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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

No. 21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of another season we take the
liberty of respectfully reminding our customers
and the trade generally, that we have for many years
given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada,
an inconsiderable portion of which has passed through
our hands, and consequently that we have an estab-
lished connection for the sale of Butter to the best
advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably
suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that
our charges are as low as those of any house of standing.
Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive
our best attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and
Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

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

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

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

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

Olive Oil, in qr. casks,	Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,
Hemlock Sole Leather,	Spanish Sole Leather,
Waxed Upper,	Waxed Calf,
Pebbled Calf,	Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,	
Butter in tins and kegs,	
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,	

Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands
Flour, Extra, }
Flour, Superior Extra. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting
of:
228 Hhds } Choice Grocery Sugar.
62 Boxes }

Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A KIN & KIRKPATRICK
have REMOVED to these spacious and central
premises, known as "GOULD'S BLOCK," corner of
William and Grey Nun streets, where the unequalled
Warehouse accommodation affords the amplest facili-
ties for the efficient prosecution of the Produce Com-
mission business in all its branches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

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

A. A. PARBER & CO.,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR HARE'S
CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

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

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

RECEIVED this day, ex Brig "Rover," from Porto Rico:
155 hds. very choice SUGAR, fancy brands.

IN STORE.

Puns. } Prime Muscovado Molasses.
Bbls. }
Puns. South Side Cuba Rum (nearly equal to Jamaica).
Bags Pimento.
Boxes Sliced Herring.
Puns. Limo Juice.

For sale by

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

23th April, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

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

MESSEES. JARVIS & EDGAR,

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

Offices.—No. 19 Toronto street, Toronto.

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securities.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
Spring Trade, 1865.

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

PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,

Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. **JENY. HAGAMAN.**
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,

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

CIGARS.—HAVANA,

GERMAN,

DOMESTIC.

WEST & BROTHERS,

Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

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

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

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also, Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. **MANUFACTURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK,** several hundred reams each, of Manila, Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to **CASH BUYERS.**

37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON

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

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

243 St. Paul street,

Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,

TANNERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of **FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c.** Also a large supply of **L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather,** for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

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

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of **TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCO, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.**

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

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

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

MESSEES. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
 OF
GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.
 Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
 Execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving special attention to the Grocery Department. They make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them, and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

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

SMITH & McCULLOUGH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over \$1,000,000; Annual Income, over \$150,000; Assets, over \$500,000.
 Manager: **A. G. RAMSAY.** General Agent: **T. W. MEDLEY.**
 LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES. Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered by English or Foreign Companies.
POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.
H. ABBOTT, Agent,
 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,
 Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS and SHOES,** made almost exclusively by hand.
 All orders will receive prompt attention.
 Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 13 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.
 Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market rates.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and College streets, Montreal.

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

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

DUNDAS.
OSLER & BEGUE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers.
 DUNDAS, C. W.
 OFFICE.—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

FRESH SEEDS.
 Catalogues of our Stock of **GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS** now ready.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK FEEDING.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

LINSEED OIL.
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 The Subscriber keeps constantly in stock a full and complete assortment of the finer kinds of Family GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, TEAS, COFFEES, &c., selected with the greatest care in the cheapest markets, and can therefore offer superior inducements to the country merchant and wholesale buyer in "sorting up" with quantities suitable to their wants. Terms liberal.
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 11th May, 1865.

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COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 Vic., cap. 8.—NOTICE is hereby given that **JOSEPH JONES,** Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street, Montreal.
 Medical Referee—**JOHN REDDY, M.D.**
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THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

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Income of Company, £144,824 stg.
Accumulated Fund, 655,753 ..

Unconditional policies granted Claims settled without delay and liberally.

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

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

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

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

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All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

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

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Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865

PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY.

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

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

RECIPROCIITY:

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

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

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges:

PETER REDPATH, Esq., President Board of Trade
ROBERT ESPDALE, Esq., President Corn Exchange Association
HON. I. H. HOLTON, late Finance Minister

HIDDEN ROCKS.

THERE are two kinds of losses to which the Retail dealer is liable, and which, in addition to their being, in very many cases, much greater in amount than is generally supposed, are peculiarly mortifying and annoying, and these are—the one from theft, or, as it is commonly termed, shoplifting, and the other from errors and omissions in charging. Of course, in the large shops in the city, and in every well-conducted establishment in city or country, such losses are reduced to a minimum. But when business is conducted on no systematic principle—without method—as it is in too many instances in country towns and villages, the losses from these causes are very great, and form a continual drain on the business. This class of losses are like *hidden rocks*—they are not seen and obvious, they give no warning, all apparently is smooth sailing, but they are not the less hurtful or fatal to the ship on that account. When we see a ship (to continue the figure) dashed to pieces against the high and threatening rocks of extravagance, speculation, or dissipation, nobody is surprised; it is simply the natural effect of a very evident cause. But many a vessel in smooth water becomes so leaky, by striking on these *hidden rocks*, as eventually to go to the bottom then every one is surprised. The only difference is, the cause in the one case is obvious and patent to all, but, in the other, it is concealed, and can only be discovered by close observation and scrutiny.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers

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HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

Agents for Dunn's Patent Pressed & Clinch Nails, Patent Brads, Iron and Zinc Shoo 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.

Probably no class in the community suffers more from dishonesty and theft than the country store-keeper. He seems to be considered lawful prey by every rogue, from the so-called respectable and plouman, who will silently accept and pay his account rendered, knowing that there are omissions in it, or tacitly acquiesce when the merchant makes an error against himself, to the downright thief, who will put forth his hand and steal his property. And if to the above description of losses be added, also, the losses sustained, in too many cases, from clerks and servants,—we all know that such things are, and it will not mend matters to shut our eyes to the facts,—we firmly believe that they altogether, could the amount be ascertained, would form so important an item as to justify us in thus calling attention to the subject, and in urging a much greater degree of vigilance than is usually exercised concerning it. In referring to the losses sustained from clerks and dependants, it is not meant to include those very gross cases of fraud and embezzlement, which rarely occur, but only those more common practices arising partly from thoughtlessness, and partly from the want of a clear perception of right and wrong, where the servant does not hesitate to waste or appropriate his master's property, when it suits his purpose to do so. None but an attentive observer would suspect the serious amount of loss from these various causes. For instance, few would imagine that the loss from shoplifting (thefts from the counter) would ever, in any case, amount to several hundred dollars a year. Yet there can be no doubt that this is the case, occasionally. The *known and ascertained* losses of this nature sustained by a merchant in the country during one winter season was \$200. How much more was stolen from a large stock during a busy season, without being missed, can only be conjectured, but probably nearly as much more. Here, then, is an instance of a loss from shoplifting alone of, probably, at the rate of not less than six hundred or seven hundred dollars per annum; and the merchant referred to was a good and observant business man, and had good and honest men about him. But it ought to be stated that there were in this case certain unavoidable peculiarities (from the plan of the building) favourable to this kind of depredation. And this, again, just serves to show that, wherever there are circumstances in the slightest degree favourable, or when there is any relaxation of vigilance, this evil will spring up, grow and develop itself into ruinous dimensions. An orderly, systematic method of doing business is the only safeguard against it. Where method and regularity are wanting, where the young men are allowed every one to adopt his own method, and each do just the best he can, without system or co-operation with each other, there confusion and thefts, errors and omissions, are sure to occur in the hurry of business. The thieves soon find out the best and safest places for their various operations. While they haunt some shops, they hardly ever show their faces in others—not because they are there more strictly watched individually, but because, from a more orderly system of doing business, they have not the opportunities to steal that they have elsewhere.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

A very good idea of the probable extent of the autumn importations may be formed from a knowledge of the orders sent home by English buyers from the various wholesale houses. Most of these gentlemen called by the steamers of the previous and past week, and we have taken occasion to ascertain, in a general way, the tenor of their instructions. From the facts thus gleaned, we feel convinced that the dry goods to be purchased for the fall trade will not exceed half the amount purchased last year. It will not be readily forgotten that the importations last autumn were excessive, and that very heavy stocks were carried over the winter, entailing considerable loss and some embarrassment to importers. Warned by the lesson thus taught, and buying at a time when every consideration induces the belief that prices tend downward, the disposition to limit operations is certainly wise. But an additional incentive to caution in this respect is found in the general condition of the trade of the country. Notwithstanding the prospect of a glorious harvest, large sales of wool at high prices, and the realization of capital locked up in lumber and timber, the fact still exists that the amount of internal indebtedness carried over from one season to another has seldom been equalled. It will certainly require all that the crop is likely to produce, to liquidate the obligations of the producers to the importers; and the amount to be realized from the timber over the advances already made, will not be sufficient to have any important influence. We shall consider the country especially fortunate if, by one successful season, it relieves itself from the weight of debt which the follies and misfortunes of four or five previous years have bequeathed to it. A consideration of these circumstances has, we are glad to know, had a due influence upon the minds of our importers. They reason most wisely that nothing will sooner restore our commercial equilibrium than light obligations abroad, and great economy and increased production at home. But not only on general grounds is prudence dictated. It is concluded that, if the ensuing crop is all pledged for past indebtedness, new obligations will have to be carried forward to still another harvest. Thus goods purchased in October, maturing in March next, will with difficulty be paid for, and the smaller the amount imported, the easier will be the importer. Again, the uncertainty with regard to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty induces a cautionary course, which is most judicious under the circumstances. From every point of view, therefore, there is wisdom in decreased importations, and so general is the adoption of this policy, that we shall be surprised if the total importations for the last half of the year exceed one half of those of the same period in the year previous. For the first half of the year the decline will be about equal to this extent.

At any rate it is quite safe to say, that, as in 1864 the total imports were \$52,000,000, in 1865 they will not exceed \$30,000,000. This shows a largely restricted volume of commerce, especially when it is taken into consideration that our exports, which in 1864 amounted to \$38,000,000, will hardly this year reach \$25,000,000, if that. If these estimates are at all correct, it will show a total falling off in the trade of the country of thirty-five millions of dollars for the year—a reduction greater, we think, than ever before occurred in a similar period. The effect of decreased imports must be beneficial to the country, but, unfortunately, if there is a corresponding diminution in the exports, not much headway toward better times is made. A good harvest, and light obligations abroad, will, however, greatly improve the condition of things, and the community generally is to be congratulated on the abundant promise of the one, and the certainty of the other.

But what is to become of Mr. Galt? The revenue from Customs, which last year amounted to \$6,637,000, will certainly this year drop to \$4,000,000—a decline of two and a half million dollars. Add to this the increased expenditure voted at last session, of three millions, and we will have a total deficiency in our Provincial Revenue of at least five millions. Mr. Galt anticipated an increase in the Excise revenue sufficient, he thought, for the decline in the Customs branch. But he will be grievously disappointed. Not only will the deficiency be much larger than he ever dreamed of, but the increase from the Excise will be much less than expected. From Tobacco the returns have been insignificant, and from Spirits the increase has been only moderate.

With duties already outrageously high, with a de-

creased volume of commerce, large internal indebtedness, and a general depression, it is difficult to imagine what plan will be adopted to make up a deficiency of five millions in our revenue. That great source of help in time of need,—the English money market,—has already been applied to for the purpose of building useless fortifications; and it will hardly be within the possibilities that further demands upon it for ordinary purposes will be at all favourably met. The fact that fortifications are deemed necessary, is sufficient in itself to render English capitalists timorous and unwilling to lend us money. What will be the next resource? The people may make up their mind that, as desperate emergencies require desperate remedies, Mr. Galt will have some startling proposition with which to raise the wind. What will it be?

BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE months of May and June, thus far, have agreeably disappointed our merchants in the extent and profit of the trade. In Dry Goods especially there has been an unusual activity for the season, and many of our largest houses have sold more goods than ever before in the same period. In Groceries there has lately been more doing, and the trade sales of the past week have been exceedingly satisfactory. Hardware, and other goods, have been in moderate demand; and generally speaking, the summer trade, thus far, has been most gratifying.

The remittances, instead of falling off, have been well maintained. A vast amount of money came into Canada from the United States, during April and May—for cattle, horses, and produce,—which has greatly aided farmers and merchants to reduce obligations to importers. The movement in wool has commenced in earnest, and at unexpectedly good prices, in view of the close of the war. This product has yearly increased, and generally finds a market rapidly. At least two millions of dollars will go into circulation for its purchase in the next eight weeks. The fine prospects of good crops has also released the small hoards which many farmers lay up for the emergencies of a bad harvest. In Lumber and Timber the movement is very general, and the money thus locked up in excessive stocks is finding its way back to more active uses. All these circumstances, with universally good reports from the agricultural sections, and a knowledge that imports will be light, stimulates and improves trade. It may well be believed that the worst part of a gloomy time is past, and that there is a good prospect for the immediate future at any rate.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

AS suggested in these columns, it has been decided to hold a meeting of the Canadian delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention, and the Toronto Board of Trade have invited the delegates from other cities to meet in Toronto on Wednesday, June 21st. We presume Mr. Hickson, the Acting Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, needs only to be asked to furnish passes to the gentlemen composing the delegation from Montreal, Québec, London, and Stratford.

The Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange have jointly only selected five delegates. This, in comparison with other cities, is too few. Toronto has appointed ten, and we question whether any other city will be represented by a less number. Let each of these associations select a distinct delegation, and we beg to second the suggestion that Mr. Patterson, the efficient secretary of both bodies, should be named. His thorough knowledge of trade statistics will be most valuable at such a gathering. Four others at least should be nominated, and the best speakers selected.

The Convention promises to be a most successful meeting. It is probable that it will number over five hundred delegates, composed of the leading commercial men of the continent. Its discussions and decisions cannot fail to have a most important influence upon Canadian commerce, and no pains should be spared to have the advantages and interests of Canada properly represented.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

WE have extended the time from 23rd June to 1st July for the reception of Essays on Reciprocity, for which prizes have been offered. Intending competitors will please endorse their productions with a motto, and accompany it with a sealed envelope similarly endorsed, enclosing the name of the author.

CROP PROSPECTS.

IN the cities and towns of the West you hear much regarding the state of the crops. A pardonable anxiety for a good crop is universally manifested. Never, perhaps, at any former period has our mercantile prosperity been so manifestly dependent upon the success of the farmer; and it is fortunate that reports from the country are so satisfactory.

The Fall Wheat, generally, is said to be very promising. It has escaped the Spring frosts; and, after a very long season of cool and growing weather, since the snow left, it now presents a luxuriant appearance. Old settlers admit that a more favourable spring for the White Wheat plant has seldom occurred; and it cannot fall of a good yield, if not injured by the midge.

Fall Wheat, for years back, has been a very uncertain crop, for two reasons—the liability to winter-kill, and the ravages of the fly. In consequence of this, farmers have, in the western part of the Province, turned their attention of late to the cultivation of Spring Wheat, especially to that description called *Fife*, or three month wheat. It admits of being sown late so as to flower after the month of June—the season in which wheat is most liable to injury from insects—and, if the seed-time has been moist, a good return is usually reaped. But it has been otherwise the last two years; the excessive drought has taken it before it covered the ground, and miserable harvests were the result. Warned by these failures, the attention of the farmer has again been turned to Fall Wheat, and this accounts for the unusual breadth of land fortunately under it. Wheat this present season. It has now become settled point with the Canadian farmer, that the plant must cover the ground before the very warm weather comes on, if a good crop is to be expected, and this can only be accomplished by early sowing. The long spring season has had its drawbacks. Owing to frequent rains, late sowing has prevailed, but the coolness of the weather has favoured a healthy and vigorous growth, and the heat of the present month will tell with great advantage. Barley is coming into great favour with the farmer, and affords a more profitable yield than wheat, and is fast superseding it. This year it promises most abundantly. The Hay crop is excellent throughout the country, and is safe as to quantity. On the whole, never before since the halcyon days of 1854 to 1856, has the prospect of a glorious harvest been more flattering than at the present moment. Not only does every cereal promise well, but from every locality the same favourable report is received. The country may well be congratulated that, after four years of poor crops and hard times, there is prospect of an abundant yield, and an improved condition of trade.

THE CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

To the Editor of the "Trade Review."

Dear Sir,—Perceiving in your last issue some remarks concerning the relations of the "Witness" with the Corn Exchange, permit us to make the following explanations on the points to which you allude:—

1. *Monopoly.*—The Corn Exchange, when first established, not being able to get the papers to contribute jointly for its reports, invited tenders, and ours was the highest. We would have preferred to share the expense with others, but could only obtain these reports exclusively. There is, however, but little monopoly, as we publish them as soon as possible after 'Change hour, and they are in substance copied and telegraphed in all directions.

2. *The amount paid.*—We tendered \$600 for first year, but finding the reports copied without credit to the "Witness," we only tendered \$400 the second year. This year, though the rate is only \$300, as stated by you, it is for the "daily reports" alone,—the "weekly report," which was formerly included, being disposed of separately.

3. *Circulation of the "Witness."*—We think you undervalue our circulation when you say it does not reach one-twentieth of the consigners of produce. Our mail-list of subscribers for daily, semi-weekly, and weekly "Witness," is over seven thousand (7000), a considerable portion of whom are business men in country towns, and villages.

4. *Publication of Weekly Circulars.*—As stated in the letter given at your request, we do not object to merchants connected with the Corn Exchange publishing weekly circulars, as it does not affect the value of our daily reports.

Yours truly,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

Montreal, June 6th, 1865.

OUR CANALS.—II.

THE opening up of a more commodious, less costly, and shorter route than any which at present exists, by which the cereals of the West can reach the ocean, is one of the most interesting questions of the day.

The routes at present existing between the great Western lakes and the seaports from which grain can be profitably shipped, may be said to be two in number. The first, that by the Erie Canal, lake navigation of which ceases at Buffalo, from which place to New York there is a river and canal navigation of five hundred miles. This route is already taxed to its utmost capacity, and is said to be incapable of enlargement.

The other route—that by the Welland and St Lawrence Canals—lake navigation of which ceases after passing through the Welland Canal (23 miles) at Kingston, from which to Montreal there is a canal and river navigation of only one hundred and sixty miles. Thus it is that, at the Falls of Niagara, the two rival routes diverge; the one to carry its millions of bushels to the great grain depository, New York, the other to bring its hundred thousands to this city. In addition to these two diverse routes, there is another, composed partly of each, which, taking a small portion of the Western produce through the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario, thence enters the Erie Canal by the Oswego branch. This latter branch absorbs nearly two-thirds of the amount passing down the Welland Canal. But this must not be supposed to be that which has actually passed through the Welland, in fact, but a small portion of it is such. The greater part of that passing into the Oswego branch is the produce of both sides of Lake Ontario.

Starting from Chicago, the farthest of the Lake grain ports, situated at the south end of Lake Michigan, we have to Buffalo a continuous, unbroken navigation of one thousand miles, through Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, between the two latter of which is the Detroit River. At this point begins the canal navigation by both routes, with this difference, that the schooners in which the grain left Chicago, intended for Montreal, can pass on a further distance of two hundred and ninety miles, to Kingston, to be there transhipped into barges for this city. By comparing the two routes, we see that the route to Montreal has the advantage of being 152 miles less than the other, as well as of having 250 miles less of canal navigation. Perhaps the best way to put this, is to show the actual difference in freights by the two ways. The present rate of freight on flour per barrel, from Chicago to New York by water, is equal to ninety-two cents in gold, from Chicago to Montreal, seventy cents.

Therefore, as regards our respective canals as they at present stand, we are in a better position than New York. But here the comparison ceases to show in our favour. Though we are situated some 240 miles nearer to the British markets than are the merchants of New York, they have always been able to obtain outward freights at a rate sufficiently lower than that at which we could obtain them, to counterbalance what was in our favour on inland freight.

Now this is the difficulty which the merchants of Canada have been trying to get over. There seem to be two ways in which this might be attempted—either to still further cheapen the inland freights, or by reducing the outward freight to the same rate as is paid from New York. A great deal has been done of late years towards this latter object, by the improvement of the Lower St. Lawrence, which has no doubt tended to lessen freight and insurance. But it is chiefly to the first proposition that the people of this city, who are chiefly interested in this subject, look for the solution of this question; and foremost in public favour and importance amongst the schemes which have been advocated to consummate that object, stands the Ottawa and Lake Huron Canal.

Before proceeding to the consideration of that part of our subject, we will be obliged to show, by a comparison from the work of Mr. King-ford, the relative benefits conferred on different places by the two great rival routes at present existing, and for that purpose we here quote his very convenient table, showing the per centage of grain received at each of the principal receiving points during the three years in which the canal tolls were not collected on the St. Lawrence canals, the two years preceding that event, and one year subsequent thereto—making six years in all. We give the table as far as it has connection with this subject:—

LOCALITY	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Buffalo	47.1	50.6	47.2	61.6	52.8	65.6
Oswego	19.2	17.1	21.5	15.6	13.3	12.4
Montreal	9.2	8.7	9.2	12.6	13.6	11.8
All other places	24.6	24.2	21.9	29.4	20.8	29.2
	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table, if correct, shows that there was but a small increase of receipts at Montreal the first year (1860) of the abrogation of the St. Lawrence canal tolls. This may be accounted for by that policy being adopted so late in the season, after contracts had been made by the West for delivery in New York during the summer. But in each subsequent year there was a very large increase. Taking nine per cent as the first average of three years on the above table, we have an increase during the next year of 3.6 per cent on the whole shipments of the West, or an increase on that received at Montreal of almost forty per cent; and, on the next year, an increase of forty-five per cent over that average. And in 1863—the year in which the tolls were re-imposed—we have an immediate decline of just ten per cent on the previous year. And yet Mr. King-ford gives that table to prove that there was no increase on account of the refunding of the toll paid at the Welland Canal. We quote his words:—“Certainly we have the whole case in this comparison, and it establishes that the traffic on the Canadian canals partakes only the general increase, following a law of progression.”

We are at a loss to know what can be the general increase, and the law of progression, in a comparison such as the above. We cannot see how there can be an increased per centage of arrivals at one port, without a corresponding diminishment at other ports.

The above table shows that the arrival at the port of Montreal increased with the diminution of the comparative cost of freight to the amount of the tolls formerly imposed, and proves that, if the reduction of charges to so small an amount as the tolls formerly imposed is sufficient to raise the comparative receipts at Montreal forty per cent in one year, the opposition of the two rival routes is so nearly balanced, that a very little further reduction would turn the bulk of the freights in this direction. And this brings us to the question—what can be done to accomplish that very desirable object?

This is a subject which we approach with a great deal of diffidence. The people of the Western Province have been in the habit of charging the Montreal merchants with desiring to establish a route to the West entirely for their own benefit, and to the injury of existing interests in Upper Canada. But our Western friends forget that any scheme which will not benefit Montreal, will not benefit them. And if there is any scheme of improvements in which the merchants of Montreal might render a disinterested judgment, it is this one. They are only interested in having a direct and cheap route for Western produce to pass through Canada, independently of any local interest. If it is no cheaper than the present routes, it can be no better than them; but, if it is shorter, it is likely to be cheaper; therefore the Montreal merchants have almost unanimously pronounced in favour of the route by the Ottawa. That route has been surveyed by two very eminent engineers, and has been pronounced on favourably by both, and reports submitted to the public by order of the Government. The report of Walter Shanly, Esq., submitted in 1858, proposes a canal of the most magnificent proportions and of the most costly construction, with locks 250 feet by 50 feet, and 10 feet of water on the sills, to cost, including the alterations necessary in changing the locks, and deepening the Lachine Canal and the intermediate lakes and river courses, twenty-four million dollars. We consider this a most extravagant scheme. The report of T. C. Clarke, Esq., submitted in 1860, proposes locks the same length as those of Mr. Shanly's plan, with a width of 45 feet, and twelve feet of water on the sills; to cost twelve million dollars, without including the deepening of locks on Lachine Canal, and the river between that and the new constructions on the Ottawa.

The object which the people of Canada have in view is the mere making of a route by which the cereals of the West can reach Liverpool or Glasgow cheaper than by the present route via New York. We are already able to compete with that route to a certain extent, with the St. Lawrence Canals, and we believe that a further reduction of costs, between Chicago and

this city, of two or three cents on a bushel of grain, would give us almost the entire control of that trade. To accomplish that object, it is not necessary to make a ship canal, nor is it desirable. It would be of no advantage to us to make a canal of larger dimensions than would effect that object. If the merchants of the Western States think they could realize a higher figure for their grain if a larger canal was made, we could have no objection to making it, if they were willing to pay the difference in the cost.

Thus, by the locks through which propellers now pass between Chicago and Montreal, the smallest of which are those of the Welland (180x26) feet, and the depth of the St. Lawrence Canals 9 feet, we find that a barrel of flour can be freighted by that route at the present time for seventy cents in gold. By taking the lengths of the two routes, a simple sum in the rule of three will show that there would be a saving of twenty cents per barrel of flour, or about five cents per bushel of grain, and that by making a comparison exceedingly unfair to the Ottawa route. By that route there is a large saving of lake navigation, and also of canal, which effects a great saving of time. According to Mr. Clagke's plan, there are only twenty-one miles of canal, or just fifty miles less than by the St. Lawrence route.

By making the locks the size of those in the present St. Lawrence Canals, and according to Mr. Clarke's plan, we think that every object which is necessary to us will be accomplished. This would effect a great reduction even on the estimate of Mr. Clarke, whose proposed locks are fifty feet longer and three feet deeper than those of the present canals.

We have adopted Mr. Clarke's scheme and calculations, in preference to those of Mr. Shanly, not only because they are cheaper, but also because we believe they are better. The reduction of thirty-seven miles of canaling, or sixty-seven per cent, would considerably lessen the rate of freight; and the damming by which this object is obtained could not be objected to on any ground, except that of flooding a large quantity of land which is uninhabited, and not of great value, whereas the extra amount of water privileges which such a system would form, would, when taken up, pay the interest on the whole work.

There are a great many other points in connection with this subject which we would like to have brought before our readers—the most prominent of which are, our banking relations with the West, and the opening of the lumber trade between the Ottawa and the Prairie States,—but our space at present forbids.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of benefit which would accrue from the building of the Ottawa Canal, not only to Montreal and the Western States, but to fully as great an extent to Canada West. By that route grain would leave Chicago in large schooners, would be transhipped into large barges at French River, whence it would come through to Montreal. This one object—the freighting of the grain in Upper Canadian vessels, through Upper Canadian territory—would be of more material benefit to Upper Canadian interests than any which could possibly accrue from making the present St. Lawrence canals passable to ships, by which, if successfully adopted, the grain of the Western States would pass by without conferring one grain of good on the people. But the carriage of millions of bushels of grain per annum is not the principal advantage which the Western Province would derive from the opening up of the highway of the Ottawa. A new line of communication would be a new line of settlement. The British American Provinces have been said to be like a lot of disjointed sticks, end to end. Upper Canada would no longer be like one of those sticks. It would then form an island, with an average depth of about 170 miles, settlement of which would work in from both sides, until every acre of it was taken up. By the multitude of water-courses with which it is intersected, no place in it could be far from some navigable outlet for its produce. With a line all along its northern frontier of the best water privileges in the world, a soil such as it possesses, and water communication round and through every part of it, it would possess three of the principal elements of wealth—agriculture, manufactures, and the command of the inland carrying trade. We have thus far alluded to this proposed work as a commercial undertaking; we leave in abler hands its vindication as a military necessity, which many claim it to be; but, however that may be, we think there can be no doubt of its necessity both as an outlet for the produce of the West, and for the opening up of a very extensive and valuable country for settlement.

FINANCIAL EXPERIMENTING.

WE observe that the Legislature of New Brunswick has decided upon issuing \$400,000 of inconvertible, legal tender, paper money, based upon the security of the Government, and to be spent on public works. This is a bold step which the New Brunswickers have taken, and we will watch with considerable anxiety how it works. We are much interested in these paper-money makers of New Brunswick, as the "signs of the times" shadow forth an experiment of a similar character among ourselves. There can be little doubt now but there will be a very considerable deficiency in the Provincial Revenue this year: and it is supposed by some that Mr Galt will endeavour to supply this deficiency by an issue of inconvertible paper money. The *Quebec Chronicle*, the *London Free Press*, and quite a number of our provincial exchanges, have lately been raising the cry of "paper money;" and, judging by the tone which appears to prevail, we would not at all be surprised to find any action which the Finance Minister may take in the matter endorsed by a large section of the public. The reason for this is very obvious; we cannot pass through even one bad season without feeling it very severely; and as money, or rather the currency, is the instrument with which we pay all our debts and procure all our supplies, and in which we are in the habit of calculating our profits or totting up our losses, it is only natural that the chief portion of the people should attribute all, or a large part of, the evils connected with hard times, to a scarcity of money. And it is just as natural and as true that people should and do imagine that a larger supply of money, of whatever kind, or from whatever source obtained, must greatly alleviate the hardships of hard seasons, if not altogether prevent the recurrence of such undesirable periods.

In view of what has transpired in New Brunswick, and what may possibly be attempted here, it will not be unprofitable to glance at some of the arguments used in favour of an inconvertible paper currency for Canada. The *Quebec Chronicle*, in the article referred to, goes in, head and heels, for a paper currency; and the chief arguments it uses to prove the enormous advantages we would derive from the introduction of such a system, may be summed up thus:—Our great mineral, oil and other natural resources would be developed by ourselves, which cannot be the case until we have a paper currency. Our business transactions would be greatly extended, and these must remain restricted as long as we stick to a gold basis. If we had an inconvertible paper currency, American silver would not find its way into this country, and the Banks could hold their gold. A great impetus would be given to our manufactures, and the credit system would be considerably restricted, if not entirely abolished. These are a few of the more striking benefits which, according to the *Chronicle*, our New Brunswick friends have secured by the adoption of a paper money system; but, unfortunately, the writer in that journal does not condescend to enlighten us as to how the introduction of paper money is to bring all these great blessings about. He informs us that such will be the undoubted result of the adoption of his scheme; but we fear the mercantile classes of this Province will not be quite disposed to accept his statement as sufficient authority for instituting a complete revolution in our money system, especially as those statements are in direct opposition to the well-tried doctrines of all the truly great financiers of the past and present generations.

The special, indeed we may say the only, use of money or currency, is the facilitating of exchanges; or, in other words, the enabling of one man to exchange his wares, or those which he possesses and does not require, for a like value of some other man's wares, which he does require, without resorting to ordinary barter with its innumerable inconveniences: and money is only a source of wealth in so far as the ease and rapidity with which it enables us to make exchanges excites production. A five dollar gold piece, in its capacity of money, is merely a counter or token certifying that its possessor has supplied the public with a certain quantity of some article or articles which the public required, and that he is in return entitled to a similar quantity, or a quantity representing in value the amount he has given, of some article or articles which he requires, and which some other person wishes to dispose of. But to guard against the repudiation of the counter or token it is necessary that it should possess within itself a certain real value, corresponding exactly in amount with that which it is supposed to represent; and to secure its retaining a somewhat uniform value, or rather to provide against

any sudden depreciation, it has hitherto been considered essential that the substance of which those counters or tokens are made, should be difficult to acquire, so that it might be, in some measure, beyond man's power to suddenly increase the supply. It is easy to see the wisdom of such an arrangement. There can be little doubt but that a certain specific amount of money is required for the exchange of a specific quantity of commodities in a given time—whether it is one, five or ten per cent. of the value of the commodities is of no consequence—and there can be no doubt whatever that the sudden increase, say the doubling, of the money, would, apart from foreign influences, cause it to become of much less value in relation to the commodities, which would be a very grave wrong to the persons who happened to be in possession of the money at the time when the depreciation occurred. These reasons alone are sufficient to have secured the all but universal adoption of the precious metals as the substance out of which to make money: and any counter or token which is not made out of the precious metals, or some substance possessing exactly the same properties, is an unsafe sort of money. An inconvertible paper currency is not money at all, it is nothing else than credit under an assumed name. Whether it is issued by a Government, a private corporation, or a private individual, it is credit, and, in case of its being issued by a Government, it is credit of the very worst kind. As long as paper money is based upon, and convertible into gold, on demand, it works very well, and is undoubtedly an economy of wealth. It furnishes an inexpensive and comparatively secure instrument of exchange, by substituting credit, which costs nothing, for an article which costs perhaps one per cent. of all else we possess; but once sacrifice the convertible element, as the *Chronicle* suggests, and place the issuing of it in the hands of the Government, and it must of necessity become a great curse to the country. In the first place it becomes insecure, so that it is necessary to compel people to take it, which can only be done by making arbitrary laws that cannot be enforced outside the country controlled by the Government that issues the currency, and, in the second place, there is virtually no check upon the quantity to be issued, which is regulated, not by the requirements of trade, but by the necessities and caprices of the party in power. What, for instance, regulated the amount of paper currency which has been issued by the American Government? Was it the requirement of the trade and commerce of the Republic, or the necessities of the administration? What has caused the Government of New Brunswick to issue a paper currency? It wanted money with which to build public works. And what will cause our own Government to issue greenbacks, if it does so? Why, a deficiency in the revenue. It will coin its credit into Exchequer bills, and compel the country to take them in pledge. This would be a sorry substitute for a deficient revenue, and we hope the good sense of the Finance Minister will save us the disaster which must follow such an experiment.

It is not a number of million dollars of inconvertible paper money we want to develop our mineral and oil resources, as the *Chronicle* would have us believe. Such an expedient would be worse than useless, it would be a positive injury. If our resources are to be developed, at least the material and labour must come from abroad; and of what use would be our millions of greenbacks, our coined credit in Europe, where our Debentures, on which we pay a pretty smart interest, will not be received, unless at a very large discount. Paper money would not serve us by extending our business transactions, our Banks are able and willing to supply more money than our legitimate trade demands, and we need not fear but as soon as our business requires it, as soon as our productive capital—our stocks on hand of goods, of manufacturing and agricultural machinery, of cattle, &c.—and our annual products, increase beyond the relative proportion they should hold to our convertible currency, we will find no difficulty in extending that currency. There is plenty of money in the world; all we want is security to offer for it, and ability to pay a fair interest for its use. When we are in a position to do this we will find little difficulty in getting the money. The *Chronicle* asserts that the adoption of an inconvertible paper currency would do away with credit, and produce the United States as an example. There can be but little doubt that one of the consequences of issuing greenbacks would be the destruction of credit, and our cotemporary is quite right in giving the neighbouring Republic as an example, for undoubtedly such has been the result there. Unfortunately,

however, it was not the redundancy of the currency, but the fluctuation—the uncertainty in the relative value of the currency—which that redundancy chiefly created, that ruined credit. The merchant would not sell on time and the trader dare not buy on time, even if he could, because a month, a week, a day, might witness an increase or decrease in the value of the legal instrument of payment equal to the profit on the goods three times told. This was undoubtedly what "restricted" credit in the States, and we may rely upon the same antidote being equally efficient here. But what a state of misery would such a compulsory "restriction" of credit create with us! In the States, before the war broke out, the bulk of the people were in good circumstances, hence the limiting of credit was of small consequence to them; but if the same limitation was placed upon Canadian credit in the present circumstances of the country, business would be completely destroyed.

We make these statements with the fear before our eyes of the *Chronicle* classing us with those who cherish "the bubble doctrines of Adam Smith, Ricardo, &c.," because we honestly believe that an inconvertible paper currency would work our ruin. What Canada wants is an early and clear understanding of her political relation with Great Britain, which will give her back the good credit abroad which she has lost: such a readjustment of the Reciprocity Treaty as will secure her perfect freedom of trade with the United States—a wise and economical policy on the part of her rulers—a prudent policy on the part of her importers and merchants, and a few good harvests,—which Heaven grant,—and her people will be prosperous and happy as in the days of yore, and that without any other description of currency than we now possess.

Greatly to be desired.

The *Toronto Globe*, whose sources of information on this subject are of course the best, states that the policy proposed by the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Government includes many measures which will immensely enhance the prosperity of the country and forward the development of its resources. We hope and trust there is something more in this than mere talk. Our politicians have managed things so badly, have promised so much and performed so little, that it is difficult to convince the people of their success in any good thing. In view of the fact that our ministers went to England to borrow a large sum of money to worse than sink in useless and expensive fortifications, that they have here a deficiency of four or five millions staring them in the face, and that there is not an effort yet made on their part to save the Reciprocity Treaty, we fear that the above paragraph promises rather too much to be founded on anything practicable.

The Money Market.

Money is easy for all the purposes of legitimate business. Exchange in England is scarce and firm, ruled by the New York market.

Bank 60 days' sight for cash 9½ to 10½ per cent. prem.
" " " " paper 10½ to 11 " "

Private, 1 per cent. less.

The New York Gold Market inclines to advance last quotations 137½ to 138. Drafts in New York 27 per cent. discount.

Stock Market.

There has been a limited amount of business in stocks during the week. Bank of Montreal is firm at quotation; Commercial Bank has advanced between 2 and 3 per cent., though not in great demand. Bank of Upper Canada has receded to 34, with downward tendency. There is nothing doing this week in Government or Corporation Bonds. Sterling Exchange closes firm at 10½ to 10¾ for Bank Bills; Merchants Bills, 9 to 10.

Messrs. John Dougall & Co.

By an error in the compilation of the list of Insolvents in our last issue, it might be inferred that members of the above firm were included therein. This is most certainly not the case. The new firm of John Dougall & Co is composed of John Redpath Dougall, and James D Dougall, (sons of John Dougall, Esq.) and C R Black. These gentlemen are in no way involved in the embarrassments of John Dougall, Montreal, James Dougall, or of Dougall & Co., Windsor, C. W. We exceedingly regret having done them even unintentionally, an injustice, for they are all reliable, respectable young men, quite competent for any engagement they undertake.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The past week has been one of activity in this article, large quantities having been brought to market by the farmers, and by them disposed of at remunerative rates. In the principal markets of Upper Canada, prices have ruled at 39 to 42c for washed Wool, and 29 to 30c for unwashed.

The Wool raised in Lower Canada is of a heavier grade than the Western, and can be bought for two or three cents per lb. less.

Latest advices from the West state that Wool is in demand at advanced rates—say 41 to 43c for good stock.

BRITISH WOOL MARKET.

During the three months of the present year the imports of Wool amounted to 25,847,461 lbs. against 17,297,771 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1864, and 19,644,964 in 1863. The particulars are as follows:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Europe.....	5,533,206	3,273,334	4,099,471
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,180,479	2,958,464	4,260,012
India.....	915,358	1,178,016	1,812,560
Australia.....	7,195,718	6,654,378	11,086,398
Other countries.....	2,800,203	3,233,579	4,589,020

It will be seen that an unusually large quantity has been imported this year, hence the supplies advertised for the present auction in London exceed 168,000 bales. As might be expected prices are down 1d. to 1d. per lb.

The exports of Wool in the three months were:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
British.....	5,053,743	5,348,930	10,870,244
Foreign & Colonial.....	2,715,144	1,576,501	2,274,723
	7,228,887	6,925,431	13,144,567

Foreign houses appear to have purchased with much greater freedom than in the last two years.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

The trade sales of the week, full details of which we give elsewhere, have exhibited considerable animation and spirit, and a marked improvement is visible in the demand for general groceries, shewing there is more confidence felt in the future, in view of a bountiful harvest, which at the season never looked more propitious. The numbers of buyers present at the public sales held on 6th and 7th inst. were numerous; and, unlike the sales of last week, the trade appeared to have come prepared to purchase. Quite a large lot of goods found buyers. The disposition of sellers was evidently not to bring forward second lines where prices were not paying for first lots, and although they manifested a liberal spirit in not withdrawing any goods where there was even a very small margin of profit, still the feeling prevailed amongst holders, in view of the light importations for the spring, the American market open to them with demand from that quarter, combined with the knowledge that stocks are small in Western Canada, that there was no policy in sacrificing their goods. A large number of buyers from the West were present, who, as usual, added much life to the bidding. Much disappointment was felt by many of the purchasers from a distance, on finding upon their arrival here, that the tea cargo of the "Princess of Wales" had been closed for New York, and was not to be offered as advertised on 8th inst.: the consequence of this withdrawal upon the sale of teas on the 6th, enabled sellers to realize better prices for greens, particularly fine grades, than under other circumstances could have been expected.

Wines and spirits at public sales sold heavily, and very limited lots were placed. Upon the whole prices for these goods were low, and quite unsatisfactory to sellers. As a rule, with few exceptions, only first lots were offered.

TEAS.—Market more active, and demand fair. At public auction on the 6th, some 1040 pkgs were placed at fair prices. Fine Greens were evidently in good demand, some Fine, in mats, reaching 90c. per lb. Prices realized for Young Hysons were from 35 to 90c. Gunpowders 35 to 75c. Uncoloured Japans 35 to 52c. Oolong 49¢. Twankay 29c. to 39c. Blacks 34c. to 71c. Sales by private sale are meagre.

NOTE.—A typographical error occurred in our last, under the head "Stock of Teas held in United Kingdom on 30th April," should read 111,000,000 lbs. instead of 11,000,000 lbs.

SUGARS are more active and firmer. At an auction prices for fair Cuba realized from \$8.75 to \$9.00. The New York market is stiff, and, with present prices maintained, there can be no decline here.

COFFEES are unchanged; sales very limited. TOBACCO.—No change to note in this commodity, and sales small. At auction, C. Reed's No. 1 10's brought 24c., and sellers would not repeat at prices.

RICE scarce in market, and firmly held at our advanced quotations.

SPICES quiet; no sales to report. FRUITS.—Raisins still in very limited supply, and somewhat enquired for; what stock there may be in market is held at high figures. Currants: some lots have been sold at public auction at 5c. to 5½c.

At the Public Sale at Messrs. Converse, Colson & Lamb's on the 6th inst., the following prices were realized:

	\$ c.	¢ c.
337 pkgs. Young Hyson.....	0 35	to 0 90
74 " Gunpowder.....	0 22½	to 0 93
62 " Imperial.....	0 36	to 0 75
" Uncoloured Japan.....	0 36	to 0 52
10 " Oolong.....	0 49½	to 0 00
93 " Twankay.....	0 29	to 0 39
" Blacks.....	0 34	to 0 71
Coffee.....	0 19	to 0 21½
Rice.....	3 45	to 3 50
Currants.....	0 05	to 0 00
Valencia Raisins.....	0 07½	to 0 00
Bi-car. Soda.....	3 50	to 0 00
Sal.....	1 80	to 0 00
Sugar, Muscovado.....	8 75	to 9 00
Tobacco, limited lot.....	0 20½	to 0 24
" Bright.....	0 31	to 0 63

At the Public Sale at Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co.'s on the 7th inst., the following prices were realized:

Bordeaux Vinegar.....	0 35	to 0 36½
Burgundy Port.....	0 75	to 0 00
Marcell's Brandy, cases.....	7 50	to 0 00
Hennessy's ".....	7 62½	to 0 00
Jamaica Rum.....	1 30	to 0 00
DeKuyper's Gin.....	0 85	to 0 00
" " red case.....	4 62½	to 4 75
" " green case.....	2 60	to 0 00
Blood's Porter, qts.....	2 15	to 2 20
" pts.....	1 50	to 0 00
Bass' Ale, qts.....	2 40	to 2 45
" pts.....	1 55	to 0 00
Java Coffee.....	0 24	to 0 00
Currants.....	0 05½	to 0 05½
Black Pepper.....	0 09½	to 0 09½
Coleman's Mustard.....	0 19½	to 0 00
Steel's Liverpool Soap.....	0 04½	to 0 00
Bi-car. Soda.....	3 55	to 0 00
Sal.....	1 50	to 1 55
Maccaroni.....	0 11½	to 0 00
Vermicelli.....	0 11	to 0 11½
Canary Seed.....	0 04½	to 0 00
Hemp Seed.....	0 05½	to 0 00
Cream Tartar.....	0 27½	to 0 00
Valencia Raisins.....	0 07	to 0 07½
Sun.....	0 04½	to 0 00
Lemon Peel.....	0 25½	to 0 00
Orange.....	0 25	to 0 00
Salad Oil, qts.....	3 05	to 0 00
" pts.....	3 65	to 3 70
Castile Soap.....	0 10	to 0 10½
Valencia Almonds.....	0 11	to 0 11½
Tarragona.....	0 11	to 0 00
Provence.....	0 12	to 0 00
Bordeaux Walnuts.....	0 06	to 0 06½
Filberts.....	0 08½	to 0 08½
Brazil.....	0 09	to 0 00

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Receipts from the Western States, though liberal, have been decreasing, and for the past few days have almost ceased. Supplies from Upper Canada are small, but latterly have shown indications of improvement, as rates ruling here for some time past compare favourably with those markets which, for a time, have absorbed the bulk of Canadian Flour. Prices being beyond the reach of shippers, and speculation being in a measure checked by recent heavy arrivals and the proximity of the souring season, some difficulty has been experienced in finding purchasers, and five to ten cents has been conceded in price on most goods. The higher grades have engaged little attention. We quote Superior Extra, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.95; and Fancy, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Western States Supers. have been various, according to sample. High-ground Milwaukee brands, from their superior strength and closer resemblance to Canada Flour, have commanded more ready sale and better prices. We quote \$5 to \$5.12½ as ruling rates for these and Canada brands from Milwaukee wheat. Average samples of Western have ranged from \$4.90 to \$5. There is no surplus of Canada Super., although Western, from its relatively low price, has largely supplied its place for family and country trade. We quote Ordinary to Choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50. A considerable quantity of No. 2, chiefly Western, has been offered but being in most instances cut down, Supers have been held at relatively high prices. The range for Ordinary to Choice is \$4.75 to \$4.90. All the lower grades have been in better supply, and participate in the general decline. We quote Fine, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; and Pollards, \$3.90 to \$4.10. Bag Flour.—Until within the past few days, a very high range of prices has been maintained; but, latterly, loss of confidence has caused a rapid reaction, and from being firm and buoyant at \$3.10 to even \$3.15 for Choice, sales are pressed at \$3 to \$3.05, and \$2.90 has in some instances been accepted. Some transactions for forward delivery, both in bags and barrels, have been made; but in most instances prices have not transpired. We note more steadiness at the

close, and prices for the time are thought to have reached the lowest.

WELLAND CANAL FLOUR.—End of last week a round lot was sold for latter half June delivery at \$5. Since then nothing has been sold beyond a few 100 bri. lots at \$5, there being now no buyers for this description, either on spot or for delivery; and what little has arrived, after being offered at \$5 and \$4.95, has been stored. As souring season approaches, this flour will get into favour, and take the place of Canada and Western Supers.

MEAL.—Beyond retail sales at about \$4.50 to \$4.75, according to quality; there are no transactions to note.

WHEAT.—There are few arrivals, and but limited sales to report, as the views of buyers and sellers have been somewhat apart. A few cargoes of Milwaukee Spring have changed hands on p. t.—price supposed about \$1.04 to \$1.05. U. C. Spring is nominal, at about \$1.10.

In Coarse Grains, the only sales to note are a few cargoes of Corn, to arrive, on private terms.

PORK.—Although the arrivals of Mess have been considerable during the past few days, the feeling in the market is strong, and higher prices are looked for. There has been considerable excitement in New York and in the West, and speculative purchases made there to a large extent. It is now ascertained beyond dispute that the stock is short, and barely, if at all, sufficient for the wants of the trade, until new can come into the market. Mess is held at \$21 to \$22, and Prime and Prime Mess are in limited supply, and are firmly held at about \$16.50 to \$18.

BUTTER.—Old is now cleared out of the market, with the exception of a few packages arriving from time to time, which are only saleable at low rates. For New, the demand being as yet entirely restricted to the city, trade is necessarily limited; the quality, moreover, is for the most part poor and ill-made, and often mixed with old butter, which renders it entirely unsuited to the wants of the local Trade, who are well supplied by the neighbouring farmers, and, consequently, only buy in the temporary deficiency of other supplies, and for pressing wants. A considerable decline in prices would be necessary to induce large wholesale transactions. The transactions of the week amount to over 400 packages of ordinary fair and good at from 15 to 18c. To-day several new lots changed hands at 15 and 16c: the market closes heavy. As it will probably be some time yet before any shipping demand arises, and the weather is becoming so hot as to render the transit dangerous, holders at any considerable distance will do well to reserve their stocks until the weather is more favourable, and the shipping demand fairly set in.

LARD.—None in the market; an occasional package is sold at about 14c.

TALLOW is in moderate demand, at about 8c.

ASHES.—The market is weak and declining, owing to unfavourable news from Britain. Shipments from hence have been considerable, of both Pots and Pearls, and the rate of freight being low, has hitherto helped prices here. When these arrivals are thrown on the market, although the receivers in Britain are for the most part all well able to hold, it seems probable that there will be a further decline, as the stocks there will then be very heavy. Pots are quoted \$5.20 to \$5.25 for firsts, and \$5.60 to \$5.70 for inferiors, according to grade; Pearls are worth \$5.50.

Prices of Produce F. O. B. at Montreal, 4 per cent. commission included, at 9½ per cent. exchange adverse.

	Sterling.
WHEAT.—U. C. White.....	None.
" Spring.....	40s. 0d.
States White.....	None.
No. 1, Red Winter.....	None.
" 2, ".....	None.
Red Ohio.....	None.
Milwaukee, No. 1.....	36s. 3d.
Chicago, " 1.....	36s. 3d.
CORN.—Mixed.....	21s. 9d.
Yellow.....	22s. 6d.
White.....	23s. 0d.
PEAS.—U. C. White.....	33s. 6d.
FLOUR.—Canada Superfine.....	23s. 0d.
" Fancy.....	23s. 9d.
" Extra.....	24s. 9d.
" Superior.....	26s. 9d.
Western States Superfine.....	21s. 3d.
Welland Canal.....	21s. 9d.
OATMEAL.....	20s. 6d.
ASHES.—Pots, 1sts.....	26s. 3d.
Pearls.....	26s. 6d.
BUTTER.—Grease.....	48s. 3d.
Good Old Store.....	57s. 6d.
" Dairy.....	22s. 3d.
New Dairy.....	91s. 6d.
CHEESE.—Factory.....	53s. 0d.
Dairy.....	48s. 0d.

CITY BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution took place at the Banking House, Place d'Armes, at noon on Monday the 5th inst.

C. A. Low, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William McDougall, Esq., and B. Hutchins, Esq., were appointed Scrutineers, and H. Hutchins was also named Secretary.

The Annual Statements of the Bank accounts for the past year having been submitted to the meeting, the President (William Workman, Esq.) made the following

REPORT.

On behalf of the Board, I have once more the pleasure of submitting for your inspection the proper statements of the affairs of this Institution, which the charter directs shall be laid before stockholders at their annual meetings on the first Monday in the month of June in each year.

The business of the Bank during the year just closed, though free from serious loss or trouble, has not been exempt from difficulties or anxieties.

The heavy imports of 1864 created a corresponding demand for money for English remittance; and if, in the supply of this demand, the Banks employed their English credit, they were compelled to pay a rate of interest in England far exceeding that which they could lawfully charge here, the English money market ranging as high as 9 per cent, whilst in Canada our unwise laws fix the maximum Bank rate at 7 per cent, no matter what may be the value of money or the state of the money market.

The continued influx of a depreciated silver coin, furnishing, to a large extent, the circulating medium of the country, has, during the past year, displaced the banking currency to an extent even more marked and injurious than that complained of in former reports.

As previously remarked, factory hands, farm servants, mills, marketing, and all disbursements of this nature, are chiefly paid in this currency, instead of as formerly, in Bank bills, for the plain reason that one hundred dollars of the latter will usually purchase about \$104 of the former.

A short crop, and the derangement of our currency and commerce, consequent upon the protracted struggle in the neighbouring Union, caused a corresponding contraction of the inland trade of the country, and a decrease in the demand for goods, and importing merchants generally found it difficult to lighten heavy stocks sufficiently to meet their large pecuniary engagements.

The imports for the entire year 1864 have not yet been published; but the dutiable goods for the six months ending June 29 exceeded the corresponding six months of the previous year by the sum of \$4,721,220.

Forced sales and over-trading, or pressing of goods on customers, have no doubt been among the unavoidable consequences of this over-importing, and this state of things, coupled with the difficulties of making country collections in the face of a poor harvest, has no doubt largely contributed to produce that discouragement which has induced, and is still inducing so many country merchants to avail themselves of the new Insolvency Act, and to go into bankruptcy, when by continued perseverance, prudence and patience, they could, in many cases, go on, and in time meet their honest engagements; and no doubt would do so, had this inviting law not been its existence.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, I am happy to be able to report that the Bank has done a safe and, under the circumstances, a satisfactory business during the year just closed, as may be seen from the following figures, in synopsis, taken from the papers now laid before you:—

The balance at credit of the Reserve Fund last year was	\$55,892 60
The profits of the year, after deducting working expenses and allowances for bad debts, have been	100,127 78
	<hr/>
From which deduct two dividends paid during the year of 3 per cent. each	\$4,000 00
Balance remaining at credit of Reserve Fund	\$72,020 38

The excitement and alarm of the public mind in England, in consequence of the apprehension of a rupture, or of trouble with the United States, induced many English holders of Canadian Bank Stock to sell out. The supply thus suddenly and peremptorily thrown upon the market, at a period when mercantile engagements press hard upon the trading community, being largely in excess of any possible local demand, prices had to recede to a figure commensurate with the scarcity of capital, and the large returns which, in consequence of that scarcity, were expected, and were obtainable from its employment in other channels.

The susceptibility of the English mind as to our geographical position, at every mere shadow of a ripple in the friendly relations between themselves and the neighbouring States, and the damage which this unreasoning timidity inflicts, not only upon our Bank stocks, but upon all investments in the country, may be measured by a comparison of the present market value of the stocks of these Banks that have suffered from this cause, with their par or intrinsic value, as corroborated by their published statements, and also by extending the comparison to the market value of the Bank stocks in the neighbouring States, which, although much inferior to our stocks as to ability and strength, nevertheless range much higher in price.

That the action of the people to whose institutions and government we are all so deeply attached, that our position as colonists, without power to control events so injurious to our interests, should entail upon us such a want of confidence from a source which in trial or trouble we should naturally turn to for encouragement and support, must be a source of deep concern to

every attached subject of her Majesty in this colony, as it too plainly indicates the driving of capital, both local and foreign, from the colony, to find in other countries, unimpeded by these causes, that confidence in English opinion denied it here.

The Charter provides for the election of a Board of five Directors to-day by ballot. The Scrutineers will now receive your votes.

The whole, nevertheless, most respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
President

ABSTRACT from the Books of the City Bank, exhibiting a General Statement of the affairs of the Institution on Wednesday, 10th May, 1865

Dr	
To Capital Stock all paid up	\$1,200,000 00
Bills in circulation	378,374 00
Dividends unpaid	8,670 28
Dividend 9-29, 1st June, 1865	42,000 00
Deposits not bearing interest	447,444 52
Deposits bearing interest	401,385 79
Balance due to other Banks and Bankers	75,182 33
Interest reserved	9,500 00
Exchange reserved	2,750 00
Contingent Fund	72,020 38
	<hr/>
	\$2,640,333 39
Cr	
By Cash on hand—	
Gold and Silver coin	\$253,977 67
Cheques and Bills of other Banks	89,130 10
	<hr/>
	\$443,107 77
Real Estate	38,000 00
Government Bonds	102,458 34
Balances due by other Banks	31,500 25
Balances due by Foreign Agencies	41,361 42
Notes and Bills discounted and other debts not otherwise included	1,923,867 62
	<hr/>
	\$2,640,333 39
F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier	

CITY BANK.

Montreal, May 10th, 1865.
It was then moved by William Murray, Esq., seconded by R. J. Reekie, Esq.—That the Annual Report now read be adopted, and printed, for circulation among the Stockholders.

Moved by Robert Wood, Esq., seconded by David Moss, Esq.—That the thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year, and that the President be requested to accept the sum of five hundred pounds as a compensation for his services.

Both resolutions having been carried unanimously, and the President having enquired of the meeting if any stockholders present had any remarks to make, or any other business to bring before the meeting, there appearing no other business, the Chairman was requested to leave the Chair, and W. McCrae, Esq., to take the same, when the thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the Chairman, C. A. Low, Esq., for his conduct in the Chair.

City Bank, Montreal, 5th June, 1865.

F. MacCulloch, Esq., Cashier:
Sir,—We beg to report the following gentlemen unanimously elected as Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

- WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esquire
- C. BROWN, "
- JOS. TIFFIN, "
- W.M. MACDONALD, "
- CHARLES PHILLIPS, "

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
B. HUTCHINS,
W. MACDOUGALL,
Scrutineers.

The Board newly elected met on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., and re-elected W. Workman, President, and Champion Brown, Vice-President.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at the Banking house, in this city, yesterday, T. B. Anderson, Esq., President, in the chair.

Among the Shareholders present, we noticed Hon. H. L. Holton, Hon. Jno. Rose, Hon. Thos. Ryan, John Redpath, D. Torrance, Jno. Green-shields, Jno. Frothingham, Thos. Paton, D. L. McDougall, J. McCrae, Jas. Reekie, C. A. Low, Chas. Phillips, Jas. Logan, Henry Thomas, William Murray, Jas. S. Clouston, W. B. Cumming, Jno. Smith, F. Griffin, Hy. Mulholland, R. S. Tylee, and others.

Moved by John Smith, Esq., seconded by Henry Mulholland, Esq.—That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as Scrutineers.—John Green-shields, Esq., and W. B. Cumming, Esq., and that Mr. R. A. Lindsay be the Secretary of this meeting.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THEIR FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD 6TH JUNE, 1865.

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Forty-Seventh Annual Report, accompanied by the usual statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank, at the close of its financial year.

The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account at the last annual meeting amounted to	£1,822 3s. 2d.
	\$7,288.64

Profits for the year ending April 30, 1865, after deducting charges of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts

121,230 1s. 4d.	492,320 27
412,052 4s. 6d.	\$500,208 94

Out of which two Dividends, of 1 per cent each have been paid

On 1st Dec. 1864	£60,000	—	—
1st June 1865	60,000	—	—
	£120,000 0s. 0d.	\$480,000 00	

Leaving a balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account. £5,032 4s. 6d. \$20,208 94

This result, although not as favourable as could have been desired, will be more satisfactory to the Shareholders when they are informed that it has been arrived at after providing the full amount of every debt reported, either bad or doubtful, and upon the lowest estimates that were obtained of real estate securities. The profits from the business of the past year were good, while the losses were moderate, and a statement apparently more favourable than the present might have been warranted, but the Directors, with their experience of the continued depreciation in the value of real estate assets in the past, have thought it more prudent to devote a handsome surplus to appropriations of so ample a character as to give reasonable assurance that nothing more can be required in the way of provision for further depreciation.

Your Directors adverted in their last annual report to the system of advances upon accommodation paper so long prevailing in some parts of the Province, and to which many of the banking losses in Canada were attributable.

Your Directors have steadily persevered during the past year in declining new business of this description, and in requiring payment or security for old obligations of this character. This system had its origin in the early days of banking in this Province, when an extended circulation in proportion to capital enabled the Banks to sustain loans of this description. The evils of the system were manifold: it involved an extended liability beyond the means or resources of the obligants; as the consideration in many cases was a mutual endorsement of paper. The facility with which discounts could be obtained, and the ease with which they could be continued, often led both bankers and customers to lose sight of the legitimate functions of banking advances altogether. Instead of their active employment and continual re-employment in facilitating commercial operations; aiding manufacturing industry, and assisting in the transfer of the products of the country to home and foreign markets, the banking loans, in too many instances, were devoted to the acquisition of real estate and improvements thereon; an expenditure only legitimate upon permanent loans, and generally necessitating still further borrowing to render it productive. The effect of this misapplication of banking advances would have been sooner felt, but for the large outlay upon railways and other public works which imparted a temporary stimulus and an appearance of great prosperity. This naturally encouraged increased personal expenditure, and the imports of the country grew rapidly, entailing a heavy indebtedness upon the consumers. Before the large expenditure on railways had ceased, came the opening of the United States markets for the raw products of the country, and for a time the producers seemed in a fair way to pay their indebtedness to Banks and importers. The load of debt, however, proved too heavy; low and unremunerative prices for the products of the field and the forest, accompanied by a succession of short crops, and combined with banking restrictions, rendered necessary by the curtailment in circulation resulting in a great measure from the pressure to collect debts upon all sides, revealed the fact that in many instances the only security left for bankers and other creditors was real estate frequently encumbered to its full value.

There still exist many erroneous ideas respecting the value of banking privileges in this country; and among others, that they afford compensation for the vexatious usury laws still existing. This compels a withdrawal of banking accommodation from the districts where business transactions do not possess collateral advantages of a legitimate character.

Looking to the future of this country with its vast agricultural and mineral wealth, with the insufficiency of capital and labour to make it productive, it is of primary importance that the strongest inducements should be held out to attract both one and the other. The present time seems propitious for the consideration of the important question, how far it is possible for Canada to present greater attractions as a home and field of labour to emigrants than the United States. Situated as that country now is with an enormous debt, and compelled to impose most onerous taxation to support the national credit, it may be in the power of Canada so to re-arrange its lighter fiscal burdens, that the emigrant should here find the necessities of life, food and clothing, at the lowest cost, and the weight of taxation so imposed as to fall least heavily upon that class of the community. These subjects, strictly within the domain of economical science, have a most important bearing upon the prosperity of the country, with which the banking interest is inseparably connected.

The gradual approximation of the currency of the United States to a gold value, enables the Banks to look forward to a period when the large amount of American silver in circulation will be removed. Your Directors have not looked upon this silver circulation as an unmitigated evil, existing at a time when the Banks of the Province were the recipients of heavy American deposits at interest, which could not wisely be employed in the general business of the country, and the gradual withdrawal of which it is hoped will be compensated for to some extent by the revival of circulation upon the disappearance of silver.

Your Directors believe that the prospects of the Bank for the current year are brighter than the past

prices for agricultural products have become more encouraging; the appearance of the crops so far is all that can be desired; the unhappy civil war in the United States is at an end; the importations have fallen off enormously; and, above all, there exists in the community a settled conviction of the necessity for greater economy and curtailment of credits.

The new Bankrupt law although to some extent affording means to the dishonest debtor of evading his liabilities, and in that respect susceptible of amendment, has had a good effect in revealing in so many cases the necessity for much greater caution in granting credit hereafter.

Your Directors hope that the Returns for the current year will show a marked improvement, if nothing unforeseen occurs to disappoint their present expectations.

T. B. ANDERSON, President.

The President then remarked that he hoped and believed the statement of the affairs of the Bank just read would be satisfactory to the stockholders. It would indeed have been possible to make what would in appearance have been still a better statement of the affairs of the Bank. The profits would have enabled the Directors to do so; but it was thought desirable in consideration of the condition of the country and its commerce to avoid anything that might lead to exaggerated hopes. The Directors had, therefore, as was stated in the report, taken steps to write off everything which could give a false opinion of the value of the property belonging to the Bank, and they had written off not only all the bad, but all the doubtful debts. They had done this after a very close investigation, and had never written off many debts from which they had strong reason to hope that they would realize, at least, a considerable dividend. Indeed he thought he might assure the stockholders that they would hear no more of these debts, except it was that some portion of them had been recovered. Mr. Anderson shortly recapitulated the heads of the report, and concluded by paying a warm tribute of praise to the zeal, capacity and success of the Managing Director, Mr. King; at the same time saying, that if any additional information on the general condition of the Bank were required, he would be happy to afford it.

After the Report had been read, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously:

Moved by the Hon. L. H. HOLTON, seconded by H. O. ANDREWS, Esq.,—That the report of the Directors, now read, be adopted, and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

Mr. Holton in moving this resolution, remarked that the statement which had been submitted to the meeting, and through the meeting to the proprietors, was not only highly satisfactory, but something even more than satisfactory. That the Bank should, in a period of depression such as the country had gone through, continue to pay the generous dividend of 8 per cent, not only without trenching upon the Rest, but even while adding something to it, was a fact which reflected the greatest credit upon the president, the direction and the general manager. And he was glad to find that the directors felt they could properly in a time of considerable despondency, hold out hopes of a brighter future. The Bank of Montreal could and ought to exercise a very considerable influence in the country, and he thought it was only doing its duty when it properly could do so in expressing an opinion that the country might look forward to a period of greater prosperity than that which it had recently experienced.

Moved by John Greenshields, Esq., seconded by W. B. Cumming, Esq.,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Managers, Agents, and other officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Greenshields congratulated the President and Directors on the report which they had presented to the Shareholders. It was a great thing in times such as the country had passed through, to be enabled to pay the customary dividend, and to add something, though it were not much, to the Reserve Fund of the Bank. He was delighted to hear that the Directors had put in the pruning knife for the purpose of writing off bad debts and reducing the value of real estate. If he had understood the President rightly, they were to hear no more of these bad debts, except in the shape of money realized from them. That was very satisfactory—the more so, as he remembered that some years ago, this question of bad debts had proved a very troublesome one. On the occasion to which he referred, the Directors had written off what seemed a fabulous sum for bad debts; but the next year there was a further sum written off; and again the third year there was another sum. At the annual meeting that third year he had felt it his duty to ask the President whether the gulf had really been filled, and he was at last assured that the hole was stopped. He was, therefore, glad to hear the confident assurance of the President on this occasion. It seemed from what that gentleman had stated that a very large sum must have been written off. He was afraid to ask what it was; but it was evident, if it were as large as might fairly be supposed from what had been stated, that the profits of the year must have been very large indeed. There was a sum, though not a very large one, added to the Rest, and the President knew his sentiments well enough to be aware that he thought this was good policy. He held that it was most desirable for the Bank to have a good Rest. It was no injustice to the Shareholders, because when they sold, they received a proportionate premium, and he, therefore, considered it a healthy sign that the Rest had once more been augmented. He was glad, moreover, to see that the Directors had set their faces resolutely against the system of accommodation paper, and had determined to put it down. If he had learned anything during many years of business experience in Canada, it was that there was nothing more dangerous to any man in business than to begin the system of obtaining money on accommodation notes, and he was quite satisfied that it was injurious alike to the Banks and the public. He also trusted that the usury laws would be abolished. The argument against them was useless; they were exploded everywhere except in Canada; and during a recent visit to the old country, he had noticed how much the public gained from the abolition of these laws. The public, in fact, was the real gainer. The report spoke of the necessity under which the Bank might find itself, unless these laws were repealed, of withdrawing its operations from certain sections of the country, and he trusted that the hint would induce persons possessed of local interest to use their influence for the abolition of laws which were so injurious to the general welfare. The report was something longer than was usual with reports addressed to the proprietors of that Bank, and he thought wisely so. It touched, among other things, on a subject respecting which he did not feel competent to say much; but which he knew had received the attention of his friend Mr. Holton. The Directors properly

called attention to the heavy load of taxation which was now borne by the people of Canada. How that had arisen, or how it was to be remedied, he was not prepared to say; but every one knew that food and clothing were much more expensive than heretofore. Every one felt that he was spending more money, and that he had to spend more. Well now, clothing—good warm clothing—was as essential in this country for a working man, as food itself; and he did think that it was most desirable that means should be devised by which the working man should be enabled to live cheaply and well, so as to make the country one where it would be advantageous for him to settle. After a few other remarks, Mr. Greenshields concluded by paying a high tribute of respect to the talents and zeal of Mr. King, the General Manager of the Bank. He said that his position was one of no light labour, as was proved by the enormous sum which the figures just read showed he had to deal with. Some persons might suppose themselves capable of stepping into Mr. King's place, and managing the concerns of the institutions better than he. Such persons on trial would speedily find their mistake. He was sure that no one could come into contact for a short time with the General Manager without feeling that he had an especial aptitude and capacity for the management of a great financial institution. It had been his duty to discharge a number of the old servants of the Bank, and this had brought about his ears a chorus of censure from the persons who had been dismissed, and from their friends. He was sure that no duty could have been more unpleasant than that which the General Manager had had to discharge in making these dismissals; but he deserved the thanks of the Directors for having discharged this painful duty fearlessly and efficiently.

Moved by James Court, Esq., seconded by William Murray, Esq.,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their attention to the interest of the Bank.

Mr. Court added that he gave the Directors credit for the moral courage they had exhibited in the writing off of so many bad debts, and the reduction in the estimated value of their real estate at a period such as the present, when there was so much temptation to postpone that duty. He was the more disposed to give them credit for the discharge of this duty because he had reason to know personally that it had been done in a very thorough manner.

Moved by Charles A. Low, Esq., seconded by E. G. Penny, Esq.,—That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until three o'clock, and no longer, and that until that hour, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

MONTREAL, 5th June, 1865.

E. H. KING, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal: SIR.—We beg leave to inform you that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Montreal, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:—

- Thomas B. Anderson, Esquire,
- Thomas E. Campbell, "
- James Logan, "
- John Redpath, "
- Hon. John Rose, "
- Hon. Thomas Ryan, "
- John Swanston, Esquire,
- Henry Thomas, "
- David Torrance, "

We are, Sir,
Your most obdt. serv'ts,

JOHN GREENSHIELDS,
W. B. CUMMING,
Scrutineers.

Boots and Shoes.

The season's business is nearly brought to a close, and but few orders are being received. Manufacturers are doing less in the way of preparation for another season than the prospects of an excellent crop appear to warrant. There is always a certain quantity of boots and shoes wearing out which must constantly be replaced; and it is, therefore, not unlikely that, if trade revives, consequent upon a good harvest, the boot and shoe market will be found inadequate to meet fully the increased demand. There were early in the spring considerable consignments of boots from the States forced upon this market, even under the present high protection tariff, showing that our own manufacturers do not yet do things so finely as to monopolize the whole field. This has become a very important branch of business for Canada, and we watch with great interest its progress, successes and triumphs. It must be remembered that as regards hides, the difference in freight alone from the west is in favour of us to the extent of a half to one cent per lb. and duty free, circumstances which ought to enable Canada not only to supply fully her own market, but to do a large export trade. It has not been fully put to the test of experiment why even Great Britain itself might not be our customers for leather manufactures. We trust, therefore, that the trade may not be caught napping, but, in view of improving prospects, be found well prepared for a more than ordinary fall business. We may remark, also, that an increased firmness in price would not surprise us for other reasons, as well as an improvement in the price of leather.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	£1,500,000	Gold and Silver Coin on hand.....	\$2,499,617 86
Circulation.....	£669,161	Government Securities.....	2,979,066 67
Deposits.....	2,478,830	Balances due by other Banks.....	732,068 49
Dividends unclaimed.....	7,179	Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	348,816 62
Half-yearly dividend of 4 p.c., June 1, 1865	60,000	Bank Premises at Montreal, and at Branches and Agencies	1,638,639
Rest.....	175,000	Notes and Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	100,000
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	5,062	Notes of Montreal, not included under the foregoing heads.....	2,856,063
			14s. 0d.
			11,424,394 80
			400,000 00
			\$18,378,894 44
			£4,594,723 12s. 2d.
			\$18,378,894 44

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, 30th April, 1865.

E. H. KING, General Manager.

FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF	DATE.
Atkins, William, Hamilton.	Young, Law, & Co., Hamilton.	June 20
Cameron, Charles P., Cobourg.	E. A. MacEachan, Cobourg.	" 12
Caniff, P. B., Belleville.	G. D. Dickson, Belleville.	" 19
Chapman Henry, & Co., Montreal.	Insolvants, Montreal.	" 19
Clarke, William, Alton.	M. McCarthy, Orangeville.	" 7
Douglas, Alexander, Southampton.	Alexander Sproat, Southampton.	" 16
Fairman, F., Gananoque.	Isaac Briggs, Gananoque.	" 12
Flock, William, Hamilton.	Chisholm & Lazier, Hamilton.	" 19
Foley, M. H., Simcoe, late of Guelph	O'Connor & Blevina, Toronto.	" 22
Howden, William, Cavan Township.	Thomas Crommer, Millbrook.	" 20
Izard, Henry, Toronto.	Thomas Ferguson, Toronto.	" 20
Laitmure, John, Ottawa.	A. J. Dunning, Ottawa.	" 20
Miller, John, McNab Township.	Joseph Jamieson, Arnprior.	" 23
Peterson, Cephas, Belleville.	Dean & Diamond, Belleville.	" 12
Rodden, R. J., Ottawa.	A. J. Dunning, Ottawa.	" 13
Ryan, William, Montreal.	Court House, Montreal.	" 22
Storms, Nelson, Kingston.	B. M. Britton, Kingston.	" 20
Tomlinson, B. H., Prince Albert.	James Holden, Whiteby.	" 16
Warren, John, Whiteby.	Thomas T. A. Boys, Waterloo.	" 13
Wright, Francis, Linwood.		

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
de Blaquiery, Henry.	Toronto.	E. C. Jones.
Colclough, George.	Ayr.	D. Manley.
Crone, Thomas.	Toronto.	B. S. Morris.
Davidson, Peter.	Prince Albert.	James Holden.
Eckardt, Frederick.	Markham.	Thos. A. Milne.
Elliot, John, & Tenpest W. S.	Montreal.	T. S. Brown.
Everitt, Robert J.	Belleville.	G. D. Dickson.
Gouin, W. F.	Belleville.	Geo. D. Dickson.
Hope, James.	Kingston.	R. F. Hope.
Love, Elizabeth.	Toronto.	Thos. Gordon.
Metivier, Jean Be.	Montreal.	John Tucker.
Nasmith, George.	Woodstock.	James McWhirter.
Nesland, James.	Toronto.	Thos. Clarkson.
Reeve, James.	Chatham.	T. R. Harris.
Ross, James B.	Seaforth.	W. W. Watson.
Sلمان, Arnold.	Kingston.	H. C. Voigt.
Spiers, James.	Madoc.	John Whyte.
Sullivan, John.	Belleville.	Geo. D. Dickson.
Taylor, Jacob.	Hamilton.	J. Brown.
Watson, Peter.	Montreal.	John Flimssoll.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Cavan, Alexander.	Stratford.	Office of A. B. Stewart.	June 8.
Gardner, J.	Toronto.	Co. Courthouse, Toronto.	Aug. 9.
Long, Edward.	St. Mary's.	Office of W. F. Findlay.	June 21.
McNaughton Bros.	Newcastle.	Co. Courthouse, Northumberland & Durham.	Aug. 15.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFFS' NAME.	DATE.
Empey, Henry, Montreal.	Charles Whitlaw.	May 31.
Fleishigh, John, Stratford.	Adamson.	" 27.
Guay, Charles, Quebec.	G. E. Seymour.	" 30.
Knox, John, Montreal.	G. Lomer & Co.	" 30.
McNicolls, Wm., alias Kelly, Sorel.	Foulds & Hodgson.	" 17.
Montgomery, John, & Bird H., Berlin.	James Linton & Wm. Cooper.	" 29.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.	Corresponding week, 1864.
Bank of Montreal.	107 ex d	106½ ex d	110
Ontario Bank.	97½	97	101
Bank of B. N. A.	90	90	Par.
City Bank.	90	90	93
Commercial Bank.	83	80	83
Bank of Upper Canada.	34	37	63
Banque du Peuple.	97	97½	106
Molson's Bank.	108½	108½	97
Bank of Toronto.	112	112	104
Banque Jacques Carlier.	100½	99	
Merchants Bank.	102½	100½	
Gore Bank.	90	90	
Eastern Townships Bank.	90	90	92½
Montreal Telegraph Co.	113½	113½	
Richelieu Navigation Co.	124	124	124
City Passenger R. Co.	Par.	101	127½
Montreal Harbor Bonds, 7 p. c.	94	95	101
Montreal Corporation Bonds.	91	91½	97

IMPORTS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal, of the leading items in trade for the five months ending May 31st, as compared with same period last year:—

	1864.	1865.
Cottons.	\$1,803,004	\$900,360
Woolens.	1,449,474	856,824
Silks, &c.	206,112	169,598
Sugars.	383,385	337,438
Tena.	671,403	590,778
Coffee.	41,337	30,763
Hardware.	254,530	160,566
Iron.	243,622	166,157
Totals.	\$5,052,907	\$3,102,504

This shows a decline in the five months of \$1,950,403, or thirty-nine per cent. In Toronto we notice that the imports in May were \$192,000, against \$316,000 in the same months last year, showing a decline of \$124,000, equal to forty per cent.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 9, 1865.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	
GROCERIES.			Horse Hails.			
Coffee.	\$ 21 to \$ 22	Guest's or Griffin's, No. 8.	0 90 to 0 00	BOOTS, SHOES.		
Laguayras, per lb.	0 21 to 0 22½	No. 9.	0 19 to 0 00	Boys' Ware.		
Rio.	0 20 to 0 22	No. 10.	0 19 to 0 00	Thick Boots No. 1.	1 50 to 1 60	
Java.	0 24 to 0 26	No. 11.	0 18 to 0 00	Men's Ware.		
Fish.			F or W, No. 9.	0 90 to 0 00	Thick Boots No. 1.	1 75 to 2 00
Herrings, Labrador.	0 00 to 0 00	No. 12.	0 18 to 0 00	Kips.	2 25 to 2 50	
Split.	0 00 to 0 00			French calf.	3 80 to 3 00	
Round.	0 00 to 0 00			Congress.	1 75 to 2 30	
Canoe Round.	0 00 to 0 00			Knee.	2 50 to 3 50	
Mackerel, No. 3.	0 00 to 0 00	Iron.		Women's Ware.		
Salmon.	0 00 to 0 00	Fig—Gartscherrie, No. 1.	32 50 to 23 50	Calf Balmorals.	1 00 to 1 25	
Dry Cod, Gaspe.	0 00 to 0 00	Other brands.	0 21 to 0 22	Buff	0 87 to 1 00	
Fruit.			Bar—Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 80 to 2 90	Calf Congress.	1 10 to 1 30
Raisins, Layers.	2 10 to 2 15	Refined.	3 30 to 3 50	Youths' Ware.		
Valentia, lb.	0 07 to 0 08½	Sweden.	4 50 to 5 00	Thick Boots, No. 1.	1 25 to 1 30	
Currants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 06	Hoops—Coopers.	3 40 to 3 60	PRODUCE.		
Molasses.			Band.	3 30 to 3 40	Ashes, per 100 lbs.	
Muscovado, per gal.	0 33 to 0 35	Boiler Plates.	4 00 to 0 00	Pots, 1st sorts.	5 20 to 5 25	
Syrup.	0 46 to 0 50	Canada Plates, Staff.	3 50 to 3 60	" Inferiors.	5 20 to 5 25	
Rice.			" Budd.	4 30 to 0 00	Pearls.	5 50 to 5 52½
Arrecan, per 100 lbs.	3 35 to 3 50	" Glamour.	4 40 to 0 00	Butter, per lb.		
Salt.			" Ponty.	4 40 to 0 00	Choice, new.	0 16 to 0 18
Liverpool Coarse.	0 60 to 0 65	Iron Wire.		Medium.	0 14 to 0 15	
Stoved.	0 75 to 0 80	No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 0 00	Inferior.	0 10 to 0 12	
Spices.			9.	3 10 to 0 00	Cheese, per lb.	0 09 to 0 11
Cassia.	0 30 to 0 35	12.	3 40 to 0 00	Coarse Grains,		
Cloves.	0 12 to 0 13	16.	4 00 to 0 00	from Farm.		
Nutmegs.	0 45 to 0 80	Lead.		Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 00 to 0 00	
Ginger, Ground.	0 12 to 0 30	Bar, per 112 lbs.	7 00 to 7 25	Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 40 to 0 00	
Jamaica.	0 22 to 0 28	Sheet.	7 50 to 0 00	Pease, per 60 lbs.	1 00 to 0 00	
Pepper, Black.	0 19 to 0 10½	Shot.	7 80 to 8 00	Flour, per brl.		
Pimento.	0 07 to 0 08	Powder.		Superior Extra.	6 25 to 6 50	
Sugars.			Blasting, per keg.	3 50 to 4 00	Extra.	5 90 to 6 00
Porto Rico, per cwt.	9 00 to 9 25	HF.	4 00 to 4 50	Fancy.	5 70 to 5 80	
Cuba.	8 50 to 9 00	Pressed Spikes.		Superfine.	5 30 to 5 40	
Dry Crushed, per lb.	0 09 to 0 00	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	4 00 to 0 00	Western Superfine.	4 90 to 5 05	
Loaves.	0 00 to 0 00	Extra.	4 50 to 5 00	Superfine No. 2.	4 75 to 4 80	
Canada Sugar Refin.	0 00 to 0 00	Railway.	4 00 to 0 00	Prime.	4 50 to 4 65	
Yellow No. 2.	0 00 to 0 00	Tin Plates.		Middlings.	4 50 to 4 55	
" 3.	0 00 to 0 00	Charcoal IX.	8 25 to 8 50	Pollards.	4 30 to 4 40	
" 4.	0 00 to 0 00	IX.	10 00 to 10 50	Bag Flour—Cho. & St.	3 00 to 3 05	
" 5.	0 00 to 0 00	DC.	7 75 to 8 00	Lard, per lb.	0 00 to 0 00	
" 6.	0 00 to 0 00	DX.	9 75 to 10 50	Medium.	0 14 to 0 00	
" 7.	0 00 to 0 00	IX Term.	6 50 to 6 00	Oatmeal, per barrel,		
" 8.	0 00 to 0 00	IX.	9 00 to 8 00	200 lbs.	4 75 to 5 00	
" 9.	0 00 to 0 00	IX Coke.	7 50 to 8 00	Pork.		
Crushed X.	0 00 to 0 00	DRUGS.		Mess.	21 00 to 22 00	
" A.	0 00 to 0 00	Alum.	2 50 to 2 80	Thin Mess.	20 00 to 0 00	
Dry Crushed.	0 00 to 0 00	Acid, Sulphuric.	0 5 to 0 6	Prime Mess.	17 50 to 0 00	
Ground.	0 00 to 0 00	" Tartaric.	0 9½ to 0 10	Prime Mess.	16 00 to 0 00	
Extra Ground.	0 00 to 0 00	Blue Vitriol.	0 10 to 0 00	Cargy.	15 50 to 15 00	
Syrup, Golden.	0 00 to 0 00	Camphor.	0 52 to 0 65	Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs.	9 50 to 9 50	
Teas.			Carb. Ammon.	3 00 to 3 50	Tallow, per lb.	0 08 to 0 08½
Young Hyson, pr. lb.	0 45 to 0 85	Cochineal.	1 00 to 1 00½	Wheat, per 60 lbs.		
Hysons.	0 55 to 0 80	Cudbear.	0 18 to 0 25	U. C. Spring.	1 12 to 1 15	
Gunpowder.	0 65 to 1 00	Cream Tartar.	0 32 to 0 00	" White Winter.	0 00 to 0 00	
Imperial.	0 60 to 0 85	Chloride Lime.	3 00 to 3 50	LEATHER.		
Hyson Skin.	0 25 to 0 40	Gum Arabic.		Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1.	0 18 to 0 19	
Twankay.	0 35 to 0 45	" " good.	0 15 to 0 00	" " XX.	0 16 to 0 17	
TOBACCOS.			" " " "	0 25 to 0 00	" O.S. " " "	0 17 to 0 18
Canada Leaf, pr. lb.	0 04 to 0 05	Liquorice, Calabria.	0 25 to 0 00	" " " " "	0 15 to 0 16	
Honeydew, 10's.	0 23 to 0 27	" Refined.	0 35 to 0 00	" Slaughter " "	0 18 to 0 20	
" 5's.	0 23 to 0 26	Nutgalls.	0 50 to 0 00	" " " " "	0 16 to 0 17	
" 4's.	0 23 to 0 26	Opium.	6 75 to 7 00	" Buffalo Sole "	0 2 12 to 0 15	
Bright, ½ lbs.	0 45 to 0 55	OIL.		English Oak Bend.	0 50 to 0 60	
WINES.			Almonds.	0 45 to 0 00	" Satin Calf, per	
SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.			" Cloves.	1 10 to 1 30	dosen XT.	55 00 to 0 00
Ale.			" Lemon.	3 30 to 3 50	" " " " "	27 50 to 0 00
English.	2 70 to 2 75	" Peppermint.	6 00 to 6 50	Waxed Upper, Light.	0 25 to 0 25	
Montreal.	1 90 to 1 80	" " Hotchkiss.	3 50 to 3 60	" Heavy & Med.	0 23 to 0 28	
Brandy.			" " ordinary.	1 50 to 1 60	Kips, Whole.	0 35 to 0 45
Hennessey's, per gal.	2 15 to 3 00	" Salad.	2 20 to 0 00	" in Sides.	0 00 to 0 35	
Martell's.	2 15 to 3 00	" Castor.	1 60 to 1 70	Spills, Large.	0 25 to 0 00	
Robin & Co.'s.	2 15 to 3 00	Rhubarb Root.	1 70 to 1 90	Spills, Small.	0 15 to 0 18	
Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s.	2 10 to 2 75	Soup, Castile.	0 12 to 0 00	Waxed Calf, 30 to 30 lbs.		
J. D. H. Mouny's, gl.	2 15 to 2 30	Senna.	0 18 to 0 20	per doz.	0 55 to 0 62½	
Other brands, p. gal.	2 00 to 2 50	Soda, Ash.	2 70 to 0 00	" 18 to 27 lbs.	0 50 to 0 55	
Brandy in cases, doz.	8 00 to 10 00	" Carbonic.	3 34 to 3 75	French.	0 90 to 0 10	
Gin.			Wax, Yellow.	0 25 to 0 00	" 6 to 8 to 20.	0 80 to 0 20
Hollands, per gal.	0 85 to 0 95	" White.	0 75 to 0 80	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 15 to 0 16	
" green cases.	2 80 to 2 90	OILS, PAINTS, &c.		Patent.	0 16 to 0 17	
" per cases.	4 90 to 5 20	Bolled Linsed.	0 90 to 0 85	Bufed.	0 10 to 0 12½	
" red cases.	4 90 to 5 20	Raw.	0 75 to 0 80	Feblled.	0 13 to 0 14	
Porter.			Winter Bleached.	0 80 to 0 00	Sheep Polts, Country.	0 80 to 0 30
London.	2 25 to 2 40	" Whale.	1 00 to 1 05	Do. City butchers' best.	1 25 to 1 50	
Dublin.	2 30 to 2 50	Crude.	0 85 to 0 95	FURS.		
Montreal.	0 90 to 0 00	Pale Seal.	0 90 to 0 95	Bear.	3 00 to 12 00	
Rum.			Cod.	0 90 to 0 95	Beaver, per lb.	1 50 to 2 00
Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1 60 to 1 75	Machinery.	0 75 to 1 00	Coon.	0 20 to 0 50	
Demerara.	1 30 to 1 50	Lard.	1 15 to 1 30	Fox, Red.	0 75 to 2 00	
Cuba.	1 05 to 1 15	Lead, per 100 lbs.		Martin.	1 50 to 0 00	
Whiskey.			Dry White.	8 40 to 0 00	Mink.	2 50 to 3 00
Scotch, per gal.	1 40 to 1 50	Red.	8 40 to 0 00	Other.	5 00 to 6 00	
Irish.	1 45 to 1 60	Varnish, per gal.		Rat.	0 17 to 0 22	
Wine.			Coach Body (Turpt).	3 25 to 4 00	PRODUCE RETURNS.	
Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	Furniture.	2 00 to 2 25	Wheat.	169786 456863	
Port Wine.	1 90 to 5 20	" (Benzine).	1 25 to 1 50	Flour.	290992 24798	
Sherry.	0 80 to 5 00	Spirits Turpent.	1 50 to 1 75	Poss.	57260 1964	
HARDWARE.			Benzine.	0 40 to 0 45	Oats.	1294 5965
Block Tin, per lb.	0 29 to 0 31	SOAP AND CANDLES				

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A. A. Barber & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
W. & F. P. Currie & Co.
Elliot & Co.
Farrier & Co.
Forbes, A. H.
Evans & Evans.

Frothingham & Workman.
Hall, Joseph N.
Hall, Ray & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mutholland & Baker.
Shims, H. F.
Winn & Holland.

WE have no alterations to note in our price list of general goods. Prices are firm in most articles, but with a tendency rather in favour of the buyer. This is caused by short sales this spring, in consequence of which there are left over considerable stocks of heavy goods. These, however, are nearly all held by the trade, whose importations were light this Spring, and it will no doubt have an effect on fall importations.

For Western Canada the imports, so far, have not been equal to one-third of the amount of past Spring seasons; and this, with the respect of good crops, may, during next month, give renewed activity here.

Big IRON.—The spring importations are now all to hand, and principally yarded. In consequence, prices are fully up to quotations. The lots held for shipment to Chicago are large, and have entirely cleared the market of any outside lots. This trade, so far, has kept a number of steamers fully employed in the Chicago trade, and will do so for the next two months. In No. 4 Pigs several lots are held without finding purchasers, and this is only used for Rolling Mill purposes, which trade is at present dull.

BAR AND HOOP IRON.—The market is well supplied, and we understand some large lots of bars have been disposed of to Western buyers at a shade under our quotations. In Hoops, some sizes are scarce, and they command full rates.

BOILER PLATE AND TUBES.—These articles have arrived in very limited quantities, and are immediately packed up to fill orders given last January, and any lots to arrive during the next six weeks are nearly all ordered in advance. Prices are fully maintained.

CUT NAILS are more enquired for than formerly, as many of the trade are running short, particularly in Shingles. The makers fully maintain prices, and will not give way. A large sale of them took place last week at auction. The prices at which they sold was not satisfactory to the sellers, although they brought fully up to the list.

SHELF HARDWARE is in good supply, and prices are a shade lower than they were to first class buyers.

THE LEATHER MARKET.

SPANISH SOLE.—There is a small consumptive demand, but there is a conviction on the part of both shoe manufacturers and Leather dealers that prices are going up, therefore a disposition is manifested to purchase, and considerable sales have been made during the past week at from 18 to 19 cts. The following sales have transpired:

1000 sides, No. 1, B. Ayres	at	18 cts.
1000 " " "	at	18 1/2 "
1000 " price did not transpire, suppose		18 1/2 "

There was a sale of 1000 sides. Heavy receipts reported at 19 cts. for Canada West.

There are several buyers in the market to-day; the only sale that has transpired is 200 sides at 18 cts. light average (silver).

The total inspection for the week of Solo has been 275 sides.

Other leathers are without change.

Varnishes.

We have little change to note in this manufacture. There is considerable demand. Benzine is scarce, and may be quoted at from 60 to 60c. Turpentine, on account of the opening of the Southern States' trade, has a downward tendency. No sales to report, and prices nominal.

Petroleum.

The latest accounts from Oil Springs report that the crude oil is held by some parties at \$5 a bbl.; that is an advance of one dollar during the week. As to what prices may be, it would be idle to speculate. There are at Petrolia and Oil Springs about thirty wells in process of boring, and it is difficult to say what the yield may be ultimately, but as yet the quantity is not large. The depth of those new wells at present run from 600 to 1000 feet. The Merchant Well, the Company Well, and the Deep Well are soon to be relieved of their water at a depth of from 600 to 700 feet, and their product of oil will be put to the test in the course of a week or two. The price of refined oil has advanced in the market since our last report 2 or 3 cents, and is worth now from 32c. to 33c. per gallon in quantity.

KNOXANIA.

"Mr John Knox, who has been charged with arson and with robbing the Customs Bonded Warehouse on his premises, has written from Boston that he alone was concerned in these transactions."—*Daily Paper.*

It's quite a humdrum stupid thing
To work and labour to be rich,
There's metal of a smarter ring
In this fast age of teas and pitch—
That climbs at once a lofty niche,
Sports broadcloth fine, looks out for fun,
And opens shop—a corner one.

Wholesale of course—it's grand you know.
You've travellers, buyers, clerks, at call.
And then, hem! Mr. So and So.
The wholesale merchant I can't it tall.
Besides you'll bag the bigger haul.
When on some fine day, sure to come,
You cut your nimble sticks and run.

Import? of course, yes, all you can,
Charter a steamer if you choose.
Odds fish? good Sir, you're just the man,
Because you're not a sou to lose,
Or cash to pay the custom dues.
But what of that—or why depend?
Of course you sport a customs bond.

Convenient nook! pitch in the swag,
Its safe 'neath customs lock and key.
Unless indeed you prove a wag
Like Knox, the joker, used to be.
Its Johnny Knox, ahem! I see
A wink's as good—stay, perhaps it's better—
If your blind mare likes nose, why let her.

Love laughs at locks, and rightly so.
What one key binds another looses.
And in your secret soul, you know,
Like ancient dames or young parsons,
The customs men are regular gooses,
To leave a mine of bonded treasure
For you to pick from at your leisure.

Of course you'll drive a roaring trade
Why not? you know the game to play.
It's hard if you can't make a raid,
And steal cash customers away,
From those who mean their debts to pay.
Sell low, good Sir—there's nothing lost—
You can't sell much below prime cost.

Ah! me, the time will come, of course,
When all this little game must end:
Well, when you see it must perforce,
Then get some kind confiding friend
Upon your empty bond to lend
Just as much cash—I wish you joy—
As you can grab, my bully boy.

Now for denouement—Presto! dash
Like Tam O'Shanter's fleetest witch,
Speed for the goal, sans all but cash,
And into Hall Columbia pitch—
A swindling vagabond grown rich.
A smart man, perhaps; a rascal, sure,
Who dared be anything but poor.

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

REFERENCES:
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-President Upper Canada Bank.

Messrs. JOSEPH MACRAY & BROTHERS, Montreal.
" WM. STEPHENS & CO. "

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, Toronto.
Messrs. BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO., Toronto

" WM. ROSS & CO., "
" GEORGE MICHIE & CO., "
" D. McINNES & CO., Hamilton.

British Correspondents, Messrs. JOHN McLAREN & Co., Liverpool and Glasgow.

I deal only on Commission. Personal attention given to all Consignments of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Leather, Butter, Coal Oil, &c. I guarantee the highest market prices for all kinds of Produce, having a large and favourable connection with the local consumers of Strong Flour, in bags and barrels. Bags returned promptly. Having ample means, I am enabled to make returns on day of sale.

Sales effected of all kinds of Canadian Manufactures (guaranteed or otherwise).

Consignors may draw against property at two thirds Montreal market price at time. Drafts must be accompanied by Bill of Lading, Railroad or other Receipts. Liberal Cash Advances made on all kinds of Produce. The lowest Commission charged.

Agent for the celebrated "Great Western" Coal Oil.

NOTICE.

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

LEEMING & BUCHANAN.

Friday, June 9th, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our correspondents that the publication of our "Weekly Price Current," in the "Trade Review," will for the present be discontinued, owing to the recent decision of the Corn Exchange Association, that its publication through that medium infringed its By-laws. Notice has been given of a motion to amend the By-law in question, so far as it relates to weekly publications, and it is hoped that it will be modified or entirely expunged, when we shall resume its publication as heretofore. In the meantime, we have pleasure in referring our correspondents to the Produce Report of the "Trade Review," which, we understand, is compiled with much care, and will be found correct and reliable.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
General Commission Merchants.

Montreal, 8th June, 1865.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

486 & 488 ST. PAUL STREET, AND

427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

CIRCULAR.

Montreal, June 8th, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

It is expected that the demand from England will be very large this season for FINE QUALITIES, for which comparatively higher prices will be paid, but inferior will probably be a greater drug than ever, so that we would advise great care in taking in Butter of Ashes, and will furnish circulars with directions for manufacturing, &c., on application to us.

Hoping to receive a share of consignments,

We are yours obediently,

THOS. HOBSON & CO.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
DAILY FREIGHT LINE
FROM
MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

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

MYLES PENNINGTON,
GENERAL AGENT GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all points West.

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

THOS. SWINYARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway.

APRIL 14, 1865.

STEAMER

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

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

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

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

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

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

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

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

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Carriage Axles, assorted.
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Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
Emery, 0/1, 1, 1 1/2, 63 Corn, in 7 lb. Tapers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round, Square and Round, &c.
Gas Burners.
Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in 250 boxes, assorted.
Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.
Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 33, do. do Screw Drivers, 31.
Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.
Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks,
6 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.
1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 4, 4 1/2 inch. 18 48 24 12 6
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 4 2 doz. 5, 6 inch. 18 48 24 12 6
Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 22 pairs. 18, 20 inch. cwt. 32 37 37 30
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 1 cwt. 1 1 2 2
16 inch. cwt. 1 1 1 2
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 1 cwt. 18 18 30
14 inch. 30 12 12 doz. 9, 10, 12, 14 inch.
Hinges, American T., Gananoque.
Do. American Long Strap Gate Hinges, \$2.50 per cwt.
Hair Broom Heads, Bass do. -
Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Iron Band, 1-8 x 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 inch. Do. 3-16 x 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch.
Iron Hoop, Coopers', 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 inch
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
Knives,—Table and Pocket (Nowbold Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
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Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
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Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 3, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs. Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs. Do. Clout, Tind, and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs! Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
Opera Glasses, great variety.
Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
Pins,—Safety and Scarf.
Powder Flasks.
Polishing Paste (Needham's).
Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes, assorted colors.
Pistols.
Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler. cwt. cwt.
Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 6.0.0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6
Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 6, 10.0.0.
Shot Pouches.
Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
Screws,—Nutmegs, in Casks.
Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
Spoons,—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do. N. S. do.
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Skates,—7 1/2 to 11 1/2, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 1/2 lbs.
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Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Walters, E. P., in sets, &c.
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FRANCIS FRASER,
Manufacturers' Agent.
Montreal, January, 1865.

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 100 " " 5's, "
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BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases; together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
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 Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or Brun. Black); Gold Size Japan (Brown Japan or Japan Drier.)

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