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# The Trade Reveew. 

## ANGUS \& LOGAN,

DAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 206 St. Paul st.

## H. W. IRELAND,

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

## MUNDERLOH \& STEENCKEN,

[MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND $I$ FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner of Custom House square, Montreal.

## JOHN B. GOODE,

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF LERY, BUTTONS, \&c., St. Sulpice st., Montreal.

## M. LAING,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSLON MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal. Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, \&c.

## JOHN RHYNAS,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING $\cup$ MERCHANT, Montreal.--Cash advances made on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

## JOHN DOUGALL \& CO.,

[EsTablibhed 1826.]
John Redpath Dougall. James D. Dougall. C. R. Black.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the U purchase and sale of Produce, Grain, Butter, Ashes, York, Lard, Tallow, \&c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the $\bigcup$ purchase and sale of Leather, Cod Oil, Hides, щоссаsi"s, \& e.
(OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND U MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for the sale of Domestic Manufactures. Large consiguments of Eng: also, Wadding Warps, Bagging, Canada Tweeds, Etoffes, Satinets.

JAMES DOUGLAS \& CO.,

$\mathbf{D}^{\mathrm{E}}$EALERS IN TEAS AND TOBACCOS; attend to sales of Butter, \&c., \&c.

296 St. Yaul st., Montreal

## WALTER MARRIAGE,

WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IMPORTER of ENGLISH GROCERIES,

22 Lemoine st., Montreal.
THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
(OMMISSION MERCHANT,Montreal. U Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes, Butter, \&c., receive personal attention.

## THOMPSON, MURRAY \& CO.,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER$\checkmark$ CHANTS, St. Helen st., Montreal. [See p. 175.]

## GREENE \& SONS,

HAT and FUR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS. [See next Tage.]

## CAMERON \& ROSS,

(OMMTSSION MERCHANTS for the U sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter, Ahese, Wool, Flax, and Goneral Merchandise, Montreal.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Montreal

Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.
8. H. MAY \& CO.,

TMPORTERS OF STAR \& DIAMOND 1 STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, \&o.,

## THOMAS HOBSON \& CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MEDCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal. Hihes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly tralized.

## BROWN \& CHILDS,

M
ANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.
Ofrice and Warehouse-Corner St. Peter and Lemoine sts.
Manufactory-Corner Queen and Ottaiwa sta. Tannery-Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

Tue articles manufactured by us are under one general superintendence during the whole process of manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and ending with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrangement we secure uniform quality throughout.
Orders received by post promptly executed : and should the goods sent not be approved of, they may be returned at our expense.
To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, it is necessary that we should send goods to all sections of the Province, however remote; every inducement allowable in commerce will be granted to this end.

## ELLIOTT \& CO.,

W HOLESALE HARDWARE MER. CHANTS, 16 Lemoine st., Montreal.

## ELLIOTT \& CO., <br> Agents for

A VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY, of Liege, Belgium,

16 Lemoine st., Montreal.

## LINTON \& COOPER,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 306, 308 \& 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West, to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is wear, in over 200 diferent patterns. Special notice is requested to the fact that ale our goods are hana-mone, Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of workmen out of employment, and consequently reduced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery : and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immediate and most careful attention.

## J. TIFFIN \& SONS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTG ERS of TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, \&C., Nos. 184 and 186 St. Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Catherine," from Shanghae, consisting of: } \\
\text { Imperial Gunpowder. } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Japan, Colored } \\
\text { and Uncolored. }
\end{array} \\
\text { Old Hyson. } \\
\text { Young Hyson. } & \text { oolongs. } \\
\text { Hyson Twankay. } & \text { Souchong. }
\end{array}
$$

THankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assortment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
The cargo of the Brig " John J. Fraser" consisting
of: $\left.\quad \begin{array}{r}228 \\ 62 \text { Hhgds } \\ \\ 60 \times 8\end{array}\right\}$ Choice Grocery Sugar.
Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

## AKIN \& KIRKPATRICK,

CCOMMISSION MERCHANTS Corner Commissioner and Port sts., Montreal. Flour, Butter, Pork, Ashes, and General Produce.

## MPORTDAVID ROBERTSON

R IEAS, TOBACCO, AND

REUTER, LIONAIS \& CO.,
[MPORTERSOF WINES AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal

## BOBERT MITCHELL,

(YMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROK ER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal. Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce to my address here.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention.

## GREENE \& SONS

TNVITE the attention of close buyers to their Stock of Spring Goods. [See next Page.]

## J. A. \& H. MATHEWSON,

TMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS. A complete and extensive assort ment of Gencral Groceries. Special attention to TEAS.

## HALL, KAY \& CO.,

Young's Buildings, McGill street, MONTREAL,

## [MPORTERS OF

Charcoal Tinplates,
Coke Tinplates,
Canaaa Plates,
Galvinized Iron,
Sheet Zinc,

Sheet Copper and Brass, Ingot Copper and Tin, Composition Tubes,
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, I OILS, PAINTS, \& $\mathrm{c}, 21,23, \& 25$ Recollet st., Montreal.

## McMILLLAN \& CARSON,

TMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have constantly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine.

No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

## BOND \& CRELLIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the Yopurchase of Groceries and sale of Produce,
Young's Buildings, Montreal.

## JOHN MCARTHUR \& SON,

OIL, LEAD \& COLOR MERCHANTS, Importers of Window Glass, \&c.;
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 Frlt Composition, sce. Partes buiding, in any partor Canada, can be supWherkman to apply the same. Offe, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,

## A. H. FORBES,

[MPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS 1 of HEAVY HARDWARE, \&c. Has always in stock Irun Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails, Sofa Springs, \&
Drain $f$ ipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stoues, Hearths, Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra Cotta Yases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, \&c., \&c.

Queen st. Montreal.

FROTHINGHAM \& WORKMAN,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTCLRERSS WHOLE SALE DEAD,ERS IN ILARDWAML, bave conmantly on hami harge stoch of Mis. Mar, Bani, Hoop,
 Tin, Canada Platea, Zime, Lead, Wire, Amala, Vicus,
 Oll, Putty, se.. de ; and a very complete awortmint of Euglish, German, and American shell Ilardware, which, with Domestic douns of Thifit ows MaNClfactume, viz.: Seythen, Shovela, si des.
 and other Edge Tools, dilmour's Angers mad Auger Mites, Dodge: Peuent Hammered Hore Nails. Cut Nafls, srok, se., \&e, 太e, all of wheh they aro prepared to $n$ il at the LowEsi l-RIC ES and on LIBERAL TEMMS OF CMFDIT.
Warehouse and Omees-St. Paul strict, Montreal. Manufactories-Cote St. Paul, near the City:

## CRATHERN \& CAVERHILI

 TPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PIATES, NE, WINDOW Agents, Vetoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montabne Zine Company,A. A. BARBER \& CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTELS hardware.

Noa 23 and 25 St . Sacrament st.

## EVANs : EVANS

TVHOLESALE HARDWARE IER.
CHANI , MONTREAY.
EVANS \& EVANS,
A
GENTS FOR HARE'S celebrated paints and colors.

## EVANS \& EVANS

GENTS FOR CURTISS \& IAR VEX'S POWDER.
203 St . Yaul strect, Montrial.

## NEW CROP SUGAR

1) AILY EXPEC'IED, ec brig "Spanish Manu, from (ilenfucgos, cuba, via lortland $10 \times$ hadde.
13
tercea (Choice bright Sugar.
is store.
CShhds cxtra bright I. R. Sugar.
130 bune. \} Choice Mexico Molasses.
20 puax Ane Cuba Rum.
wo bag limento.
Tou boacs smohed Merrings.
For sale by
MITCHELL, MiNNEAR \& CO.,
Bth March, 180 .
No. 5 St. Helea street.

HENREY J GEAR,
(Lato Mitcuell \& GEar,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer and Dealer in Texu, Gencral Groccries, Havana aud German Cigars, 35 St. 'peterat., دontreal'

## JEFFERY BROTHERS \& CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION IIEHCHANTS, No. 17 Lemoine st., Montreal.

## MESSRS. JARVIS \& EDGAR,

 ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT LAW. SOLICITORS LN CHANCERY AND BANEREYTCYOffices.-Nio. 10 Torouto street. Toronto

BACON, CLAREE \& CO., r IPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, St. Peier street, opponite St. Säcrament strmet. sIOMTREAL.

KERSHAW \& EDWARDS, F:SI.ABI.ISHE: IFAll 198

TMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE. 1 The favor thene sates lume won by their many and were trials during the lat entarter of a century, ift antentw, that not one hater er inhe ion preveriot and with recent improvemente thate during the pawt iwo jear weother them usthe mout parfice Eire Prowt vectraty, edtent, und frece from damparen.
Our bureflar Proff spo cie Bose s made of combined ront and ther in a manher meculiarly our own, the reach ot, mind dely the tuold of bibe mont bigenious
 burgiar, and whin paced inddo of othe of vor iore
 on tha id should not bee without one.
We also manuracture Patant Combination Bant Locha, and the movt modern Bank and wther securities.
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## GREENE \& SONS,

MATS, CAPS, NTRAW GOUDS, \& Sprisg Trade: dsís.
'HE SUBSCRIBERS have now on land, aud are receiving, a complete asortment of WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,

FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS. PLUSII.
hat AND CAP TRIMMINGS, Sc.
Special attontion of the Trade is directed to our stuck, which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES
In Men's, Ladies', and Children's wear. Samplessent by Express to partics not visiting the city:
We arc are also manufacturing the Prisce of Walen cashimpre llat, apecially adapted for apring and summer wear.

Orden promptly creuted.
GIEFNE \& SONS.
Sontreal.

## DAVID E. MACLEAN \& CO.,

PRODUCE, COMDISSLON MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all demeriptions of Produce, etther forvate in this market, or shipment. No. s St. Nicholas etreet, Sontreal. Datide. Macleas.

Bens. Hagamas:
Thos. C. Chiehoms.
WEST BLOTHERS
TOBACCOS. - PLUG, VARIOUS 1 BRANDS, CLT SMOKING, FINE CLT CHEWING.

CIGARS. HAVANA,
GERMAN.
WEST © BROTHERS
3 loutreal.

## MORRISON \& SAIFPSON,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEIS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY\& BANFHLPTCX
Offices corner Church and Colborne sireets, TORONTO.
Collections made at all points in Canada Weat. A:nera Jronersos.
D. A. Sampson.

## CHARLES G. DAGG,

MPOLTTER AND WHOLESALE LEALER in British and Canadian Statjonery Goods, Writing I'apers, Wrapping I'spers, Envelopes. Sted Pens, Inks, Pocket Booka, Twines, Sc.; also, Account Book Manofacturer, Publiher of the Nationa Serres of School Books, Canadian aud Progressife School Copy Books, Bookbinder, so. MANUFAC. TURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, Rereral hun. dred reame csch, of Stanills, Bromn, Tea, and Coffe yapon, all sizes. Several tons Stram Wrapping Papers, all slizes The abore goody will he sold at rury low prices, and a liberaldscount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.

37 St Fradgols Savier street, Montreal.
Montral, Feb. 27th, 1 cice.

HULHOLLAND \& BAKER, IRON AND HARDWARF MERCIANTS, ofer for adi 1PI IRON, Scotch (chleng Govam), Bewt Betined Engliwh, Swedes and Three Rivere IRON:
 PLATES, of bot lemadsandsizer; Firthat Sons Cas STEFL, Spring, Shefhewher, and other eted: Cut, Prosed, and Wrought Nallos, and tive celcledrated 5 Horest: NAILS. AAES of their own and other approved brand- A completeasortment of HEAV goods. Chaine, Anvik, Viece, de. An extemsion awortment of mont saleablo CUTLEHI; SHELLF Goubs in great variety, of Engliwh, French, German. and American mahe. GLASS. PLITY, OHLS, Re. CORDAGF. I.PATHER, and RUBBEIR BELTING Aro, a firat clas SHALING MLACHINE made by Nmith, lleacock : Tamnet, of Leeds, Eagland, wil phane or shape a flat surface $13 \times 12$ inches, will planu circular work to DO in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will plane any angle or curse, cost x 90 eterling in Leced. and has been only a nhort time in use.

243 St . Paul street,
Iard entrance St. Frangois Xavier streyt.

## F. SHAW \& BROS.,

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER. CHANTS.-Our Leather is tanned at the wellknown Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own super. intendence, thereby enablage tus to produce an artichci superior quality at the least posisible cost, which we are prepared to ofler to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to.

## HUA \& RICHARDSON,

## EATHER IMPORTERS AND

commission merchants, baro almaya in stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, Kids and Patents, de. Alno a large supply ofo. L. Richardson \& Sone' Spanish Solo and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
Consignments of leather respectivlly solicited.
Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Glores.
HCA \& RICHARDSON:
St. Yeter st., Mrontreal.

## LeEming \& buchanan, <br> PRODLCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montrial.
Special attention devoted to the Salo and Shipment of Flasa, and liberal Adrances made on consignments of cither Fibre or Seed.

SINCLAIR, JACK \& CO., HHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrev's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montrcal.
Constantly on hand, a large Stock or TEAS. coffees, sugars, molasses, symups, to. baccos, DRIED FRUITS, sc., sc., \&c.
Conkignments of BUTTEK, PORK, FLOCH, WHEAT, and other products solleited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall hat+ the very beit and most prompt attention.
Agents for Coote's celebrated GRODND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

## MESSES. BAUKHAGE, JEAK \& CO. <br> wholesale importers ob

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, have the pleasure of announcing to their Costomers and the trade, that they have remored to 451 St Paul sircet, st natp epacious bailding opposito 3Iesse Andres Robertion \&i Co., and Thos. diay.
The brg to arst the attention of Buyers to thent

## EERR \& FINDLAY,

WHOLLSALE CONFECTIONERS, other Cream Dropt, \&c., \&c.

GuSt. Paul st. MIontresl.

## CONVERSE, COLSON \& LAMB,

TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCIANTS; and Importers of Gencral gro. cerles, Whes, Liquors, Clgare, de., de.,

Offer for sale a trelleassorted stock of-
 lomperialn, Gunpowder, Congotiv, Sobehongs and scented Teas; Java, Rio, Buhla, and Laguayra Cotfee, Martell's, Iheuneswey's, ard Utard's Drandion I'emartin's Sherries, Sandeman's I'urts, Buraundy, Madelra, and Common Sherry Wines, Husana, Domertle, and Girman Cigass, Crowo ath Blackwelles and Worcesfer Pichles amd sauces, Currants, Lainins, Valentias, Layers, and MI. If. in bosestand hatibuses.
Corner of Llospital and St. John efrect, Muntreal.

## FITZPATRICK \& MOORE,

INPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
l DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugare, Wimes, Liquors, Tulaccos, Cigars, Finh, Oils, sce., sce.

No. ; Lemoine st.

## SMITH \& MoCULLOCH,


A R E prepared to axecute orders for Eacaustic Flooring Tilen, for Churches, Halls, l'orches, Public Bull-hing, and stores,
White Glazed Tiles for Bathe, or for lining the wallsof outhees, pantries, paikages, bredu and washing truughs, de.
Mainand fancy Pluf basins.
Mlain and fancy Door llandes and Finger Plates.
cut Crystal Chandelicrs and Brachets, for gas or candles.
Iron Stable Furniture, comprising manger, water yot hay-rack, stall divivions, de.
Marucsis Room Fitingo, consisting of Iron brackets, l'rices, \&c., on application.

St. Nicholas strect, Montreal.

## THOMAS MAY \& CO.

IV IIL show their Complete Stock of STRAW and F.ANCY GOODS on the 2th of March.

## ALEXANDER WALKER,

 Impurterof
$S^{\prime} T A P L E A N D$ FANCY DRY GOODS,
ST. MELEN AND RECOLLET STA.,
Momineal.
Eor sale, 100 bates Cotton Xarn, Dundas Mranufacture.

## JAMES LOCKHART,

GOILIISSION MERCIIANT AND U MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacrament strect, Montreal.

## ROBERT SIMMS \& CO.,

GENERAI AND CONIMISSION $G$ mencilants, 8 Gillerplo buildinge, Common strect.

## F. H. simas,

3HONTREALIRON WORKS, A ANUFAGTURES to Order, and has bolts in stock, Carriaco botas of all sizm, Nints and Ratchet Braces, Copyjag yresscr, sis., Sc.
W. F. IEWIS \& CO.,

JINE AND SPIRIT MERCEANTS,
St. Peter st., SIontreal.
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
U PANE Eatablinhed 1 Sti Head Ofice, Hamil.
 cre siso, 0 .
A.G. RA3ISAY.

Gencralagent:
Libfiral conditione and rhivileoze.
Perfect Secuitis, and hates Lower than theso onered uf English or Foreign Compantes
policiea cas be effected thithout trouble of DELAX.
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## 1865.

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STOKK Now comilhite.

THOMSON, CLAXTON\& CO.,
No. 2es st. Paul etrent, Muntrcal.
Have just recelied, by Steamer "lermian," over 10, and by "st. bxid" over 70 Packsages,
Which, with provates shipment recesed, will make their stach comphete for the spriag Trade.

## A. BOBEETSON \& CO. Inrortery

 ofSTAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS MANCEACTUREIS OF CANADIAN WOOLLELS. Warehocises
278 st. Yaul, and 103 Commistoners' street, Montieal.
Horl:s-Acbuck Milla, I'ethmono, C. W.

## RGZERTSON \& BEATTIE,

TMPORTE:SS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CEDS, and ocmral Comminion Merchants, corner
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COMMISSION MERCIINT CASAD. COMTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

ENGLISH WOOLLENS AND IINENS FOREIGNDNOLS.
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J. ङ 5 . BLACKBURN, yrurmetons.

FRESH SEEDS. Catalogues of our stock of GMMDEN AND EIELD SEEDS now ready.

LYMASS, CLARE \& CO.,
St. Yaut street, Mentreal.
INSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK
FEEDING.
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St. Yaul Street, Montrual.
FLAX SEED.
TMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN, AND SELECTED C.ANADIAN, for soming. LKMANS, CLARE \& CO.

LINSEED OLI.
20,000
GALLONS RAW, REFINED, AND DOUBLE BOLLED LINSEED OLL.

For Sale low, for CASH.
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1 WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commjeion MErchante, corner St. sacrament and St. Deter strects,
VIontres.
W. B. Lindsar.

THOMAS MAY \& CO., IMPORTERS Paul, and 105 Commbisioncre trut, yontreal.

## HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

DUnTER Cooler. E. P.
B Cruct Erames, E. Plate, 3, 1, 6, Gand 7, Glass.
Carriage Astew, as sorted.
Carrianc and 13uggy Epringe (Turner \& Walker'd steel).
Chopying Anes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
 ins, $7-1 \mathrm{~b}, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{melh}$.
Clowitink Coil Chaln, Bright, 100 ib casks, $3-10$, $\frac{3}{}$, 6nltis lach.
Cast Sted Turner \& Walter's), Flat, Square, Round, vetagon.
Draw linives (Date, Gall)

Cile (rurners Walker e Caxt Steel), Hat, Hairnound square and lound, dc.
Gas Iburners.
Gun Materials- Coxe's Caps, in 100 boacy; Eley's, in
Do. Elews Wads, Ented. Lags, Braes-Capred
Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tijs, 15 to 18.
T Nipyle Wrenches, Wood liandle, 30, 36,
a do do screy Drivens 31
Do. T. Wronehge Capped 18, Turns Ebony $4^{\circ}$.
Nipple 37 , Straw Cutters, 59, 40, Wa
Puncher, Xos. $2 \mathrm{~s}, 2$, , Gauge, 12 to 16
Hinges IGaldwin's Butte, 200 in casky,

IIinges, Baldwin's Butt, 200 in casks 184824126

Hinges, Hooks and Hiages cwt. 60.373730 22, 20 pairs.
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, ${ }_{7}^{\text {cwt. }} 0.0$ casks, $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{12}, \frac{2}{14}$, 1 cwt .
16 inch.
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, $\underset{6.0 .0}{\text { ent. }}$ casks, $\underset{6}{1}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{12}$, 1
14
cincti.

181830
Hinges, Scotch T, Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, X , 391212 doz.
O. $10,12,14$ inch.

Ilinges, American T., Gananoque.
Do. American Long Strap Gate Ilinges, $\$ 2.50$ por
Hair lroom Ileads, Bass do.
Jack Chain, $8,2,10,11,12$.
lron band, $\left.1.4 \times 3,7.3,1,14,1 \frac{1}{2}, 13,2,2\right\}$ inch.
Iron Hoop, Coopers, $4,-5,1,1\}, 1,1\}, 2$ inch
Iron hoop, coopers int, i-S, $1,1,1\}, 13,2$ inch.
dren's long, lack and Band,-manufactured by
the Scottrin Vulcanite Company.
Knves, raber and locket (Newbould Bros.)
Locks,-1rad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquer Frames, Electso 1late.
Matches, - Wax Fotas, Fancy Boses.
vicroscopes and objects, large variety
Murs, -1 lated, Glans Boitoms.
Nickel silver Spoony, Forks, de.
Naild, llorse, $, 9,10,1116$, in int 16 . Fegs.
Do. Rose, $6.3,10,12,14$ ilo
Do. Hose, 6. §, 10, 12, $14 \mathrm{ib}, 112 \mathrm{lb}$. Keq.
Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, Mseorted, Iiz lb. Kegs
Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
Opera Glasees, great varicty.
oil Cluth Table cosers, in pieces.
pine, - Eafety and Scarf.
Ponder Flaiks.
Polishing yaste (N'cadham's).
Y'aper,- Writing, rost, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes, asorted colors.
Piatols.
Itapp,-Horse and Shoo RaspsiTurner \& Walker).
livets,-Iron and Copper, Boiler.
 $3,4,5,6,4.1,0$.

Shot, Patent Shot in Cawis, sssorted, | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 6 |  |  | 4 bags. cwt.

Shot Pouches.
NJate,-1 Mardirood Frames, $11 \times 7,12 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$.
Screws,-Nethefold's, in Carks.
Saws, - Cast Stenl, Hand Ilip and Back, Frebs, se.
scisors, per doz, and on tards.
Spoony- Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do;
N.S.do.

Spectacles and EfeGlasies.
Skit - -1 to 11, with etraps, preat rariety
Shoo Thread, -No. s, 2 oz. ins B . Papere.
Stove Polish,-13ritish Lustre (Daviés), in $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Spirit Flakks,-B. M. and Wicker.
In lyates, I.C. Charcoal, P. P.c. Soxes, tindined.
Do. IC. do. lontypool, do.
Tea jrays. Japanned, in sele, seiorted.
Tes Yots, E Plate.
Waiters, E. P. in eets, Jaw.
Water Jug , B. If. Cores.
FRATIIS ERASEIA,
دfanufon'vrere' Agont́.
Sontroal, A2nuary, $16 \%$.

## LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

## THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY, ASSURANCE

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-MONTREAL.
In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding Government, Bonds of Security for perso
Life Defartment.-Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.
Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship, to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.
All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
Chief Offices.-Liverpool, London, Montreal canada board of directors.
T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal. Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, ch. Onta
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank). (mer Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq, (mer. E. H. King, Esq., (Genera manager Bk of Montreal. © Cap $, 000,000$; Life Department Reserve $\$ 7,250,000$; Undivided Profit $\$ 1,050,000$; Total Funds in hand $\$ 15,250,000$.
Revenue of the Comp' $y$.-Fire Premiums $\$ 2,900,000$; Life Premiums $\$ 1,050,000$; Interest on Investments $\$ 800,000$; Total Income, 1863, $\$ 4,750,000$.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
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G. F. C. SMILH, Res. Secretary.

## T <br> HE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Corshill, London, England. Capital, $\$ 12,500,000$.

Invested, over $\$ 2,000,000$.
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Lifi Department. - For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular- 80 per cent. of protits divided among partipating Policy Holders. - Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON \& CO.,
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FRED. COLE, Secretary.
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Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

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WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY-Limited. Capital, $£ 1,000,000$ Sterling.

THIS COMPANY has a permanent license to do business in Canada, and insures all kinds of property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most tavorable terms.
Strictly non-tariff at home and abroad, it affords Insurers all the advantages of the lowest rates.
Losses paid in Canada without reference to England. In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.
Lower Canada Branch :
$26 \frac{1}{2}$ St. Françis Xavier street, Montreal,
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T
HE SYSTEM and REGULATIONS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES),
have been so framed as to secure to its Policy-holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favor on the following Important points:-
SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.
NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.
FREEDOM from any EXTRA CHARGES for Occupation or Place of Residence.
liberal return for SURRENDER of Policy. EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.
IMMEDIATE ENTRANTS on the Proft Scheme will secure ONE ENTIRE YEAR'S BONUS over Later Entrants.
P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

Montreal, Place D'armes, January, 1865.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England. Authorized Capital, $\$ 10,000,000$. Issued $\$ 5,000,000$. All kinds of lire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.
All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

Nos. Head Ofyice-Carada Braxch,
TAYLOR $\overline{\mathrm{BR}}$ OTHERS, Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.
Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.
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## WILLIAM NIVIN天\& CO.,

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

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs. Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great tion of such orders.
Montreal, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas streets.

## The Trade Review.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.


THE sudden and most melancholy death of President Lincoln has called forth from all classes of our community a universal sentiment of regret and sorrow. The honest simplicity with which he developed a remarkable degree of ability as a statesman, amid the most fearful trial through which his country could have passed, had won for him the respect of his enemies and the love of his friends. The success which has attended his efforts to quell the rebellion, his steady adherence to the principles of freedom and justice, and above all, his recently expressed disposition of leniency and friendliness toward the South, caused almost all men to place their trust in him as the most competent to restore peace and prosperity to a disorganized continent. His death at this particular juncture has been therefore most severely felt; and removed as our community is from immediate connection with the nation, hardly a man amongst us but feels that a loss very personal to himself has been sustained. In the United States the feeling of sorrow is most intense, finding expression in every manner, publicly and privately. It is safe to say that, as since the days of Washington no American statesman ever stood higher in the estimation of his countryman than Abraham Lincoln, never since the death of that great man, has there been a deeper feeling of sorrow, more universally expressed or more keenly felt, than has swept over the United States during the past week.
Fortunately for all mankind, and particularly for us, the strength of the governmental system of the United States has been established under most trying circumstances, largely, no doubt, owing to the honesty and firmness of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers. The sad event of the week might otherwise have been followed by consequences the most serious. As it is, the machinery of Govornment goes on as usual ; and though to our mind the case is a most trying one to Republican institutions, the good sense of theAmerican people, and the love of order evergwhere prevalent, indicates that the period of trial will be passed with good results only. The speedy return of peace may be somewhat delayed, but the victory of Federal arms at all points, and the surrender of the most vital portions of the Southern armies, are the certain signs of an early solution of the great struggle through which our neighbours have been passing. We may well look forward with interest, and with some anxiety, as to how American statesmen will meet the great task involved in the return of the South

MORLAND, WATSON \& CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Impor-
ters of all descriptions of
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

## Manufacturers of

SAWS
Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Billet Webs, \&cc.,
Mocock's celebrated
AXES, EDGE TOOLS, \&c.

## IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.
Agents for Dunn's Patent Pressed \& Clinch Nails, Patent Brads, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Cutclout Nails, Trunk Nails, \&c.
Warehouse and Offices, and Office of the Montreal Saw Works, $221 \& 223$ St. Paul street, Montreal.
Manufactories on Lachine Canal.
to the Union. The principles of reconstruction, the complete abolition of slavery, the question of white and black labour, the employment and provision for the slaves, the cultivation of the South, the national financial arrangements, foreign relations, and the disbandment or employment of their vast army, are all subjects of most absorbing importance. The saving, as by a miracle, of the life of Mr. Seward, begets the hope that the policy which has hitherto been adopted by Mr. Lincoln will be followed out, and that wise, liberal measures, will show that the Northern people can be great and magnanimous in peace as they have been great and victorious in war.
In the death of Mr. Lincoln it is believed Canads has lost a good friend. His moderation and strong common sense showed him the folly and hopelessnes of a struggle with Great Britain, and his well known pacific tendencies were always a strong guarantee that a foreign war would be avoided as long as he could prevent it. Let us hope and pray that his wisdom in this particular may be imitated by his successor.
The sympathy and unfeigned sorrow that has been shown in Canada for the United States in this aad calamity cannot fail to have a good effect upon the feeling existing between the two countries. There is no real cause for estrangement between neighbours united by so many bonds, with interests so identical; and standing by the grave of a common friend, let us hope our American cousins will bury all recollection of wrongs more fancied than real.

## BANK RETURNS

THE Bank of Montreal and the Ontario Bank have filed their monthly statements for March with the Auditor General. They compare as follows with the return for the previous month:

Discounts. Specie. Circula. Deposits. Bank of Montreal.
Feb. 1865. $\$ 10,840,576 \$ 1,659,359 \$ 2,501,293 \$ 8,922,684$ M'rch 1865. 11,583,330 1,985,459 2,371,249 9,335,180 Ontario Bank.
Feb. 1865. $\$ 3,457,929 \quad \$ 404,628 \quad \$ 829,161 \$ 1,761,798$ M'rch 1865. $3,814,932 \quad 514,074 \quad 745,726 \quad 1,788,617$ These two statements, very probably indicating the policy of the rest of the Banks, exhibit very satisfactory results for the month. A judicious increase in discounts was to be expected when engagements were large, and not much money afloat with which to meet them. It shows a disposition and ability on the part of the Banks to help the community through a difficult season. This has occurred too in the face of a decline in the circulation, and a most satisfactory necessary increase in the specie line. The deposits show a considerable increase, which is gratifying after all the rumours that were current as to the withdrawal of Southern gold. In the event of peace, the prospect of which seems so near, it is unreasonable to suppose that the foreign deposits now in our Banks can long re-main,-a contingency for which there is no doubt preparation being made.

THE GENERAL CONDITION.

TAE most absorbing topic of conversation among mercantile men just now, is the General Condition and Prospects of Trade. Every one admits that the past few months bave witnessed a very general depression of every commercial interest in the country, that numerous failures have occurred, many of them revealing a most unsatisfactory condition of the retail trade, and a few surrounded with circumstances of a very suspicious character. The tendency of all this thas been to cause merchants and bankers not only to materially contract their operations, but to seriously reflect as to the safety and solvency of the great :majority of retailers who distribute to consumers the Forty Millions ( $840,000,000$ ) of goods imported annually to this country. In fact such a period as we are just passing through, can hardly fail in some degree to impair general confidence; and it is not surprising, nay it is most gratifying, that an unusual degree of caution is being manifested in every department of commerce. There certainly would be good ground for anxiety both as to the present and the future, were it not that the causes for the depression in trade are only of a temporary character. Our present condition has been brought about by the unusual combination of a number of circumstances, any one of which in itself would have been sufficient to have created trouble in commercial circles. Thus we had a short crop of grain, which realized low prices;-we had a small export of sawn lumber with a loss to shippers, and a "lock up" of capital in a stock of timber and lumber more than sufficient for an entire year's export. In the face of these misfortunes, indicating a great decrease in the "debt paying power" of the people, we had unusually heavy imports, implying a largely increased liability, which the country was totally unable to stand. Is it any wonder, under the circumstances, that commercial depression and anxiety followed, that with a declining market for imported goods, and a general pressure for money, that failures occurred, and that what was rotten and wicked in the trade of the country should have become manifest?
But now all the circumstances to which we may attribute our misfortuues are being reversed. Gloomy as the last few months have been, stringent as the pressure is at present, anxious as the next month or two may bo,-the future is full of promise. The grain crop, which last year was a great failure, this year promises to be most abundant. Never before has winter Wheat throughout Canada West presented such an appearance, and in most sections quite as much, if not more than the usual quantity, has been sown. Not ouly is this the case, but the early Spring has enabled farmers to commence work nearly three weeks before they commenced last year; and we have the best reason to know that not only will Spring Grains be got into the ground under the most fuvorable circumstances, but to an unusual extent. We should not be surprised, rapid as has been the increase in the Barley crop, if the coming autumn should not witness an increase in the yield by at least one-half over latt year. Spring Wheat, Peas, Gats and root crops will aiso be abundantly sown; and in the faith that a kind Providence will vouchsafe good weather and a protection from insects, we may confidently hope for a very abundant harvest. The necessities of farmers and the contemplated repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty next Spring, will cause very large deliveries early in the Autumn; for practically the close of navigation will ciose the American market to us, unless negotiations are :succossful for a renewal of the Treaty in the meantime. We are certain therefore of a large produce movement in the Autumn, the result of which must be to restore tase and prosperity, at any rate for the time being.
But we have another cause for hope of relief, and that too which will be more immediately effective. The large amount of Sawn Lumber held by Canadian dealers, will find a very ready and profitable market at once among our friends ou the other side of the line. The great bulk of the present stock of Lumber could have been shipped. last year with a profit, with gold at 180 , but when it reached 250 and even 280 , shipments implied a loss. But now, with gold at 150 , there is every probability of a good proft. We give elsewhere some views upon the lumber trade, which indicate the probability of a very active demand for all Canada can spare; and we may with every certainty expeot an early return of the large amount of capital locked up in Lumber. Early shipments to Britain from the large stocks of Timber wintered over in Queboc and up the Ottawa, cannot fail to tring about the same result.

Again : another month will witness the circulation of at least two millions of dollars for the purchase of the Wool-clip, which will be ready for market during the latter part of May. This staple has increased with great rapidity in the last year or two, and unless the prospect of speedy peace greatly affects prices, our farmers may expect to realize a good return from this source. In the meantime the fall in gold has had the effect of largely increasing the transactions between the United Stater and Canada; and the quantity of money which has come into the country in the past few weeks for cattle, sheep, horses, and other things, has been very large. We know of one sale of cattle in Toronto alone amounting to $\$ 25,000$; and both the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways report an unusual movement of Canadian live stock to American markets.
Now all these circumstances cannot fail to speedily restore ease, but especially so in view of the vastly decreased importations of the present Spring. The returns from the Custom House show a decline of nearly one-half for the first three months of the year; and though the future looks bright, there is still a disposition on every hand to practise a large economy in this respect. The requirements for duty and charges have been much less than in several previous years,-a circumstance greatly in favor of Importers, who have employed the half million usually thus locked up in aiding their customers to carry forward their payments. The purchases by retailers in this and other markets have been most sparing, and have been mainly confined to staples, and the absolute necessities of life. Thus from every point of view there are indications that the misfortunes and follies which will make the first part of 1865 memorable for commercial depression, are being replaced by a better and happier condition of things.

## MINING IN CANADA-ENGLISH V8. AMERICAN SKILL

$T^{\mathrm{T}}$ is not a little humiliating, but it is nevertheless true, that almost all the successful mining enterprises conducted in Canada are in the hands of American companies, or have, at least, been developed by American capital and skill. With Petroleum, as with Iron and Copper, the same remark holds good. Americans discover the value of our mineral lands; Americans buy them; Americans reap the profit. The New York and Boston Mining Boards are the only markets where Canadian Mining Stocks are bought and sold! We do not exactly complain of this: it is of course better that our mines should be worked even by foreigners, who employ our labour and consume our agricultural products, than that they should not be worked at all. We do, however, think it is an instructive illustration of the necessity that exists here, in many cases, for throwing aside Old World ideas, and adopting those of New World growth.
Now this is the history of all Canadian mines worked by Canadians. A location is discovered and pur-chased,-let us say a Copper Mine on Lake Superior or in the Townships. A Company is formed in Montreal or some other city ; officials are appointed; and some Englishman--a Cornishman preferred-is brought out, at great expense, to open up the property. Work begins. The Cornishman sinks his shafts and conducts his operations just as he used to do in the Old Country; and the end of the concern is, a lot of blasted rock brought to the surface, a very few barrels of ore made marketable, a fruitless expenditure of money in paying the officials and the Cornishman, and the credit of the mine ruined as effectually as the stockholders. How differently the Americans work, any one can judge who stands on the wharves at Cleveland or Buffalo, and sees the rich cargoes of ore which dozens after dozens of steamers bring from the Lake Superior mines on the American side; or who goes to the New York Mining Board to ascertain the returns yielded by American mines, and the prices their stocks bear.
Your Cornishman errs in treating the strata of our formations as if Canada were Cornwall. Having learned Lis business in England, he has it all to unlearn before he can be successful here; and, being usually as puffed up with ideas of superior ability as most Englishmen of that class are, he will not adapt himself to circumstances. There can be no worse plan for any Mining Company than to bring out Mining Engineers "from home,"-a course we saw recommended a few days since by one of our city contemporaries. There can be no surer road to ruin than to
put a promising mine under the captaincy of a man fresh from the experiences of Devonshire or Wales. It seems to be pretty certain now that the riches of the Townships consist in interstratified beds of ore which underlie most extensive areas, but only in a few places appear upon the surface. The deposits at Acton, and those first worked at Harvey Hill, appear to be simply lenticular masses of greater or less magnitude, pockets only, and soon exhausted; whereas those interstratified beds, though not so rich in their percentage of copper, yield a quantity which is practically inexhaustible. All along the principal synclinal of the Townships, these beds can no doubt be met with, at a greater or less depth, and of greater or less thickness, which can be estimated by New World geologists and New World mining engineers familiar with the country, but not by pig-headed Cornishmen. We hope, then, that the mining operations of the country-somewhat retarded by the state of the money market in the States, but soon to be resumed, under the influence of this new discovery, on a more extensive scale than ever-will be entrusted to men who, if not born here, have at least been educated to their business here. Canadians or Yankees, we may we sure, will show better results than Englishmen or Scotchmen who have, in Mr. J. S. Macdonald's language, "only just been whitewashed at Grosse Isle."
As with Copper, so with Gold. It has been left to New York companies to perfect organizations for thoroughly developing the riches of the Chaudière valley. The Canadian companies that have been at work there have passed away; one of them stupidly expending all its capital in boring a doep shaft perpendicularly through the rock, expecting to find gravel beneath it, as in Australia. Poor fools! Any man of sense would have looked at the stratification, exposed along the river bank, and seen that such boring might have been continued for ten thousand feet without finding an inch of gravel! We predict far other success for the American concerns which have been organized dnring the winter, and will commence operations in May or June.
So also with Petroleum. We could give the names of the Englishmen who went to work in Enniskillen They failed to do anything profitable until enterprise and skill from over the lines came to their rescue; and now the value of our Oil territory is know and appreciated. In Gaspé a purely Canadian company has been at work these three years, and failed to get even a barrel of oil, in a region where the very soil smells of it, and where on a calm day you may see the surface of the sea brilliantly coloured with the prismatic hues caused by the floating petroleum. Now, a company is being formed in New York, with a branch in Montreal, which has secured, we learn, over 30,000 acres of oil lands; and, as they will not be foolish enough to bore half a mile from the anticlinal, as the other company has done, we shall, in all likelihood, hear of their striking oil before the year is out.
These remarks may perhaps not be altogether palatable to many among us, but they are true; and we fancy the only difference between us and many other writers is, that we are bold enough to speak openly what they are almost afraid to trust themselves to think of. Now we do not intend to say that an American is any better than an Englishman or a Canadian: we protest in advance against any such construction being put on our article. What we deprecate is, the application of Transatiantic theories and European practices to a state of things entirely differeut from that which exists in the Old World.

## Commercial Legislators.

The Commercial interests of England have sustained a severe loss in the death of Richard Cobden, the great champion of Free Trade, at the age of 61. This took place on the 2 nd inst. From his youth, Mr. Cobden has been untiring in his adrocacy of Commercial reform. He first entered public life during the administration of Sir Robert Peel; and that minister admitted, that it was mainly due to his efforts that the Corn laws, or restrictions on the importation of breadstuff, were repealed in 1846. The public marked their estimate of his services by a subscription of $£ 70,000$ sterling; after the presentation of which he retired from active business. The last great act of his life was the successful negotiation of the Commercial Treaty between France and England, which has given so great satisfaction to both countries. We observe that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered the bust of Cobden to be draped, in reepect of the memory of this great commercial statenman.

## NOT VERY BRIGHT

## tei carrying trade.

$\mathrm{I}^{\text {N }}$N the year 1868, the number of vessels which put to sea from this port amounted, all told, to 504, with a carrying capacity of 209,224 tons. In 1864, these tigures were reduced about 25 per cent., the number being 878 vessels, with a carrying capacity of 161,901 tons. We have not material at hand to show the shipping of the whole Province for these years; but we believe each of the other ports, or indeed we might say the other port, Quebec, will show at least as grea a falling off as Montreal. These figures are interesting, as demonstrating a very unpleasant state of affairs There cannot be a more correct index to the prosperity or decay of Canada, circumstanced as she is at present than her carrying trade. If crops are good, trade will be good, and the shipping will increase, because we want.to import more supplies and to export more produce; but if crops are bad, trade will be bad also, and the shipping interest must suffer. The reason is sim-ple-we bave less produce to export, and whether we require our usual supplies or not, we cannot import them if we have nothing to give in exchange. But although in this respect it is important to know what the shipping was in 1863, and what it was in 1864, it is more important at present to see whether, by grouping a few facts, we may not gain a pretty correct idea of what our carrying trade is likely to be in future, and more particularly during the ensuing season.
The imports for the first quarter of the present year as compared with the same period of last, show a falling off of about one-third; and although we do not think that this proportion will be maintained throughout the whole year, still there can be no doubt that a very large decline will take place, so that outward freights will be reduced at least twenty-five or thirty per cent. As regards the exports, we fear a still greater reduction must be made, if we would arrive at a correct conclusion. During the months of April and May, June and July last year, we shipped about a million and a quarter bushels of Wheat, and nearly 200,000 barrels of Flour; whereas this year, during the same period, there is little probability of our shipping a single bushel or a single barrel. We have two very strong reasons for this belief. In the first place we are of opinion that the whole of the Wheat in the Province will be required for home consumption; and in the second place the price of Wheat in England is so low that it would not pay to ship. A bushel of Wheat, at the present time, is worth only a moiety more in Liverpool or London than in Montreal or Toronto, and this is just the point we are desirous of drawing attention to. Wheat is our chief export, and Britain our principal market, so that the state of that market as regards this product is of the utmost importance to us. Hitherto the price of Wheat in England has been supposed to rule sufficiently high to pay the producer, and afford the shipper a fair margin; but if the home and foreign supply of that country has become, or is becoming, so great as to per manantly reduce the price below what we have been receiving hitherto, the question arises, will the Wheatproducing powers of the lands of Canada, in their present condition, enable as to grow and export that commodity at those reduced prices? As regards the value of Wheat and other breadstuffs in Britain, we are inclined to the belief that a permanent reduction must be looked for, or rather that we may not expect any enhancement of present prices. Russia, America, and Germany, all look to the English market as an outlet for their surplus Wheat; and while this surplus is steadily increasing, the consumption is rather on the decline; that is to say, the deflciency of the home supply of Wheat and other breadstuffib in Great Britain and Ireland is less than it was a few years ago. During the last four years the price of Wheat in London has declined as follows:-

| Highest price <br> per quarter. | Lowest price <br> per quarter. | Average decline <br> per quarter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1861,.. | 61s. | 51 s. |

of this downward tendency continuing; but, on the other hand, there is just as little likelihood of the price advancing, so that we must make up our minds to sell at their rates or seek some other market. It is unnecessary for our present purpose to pursue this subject further. Enough has been said to suggest the posedbility of short shipments in the future, oven in the face of good harvests. As regards the present
season, there can be little doubt that the Spring fleet will be unusually small, and unless we are favoured with a very good harvest, the fall fleet is likely to be smaller still. The carrying trade of this Province for the year 1865, is likely, therefore, to show as great a decline on 1864 as that year did on the preceding one.

## YOUNG CANADA.

THERE can be no question of the fact that one cause of hard times is the number of non-producers, that manage to exist in the community upon the savings of others. They are as drones in the hive adding nothing to the common stock; but they live and it must be that others foot the bill. There are too many of this class in Canada at the present time, and they appear to be upon the increase. It is not for one man to say what profession another should follow, but it is very desirable that every individual should answer for himself by paying his way. Every one ought either to have a trade to live by, or an annual income, which is but the accumulated labour of one who has worked for him; and if he has neither of these sources of legitimate support, he must be a burden upon the community. Every man ought at least to be employed usefully, and that occupation which pays him bes will, as a general thing, be most acceptable to the community in which he lives. Canada being peculiarly an agricultural country, offers great inducements to the cultivation of the soil. In fact, this is a pro fession at which, above all others, Canadians ought to excel; but, strange to say, the sons of those who have been successful farmers, are, in general, far from cherishing the same tastes with their parents, but be coming captivated by the tinsel and show of city society, they foolishly exchange the certainties and pleasures of rural life for the perplexing and hazardous walks of commerce. A cynical individual of our acquaintance maintains strongly " that Canadian youth are spoiled by education: that the more you educate a boy, the less is he suited for hard labour. Put him to work in the shop or on the farm, and if he sticks to it he will become a steady and useful member of society but stuff him with Latin and Greek, and after a few unsuccessful efforts in what are called the learned professions, he finds his level, and serves only to swell the number of the unproductive class.'
This is severe criticism; and the force of what our friend here urges must, to some extent, be admitted,nay experience goes far to corroborate the sad truth But it should not necessarily follow that by enlightening the mind, the body should become enervated. This will, however, take place to some extent, if education is of a superficial character; but if the whole man is trained as he should be, physically and mentally, there would certainly be engendered in every youthful heart a sound and healthful relish for invigorating fabour.
If the choice of commerce as a profession, which we have referred to, is made from a disposition to shun labour, its votaries will quickly be undeceived Laborious days and anxious nights, endless toil and unsuccessful struggle is, as a general thing, the certain inheritance of the mercantile profession. To a selfrespecting man mercantile life affords an ordeal which few, if they could avoid it, would choose to encounter It is seldom, indeed, that a man passes through life as a merchant without being placed, and that frequently, in the most humiliating positions by not being able to redeem his promises. Competition and necessity too frequently grind out, through time, all that is valuable in the man, and reduce him to a simple piece of machinery.
It ought to be a settled axiom with every young man entering upon life, that success in any profession can only be purchased by incessant labour; and we have often thought that education fails signally of its purpose, if it does not implant in the heart of the pupil a taste for hard work. Indeed, it matters little what other acquirements may be possessed, if the unconquerable will is absent.
The example of the sculptor who saw in every rough blook of marble a beautiful Apollo, or some other captivating figure, to rescue which he was willing to spare no pains, should be ever present to the imagination of the youth whe would succeed in any honorable profession. We named agriculture, not that we would argue that all should be farmers, but because the opportunities and chances of success in this are so much greater than many other professions; besides, it is true, a greater number are fitted for such employment; nay, further, our very national existence depends apon the successful cultivation of the soil.

It is besides the most ennobling of pursuits. The nobility of all countries have accepted agriculture as their profession. It develops to the fullest extent the whole man. The same might be said of it as Lord Bacon said of a kindred pursuit: "It is the purest of human pleasures."

## THE LUMBER TRADE

$\int^{\text {UR largest item of export to the United States is }}$ Timber and Lumber. In 1863, the value of the shipments footed up to Two and a half Millions of dollars. Notwithstanding a very large increase in the manufacture during the early part of 1864, the exports during that year were considerably short of 1863,-amounting perhaps to One and a half Millions of dollars. This falling off was entirely owing to the high rate of gold in the United States, and the fact that prices of lumber had never appreciated in the same proportion. The consequence was that the stock carried over was very large. It is no exaggeration to say. that at the present moment there is in Canada Three Millions' of dollars worth of lumber and timber prepared for the United States market. This is a very large "lock up" of capital, and in no small degree contributes to the general stringency of money. Its movement to a market cannot fail therfore to impart ease. Fortunately, the prospects of a good demand and a profitable price are excellent, not only owing to the low rate of gold now prevailing, but to other causes, of which the following are the principal
First,-It is well known that fully three-fourths of the white pine lumber used in all the eastern markets mainder being Michigan, with pmall quantitiem Pennsylvania and York. ${ }^{\text {Min }}$, with quantities from Maine and New York.
Second,-The supply in dealers' hands throughout New York aud the New England States, New Jerser Pennsylvania, and farther south, is unprecedentedly small; the cities of New York and Albany being the only exceptions to this rule
Third,-The recent floods inPennsylrania have swept off very large amounts of logs and ready-made lumber, and so damaged mills and dams that the estimated deficiency of supply from Williameport and Loch Haven alone will not be less than sixty millions of feet. This will force Philadelphia and some points. south to Albany and New York for supplies.
Fourth,-The GeneseeValley and Black River canale, from which considerable supplies reach Albany, are so destroyed that little, if any, use can be made of them this season.
Fifth.-The Western and South-western States will need the entire production from all points west of Saginaw-and the largest part of that-and any supnlies needed during the year to rebuild the devastated Southern States, must come from eastern markets.
It will thus be seen, that, from several points of view, the prospects of holders of Lumber are good, and we reasonably anticipate a good, proftable trade during the year

## THE GOLD REGIONS

AVERY good plan of the region of country watered by the River Chaudière and its tributaries has been published by Messrs. Dawson Brothers, and Mr. C. G. Dagg, Montreal. The plan is drawn by Messrs. Lindsay \& McQuire from actual survey, and will be found very useful to those intending to proceed to the Gold Regions. All the townships, \&c., in that region are minutely laid down; the lots and ranges are all given; and a sketch showing the routes from Quebea. forms, as it were, an appendix to the whole.
Notwithstanding the contradictory reports of the success which attended the labours of those who went to these regions last year, there is no doubt that gold has been found in paying quantities. Great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining, even approxima tively, the gains of the habitans who have been quietly gathering for some years back the precious metal; bat enough was ascertained to prove that the amount was not trifling. We would not recommend any one to leave a certainty elsewhere to seek a fortune at Gold digging; but there seems no reason to doubt that men accustomed to hard work, who make up their minde to labour twice as much as they would require to do in most other employments, will find good wages there. Not one out of twenty need expect to do more. But it is worse than useless for men weakly in body, easily discouraged, or who do not know how to use the implements required in such a business, to go there with the expectation of making wages, far less with the prospect of making fortunes. Other places have been discovered in Canada, particularly in the Eastern Townships, containing Gold. The problem of whether it is in sufficient quantities to pay, yet re-
mains to be solved.

## THE GROCERY TRADE.

## James Austin \& Co. I. Buchanh, Beocon, larke $\&$ Co.   Alex. Parauhar. Gillepite, Moffat \& $C O$. Butching. Jeffery, Brothers \& C . Kingan \& Kinloch. Young \& $C$.

THE past week has not exhibited much improvement in demand for goods: the near approach to opening of navigation, combined with the determined policy of the Trade to reduce their stocks to the lowest point, until the Spring business fairly opens, deters operations, and the volume of the week's transactions has been limited. We do not report any fluctuations of the market worthy of note.

We hail with satisfaction the near approach to the close of the fratricidal war which has for the last four years so devastated the country of the neighbouring Republic, and so injuriously deranged our commercial relations with the large business centres of the United States. We look forward, in the future, to an early renewal of proftable exchanges of merchandize between New York and this market.
The Trade Sale of General Groceries by Messrs. Thompson, Murray.\& Co., came off on the 19th, John Leeming, Auctioneer. The attendance was moderate -the bidding without spirit, and prices realized not encouraging-a large portion of the goods was with drawn. A disposition to postpone purchasing seemed to prevail, as the season is early.
Tras.-We report the market quiet. Stocks, with the late accessions which have arrived from England by steamers via Portland, are now generally well assorted; market is firm for fine grades, but without activity, although we hear of some 300 packages of this class of Tea having been purchased by a city house, within the last week, from importers; prices not transpired. We observe arrivals by SS. "Moravian" of about 1,450 half-chests Young Hysons, Japans and Blact Teas. We hear of sales of some 400 packages of Imperial and Gunpowders at fair rates, for the New York market, where we notice there is a lively demand for certain grades of Greens. It would appear that there is a deficit in imports of Teas to New York, as compared with last season, of nearly $10,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, chiefly Greens.
Our advices from Shanghae, to 8th February, report very little doing in Black Teas, and the market quiet; in Grcens, the settlements during the past two weeks have been limited to one chop of 1,135 half-chests of Frchow, at Tls. $36 \frac{1}{2}$, and 1 chop of 546 half-chests of Shanghae packed Tea, at Tls. 37 per picul; 12 chops of 6,212 half-chests of Fychow, and 4 chops of 1,599 half-chesta of Japan Tea have been reshipped; making the total settlements and reshipments from 1st June, now amount to 167,181 half-chests, against 244,282 halfchests to same date last year; the great disparity in the figures being caused by the small amount of Teas going forward to the United States. The stock held on 8th February, was 48,426 half-chests, against 12,871 half-chests at same time last season; quotations remain unaltered. The bark "Princess of Wales," with Teas, cleared for Montreal on 3rd February. We append a list of shipments to Montreal from Shanghae, for 1863, ' 64 and ' 65 , showing a considerable decrease from last year's imports :
June 1st, 1864, to Feb. 8th, 1865, 27,620 Blacks; 1,217,230 Greens. Total $1,244,860$ lbs.
June 18t, 1863, to Feb. 8th, 1864, 256,565 Blacks; 2,046, une 1st, 1862, to Feb. 8th, 1863, 92,165 Blacks ; 1,048,une $1 \mathrm{st}, 1862$, to Feb. 8 th, 1863, 92,1
772 Greens. Total $1,140,93 i$
lbs.
We also annex particulars of shipments of Teas from Shanghae to the United States, for season 1864 and 1865 :
June 1st, 1864 to Feb. 8th, $1865,230 \mathrm{lbs}$. Congou, Souchong and Oolong; 830,950 Young Hyson; 35,680 190 Imperial; 17,980 Guupowder; 65,190 Japans. Totals, Black 230 lbs.; Green 612,810 lbs. Grand Total 678,230 lbs.
June 1st, 1863, to Feb. 8th, 1864, 174,464 Congou, Souchong and Oolong; 8,574,254 Young Hyson; 963, 103 Hyson; 54,497 Hyson Skin; 848,166 Twankay;
826,865 Imperial; 884,001 Gunpowder; 632,198 J $_{8}$ :pans. Totals, Black 174,464 lbs.; Green 6,750,876

Our advices from Hongkong dated to 18th February, report that since the close of the Chinese new year holidays, but little has been done on the market, and contrary to expectations, the teamen are, if any thing, Armer in their demands, more paricularly for country Tens.

Dates from England up to 1st April report the sales which commenced on the 21st ult., did not conclude until the 29th; and towards the close there was a better enquiry, which tended to firmness, but without any quotable change in prices, which in some grades continue to be depressed, and still remain dull. Kaisons at 11d. to 1s. 2d., are not quite so plentiful, and the better qualities are scarce and enquired for. The total shipments to the end of January, including Japan, amount to $10,968,600 \mathrm{lbs}$., being an increase on the preceding season of $1,855,400 \mathrm{lbs}$. The shipments to America to same date show a decrease of $8,405,500 \mathrm{lbs}$. A Chinese sale was advertised for 4th of current month, at which a large quantity of Japans were to be offered. Sugars.-Stocks are still light in our market of this staple; and we report holders firm in their quotations. An advance bas taken place in New York, which tends to stiffen prices here. Our circulars from Matanzas and Havana dated to 7th April, report active operations in those markets by European buyers. Fair to good Grocery Muscovado is quoted at $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to 7 c . Rs. Some few limited lots have changed hands here to supply immediate necessities at rates for fair, bright Cuba $\$ 8.75$ to $\$ 9.25$.
Copfer.-We have no change in quotations to note in this commodity. Stocks are very small; and with little demand, prices are nominal. Maracaibo from 23 to 24; Laguayra 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Java 25 to 26 c .
Tobacco.-Within the past week several lots have been shipped on Western account; but without any speculative feeling among jobbers, transactions during the past ten days have been curtailed. Holders are very firm in their quotations for sound and well-known brands; and with stocks reduced to what is known to be not in excess of the Spring requirements, prices are firmly maintained.
Rice.-Inactive; demand limited. Stocks are light in market; with but little enquiry. We do not change quotations $\$ 3.35$ to $\$ 3.50$.
Froits.-Some enquiry exists for Raisins, of which stocks are much depleted and prices firm. We quote Layers, new, $\$ 2.15$ to $\$ 2.20$; old do. $\$ 1.90$ to $\$ 1.95$; M. R., new, $\$ 1.80$ to $\$ 1.85$. Currants rather dull, at 53 c. to 6 ta.
Spices-Are unchanged; and without any eales to report worthy of note. We do not, however, alter our former flgures.
Salt,-Dull and heavy, and until opening of navigation, operations will no doubt be meagre.

## THE HARDWARE TRADE.



$\mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{P}}$to the first inst., the great "strike" of the lron workers in the North of England still continued. Several meetings had been held both by the masters and men, but without any satisfactory result. At a meeting composed of both masters and men, held at Stoke-upon-Trent on the 29th, it was agreed that the matter of dispute should be left to arbitration; and on the 31st ult., Lord Lichfield induced the masters to sign a proposal to that effect. His Lordship met, on the same day, 800 Puddlers at a meeting held in the town of Hanley, and submitted the proposal, which was unanimously rejected. At Newcastle-on-Tyne it appears that most of the men went to work on Friday the 31st ult. The following letter appeared in the Times of the 18th inst., showing how Iron workers are paid in England:

To the Editor of the Times.
Sir,-At a meeting between the Iron masters and represented by Charles Peevor, and Benjamin Jones, Puddlers, and Daniel Baugh, Shingler
We were very much struck with the lamentable state of things depicted by Mr. Charles Peevor, the principal speaker on the occasion, and have been curious enough this morning to go through the wages book, and ascertain what these three men have obtained since last July, the termination of a previous strike at these works, until the present unfortunate affair, which comprises 130 working days; and we now give Jou the result, so that the public and the diferent Trades unions in partunate strike and the amount the justice of the workmen doeervo at their hands. of sympathy the workmen deserve at 10 d ., or 12 s . 101 d. per day.
per day Daniel Baugh, 130 days, $£ 21818 \mathrm{~s}$, or 838 . 8d. per day. The two former pay 3s. 2d. a-day each for an underper day each, which leaves him 21s. 8d. per day for himself.

We shall leave these facts without further comment, and remain, Sir, your obedient seryants
Cliff-Vale Iron Works, Stoke-on-Trent, March 30.
1 certify to the correctness of the above figures,
It would appear from this that the "Puddiers" earn about 9 s. a-day, or $£ 2148$. a week, while the net wages of the "Shingler" are actually more than a guinea a day, equal to a little over $\$ 31$ a week. The Times remarks that men seldom "strike" when they are underpaid. Such a thing is never heard of amongst the miserably paid clothing trades of the metropolis,-"Seamstresses, tailors, shoemakers, and other over-worked artisans cannot afford to strike. It is when men have a superfluity of money for the support of an elaborate organization, and for creating a large reserve fund, that they can afford to be thus peremptory and self-willed," The same journal predicts that the men themselves will be the sufferers in the long run, and winds up with the following remarks: "There can be no doubt that the effect of puddling may be produced at least as well, and certainly more cheap and rapidly, by other process than by the manual labour of puddling. If the men persist in their opposition sufficiently long to drive the masters to this, they will have accomplished a most salutary revolution, and if they find that they have sacrificed their own interests in this process, they will only have themselves to thank for it. Such bas been the issue of almost every strike which has been instituted.

The trade and the public uniformly gain; the men uniformly suffer.'
The prices of Iron-wares seem to be very little affected by the strike or "lock out." We observe that at the meeting of the iron trade of South Staffordshire held in Birmingham on the 30th, no change was made in prices. It was stated that owing to the small demand, if " the lock out" had not occurred a reduction must necessarily have taken place. The advance caused by the strike has been very small; 10s. is the highest rise we have heard of, and the ordinary rise is about only about 2 s . 6 d . a ton. Pig Iron is said to be unsaleable in Birmingham, unless for melting purposes, and by last advices from a respectable firm there, we learn that Welsh finished iron was being delivered to them at $£ 110$ s. to $£ 2$ per ton below the prices of March 1864.
The export of 1 ron manufactures from Great Britain during the month of February shows a falling off of 35 per cent. as compared with the same period of last year.
The price of Scotch pig at the works on the 30th ult., was 52s. 6d. Welsh Bar was worth $£ 7$ 10s. in London. Hoop Iron could be bought for $£ 910 \mathrm{~s}$. Tin Plates were fetching the following prices:-1C Coke, £24; IX ditto, £30; IC Charcoal, £28; IX ditto, $£ 34$.
Our own market has shown a little more animation this week, but the amount of business transacted is still below the average. We attach quotations, wbich do not show any material change in prices since our last. Some kinds of Boiler Plate are scarce. There is a brisk demand for thin plates, of which the market is bare, but there is a large supply of thicker sorts. Block Tin, per lb. .
Copper: Pig, per 1 b
Copper: Pig, per ib.
 ed, Shingle, per 112 lbs Lathe and 5 dy
Galvanized Iron.-Assorted sizes.


Iron.-Pig : Gartsherrie, No. 1
Iron.-Pig: Gartsherrie, No. 1.
Bar, Scotch, per N12. 11 ..
Refined
Swedes
Swedes Hoops: Coopers, per 112 ïbs..

Boiler
Canada Plates, Staff.
Budd......
Lead.- Bar, per ${ }_{\text {Shet }} 112 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Tin Plates.-Charcoal iic


## The Silver Question

We will try and make room for C.'s letter on this subject in our next issue.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

##  <br> Thum, Kuy $\&$



THIS week finds the market a shade more active than last. Although things are more than usually quiet at this season of the year, owing in part to the incomplete condition of wholesale stocks in the Western Markets, several buyers not expected this season are paying us a visit. Hany houses are getting low in some classes of goods: consequently, before the close of the season, stocks will be moderately healthy. There is still quite an overstock in some classes imported last season, aud holders of same are inclined to give way in prices. Owing to the unsettled state of things in the United States, and the consequent reflection on the English markets, it is impossible to give an idea as to prices. witl be lower, how much, time must develop There are those again who argue that it is impossib. for goods to fail much, the more especially wish the prospect of a large trade being opened up in the Southern States-these parties whoargue thus presume the war over; holders of stock entertaining these views refuse for the present to sacrifice. As we stated in our last, the slirewdest among us differ materially in their opiaions on these matters. The circumstances of a moment may change the position for either. The safest of the contending parties, in our humble judgment, is he who has his goods safely sold.
The Dry Goods Trade must remain unsettled for some time to come, in all parts of the world, especially in Canada; and the only safeguard against severe loss will be ight stocks. F, ambition to do a big business will be mipt in the be not how large a business can be done, but how be not how arge a business can be done, but how amount of business must be done to cover the regular and requisite amount of expenditure.
A glance at the market at the present moment will give some idea of stocks
Grey Cottons-Notan overstock in this class of goods. We notice no disposition to give way in prices. Some Canadian Greys made at Thorold have been introduced in this market, and seem to take well.
White Cottons-In some makes decidedly too many. Prices have boen reduced, but not sufficiently low to tempt buyers into making any purchases of moment Standard makes are selling slowly at regular prices.
Prints-Still too many low priced goods in the mar-
ket. Some lines could be bought low. Prints of all ket. Some lines could be bought low. Prints of all classes are inactive, and holders would sell very low to branch ina
Ciear iniped Shirtings -Too many in market, especially low grades. Linen and low priced Cotton goods in this line are bad stock.
Cloths,-Large stock in the market have not moved freely this season; better ciass goods have been very slow selling.
Linens-Have been in demand. In some classes, including some prices in Bro. Hollands, the market is quite bare; duplicates are coming forward.
Baggings-in good demand. In better class goods the market is bare
Dress Goods-Are getting low; the assortment was not as large as usual this season, consequently stock are rapidly decreasing. In better clase goods the assortment at present
in fair supply. in fair supply
would o are moving slowly. It was anticipated there would be a large demand this season. They may be much worn for summ
of Fancy Goods generally, including ribbons, straw goods, feathers, flowers, fancy trimmings, and a host of other et cetera, the market is well supplied, and stocks continue nicely assorted.
Small Wares-Including all the little things necessary to the completion of an assortment for a retail stock, are in abundance.

## THE BRITISH MARKETS.

$A^{D}$DVICES to 6th instant report that on the 1st of April the Bank of England had reduced the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. During the month of March the reserve had increased $£ 2,00,000$, fallen off. The rate allowed by the Discount Houses and Joint Stock Banks was 8 per cont. for monoy at call. A further decline had taken place on the Cont nent. The mos four Amsterdam 3y, Hamburg 2 pert cent. The Gover had purchased in all f646,892 of Consols ment amount authorized as the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. At the Bank of France the line of bullion had reached the enormous sum of $x 18,240,000$ stg., the highest touched during the last five years. At the same time last year it was f $8,700,000$. Canadian Government Securities had improved. $6^{\prime}$ 's are quoted at $91 \frac{1}{2}$, and $5^{\prime} \mathrm{s}, 81 \frac{1}{4}$. Federa Bonds, $5-20^{\prime}$ ', were 56 i to 57 ; Confederate Stocks, 81 to 33 .
The Peninsular and Oriental Company are now carrying large quantities of gold from Australia to India.
The exports of the United Kingdom had fallen off $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during February in comparison with last year; the amount $£ 11,576,000$, against $£ 12,698,000$ in 18 Th.
The Cotton market at Liverpool was somewhat changed. Stocks on hand were 680,000 bales; a fall-
ing short of previous statements of some 13,000 bales ing short of previous statements of some 13,000 bales. Great uncertainty as to prospetur sinw prevails. 8 per
cent. less in value and quantity than those of last February. In Cotton Yarns they were 24 per cent less in value, and 13 per cent. Iess in quantity,
The exports of Iron had fallen off 35 per ct.
lens and Linens weie also less.
lens and Linens wele also less.
The market for Breadstuftis was quiet; not the slightest increase of activity. A merican Spring Wheat slightest increase of activity. A merican Spring Wheat per 496 lbs. Canadian Flour, No. 1 Super 22s to 23 s ; Extras 23s 6 d to 26s stg.

Clover Seed, Ked, 50 s to 100 s per 112 lbs.
At a meeting of the Canada Company in London, the Directors' Report was adopted. It stated that the transactions in 1884, although not 80 extensive as those of the preceding year, had been as large as
could be reasonably looked for in the present position could be reasonably looked for in the present position of affairs in Canada. The trading and farming intersts of the Province had suffered from the prolonga-
tion of the war in the States, and by the fuctuations tion of the war in the States, and by the fluctuations rence of a partial failure of the Wheat crop bad im peded the efforts of the Commissioners to get in arpeard the efforts of the commissioners to get in ar-
rears. The quantity of land sold was 16,299 acres, against 27,127 acres in 1863; and the number of acres converted into freeholds was 8,715 , against 18,094 : showing a decrease in the one case of 10,875 , and of 4,378 acres in the other. The average price of the land sold was 42 s 5 d cy. " which, though 383 d lower than 1868, exceeds by 28 " $5 d$ the price at which the undisposed lands are estimated. The Company's receipts in Canada were $£ 34,558$, or $f 1,329$ less than The
The suspension of Kelsow, Tritton \& Co., East India and general merchants, for failure of Smith Douglas \& 10 on 24th March who are indebted to them $490,000 \mathrm{stg}$.
The commission of inquiry into the failure of AttWoods, Spooner \& Co. report that during eleven years the firm had been hopelessly insolvent. "Your Committee bave been more than startled that not only was there no, capital in 1854, but a deficiency of about £270,000." At the time of stoppage, the deficiency had swelled up to $£ 340,000$. This had been caused chiefly by the partners at various times overdrawing their accounts. The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank
had offered the creditors of Attwoods, Spooner \& Co. Ils 3d in the pound for the estate, which was accepted unanimously
Spring farm-wor in Eugland has been a very long one Spring farm-work was just commencing at lst April.

## SHIPPING NEWS

 THE following is a list of the vessels which had sailed for Quebec and Montreal from Europe, up to the 30th ult., the day previous to the date of last advices. The vessels marked thus * are from the River Thames| shin. | captain. | FROM | date. | FOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme | Devin | Greenock | Mar. |  |
| Ann Gr | Stockton | Liverpool |  |  |
| Anuie L |  | Letth |  | " |
| Atlantic | Bro | Mait |  | " |
| Argentinus | Bosse | Hull | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $\because$ |
| Argonaut |  | Greenock | " 29 | " |
| Arthur | Wate | Greenock | " 31 | " |
| Bannockburn | Grossart. | Greenck. |  | " |
| Betheath Jewett | Cochran.. | Liveryool | " ${ }^{\prime \prime} \quad 27$ | " |
| Brunells | Robinson | Deal*.... | "\% ${ }^{\prime \prime}$30 | " |
| Calesta Ha | Haws | Liverpoo |  | " |
| Cannesy | Galloway | Marscillee | " 27 | Montreal. |
| Caroline | Crawford | Ardros |  | Quebec. |
| Chevalier | Perkins. | Malta |  |  |
| Claus Heftey | Anderson | Antwer |  | " |
| Clyderdale. | Hunter | Glasgo |  | Montreal. |
| David. | Pennington | Liverp |  | Quebec. |
| Dovre | Helgesen | Deal* |  |  |
| Effingham | Jennя8оп. | Grimsby |  | ' |
| Ella. | McKenzie. | Grimaby |  | ، |
| Fergue. | Woolf | Hull |  | " |
| Fidelia. | Cook | Carthagens |  | " |
| Glenalva | Kerr | Liverpool |  | " |
| Glencairn | Bruce | Greenock |  | " |
| Golden Pledge | Morris. | Liverpool |  | " |
| Gratitude. | Thill | Bordea |  | " |
| Hebe... | This ... | Marta |  | " |
| Hebride Home. | Johanse <br> Izat | Deal: Troon | "\%" <br> 8 <br> 89 | "' |
| Horne | Trefrey | Liverpool |  | " |
| Huron | Oakley | Llauelly. |  | " |
| India | Ellia. | Deal.. |  | " |
| Iona. | Hamilton | Greenock |  | Montreal. |
| Joseph Heyd |  |  |  |  |
| Laurel <br> London | McLean. <br> Ramsay. | Greenock. <br> Alexandri | $\begin{array}{ll} " ، & 30 \\ " ، & 12 \end{array}$ |  |
| Maria Elizabet | Thompson.. | Grimaby. |  | " |
| Mary. | Lewis.. | Aberystwith. |  | " |
| Mary Richards. | Hoblns.. | Antwerp |  |  |
| Meteor. | Williliame | Marseille Leith |  | Montreal. |
| Miramic <br> Mirands | Clark .... | Leith ..... Sutherland |  | Qucbec. |
| M. R. Ludwl | Harding. | Liverpool | 30 | " |
| Ocean Bride | Totherick. | Malaga. |  | " |
| Onward. | Livingaton. | Greenock | 29 | " |
| Pembr | Renton... | Grimsby |  | " |
| Polly. | Detchon... | Troon. | 27 | " |
| Queen's Hil | Dallymple. | Grangemouth | ${ }^{27}$ | " |
| Reliance.... | Wright. | Deal ${ }^{\text {Deal. }}$ |  | " |
| Sea King. | Tose. | Sutherla | 29 | " |
| Spartan. | Harvey | Greenock |  | " |
| Tadmor. | Hogg | Grangemouth |  |  |
| Theodor Behre | Koga | Sutherland. |  | " |
| Walton. | Roberts | Caernarron. | " 30 | " |
| Total, 5 |  |  |  |  |

## Boots and Shoes.

Business in the best houses is moderately fair. A good many Western buyers are in the market. Their requirements, it is true, are light. In general, cus tomers prefer paying the market a second visit to pected further on in the season. Manufacturing continues moderately active.

## Leather Trade.

Press of matter neesssitates our omitting the usual

## RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL.

Per Grand Trunk Railway, for the week onding Wed-
Wheat- 7,300 bushels, being a decrease of 650 bushels on the previous week.
Flour- 10,270 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 1,449 barrels, consigned to the following commission merchants and others :
T. W. Rnphael.

Akin \& Kirkpatrick.
Gillespie \& Moffatt.
Leerge Denhoing.

| Gillespie \& Moffatt. | D. Morrice. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | John Dougal |

Ashes-215 barrels, being a decrease on the previous week of 172 barrels, consigned to the following commission merchants and others:
J. Dougall \& Co.
W. Raphael.

BUTTER- 335 kegs, being a decrease on the previous week of 62 kegs , consigned to the following produce commission merchants and others:
Akin \& Kirkpatrick.
Leeming \& Buchanan
Cherse- 7 boxes.
Pork-387 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 162 barrels, consigned to the following produce commission merchants and others:
Kirkwood, Livingstone \& Co. I M. Laing.
Leather- 110 rolls, being a decrease on the previous week of 12 rolls, consigned to the following commission merchants and others:
John Dougall.
Kirkwood \& Livingstone.
Hua \& Richardsan
Tobacco- 24 hhds, being a docrease on the previous week of 45 hhds.

High Wines- 465 casks, bcing an increase on the previous week of 402 casks.
Potatoes- 345 bushels, being a decrease on the previous week of 1,638 buchels.
Peas-200 bushels.
Starch-440 barrels, being an increase on the previous week of 440 barrels.

## Moor versus Boyd \& Arthurs.

This suit, which has been pending now for nearly two years, was decided on Wednesday. The circumstances of the case were these: In March the plaintiff, D. Moor, tobacco manufacturer, Montreal, contracted to deliver to the defendants, Boyd \& Arthurs, of Toronto, a quantity of tobacco, of the brand known as Union Jack. Iu May the plaintiff shipped a ports notified the plaintiff that the tobaccendnot as rood in quality as the Tobacco they had not as good in quality as the Tobacco they had from the plaintiff in fulfilment of the contract. Tobacco in the meantime had declined some 15 cents per pound, and plaintiff refused to cancel the contract, alleging that the tobacco delivered was as good, if not better, than any Union Jack brand made by him. A judgment in favour of the plainfiff was obtained at Cornwall about a year ago; but this verdict was set aside on a technical point. The case was tried again at Cornwall, before Judge Morison and a special jury, A great mass of evidence was submitted on both
sides, and ably argued by counsel. The $J$ ury returned sides, and ably argued by counsel. The Jury returned
a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for full amount a verdic
claimed.

THOS. HOBSON \& CO,'S PRODUCE CIRCULAB. PRICES CURRENT

Thursday Evening, A pril 20, 1865
Flour, Superior extra........... 8540 to 820 思 50 Extra Fancy.
Do. No. 2
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs . Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 ibs Oormeai, per

Thin Mess Prime.
Butter-Ordinary, per ib. Fine...
Eggs, per dozen
Tallow......................
Bacon .....
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 libs.
Clover, per lb
Ashes, per 100 lbs. 1st Pots, laferiors $\left.\begin{array}{c}520 \\ 5600 \\ 480 \\ 430 \\ 400 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 150 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right]$
ment of the assassination of President Lincoln 0 Wednesday nearly the whole of the stores were closed and business entirely suspended.
FLOUR.-Arrivals have been fully equal to the domand, and the market has been somowhat unsteady.
strong brands are most in request. Superfine No. 2 .
as well as some other lower grades, are scarce. Bag Flour is in good demand, and higher prices have been obtained in a few instances.
SEEDS.-Are still in demand. The supply continues scarce. Prices are fully up to our quotations.

ButTER.-The market is quiet. Some lots have been purchased for the lower ports at present; but we hope that the begmming of the next from 11c. to $14 \frac{\mathrm{c}}{} \mathrm{c}$.

Ashes.-Market dull. Stocks here are very considerable; and owing to untavourable advices from Britain, prices are rather on the decline

THOMAS HOBSON \& CO.,

## DAVID MORRICE,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MER
CHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
31 St. Sacrament Street

## REFERENCES

E. H. Rutherford, Esq., Vice-President Upper Ca nada Bank
Mesbrs. Joseph Mackay \& Drotimers, Montreal.
Hon. Wililam McMaster, Toronto.
Messis. Bryce, Mcmurnich \& Co., Toronto.
Wm. Ross \& Co.,
GBORGE MICHIE \& Co
D. Molnnes \& Co., Hamilton

British Correspondents, Messrs. Joni Mclatien a Co., Liverpool and Glasgow
I deal only on Commission. Personal attention iven to all Consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, market prices for all kinds of Produce, having a large narket prices connection with the local consumers o Strong Flour in bags and barrels. lags returne promptly. Having ample means, I am cuabled to make returns on day of sale
Sales effected of all kinds of Canadian Manufacture (guaranteed or otherwise)
Consignors may draw against property at two thirds Montreal market price at time. Drafts must be nccompanied by Bill of Lading, Railroad or other Receipta beral Cash Advances made on all The lowest Commission charged
Agent for the colebrated "Great Western" Coal Oil
prices current.
Ashes-Pots, per 100 lus., Firsts
Flour-Pearlard
Middlings,
Superfine No. ${ }_{\text {No }}^{\text {No. }}$ 1'(Canada)
Fancy
Extra Superfine
Superior Extra
Bag Flour, per 112 los.
Oatmeal

## U.C.Spring 60 ibs.

Pease-White, per bushel, $6 \dot{b}$ ibs
Oats, per bushel, 32 lbs
Barley,
Clover, per 1 b .
Butter-Inferior, per 1 b
Medium,
Pork-Mess, per brl.
Prime Mess, per brl
Prime,

520 to $8522 t$

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$\begin{array}{ll} & 02 \\ 3 & 40 \\ 3 & 80 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 25 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 2 & 70 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 41 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00\end{array}$

Petroleum-Canada Refined, per gal
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1, per Ib.
Slaughter "،
Grained
Splits, Small,
Wax Calf-Skins, 18 to 28 lbs
Kips, Whole
Harness, Light
Enamelled Cow, per foot
Buffed
Buffed
Yiebald $\infty=0$
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0000

## KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE \& CO'S PRODUCE

 AND LEATHER REPORT.No. 83 St. Nicholas Stheet, Montreal,
Flove-Receipts have been liberal aprd with Fock. - off in the demand for shipment to $h$ Suited States, prices are less buoyant The demand unted states, prices are less inuos good; but with the for our local trade still continues good; but with the dealers buy sparingly. With the opening of the navigation to Quebec and the lower ports, any surplus stocks which may arrive now or atter the opening of the canals, may tend to maintain the rates which are now so doubtful. The chief demand is still for Supertine, choice grades of which from Canada Wheat have brought as bigh as $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 5.05$ per barrel.
Bag Floun-Has been in liglit supply and with a good active demand; all coming forward has met with lull rates, and a lower grades are enquired for but quotations. The lower grades are enquire

## Superior extra........ $\$ 530$ to $\$ 550$ per brl <br> Extra <br> Superfine No. 1 <br> super <br> Middilings <br> 90 to 80 to <br> 80 to 30 to 00 to <br> Bag Flour ra. 60 to 382.70 to 350

Wheat.--Receipts continue light, and mainly for
City Millers. Upper Canada Spring nominal at $\$ 1.00$
to \%1.10 yer 60 lbs
Coanse Grains.- Feas continue scarce, but with a ess active demand; we notice no improvement in price. Peas.
Barley $0.87 \frac{1}{2}$ to 0.40 per 32 lbs .

Sxeds.-There is still a good active demand for the various descriptions. Clover continues scarce and nominal; there being nothing but the veriest retai lots offering.

Timothy Seed
Clover Seed
$\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3.00$ per 45 lbs.
Flax Seed..
1.40 to 1.50 per 56 lbs .

Pork. - We have no change to notice. Small sales of Mess at $\$ 20.50$. Prime Mess and Prime still nominal
Cutw $\$ 17$. Continue in limited supply, but with no material clange in prices.
Butten-Continues dull and difficult of sale; really ood is not in the market.

Choice Dairy........... 15 cts. to 17 cts. per lb.
Storepacked............ 11 to to 14
Ashes.- Pots, first sort are slightly less active and a shade lower, $\$ 5.20$ to $\$ 5.25$ per 1001 lbs . Inferiors continue in good demand at $\$ 5.60$ to $\$ 5.70$ with a few sales Purnher. Pearls $\$ .50$ per 1.0. ibs.; none omering. Petrolsum. - Market nominally unchanged, trans-
actions limited to retail lots for Canada. Refined, 32 to 34 cts. per gallon.
Leaturb - The market is still without an indica tion of improvemeut. Nearly every description continues to glut the market Waxed Upper has sold as low as 23 to 25 cts., though at the latter figure it is difficult to effect sale in any quantity. Harness Lea-
ther is enquired for at quotations, say 17 to 19 cts . Waxed Caif or about 36 lbs. to the dozen is also occasionally enquired for


KIRK WOOD, LIVINGSTONE \& CO.
AKIN \& KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.
Thursday Evening, April 20, 1865.

| Superior Extra........... \$5 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Fancy | 490 to |
| Superfin | 475 to |
| Superfine No. | 440 to 460 |
|  | 400 to 4 |
| g Flour-per 112 lbs. Medium | 260 to |
| Choice and Strong | 265 to 2 |
| tmeal-per bbl. of 200 lbs | 475 to |
| meat-per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring. | 000 to |
| U. C. White Winter | 000 to |
| Prast-per 60 lbs | 000 to |
| Barley-per 48 lb | 000 to |
| Prork-Mess..................... 2000 to |  |
|  |  |
| Prime Mess | 1550 to 1600 |
| Prime | 1500 to |
| Hams per lb | 010 to |
| Shoulders p |  |
| Bacon | 09 to |
| Lard, perlb | 011 to |
| Tallow-per lb....... ............ 0 8i to |  |
|  |  |
| Medium | 012 to 0 |
| Choice................... 018 to |  |
| Cherse.-perlb. |  |
|  |  |
| Inferiors.. | 580 to 570 |
| 1st sorts. | 550 to 000 |
|  |  |

Flour.--The demand, though fair, has been fully met by arrivals, and the market has shown some day to day. Extra and Fancy have not been materially effected. Superine was pressed for a few days, and receded some tive to ten cents, but holders have recovered confidence; and being now firm, prices have rallied to the former point. Strong brands, as formerly, engage chief attention; other descriptions are rathe dragging. No. 2 and lower grades are still scarce, though liberal, have been readily absorbed by the though therat, that has existed and full prices have ruled exceptional tigures being in a few instances ob ruled, exceptional figures being
Wheat. - We are yet without arriva
except to anations are nominal.
SeEDs-Continue scarce. For good Timothy the ruling rate is $\$ 3$. Clover brings 14c. to 16 c . per lb. As heedsmen buy with great caution on account of the vise dispatch in seuding forward consignments de signed for this market.
York. - There is a retail demand for Mess at un changed prices; but to make a sale in quantity, some concession in price would be made
3c. tor the lower ports phaced at about 13c. for the Lower ports-shippers making a very the best they can find in the market. At present the orders on land are understood to be very limited for the Lower St . Lawrence, but in the course of the next fortnight there will probably be a better demand, of which holders will not be slow to take advantage. Asaks-Both Pots and Pearls are dull-the advices from Britain being of drooping markets. The stocks here are considerable, and the quantity to come forward on openiug of navigation is understood to be large; several makers having kept back
secure the lower rates of summer freight
secure the lower rates of summer freight.
AKIN \& KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merhcants.

## HENRY EMPEY'S WEERIY COMMERCIAL

 REPORT.Fithas, Arut.en, ksin.
Floun.-Superior liara, zarce and in good demand, at 80.40 to $\$ 50$; Livira 8.20 to $\$ 5.30$, Fancs.

 ance on change woday, Jiarhet hrmer than it has been foe the past threv or four days, caured by large orders fron dhe Caitted States and the lower ports.

pork. - Pork is quito trmat ato to $s=2$.
Lamb.- , ard hasadranced the gast werk, and tirm at 13c. to lit. perib.
BuTrere -

cheras.-scarce and in demand at lue. to 11 c ; ; al week's quotations.

HENRI EMPIR
90 Cummistoners Strid.
CONVERSE, COLSON \& LAMB, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, TEA DEIBEHS AND MIPOLTEMS

## 0

GENEMAL GROCENES, LIQUORS, CIG.ILS, \%e, Corner of Huspital and St. John Streets, Montraal,
Ofer for sale a large assortment of FILESH TEAS, now arming trom England, per steamers cut 1ortIand; comprisim, Ih, ons, Xong Hywers, Inperiats, gous, Souchongs, and sceuted leat; and ather unan variety of Cotters, Lobaccus, Wines, Brandice, Cigars, sc.

## ESTABLISHED 18.22.

S

## TEAM MADE CONFECNIONERY

GU3 DHOHS and JCJUBE PasTE:
pax GOUDS, and CARDIES of all kind
Lozenges of ercre descrption
CREASI DHOPS.
Manujacturcd and sold ut his Metr Mtoct, erected on the otd Stand, Di3 (Nete No : Sill) Notre Dame Stret. CHMBLES AIEXANDER. Wholesate and detail Contectoner

GREAT WESTERA MALDHA
 Fnom
gowarenl.
To all Stations on the Gineat ivestem, hegfalo and lake herion, Detfodr and Milwatket,
 and all Wesisitas listh Roabs, in connection with the folluming Fulsi CiASS Lhals of

ROXAL MAIL THMOLGH 1.1NF.

JiJES H. HEADEHSON'S LNE,
which will commence rumning between Montasan, aud Great Westeris balluaf Whath iasilto., immediateg upon the opeuing of navigaton.
Row Throwh Nates of Firught os lur, and tim. quicler than by any other noute.
For full particulars apply at the orficls of the quove hines of Stendian orto

MPIFN PENNNGON.
General doent Gient Wentern hahinay
Where passenorr Curiom holese Siquare Miontreal. may be obtained to all poituts Weat
Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western hailuay.

THOS. SWINMARD,
General Mazager, Great Hixstern Laihray. April it, 1afis.
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {EPORT OF TME TRADE AND }}$ R COMMERCE OF MroNTHEAI.
A Report on the Trade and Commerco of Montreal Corn Exichange Axsociation, will be of Trade and Monday, 1 ith inst.-l lestides details or $T$ rade there an Meports upou the Commercial and Manufacturing racilices of the city;-drtails of the Gran Trade in Canada and the United statere-Statasties of the is or the lecesprocity Treaty, nipuiry inte the operation or the heesprocity Treaty.
or 25 or upward, whil have in conlts to tho amount or ${ }^{\text {a }}$ or upward, whit have their card printed on the cover of all they order. Applications to be made at An artan cment has bech mad
coples can be sent isee by yout io all pardigs to which -prorded they are maked from the serctory OPICY OY Cons Exchanoe!
IOH Aprii, 18,

TII L Cllllllll IIHL ASSURANCE COMPANI.
Capital-one million roendeg, athrliag. Head Oflecs:-Lidinhurgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canuda, W. M. Ramsay: Inspector ot igencies, R. Bull.
Incume of Compans.
$21484=1$
Accuraulated rund.
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ut delay thanal poliberes
Nu ex jemper commected with obtalning polleies
1rotita divided every disejuars. As an camplo or
 In 1stif for 11 , hat is nuw merfiaction $21,30$.
tsurncies in every town in Canada
W. M. MAMSAX,

Montral, 14 Great st. James street.

## ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNLA LIFE ASSURANCE comiPdNY, 1 1'rincesstrect, bank of England, 1.ondon. Empowered by Sjeciat Act of Parliament 4 Vie cap. a-NOHCE is hereby minen that JUSEPII JONES, Equire Coroncr, has hem appolated Agent to this Company for Montreat. Detailed proppecteses and all requile information as to the mode or eflecting deneance bias be whane on apphcation to the kes Montral.
3fedcal Referce-JOHN REDDY, M.D.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secrifary.

## JOHN BORRELL,

PDRODUCE AND COMMISSIUN MERCHANT. Consmaments of Flour, Butter, York Grain, . Ashes, \&c., \&c.. will recowe personal attention. l'lace of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptons of d'roduce.
Liberal duances made on Bills of Lading
끄 and 24 Founding strect, Montrml.
'HE Sulseriber begs to inform the Mer chants of Canada, that, as the Leave of his precent 1'remistr,

1, st I'zinit sthert,
Montseal,
expirs: this gear, he wall sell the whole of his tanpacked stoch of
CROCLERK, CHNAL, GLASS, anu CUTLERY at a cobsolcrable reduction in jrace.
Call or write for Last of Prices.
Tirms Cash, Jess 24 per cent, or 3 Monalms Note (approled).

WHe E EASTTX.
HENRY R. GETHINGS \& CO.,
COMMISSION MEIRCHANTS AND BROKERS
Du ast lanrence chambers, st. Deter etreet.
quebec.
I'articular attention paid to purehase and forwarding Salt and coals.

## TO NIERCIIANTS AND GAR

The finen Ifatrobaces seed and frieataic a paper.
SIl kinde of scels dyants and Bults sent jrec.
E. J HMMS \& CO.

Johnstrect.
JOSEPH N. HALL \& CO,
HARDWARE MERCIIANTS, TM-
I'ORTEIRS AND DEALEERS in Iron, Stec), TIn l'ates and Sheir Goods.

Offr forsale, MONTHELL
lar and Iband Iron.
Ole Glasand Don. Circular sans: Chain, Cordabe, Zine, Wire, Spikes.

## OI工S.

IFRED SAVAGE K SON, COMDISSION AND OIL MEIRCHANTS liave for sale.

12 John strect, Jontron
yrnme lard on
Whter I'resed Whate do.
Da. div. Flephant do.
ipure Gaspé Cod do.
patent Sperm do. 1 a line machinery or burning onl.
Sax's hrasy Eugine do
Fine tracinc do.
ciae Chg
Oals
OII. WORLS, Il4 WH.L.IAM STREET.

TIIE SUBSCRIBERS will reccive per Zipim frum lenang and Singaporo direct, Black mad hattans, Jiu lia Slabe, Cutch, Gambier Nutungs, Nar, Rat
 And per "T rincess of taies from Shavghat, direct diret: And elburne" rom Shang hal and Fochoir
Xoung Hyson, IIyson, Imperinl, Gunpowder, Twankaly. Hyson skin. Congou and souchong, leas. spectally selected for tho Camadian market.

GILLESRIE, MOFFATT \& CO.
Montreal, bth April, 1865.

## GEORGE CHILDS \& CO.,

FMPORTERS AND GENERAI. Wholfs.lle grocers, 2io. 13 St. Frangus Navier street, Montreal.
Orders by letter, foom Country Blerchants not gind. ing it couvenient to visit Montreal, will recelve promn attention; and goods not in stock will be purchawd and charged at lowest market rates.

## REMOVAL,

J OSEPIIN. HALL\&Co., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MEHCHANTS, have
HEYOVED TO No. 600 ST. PAUI, STHEET, Corner of St. Peter Strect.

## HENRT EMPEY.

G E NERAL PRODUCE $G$ AND COMMISSION MERCHANL, 96 Commissioners strect, Montreal, for the sat3, of Flour. Grain, lork, Jutter, Checse, Lard, Coal ©ll, and ail hinds ol Fruit in their season.
Liferal advances made ou Dills Lading.

## M'INTYRE, DENOON \& CO., <br> Importers or

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
6 LEMUNE STREET, MONTREAL.
D. Mcintine. Wa. Devoon, M. Menderion.

Their stock of Fancy Dress Goods and Treeds will be found worthy the attention of buyers.

## IEEMING \& BDCHAKAN,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, <br> St. Nicholas stmet, Montreal.

Special atention eiven 10 the salo of Flour, Graia, butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General L'rovistods. For the sale of Filax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American o: ilietish markets atrord, baving extensive correspon. dence in each country liberal advances mado 6 crery description of produce consigned to our care

## ROBERT CROOKS \& CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
U Liverrool, Exolasd, exccute Canadian Ordes on tho best terms, giving special attention to the Grocery Department. They mako liberal Advances on lroduce consigned to them, and give prompt de match to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

## J. BAILLIE \& CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, 403 and 423 St. Yaul etreet, corner of St. Yaula=d St. Fraugols diavicr stsects.

## CEORGE DENHOLM,

(OMMISSION MERCHANT. Advances mado on all dexcriptions of Country produce personal attention givon to tho saie an Oflce-No. 33 St. Xicholas strect, Mrontrcal.

## BENNY, MAOPHERSOR \& CO.

TMPORTERS of Tron, Stcel, Chains, F Horse Nails, Anvils, Viocs, Window Gles rutty. Paluts and oils, Tin ilates, Canada ylatest Cordafe. Leather Beling, Saudlery, and all kind Carriagc Mahcr s Goods. Constanty on hand, a com picto assortment or Gencral Shelf Mardmare.
no. 430 St. l'ana strect.

## W. \& F. P. CURRIE \& CO.,

THARDWARE COMMISSION MER. CHANTS AND IMPORTERS. DEALERS IN DRAN PIPES, BUILDLIG YATERMAL, dc. Young's. Buildings, McGill and Grey

RIMMER，GUNN \＆CO．
OFEER FOR SALE，
TOBACCOS－ 500 boyes choice 10＇s，varioths brands． 4001 ＂$"$＂
TEAS－Young Hysons，Gumpowders，Oolonge，Tm－ prinals，Congous，Souchongs，aud U．C． Japans．
FRUITS－Sultana，Laycr，and M．R．Hapsins，boxes， halves，and quarter： line Turkey Fige， 31b．boxes；brench l＇runes，in kegs
Whase－Laeave＇s Lopez＇and Y＇sasios Sherries；La－ enves，onley＇s，and osbornc＇s lorts： Perrier＇s champagne；Claret，llock， baxady－Martell＇s，Dulary＇s，and United Vin Growers＇Co．＇s，in binds and cases：
togr her with a variety of GENEMAL GHOCEMIES． 3Iontreal，16th Februars， $18 \mathrm{SiO}_{3}$.

## JOHI REDPATH \＆SON，

SUGAR REFINERS， MONTREAL．
LEWIS，KAY \＆C0．，
MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND faicy dir goods．
Nos． 275 and $2 \pi$ St．Paul strect，Montreal． GEORGE S．SCOTT，
TEA AND GENERAI BROKER
COMMISSION MIERCIMATT
Corter Exchavge cour and Hospital street， gontheas．

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches． bURLAND，LAFRICAIN \＆CO．， D）Successons to Geonge Matthens， evgravers，hithogralhers if rhintens， $\omega$ St Francois Xavier strect，opposito the Yost office 3rontrcal．
corporation，sainsay，and other Bonds．Certiffeates or stock，japs，DJans，and Insurance lolicics．Hills of MiL，JOTE，ANDLETEEI HENDNGG，in every style．
Wedling，Vigiting，and Business Cards，Conts of Armo，Crests，Hononrams and book liates，engraved and printed in the nowest siyles．
Scald，Yresses，Dics，Door Ylates，Sitrer Ware and Jerellery，engraved at moderate rates．
Noto Yapre and Envelopes cmbossed and printed rith Cresth Monograms，di．．in ercry color
Drates，Cheques，Notcs，and Bills of Exchango for geocral use，kept in Stock，Wholecale and hetail．
Montreal，1st February，1865．

## WH．BENJAMIN \＆CO．，

JHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS，
renuest their Customors to obserre that ther hare REJOVED to NO． 215 ST．DAUL STREET， tho premiscs latels occupicd bs James Tsre \＆on， and next door to J．G．Yeficnzio \＆Co．
Their Spring Importatica $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { rill bo rers choice，es－}\end{aligned}$ pecially in the EANCE DRESS DEPARTMENT； and，to effect a specdr clearance，their whole Stock will be sold at a small $=$ drance on the Sterling．

## W．W．STUART，

COMMISSION IIERCHANT PRODUCE DEALER．
For tho Purchaso and Salo of Flour，Grain，Provisions， and l＇oduco gencrally．
Omco IG St．Sacrament strect，Montreal．

## CUVILLIERB \＆CO．

AUCTIONEERS，BROKERS， COMBHSSION MEERCHANTS．
Adrances mado on Consignmente
$0 \neq 0-\mathrm{NO} .13 \mathrm{Sk} 3 \mathrm{scrament}$ strcos，
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