of American capitalists, a few, however, being wrought by Companies in Britain. The judicious investment of Canadian capital, and strict watchfulness over the expenditure, in all its branches, of the money necessary to develop the Mining resources of the Province, could scarcely fail to be remunerative. The opening up of a source of wealth such as this would give employment to large numbers.

CANADIAN BANK SHAREHOLDERS.—No. IV.

TABLE SHOWING THE PLACES WHERE THE STOCK OF THE CANADIAN BANKS IS HELD, &c., &c.

Table with 15 columns: Country where held, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Br. N. A., Bank of Upp. Can., Commercial Bank, Quebec Bank, Bank of Toronto, Banque du Peuple, Ontario Bank, Merchants Bank, City Bank of Montreal, Molsons Bank, Banque Nationale, Banque Jacques Cartier, Gore Bank, Niagara District Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Totals. Rows include Canada, The British Islands, The United States, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, W. Indies & Bermuda, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia & V.I., Mediterranean fortresses, France, Italy, Prussia, Central America, and summary rows for No. of shareholders, Dividend last yr, etc.

(a) Bank British North America.—Only \$3,017,333 of the capital of this Bank is employed in Canada, and on this amount alone the dividend is reckoned in the table. (b) We have no recent quotations from Niagara District or Eastern Townships Banks.

HERE we have a table which exhibits at one view, and with as much accuracy as can possibly be secured without having one's labours checked by the officers of the several Banks, the distribution, profits, and present value of the Bank capital employed in Canada.

1. The impression is general, if not universal, that we are dependent upon England for our Bank capital. This we now clearly see is not the case. Out of a total of \$28,307,314, only \$7,528,449 is owned in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the channel isles. These figures are moreover subject to some deduction, because only a part of the capital of the Bank of British North America is employed here. If we leave that Bank out of the account, we shall find that, of the remaining \$23,307,314 of capital, only \$3,549,449 is held in Great Britain and Ireland; so that we are really, as we ought to be, our own bankers. Especially of late years have we become in this respect self-supporting; the new Banks not having found it necessary to go begging in Lombard Street, but distributing their shares in the districts where their business is done. Since the date of the Parliamentary return, a large amount of Bank stock has been transferred from holders in England* to holders in this Province, and that without producing any great depreciation in price. The movement, fostered by the recent discussions in the British House of Commons, and the absurd rumours of war in Canada, which seem to be periodical, will no doubt continue; and, in proportion as we progress in population, and advance towards that new state of existence towards which our leading politicians are guiding us, we shall become more and more emancipated from the financial fetters of the old country.

2. This capital is divided, in uneven parts, among no less than 8,992 shareholders. After deducting the English and foreign shares, and making allowance for those who own stock in more than one Bank, there remain about 7,000 different Canadian holders. When we consider that there are only about 14,000 depositors in the Savings Banks of the country, we can at once see how favourite an investment Bank stocks are. This arises perhaps less from the merits of such securities than from the fact that we have here but few other means of investing the savings of the people. There are no currency Government debentures for sale. Mining consols are not, since that industry is not yet established on a firm financial footing. Railway shares and bonds are not procurable here in any quantity. Manufacturing enterprises are as yet in the hands of individuals, rather than of companies. In a few years, perhaps, all this will be changed, and Bank shares cease to be the only marketable form into which a few hundred or a few thousand dollars of realized capital can conveniently be put.

3. Deducting from the \$28,307,314 paid up capital of all the Banks, that portion of the capital of the Bank of British North America allotted to other colonies, we have a capital employed in Canada of \$26,324,647, on which the net profits realized last year and returned to the shareholders in the shape of dividends were \$1,898,732, giving as the average dividend of Canadian Banks nearly 7 1/4 per cent. This, we suppose,

may be taken to represent the average profit that can be fairly realized in this Province by the organized employment of capital in large amounts. Hence follow several important lessons. If we can realize 7 1/4 per cent. on money here, it is profitable to borrow abroad at less than that rate,—improvident to borrow either at home or abroad at more. When we hear of municipal, harbour and waterworks debentures being sold in England to realize 8, 9, and 10 per cent. to the buyer, we may feel sure that money is being lost to the country. When the man of business or the farmer borrows, as he often does, at 12 or 15, we may naturally look for his ultimate ruin. Further, when we find any Bank declaring a higher dividend, its shareholders should look carefully at its proceedings, to make sure that the excellence of its management, and not the delusive application of capital to dividends, is the real cause of its apparent prosperity.

4. The value, at present prices, of the capital employed in Banking here is \$26,239,774, or 92 1/2 per cent. of its par value. Of course this is a fictitious value,—a combination of buyers would soon enhance, as a combination of sellers would depress it;—but we suppose the figures may be looked upon somewhat like the consols at home, and these stand now at 90 1/2, so that we have no reason to be dissatisfied.

5. It would be easy to debate upon these and other points suggested by the table before us, but we refrain for the double reason that we fear to weary the majority of our readers; while the minority, who take the same interest in the matter as ourselves, can form their own conclusions from the figures thus presented to them. We will therefore refer to but one more subject, viz., the double liability of shareholders in our Banks.

Every Bank charter, except that of La Banque du Peuple, contains what is known as the Double Liability clause, under which every shareholder is nominally liable to twice the amount of his stock if the Bank should fail to meet its obligations to its creditors.

Now it will hardly be maintained, that because this provision was accidentally omitted from the charter of La Banque du Peuple, its stock commands a higher value or its depositors or bill-holders have less confidence in its stability.

The Colonial, the old International, the Bank of Brantford—these have all gone out of existence, the two former under somewhat disreputable circumstances. The double liability clause did not prove, in practice, to be of any use to the poor people who lost by having put confidence in their notes.

In looking over the Bank lists under review, we find that charitable and other corporations are large holders of stocks. The Boards for the management of the Temporalities Funds of the Presbyterian churches, the Synods of the Anglican Dioceses, the Endowment Funds of Churches, Sons of Temperance Divisions, the Savings Banks, the Orphans' Homes, University Scholarships, and Ladies' Benevolent Societies, own

* The rate of interest the Banks are authorized to exact is indeed limited by law; but if it were not, we do not think they would realize more. If they were allowed to charge more than 7 per cent., their rates would probably fluctuate, and if they could at a period of monetary scarcity exact 8 or 9 per cent., the business community would undoubtedly be able in times of plenty to borrow from them at 5 or 6. It would, we think, be better for the public to have free trade in money—better to be able to get it even at 10 per cent., than not at all, which is often the case now—but we do not think the Banks would realize more on the average of their transactions.

large amounts. It will not for a moment be contended that the double liability could be enforced against these. They have put the savings of years, the contributions and donations of the kind-hearted and the charitable, into these shares; and in the event of the Banks failing they could not pay any of their liabilities. Then there are the people whose only means are placed in Bank stock—the shares held in trust for widows or children. To talk of the double liability of this class of holders is a broad farce. Lastly, there are the foreign shareholders. To sue an Englishman on the double liability clause would be attended with great expense, even if it could be done by anything less costly than a proceeding in Chancery. A shareholder in a foreign country cannot be sued at all.

We conclude, then, that this Double Liability which, as we have shown, has already proved futile and useless, must be, if ever enforced, unfair in its operation. It would press most heavily on Canadians who had been honest enough not to so dispose of their other property as to be able to say nulla bona to a writ of *fi. fa.* We hope it will soon become here, as it is becoming in England, a thing of the past. To have liability limited to the amount of subscribed capital is the most equitable and honest way of doing business, whether in Banking or in other enterprises requiring capital, and we trust the Legislature will see to this on the earliest possible opportunity.

† The following amounts belong to charitable and other corporations, similar to those above mentioned, including amounts held by Fire and Life Ins. Cos.:

Table with 3 columns: Bank Name, Shares, Amount. Rows include Bank of Montreal (1436 shares, \$267,300), British N. America (18 shares, 4,500), Commercial Bank (309 shares, 20,900), Bank of Upper Canada (2151 shares, 84,630), Quebec Bank (868 shares, 86,200), City Bank, Montreal (1910 shares, 153,300), Bank of Toronto (540 shares, 54,000), Niagara District (366 shares, 5,000), Molsons Bank (386 shares, 16,300), Gore (875 shares, 35,000), Ontario (2307 shares, 134,280), Nationale (3441 shares, 172,050), Jacques Cartier (570 shares, 24,675). Totals: 15,701 shares, \$1,088,035.

Bank of Toronto.

We are happy to hear that Mr. R. J. Dallas, late of the Bank of Montreal at Peterboro, has been appointed to the management of the Montreal Branch of the Bank of Toronto. Mr. Dallas is well and favorably known as an able and courteous banker; and the Bank of Toronto is fortunate in making such an excellent selection.

From the wording of the paragraph in our last week's number, announcing the suspension of Mr. Munro, (who is now, we understand, dismissed), it might be inferred that had the speculations referred to been conducted according to the rules of the Bank, no blame would have attached to him. We are requested to contradict this impression, and to state that by repeated instructions from the Head office, all speculations in gold or New York funds, were positively forbidden.

Referring to this Bank in our article on Bank Shareholders a week or two ago, we stated that no one individual held \$20,000 stock. This was an error. Mr. William Gooderham, Mr. Wm. Cawthra, of Toronto, and Mr. W. Baby, of Quebec, all hold over \$20,000 each. The directors of this Bank hold a larger proportion of the stock than is held by the directors of any other Bank except Molsons. An explanation why only \$800,000 is paid up on authorized capital of \$2,000,000 is found in the fact that an amended Act of Parliament empowered the shareholders to limit the capital to the first-named amount.

* The shares held by the Heath family are, we learn, among those which have been sent out for sale since the beginning of the year, and have been absorbed in large quantities in Quebec and in this city. This family hold, at the time the return now before us was made, no less than \$13,350 (par value) of Montreal, British North America, Commercial, and Quebec Bank stocks.

AN INVOCATION.

The babbling brook is merry with the trill
Of sweet Spring music, gurgling soft and low;
Far o'er the plain and on the distant hill
Thy myriad trees are decked with vernal glow.

And this fair earth—this beautiful fair earth!
'Scaped from the chain of Winter's icy thrall—
Open her dark womb, and joys to greet the birth
Of loveliness that buds and blooms for all.

Fair nature's nurse—the hardy husbandman—
Walks all abroad, and scans each verdant plain,
Waving and rippling as the breezes fan
The tender harbingers of autumn grain.

Oh! earth so fruitful—robbed with varied grace,
Brimming with promise of a golden year,
Spring forth and bud till o'er thy smiling face
The blade becomes the full corn in the ear.

And Thou!—all bounteous—Father—Lord of all—
From whose rich mercy springs our every good,
Who hearest the callow ravens when they call,
And openst thine hand to give thy creatures food,

Oh! bid soft rains descend and dews distil,
In gentle showers upon this northern land.
We can but labour—'tis Thy sovereign will—
The rich and plentiful increase must command.

Let them the heavens drop fatness on each field
That waves and gleams beneath their glorious dome,
Till grateful thousands gather in the yield,
And about with joy their thankful "HARVEST HOME."

Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Beakage, Beak & Co.
Wm. Benjamin & Co.
John Dougall & Co.
Gilmour, White & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Thomas May & Co.
Manderloch & Steenken.

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

THE transactions during the past week have been unimportant, if we except some movement in Canadian goods. Some pretty large lots of Tweeds, Flannels, Woollen Underclothing, and Wool Yarns, have been sold, or arranged for, for future delivery. We may expect the next two months to be pretty quiet, there being no disposition to speculate. It is impossible to say how goods will rule for the coming season, and the contingencies are too numerous to allow of any correct calculations in the matter. A Trade sale of woollen goods is announced to take place at the stores of W. A. J. Auchterlonie, St. Paul street, on Monday, the 8th inst.

Cotton seems still to be a much vexed question. The quantity yet in the South cannot be safely ascertained, and the prospect of any certain supply coming from that quarter, still remains a mystery. Pending a solution of this question the markets will remain unsettled. Prices seem to be well sustained in the English markets, and judging from reliable information we do not feel inclined to recede from opinions expressed in a former article. In those opinions we are sustained by views held by the London "Economist" and others. The "Economist" says:—

"The fall that has already taken place has been such as, if not materially to check productions, at least greatly to alarm producers, and discourage the vast efforts recently made to grow cotton wherever it can be grown; while the expectation of a still further crop tends to prevent consumption keeping pace with supply." China and Japan, which last year sent us fifty-two million pounds, will cease to send us any at all. Secondly, Bengal, and to a certain extent, Madras, which last year sent us between three hundred and fifty thousand bales, will ship to China (as they used to do) instead of to England, and will at once stop any unusual growth into which our high prices may have tempted them. Thirdly, The Turkish supply, which has only recently become at all important or reliable, will again become precarious. Fourthly, Egypt and Brazil will have a tendency to fall back to their old moderate supply—say two hundred thousand bales, as in 1860, instead of four hundred and sixty thousand as in 1864—just in proportion as prices tend back to their own level. Fifthly, The western and northwestern provinces of India (which, like Egypt, have greatly increased the average breadth of land under cotton, and have suffered inconvenience from the diminished production of food which was consequent upon the change), will gradually fall back upon their old habits, and be more likely to send us three-quarters of a million of bales than a million and a quarter, on which some persons calculated for 1866."

And in reviewing the revolutionized state of labour in the South, concludes its article with the following common sense remarks:—

"Granting that the war is over in July, that plantations are restored to their owners, that the healing and reorganizing processes are at once entered upon with the marvellous enterprise and vigor which characterize our transatlantic brethren—still it will be February, 1866, before the new crop can be sown, and October or November before it can reach England in any quantities. And when it is ready to come, we may safely calculate upon three things, all of which ought to moderate our expectations. First, that the crop of the first year, and perhaps even of the second, will not be like the former ones, three or three and a half millions of bales, but not more than two millions at the outside, considering how many of the plantations have

been ruined, and how large a proportion of the negro population has been dispersed or died. Secondly, that this moderate crop the Americans themselves will want probably one-third at least. And thirdly, that the cotton will cost more to grow than it did before the great convulsion, and before it reaches us will be burdened by an export duty of three pence or four pence in the pound, and yielding a good profit at that price, it will probably cost then ten pence to one shilling. If this be so, then there is no reason why Surat at eight pence and nine pence, should not hold its ground; and the present panic is at once excessive and premature. It will be a great evil if new and distant countries are discouraged from growing and forwarding cotton earlier or more, decidedly than is necessary. Sooner or later, no doubt, as we have always said, the United States will beat all other cotton-growing countries out of the market, with the exception of moderate supplies of special qualities from Bombay, Egypt and Brazil; but it will be later and not sooner, and we need not augment the catastrophe by anticipating it."

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
Eason, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Forester, Motr & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
B. Hutchins.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingan & Kinloch.
Law, Young & Co.
Lesmings & Buchanan.
E. Matland, Tyloe & Co.

J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Nivie & Co.
Reuter, Lionala & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Rayland Bouth & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Joe. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Alex. Urquhart & Co.
Winn & Holland.

WITHIN the week there has been offered at public auction, at the usual trade sales, a large quantity of Teas and general Groceries. They all passed off heavily and without spirit. Prices realized cannot be reported as satisfactory to sellers. The sale of Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co., advertised for the 30th ult., it was anticipated would have drawn to market a good number of the large buyers from the West, but with the exception of two or three from that part of the Province, Western Canada was not represented. There were on catalogue 2557 pkgs. Teas, of which only a very limited quantity found buyers. The bulk of the Green Teas were of inferior and medium grades, which did not appear to be wanted, and in numerous cases it was impossible to get offers. One or two lines of fine Young Hysons were offered, which grade was in request, and brought fair prices. A moderate amount of general Groceries, with Wines and Spirits, were placed, but figures realized as a rule induced sellers to decline to duplicate unless at an advance, which buyers were indispensed to meet. We do not remember ever having observed so little spirit exhibited at any of our large trade sales as was visible upon this occasion.

The volume of business of the week, by private sale, has been very meagre, and certainly, for the season, much dulness prevails. We notice in port the schooner "Zirzine," from Singapore, with an assorted cargo of Sugar, Spices, &c., for Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.; also, the "Canny Scot," from Marseilles, with a full cargo of Mediterranean goods for Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co., which are to be offered at public sale on the 8th inst.

TEAS.—The market exhibits some movement in uncolored Japans. About 2000 packages of fair to medium grades have changed hands within last two days, and although we do not report the market advanced, holders are firmer in their views. We are apprised that the entire cargo (with the exception of the Blacks and Twankays) of the "Eastern Chief," which was advertised for sale on the 6th inst., imported by Messrs. Law, Young & Co., has been sold for the New York market, at a paying profit. We understand it is not at all improbable that the cargo of the "Princess of Wales," of which a portion is owned in New York, may be turned in same direction, in which event there will arise a dearth of fine Greens, which are even now in limited supply in our market.

Advices from England to 16th ult. report the market there stiffening. True Greens have been in brisk demand, and at full prices; and Young Hysons, especially, have been freely taken for export, as also have Japans, at high rates. Prices of all fine Congous are stronger, and true Young Hysons and colored Japans are 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer.

The United Kingdom stock was, on 30th April, 11,000,000 lbs. against 107,000,000 on same date 1864. Up to 16th May eighteen additional vessels have arrived, containing 12,373,900 lbs., which are not included in the above stock. The amount on the water to dates of our last advices was 8,415,600 lbs. against same time in 1864, on the water and arrived, but not included in stock, 16,741,000 lbs.

Dates from Shanghai to 25th March advise a large business having been done, since our last reports, in Green Teas, for shipment to New York by the "Resolute" and "John Norman." The greater part of these cargoes consist of fair to good Fychows and Moyunes, which will cost, to lay down in New York, high figures. The total settlements which have been made during the fortnight have been 42 chops or 24,468 half chests of Moyunes and Fychows at from taels 2 1/2 to 35, and 2 chops of 532 half chests of Shanghai packed Tea at taels 29 per picul. These prices appear to show no alteration, but the market has evidently been very firm throughout. Reshipments have been 13 chops, or 7001 1/2 ch., making the total reshipments and settlements from 1st June to 25th March, amount to 226,752 against 235,024 1/2 ch. to same date last year. The stock on the market amounts to 93 chops, or 48,065 chests, consisting principally of common to medium Fychow and Teenki, and a few chops of fair Moyune and Shanghai packed Teas, against a stock of only 8212 1/2 chests on the same date last year. Exchange ruled easier, and favoured buyers.

Our advices from Kinkiang dated the 18th March report a moderate business having been done in Green Teas on past fortnight, at previous prices, but latterly a decline of about tael 1 per picul had been established, and transactions had been curtailed. Native holders generally, rather than submit to these prices, prefer sending their Teas forward to Shanghai for sale there. The "Resolute," with a full cargo of Teas for New York, was to have cleared on the 25th March, and the "John Norman" would soon follow; rate of freight £2 10s per ton of 40 feet.

We append memorandum of shipments to New York from Shanghai:

From June 1st, 1864, to March 25, 1865: Blacks, 230; Greens, 972,940. Total, 1,139,900.
From June 1st, 1863, to March 25, 1864: Blacks, 256,864 lbs; Greens, 8,940,786. Total, 9,388,988.

TO CANADA.

From June 1st, 1864, to March 25, 1865: Blacks, 27,620; Greens, 1,217,230. Total, 1,244,850.

From June 1st, 1863, to March 25th, 1864: Blacks, 256,565; Green, 2,124,182. Total, 2,380,747.

From June 1st, 1862, to March 25th, 1863: Blacks, 218,465; Green, 1,540,372. Total, 1,668,837.

SUGARS in fair supply. About 1000 hhds have been placed within the last week, exclusive of lots sold at public sale. We report the market unchanged. Very limited parcels are moving westward.

Our English advices report the market buoyant, and advanced 6d. dearer.

TOBACCOS unchanged, lots only having been taken of a very limited character, to supply immediate wants, at fair prices. Some lots, we understand, are offering, which are under advances, and can be purchased below value. A few small first lots were placed at public sale at 23c.; for fair 10c.; price not being satisfactory, they were not repeated. We do not alter our last quotation.

COFFEE.—We have no sales to report. Stocks are still limited in first hands, although, perhaps, in view of demand, ample for requirements. Quotations unchanged.

RICE held firmly, and in moderate supply; we hear of a sale of 200 bags yesterday at \$3.40 net cash. English markets are very firm, and demand brisk.

MOLASSES.—Some few sales have been made. We hear of a lot of 50 puns having been placed at 29c.

SALT advanced, and now held in Quebec at 50c. Freight to this point amounts to 12c.; advance is caused by the bulk of the shipments this spring having been purchased for the Western States. Had not this unexpected demand occurred, it would have been a drug in the market.

FRUIT.—Demand is limited, and prices unchanged. SPICES inactive. We hear, however, of sales of 500 bags Black Pepper; price not transpired.

The Montreal Collectorship.

The Collectorship of this port, vacant by the death of the late lamented Mr. Holmes, is about being filled by the Government. It is a very important office,—one which controls the collection of a third of the entire revenue of the Province. It should not be a political appointment; ability and experience should be far stronger recommendations than political opinions or services; besides, the necessities of the Government do not require that they should either bid for or reward support. These being the facts of the case, it will certainly be most unjust to overlook the claims of Mr. John Lewis, who for twenty-five years has creditably filled various important subordinate positions in the Custom House. There is not a more efficient or reliable officer in the whole department than Mr. Lewis, and we sincerely trust he will receive the appointment. It will be a poor encouragement for the faithful discharge of onerous and difficult duties for a quarter of a century, to find another, with far less claims upon the public, preferred. Had Mr. Lewis given the time and ability he has displayed in the Customs to any commercial house in the city, he would long ago have been a partner, and probably in a position of independence. By all means let the Government give the appointment where it is most deserved, and where it will meet with the popular approbation.

Good Prices.

A letter from a central point in Canada West says:—"The farmers are getting 43c per lb. for their wool, \$11.08 for Spring wheat, and 15c per lb. for butter." These are excellent prices, and ought to enable farmers to pay up their store bills promptly, and give ease to the trade.

Wool.

Owing to continued cold and changeable weather, the shearing has not yet become very general, so that there is not much activity in the market. During the next two or three weeks a large portion of the "clip" will be in the market. There is no alteration in prices to note this week.

Soap and Candles.

We have to report the trade in this manufacture extremely dull. There is a decided falling off from the business usually done at this season of the year. This results from stocks in the hands of retailers not having been exhausted by the winter's business. No change in quotations.

Petroleum.

In regard to this product we have to report very little in the market. The yield at the wells, we are assured, is also moderate; and it is difficult to say what the new wells may turn up. Coincident with light stocks of refined oil, the demand is limited to local consumption. We quote refined in quantity at 28c. per gallon.

FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

APPOINTED WITHIN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various business failures and creditor meetings.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge from insolvency.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank/institution, Closing price, Last Week's Price, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists stock market data for various banks.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 2, 1865.

Large table with multiple columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various commodities like Groceries, Horse Nails, Boots, Shoes, etc.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
DAILY FREIGHT LINE
FROM
MONTREAL**

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

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

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

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

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

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.

STEAMER

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

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

**DICKINSON'S
OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
FORWARDING LINE.**

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CHAS. GAREAU,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
62 McGill St., Montreal.**

QUEBEC.

**HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.**
Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

QUEBEC.

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

**W.M. 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, Teague & Co., Oporto.
Bartolomei 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.

**TORONTO AUCTION MART,
ESTABLISHED 1834.
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUC-
TIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,
FREDERICK W. COATE.**

**REMOVAL.
JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
HAVE
REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,
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Advances made on all descriptions of Country
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Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
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425 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and
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IMPORTERS of Iron, Steel, Chains,
F 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.**

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
Cinet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
Carriage Axles, assorted.
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's Steel).
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 4 inch.
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 4, 5-16 inch.
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
Draw Knives (Dale, Galt).
Emery, 04, 1, 14, 63 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Bullet 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, 600 bags, Brass-Capped Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 16 to 18.
Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 33, do. do. Screw Drivers, 31.
Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turus Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.
Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 23, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 18 48 24 12 6
5 12 18 24 12 6 3 doz.
14, 2, 24, 3, 34 4, 44 inch.
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 24, 3, 34, 4, 44,
4 2 doz.
6, 6 inch.
Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, cwt. 32 37 37 33
6.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16,
22 22 pairs.
18, 20 inch.
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14,
1 cwt.
16 inch.
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12,
1 cwt.
14 inch. 18 18 39
Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8,
39 12 12 doz.
9, 10, 12, 14 inch.
Hinges, American T., Gananoquo.
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, 14, 14, 12, 2, 24 inch.
Do. 3 16 x 2, 24, 3, 34, 4 inch.
Iron Hoop, Coopers', 2, 7-8, 1, 14, 14, 12, 2 inch.
India Rubber Combs.—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Chil-
dren's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by
the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
Knives,—Table and Pocket (New build Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Iron, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. Clout, Fine 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-Beam boxes,
assorted colors.
Pistols.
Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.
Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 6.0.0;
cwt. cwt.
3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0.
Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5,
10 10 10 6
4 bags. cwt. 6,
10.0.0.
Shot Pouches.
Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 6 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,—74 to 114, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davis's), in 4 lb.
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I. C. Charcoal, P. P. C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I. C. do. Pontypool, do.
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Walters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

**FRANCIS FRASER,
Manufacturers' Agent.**

Montreal, January, 1865.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400 " " 1/2's, "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
FRUITS—Sultana, Loyer, and M. R. Rais-lus, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Y-ast's Sherries; Lacave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Parrier's Champagne; Clarck, Hock, Absynthe
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds, and cases;
 together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Montreal, 26th May, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL.

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

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TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
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BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.,
 Successors to GEORGE MATTHEWS,
 ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS,
 61 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,
 No. 215 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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

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 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
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AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
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S. H. & J. MOSS,
 Successors to MOSS & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 5 and 7 RECOLLET STREET, Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 Nos. 40 and 42 St. Sacrament street, Montreal,
 Importers of
TEAS, GROCERIES, CLARETS, WINES
CHAMPAGNES, BRANDY, GIN, RUM
WHISKEY, RICE, FRUIT, &c., &c.
 Jose de Paul's **SHERRIES**
 Quarles, Harris & Co.'s **PORT WINE**
 G. H. Mumm & Co., DeVenue & Co., & Jos Perrier
Fils & Co. CHAMPAGNES
 J. Denis, H. Mouille & Co., and F. Mestreau & Co.'s
BRANDIES
 Beaulieu's **GIN**—Beaver Brand
 Wolfe's Aromatic **SCHNAPPS** and **GIN**
 Davidson's Patent Table **SALT**—in drums
 M. Steele & Son's Liverpool **SOAP**
 Montmorenel Factory **TALLS**
 Bernard & Co.'s **GINGER WINE.**

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

SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete
 in all its branches.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
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PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS and **WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**

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 3 and 4 Commercial Buildings, Yongo street,
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IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
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R. C. JAMESON & 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.

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 Best Flowing Varnish, (Turpentine and Benzine). Best Polishing do., do.; Manoforte Polishing do., do.; White hard Copal do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; No. 2 Furniture do., do.; Scraping do., do.; Room Paper do., do.; Damars 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., in bottle; Spirit Knotting; Spirits of Turpentine; Refined Benzine.

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

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EAST AND WEST INDIA
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IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES,
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TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Souchongs, Congous, Oolongs, Colored and Uncolored Japans, &c., &c.

Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, in tierces and barrels; Stearine Candles, Cox's Gelatine, Henderson's Pipes, &c., &c.

Tobacco—Genuine Virginia and Finest Brands, in 10's, 5's, 1/2's and 1/4's. Fine Cut and Twist. Also, choice leaf of various descriptions.

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Brandies, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Burgundy Port, Pure Juice Port, Ales and Porter, Champagnes, &c., &c., all of the best known Brands.

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Direct shipments of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, English and Foreign Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Brandies, Paints, Oils, Window-glass, Pig Iron, Bar, Hoop and Band Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, Cut Nails, &c. &c.

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Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
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 26 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

COTTON BAGS.
LINEN BAGS.

Jute Line Bags. Wool Sacking.
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DUNDAS COTTON YARN.
 All Numbers now in Stock
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CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES.
FLANNELS AND SATINETTES.

For Sale by
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TRADE SALES.

SPRING TRADE SALE.

WILL be offered on account of Messrs. CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB, At their Stores, Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 6TH JUNE, 2000 P. CKAGES FRESH TEAS, CONSISTING OF

Young Hysons, Hysons, Gunpowder, Imperials, Hyson Twankays, Oolong, Souchong, Congou, Colored and Natural Leaf Japans, Scented Orange Pekoes and Capers, Mandarin Mixtures, &c.

- 400 Boxes 10s Tobacco.
- 500 Candles do. 5 1/2 lb. Figs and 1 lb. Lamp.
- 50 Barrels Cut Tobacco.
- 100 Bags Arracan Rice.
- 250 Kegs Bl. Carb. Soda.
- 100 Bags Black Pepper.
- 10 Bales Cloves.
- 25 Bags Pimento.
- 400 Cases Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
- 15 do. Brandenburg's Flagon Oil
- 100 Boxes Castle Soap.
- 1000 do. Brown Windsor Honey and Fancy Toilet Soap.
- 25 Barrels Sulphur, Roll and Flour.
- 25 Cases Cooney's Button Blue
- 50 Barrels Fresh Currants
- 50 Pockets Java Coffee.
- 25 Bags Ceylon Coffee.
- 10 Barrels Jamaica Ginger
- 18 Cases Nutmegs.
- 50 Boxes Belmont Sperm Candles.
- 100 Bales and Barrels Walnuts, Filberts and Almonds
- 30 Cases Sardines, 4s and 1s.
- 50 Dozen 1/2 lbs. Durham Mustard
- 50 Boxes Fig Blue.
- 25 Bags Hemp Seed.
- 20 do. Canary Seed.
- 200 Boxes Finest Turkey Fig
- 150 Barrels Pickles, Lewis & Co., Batty & Co
- 100 Cases Price's Mixed Pickles.
- 100 do. Batty's & Price's Sauces, assorted.
- 12 Barrels Glue.
- 15 Bags Tapioca.
- 6 Cases Arrowroot in 14 lb. Tins, 2 C each
- 25 do. Licorice.
- 100 Boxes and Tins Scotch Confectionery
- 25 Cases Castor Oil.
- 800 Dozen Refined and Sparkling Gelatine
- 500 do. Playing Cards.
- 6 Cases Glassware, Tumblers, Wines, &c.

ALSO,

- 100 Cases 10 M and 20 M ea German cigars of various brands, viz. Aquilla, Constantia, Tip Top, Smokers Delight, Star of the West, Funch, Prince of Wales, Conlanza, Figaro, Sevillana, Sacramento, &c., &c.
- 10 Cases Superior Havana and Domestic Cigars.
- 3000 Boxes "White's" Tobacco Pipes.
- 150 Barrels Whiting (to arrive)
- 35 Hhds. 40 qr. casks, 20 octaves, 300 cases Martell's, Hennessy's, and Otard Dupuy & Co's Pale Brandy.
- 150 Cases Dulary, Belany & Co's Old Brandy
- 100 do. Cognac various brands
- 50 Hhds., 15 qr. casks, 50 Red cases, 25 Green do. De Kuyper & Sons, Gin
- 100 Red cases, 200 Green do. Gin, J. v P K z.
- 2 Hhds., 2 qr. casks, 25 cases Booth's Old Tom
- 3 Hhds., 10 qr. casks, 100 cases Burton's Old Tom.
- 50 Cases Burton's and Walker's Ginger Wine
- 50 qr. casks, 150 cases Scotch Whiskey, Islay and Campbellton.
- 10 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum
- 5 Hhds., 20 qr. casks Bordeaux Vinagar.
- 200 Demijohns Bordeaux Vinagar, double strong.
- 10 Hhds., 25 qr. casks sandeman's Ports, various qualities.
- 15 Hhds., 40 qr. casks Pemartin's Sherries, various qualities.
- 200 qr. casks Burgundy and Spanish Ports, various qualities.
- 150 qr. casks Crown, Diaz, and other brands of Sherries.
- 10 qr. casks, 10 octaves Malvoisie
- 8 Octaves Muscat Wine.
- 250 Cases St. Julien Medoc Claret
- 150 Cases Brandenburg's Claret, different qualities.
- 100 Cases Champagne, Jules Mumm's Verzenay and Cabinet, pints and quarts.
- 125 Cases Champagne, Mout & Chandon's Green Seal, pints and quarts.
- 275 Cases Champagne, Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Green Seal and Comet, pints and quarts
- 100 Cases Champagne, Creme de Bouzy
- 50 Baskets Champagne, Manjus de St. Pierre.
- 15 Cases Henkell's Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
- 100 Barrels Blood's Dublin Porter
- 50 Barrels Bass & Co's Ale
- 100 Barrels and cases Victoria Ale.

ALSO, 50 HEDS. MUSCO. SUGAR. AND VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES

SALE AT NINE O'CLOCK.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1865.

Ogilvy & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 201 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE

INSTRUCTED BY MESSRS ALEX. URQUHART & CO. To sell by Auction, AT THEIR WAREHOUSE, ST. PETER STREET, ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1865.

THE CARGO OF THE "CANNY SCOT,"

DIRECT FROM MARSEILLES, With the usual assortment of MEDITERRANEAN GOODS, Together with A full and complete assortment of IRISH ENGLISH CROCKERY. Particulars hereafter.

Sale at NINE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF WOOLENS, &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th inst., will be sold at the Stores of the Subscribers, No. 555 St Paul Street, the following, viz.

Plain and Fancy Flannels, Flannel and Serge Shirts, Delaines, Coatings, Tweeds, Black Cloths, Muslins, &c. (Without Reserve). SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

A. J. AUCHTERLONIE, Auctioneer.

June 2.

JOHN MILLER & CO., 43 St. Peter street.

TEAS WHOLESALERS,

LEATHER AND HIDES, and Depot for the sale of MILLERS' 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.

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CARRIAGE MAKERS

to His Excellency the Governor General, No. 20, St. Ursul 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.

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Montreal, Office and Vaults, 119 Great St. James Street, have on hand a large stock of Ales and Porter of the best qualities, both in wood and bottle; at the following prices:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Mild Ale quarts	3 9	1 0 per gal.
Pale Ale "	3 6	1 1 "
India Pale Ale "	4 6	1 2 "
No. 1 Strong Ale "	5 0	1 4 "
Porter "	4 6	1 2 "

Pennec's Cider in bottle always in stock. Price.

	s. d.
Pinto	5 0 per dozen.
Quarts	8 9 "
Per gallon	2 6 "

Orders promptly attended to.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES.

Office, 119 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

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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 Tinct Goods, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Batchelor's Hair Dye, Herrick's Sugar-coated Pills, Herrick's Strengthening Plasters, Turner's German Ointment, Woodworth's Perfumes, Mexican Mustang Liment, 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., Hoodland's Bitters, Drake's Plantation Bitter., Mrs. Allen's Hair Preparations, Rexford's Gingerbread Nuts, Aldou's Condition Powders, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Florida Water, Hap-c-man's Cement, Sterling's Ambrosia, Gray's Hair Restorer, Checseman'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, Copaliba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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