

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for the sale of
Domestic Manufactures. Large consignments of Eng-
lish Woollen and Cotton Goods at present on hand;
also, Wadding Wares, Bagging, Canada Tweeds,
Etottes, Satinets.
Consignments of the above articles are respectfully
solicited.

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.

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Helen st., Montreal. [See p. 87.]

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 & COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, 118 Commissioners st. [See Page 86.]

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 induce-
ment allowable in commerce will be granted to this
end.

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

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 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. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Soucioung.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Montreal, January, 1865.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Commissioner and Port sts., Montreal.
Special attention given to consignments of Grain,
Flour, Butter, Pork, Ashes, and General Produce.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & 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.: Scythes, Shovels, Spades, Grain Scoops, Hay and Straw Knives, Higgins' Axes, and other Edge Tools, Gilmour's Augers and Auger Bits, Dodge's Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Spokes, &c., &c., all of which they are prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES and on LIBERAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

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

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

A. A. BARBER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
Nos. 19 and 21 St. Sacrament st.

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

EVANS & EVANS,
AGENTS FOR HARE'S
CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

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

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, are constantly receiving consignments from friends in British and Foreign West Indies.
They have now on hand—

325 Hhds.	} Prime Cuba, and
22 Tacs.	
60 Brls.	} Musco. Molasses.
90 Puns.	
170 Brls.	} Musco. Molasses.
20 Puns. Cuba Rum.	
20 Bags Pimento.	
40 Tacs. No. 1 Salmon.	

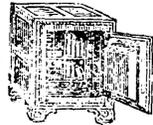
HENRY J. GEAR,
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars, 38 St. Peter st., Montreal.

JEFFREY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 17 Lemoine st., Montreal.

MESSE. JARVIS & EDGAR,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY.
Offices.—No. 19 Toronto street, Toronto.

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

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

Our Burglar Proof 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 safes 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. François Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
MONTREAL.

A large assortment constantly on hand of Newest Styles in Men's, Boys', Ladies', and Children's
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
BOYS' FANCY HATS, CAP TRIMMINGS,
SILK HATS, &c., &c.

Samples of Furs, Hats, Caps, &c., embracing all the Leading and Newest Styles in
LADIES' AND GENTS'

FUR CAPS, BOAS, MENS' WOOL HATS,
VICTORINES, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
COLLARS, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH
MUFFS, CUFFS, CAPS.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
305 and 307 St. Paul street.

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. BENJ. 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, CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
TORONTO.
Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANGUS MORRISON. D. O. 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 Manilla, Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several hundred tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.
37 St. François Xavier street, Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

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

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

243 St. Paul street,
Yard entrance St. François Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,
TANNERS AND LEATHER 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 O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,
St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on 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 Coore's celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS; and Importers of General Gro-
ceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.,

Offer for sale a well-assorted stock of—

Hysons, Young Hyson, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Imperials, Gunpowders, Congous, Souchongs and Scented Teas; Java, Rio, Bahia, and Laguayra Coffee, Martell's, Hennessy's, and Otard's Brandies, Pematrin's Sherries, Sandeman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira, and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and German Cigars, Crosse and Blackwell's and Worcester Pickles and Sauces, Currants, Raisins, Valentias, Layers, and M. R. in boxes and half-boxes.

23 St. Peter street, Montreal.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines,
Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.

No. 4 Lemoine st.

SMITH & McCULLOCH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND GENE-
RAL MERCHANTS, Importers to order of all kinds
of China, Glass and Earthenware, Papier Maché, Hard-
ware and Electro-plate, Cork-screws and Steel Toys,
Chemists' and Photographists' Ware, Mosaic, Encaustic
and Tesselated Flooring Tiles, White glazed Bath
Tiles, Plumbers' and Sanitary Ware, Door Furniture,
Iron Stable and Harness Fittings, &c., &c.,

Have now on hand consignments of Stone China Dinner and Toilet Sets, French China Vases, Fonts, &c., Lamp Chimneys, &c., which we offer for Sale by the Package.

We have also a large assortment of China, Glass and Parian Vases and Ornaments opened out.

Chemists', Photographists' and Plumbers' Ware always on hand.

10 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
IMPORTER
of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Corner of
ST. HELEN and RECOLLET STS.,
MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
Montreal.

A CARD.

WE beg to draw the attention of the
trade to our present well assorted stock of
Staple Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Tobaccos, Cigars,
&c., &c. These will be replenished by further large
importations throughout the Winter and Spring.

Being sole agents in Canada for many favorite
brands of goods, and our purchases having been
selected and made under every practicable advantage
in their respective places of production, we feel war-
ranted in believing that they cannot fail to give un-
qualified satisfaction.

Our supplies of Teas will continue to be large and
well assorted, many of them having been specially
imported by us from China and Japan direct. To this
branch of our business we devote particular attention.

We solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage of
the trade.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

Jan. 20, 1865.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

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

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

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.

WAREHOUSES
278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,
MONTREAL.

Works—AUBURN MILLS,
PETERBORO', C. W.

9,000 GRAIN BAGS (from \$22 per 100).

COTTON WARPS,
BURLAPS, WOOL SACKS,
LINEN BAGGINGS (in 40, 45, and 50 inch).

The usual Lots of CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES, and
SATINETS, and of English Goods on Consignment,
are now coming forward from the Manufacturers.
The assortment this Spring will be very good.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
Agent for Woollen Manufacturers,
290 and 292 St. Paul street.

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.

35 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, 19th Dec., 1864,
And 64 and 65 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL.

THE partnership heretofore existing between me
and Mr. THOMAS MEADOWS, under the firm of
ALFRED HILL & MEADOWS, in London, and
ALFRED HILL & CO., at Liverpool, having been dis-
solved, I beg to inform my friends that I shall in fu-
ture carry on the business at Liverpool under the
superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HARRISON, (who
for three years has been the managing Clerk there,
and seven years previously in the London Office of my
late firm,) and the business in London by myself, as-
sisted by my sons.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass with-
out thanking you for the kind support you have given
me during the twenty-five years I have been estab-
lished in London, and fifteen years in Liverpool; and
I trust you will still continue your favors, assuring you
that any business entrusted to my charge will have
the most prompt and careful attention.

The business will in future be carried on here and
at Liverpool under the firm of Alfred Hill & Co.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
ALFRED HILL.

N. B.—The British Colonial Steamship Company
will despatch a steamer from London for Quebec and
Montreal so soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence
is opened.

Further information can be had of
ALFRED HILL & CO.,
London and Liverpool.
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
February 15.

MYLES PENNINGTON,
CUSTOM HOUSE SHIPPING AND
Forwarding Agent. General Agent for Great
Western Railway at Montreal. Correspondent to
Messrs. Alfred Hill & Co. of Liverpool and London.
Railway and Steamboat Ticket Office,
Custom House Square, Montreal.

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
Carriage Axles, assorted.
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's
Steel).
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16,
3-8, 7-16, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, $\frac{1}{4}$,
5-16 inch.
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round,
Octagon.
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
Emery, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 53 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round,
Square and Round, &c.
Gas Burners.
Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in
250 boxes, assorted.
Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped
Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.
Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 36,
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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. 18 48 24 12 6
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$,
4 2 doz. 32 37 37 80
5, 6 inch. 18, 20 inch. 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16,
cwt. 22 22 pairs.
Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16,
18, 20 inch. 18, 20 inch.
Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14,
16 inch. 1 cwt. 1 1 2 2
Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12,
14 inch. 1 cwt. 1 1 1 2
Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8,
30 12 12 doz. 18 18 80
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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7-8, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Do. 8-16 x 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 inch.
Iron Hoop, Coopers', $\frac{1}{2}$, 7-8, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 inch.
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Child-
ren's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by
the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbould Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
Do. 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 (Neadham's).
Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Beam boxes,
assorted colors.
Pistols.
Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.
Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0;
cwt. 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,—Nettlefold's, in Casks.
Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
Spoons,—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do;
N. S. do.
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Skates,— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I. C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I. C. do. Pontypool, do.
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,
Manufacturers' Agent.

Montreal, January, 1865.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Importers of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—This department has had special attention. Our goods are all made in the latest styles, to suit the wants of a first class country trade.

FLANNELS.—In this department we have a large stock of Plain and Fancy Flannels, suitable for town and country.

HOSIERY.—Our assortment will be complete about the 1st of March.

GLOVES.—We shall open a choice assortment before the opening of Spring business.

SMALLWARES.—We have always some choice lots in this department.

Paper Collars in the latest style always on hand.
244 St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Office, 221 and 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

Medical Referee.

THE SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, (FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES),

have been so framed as to secure to its Policy-holders the *utmost value for their payments*, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points:—

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.

FREEDOM from any EXTRA CHARGES for Occupation or Place of Residence.

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

IMMEDIATE ENTRANTS on the Profit Scheme will secure ONE ENTIRE YEAR'S BONUS over Later Entrants.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal.
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.

THE general stringency of money in the country is largely aggravated by the presence of an immense amount of silver currency. Owing to its bulk it is an inconvenient medium of interchange; the fact that it is not a legal tender renders it inapplicable to the majority of purposes for which money is used; while its value, fluctuating with every locality, and in every transaction, seriously impedes business and enhances the peculiar troubles of the times.

It is hardly necessary to say that the evil originates in the change in the currency of the United States, as every one is supposed to know it. But it appears to us that the only effective cure for the evil is to be found in the cause that provokes the disease. And what is this cause, and why is silver sent here? The answer simply is that while there is in New York a recognized difference in the value of gold and silver, in this country they are regarded as equivalent in value, and have been generally so received. That in New York silver is not a standard of value, but as compared with the gold standard it is always 3 per cent. and frequently 5 below it; while in Canada the two have been equivalent, and for all practical purposes in the country, in the purchase of produce from the farmer and the purchase of goods by him, silver has had the same apparent value as gold, or bills representing gold. The consequence has been that what was cheap in New York and dear here has been imported—in other words, that while we have been foolish enough to receive American silver at four per cent. more than it is worth, it has been brought in, and our gold sent out, the money brokers making the difference. Produce has been purchased to a very large extent in silver, because, at any rate until recently, the same price would be received in silver as in Bank notes representing gold. Produce thus purchased and sent to the United States has had an advantage of four or five per cent. over that purchased with gold or bills, because the silver had been originally got at so much below gold. Thus, as a community, our people have been deluded into the belief that with a silver dollar they were getting one hundred cents, while in reality they were only getting 96,—that a loss of three to five per cent. has really been sustained upon every silver dollar that has been received at par; that in addition we have been constantly depleted of gold, and that the convenient and safe currency afforded by Bank notes has been replaced with large quantities of cumbersome coin, useless for one half the necessities of business, and entailing loss, inconvenience and embarrassment on every hand.

Is it not time that this fallacious absurdity should cease? Why should our people any longer make themselves ridiculous by continuing to receive a foreign coin at a value four per cent. greater than it brings in its own country, while the presence of that coin implies a loss, an inconvenience, and is a

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

source of trouble in every way. All the world over such matters regulate themselves by supply and demand, by the price abroad and the value at home. If silver is worth in New York only ninety-six cents in the dollar, it is not worth more than ninety-five here; and now that the country is so full of it, we question whether it is worth that. Why then should it continue to be received at par? In this city and all over the country ordinary transactions at retail are carried on with the coin at par, and so long as it continues, just so long will the evil increase, just so long will the people be swindled, and just so long will inconvenience and loss result.

We think it would be unwise for the legislature to interfere, but we believe it comes within the province of the several Boards of Trade to take the matter in hand, and to circulate an agreement in each city, which the majority of traders would sign, agreeing not to receive silver at more than four per cent. discount after a certain period,—say ten days after date. In Toronto this policy was adopted two years ago with the best results, the only difficulty being that it did not go far enough and reduce the price of the small silver, such as five and ten cent pieces, which could as easily be done. The same course could be adopted by the merchants in smaller places, and we believe with anything like a unanimous movement the importation of silver would at once be checked, its value defined, and a fruitful source of annoyance removed.

The Session.

We believe it is the intention of the Government to prorogue Parliament almost immediately after the close of the debate on Confederation. As the other Provinces have not yet definitely pronounced upon the proposed union, it is premature for our Parliament to proceed with details of local governments and other matters under the contemplated new arrangements. Accordingly the present will be made a short session, and the house will be called together again in the Autumn, for the purpose of perfecting the necessary details.

Petroleum Lands in Canada.

Some idea may be formed of the importance which Americans attach to the Petroleum deposits in Canada by the recent sale of oil lands effected by Hon. Geo. Brown at Bothwell. Five thousand acres, we understand, have been sold for fifty dollars per acre,—at any rate that gentleman has disposed of his interest for \$280,000 in gold. The purchasers are two or three New York petroleum companies, all of whom commence operations immediately. The oil will, at least for a time, be shipped to Europe via New York, and, we presume, bear the Pennsylvania brand. We shall watch with interest the development of this important product, which, but for bad management, might have been made to yield largely to Canadians, but which now promises to be confined only to our friends across the border.

—The total Provincial Revenue from Customs duties for first half of 1864 was \$3,074,799; the expense of collecting which was \$178,064.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THAT "misfortunes never come singly" is a proverb grown trite, from its truth. Its illustrations are found on every side, in the experience of every day life, in the career of every business man, in the history of every undertaking. Sometimes everything appears to go wrong; almost every circumstance that occurs is laden with some evil result; every messenger has bad news; every day its calamity. It is seasons like this that test friends and foes alike; that develop a man's character, and exhibit his ability.

Such a period seems to have been reached by the Grand Trunk Railway. If Mr. Brydges ever needed force and faith, and we believe he lacks neither, it is now. The misfortunes of the past three months are enough to discourage any ordinary man placed in his position. Not only have events of a most influential character been crowded into a short period; but they have been brought about by causes so diverse and so foreign from the usual course, as to require very much more than the usual equanimity to meet them.

The establishment of the passport regulations has largely reduced the earnings of the road. Travel between the United States and Canada is practically abolished, and the large number of persons who formerly went through Canada, from one part of the States to the other, are now compelled to take other and more circuitous routes. Except the actual breaking out of hostilities, nothing more serious could have occurred between the two countries, so far as it affects the Railways. The continuance of these regulations for so long a period will unsettle the usual course of travel; and it will take some time, even after passports are no longer required, to regain the large traffic that has thus been lost.

The weather throughout the present winter has been particularly unfavorable to railway operations. Not only has snow in unusual quantities continuously fallen; but, without a thaw or rain, it has never been attached to the ground, and, like dust, has been the sport of every wind. The consequence has been that the track, in exposed places and deep cuts, has no sooner been cleared from one drift, than it has again been covered with another. A staff more than three times the usual size, with appliances far excelling any previous year, have been constantly employed in keeping the track clear, but it has frequently been impossible to accomplish it, and the wonder is that so much has been done. Then again, not only has the drifting and unusual quantity of snow caused trouble, but the frosts have been unusually severe, and the damage to the track and the rolling stock has been constant. In a single day, a dozen engines may have been crippled; in a single cold night, no one knows how many rails may have been injured. Every precaution that could be adopted, we believe, has been taken, and yet accidents have been numerous, some of them most wonderful escapes, others attended with fatal consequences, and all important to the road. It is said that forty locomotives are at present disabled in the Montreal repairing shops, and, we presume, an equal number are in the same condition at other points of the road. The destruction of car wheels and freight cars has been large, and the severity of the season on the whole rolling stock will be understood when it is stated, that the damage to the end of February, exceeds that of any two previous winters to the end of March. The consequence has been that not only have accidents occurred, and delays been occasioned; but it has been absolutely impossible to get anything like the ordinary amount of traffic carried. Notwithstanding the movement of very little through freight, it has been impossible to supply the local demand for cars, and the road is a large loser by its inability to meet the requirements along its line. Thus, not only from diminished passenger receipts from the United States, but from local sources, has the revenue suffered, while the increased expense incident to such difficulties have brought about a condition of finances most unexpected and embarrassing.

The employes along the road have had to wait for their pay; the amount due them is still considerable, and every one knows the result. Work half done, duties neglected, and a general demoralization of the service, is sure to follow only partially paid servants: who, as creditors of the Company, hold it under a certain obligation, which, whether fancied or real, frequently takes the place in the mind of the man previously anxious to merit confidence by good behavior. It must be borne in mind that when Mr. Brydges assumed the charge of the road, it was a bankrupt institution, but by his management, notwith-

standing a great many difficulties, current obligations have been met, old claims have been liquidated, and a large amount spent upon the improvement of the road. With all this accomplished under so many disadvantages, is it surprising that a season so full of misfortunes, with such a combination of unfavorable circumstances, should result in financial embarrassments of even a more grave character than have yet been apparent?

Following all this has been a succession of accidents of more or less importance, frequently the result of circumstances which could not be provided against, and altogether beyond the control of the management. The condition of the track and the stock has been, as before stated, largely affected by the weather, and these casualties have, no doubt, in no small degree, been the result.

It will be thus seen that, in almost every respect, the experience of this great undertaking during the past few months has been unfortunate. We have referred to the matter because we see a very general spirit of condemnation against the road and its managers, and because advantage is taken of these misfortunes to influence public opinion against it. We are not the apologists for the Grand Trunk authorities; we disapprove strongly of their iniquitous and suicidal policy of carrying Through Freight at losing rates, and charging rates on Local Freight to make up the loss. Nothing can be more unjust to Canadian farmers and grain dealers, that they should be made to pay for the losses on the movement of Western States produce to enter into competition with their own. We have no patience with the system that denies our own people the facilities of transport for their grain, while these facilities are employed in a foreign and profitless business. We also condemn strongly the discrimination in the freight tariff against certain points along the line of road; and whether it favors Montreal or not, such a policy is unjust, and unwise as it is unjust.

But, strongly as we are opposed to certain portions of Mr. Brydges' policy, we certainly think it most unfair and injudicious to make him answerable for all the disadvantages under which the line is at present laboring. Few men—we question if any other man in the country—could have accomplished all that he has performed since the road has been placed under his charge. From chaos he called comparative order; from bankruptcy he created not only good credit, but a profit to those for whom profit seemed impossible. Up to the commencement of the present winter, the condition of the road, the regularity of the trains, and the efficiency of the public service had never before been equalled; and, considering all the disadvantages under which the undertaking labored, we think that, so far as the past is concerned, the country owes Mr. Brydges a debt which it seems too slow to appreciate.

The tone adopted by many of the newspapers, and re-echoed by a number of members of Parliament, would lead a stranger to believe that Mr. Brydges was a most dangerous man—that he had designs of the most nefarious character, and that advantage should be taken of every circumstance to thwart and oppose him. We believe this to be most unjust. Questions of public policy should be discussed and decided upon their merits. Unmeasured abuse of any man—blind prejudices for or against any undertaking—are indications of poor argument and a weak mind. To say the least, no good result can follow the course which attributes to design or neglect every misfortune that occurs, and studiously avoids the mention of any favorable feature.

Foreign Debts.

A meeting of representatives of English firms, and of a number of Montreal merchants, was held in this city last Saturday, for the purpose of considering the decision which has lately been arrived at by the Court of Appeal for Lower Canada *in re Lumley*, as reported in these columns. It will be remembered that the point decided was that a British creditor has no right to arrest his debtor resident in Lower Canada, even if he is about to leave the Province with intent to defraud his creditors. The ground of this decision was, the Statute provides that no such arrest can take place on a debt incurred in a "foreign" country; and it was ruled that England should be deemed, in the eye of the law, a "foreign" country. The meeting was large and influential, and after it had been resolved that some action was necessary to procure an amendment to the law, a committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, and a draft of an address to Parliament submitted, which will at once be circulated for signatures.

THE NEW DUTIES.

THE supposition that an addition was likely to be made to either the Excise or Customs duties during the present Session of Parliament, has created not a little excitement in various departments of trade. The information as to the intentions of the Finance Minister has been, so far as we have ascertained, of an exceedingly vague and indefinite character, hardly sufficient to lead to much speculation, but the fear of increased imposts has resulted in the removal from bond of a large amount of property. The distillers especially have been making every preparation; and we know of two firms who, within the last ten days, have paid into the Government over \$100,000. We should not be surprised that between spirits and tobacco, the Government have realized half a million of dollars, while the payments of duties in one day alone at the Custom House at this point have been over \$200,000.

With regard to the imposition of new duties, we think, notwithstanding the great need for increased revenue, that as Parliament is likely to adjourn very shortly, and an extra session be called in the Autumn any amendment to Tariff will be postponed until then. The heavy payments that have already been made into the Treasury,—in the fear of new duties,—will probably create a large gain in the revenue in the first quarter of the year, as compared with the same period last year; and this with the general disinclination to impose new burdens before they are actually necessary, will, we believe, prevent action during the present session. By the time the Autumn session commences, the extent of the deficiency in the revenue will be known, the prospects of future importations defined, and the road clear for legislation on the subject.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

THE NEW INSOLVENT ACT.

Question.—In cases where prompt realization of assets is evidently for the interest of the estate during the first two months after assignment, is the assignee to be governed solely by the directions of the creditors, or has he separate discretionary power?

Answer.—While very large control over the assignee is given to creditors by the Act, it does not seem to be intended that all discretionary power should be removed from him. It would seem that he might proceed to realize the assets of the estate, where delay would be prejudicial, without any detailed instructions from the creditors; although it would always be advisable for the assignee to convene a meeting under such circumstances as soon as possible. Indeed such a case is to some extent provided for by this Act, for the assignee is directed how and when to deposit all moneys received by him "until he receives directions from the creditors."

Question.—When a composition is proposed by the insolvent immediately after the appointment of an assignee, and especially where the Act has been resorted to by the bankrupt to facilitate a private settlement, is it the duty of the assignee to prepare statements and valuations of the assets in his possession (irrespective of the statements submitted under oath by the insolvent), for the information and guidance of the creditors in respect to the proposed composition? Or is it competent for assignee to decline to do so, on the ground of it not being required by the Act?

Answer.—It would be very unwise for an assignee to refuse to prepare any statements or valuations desired by the creditors, as he is subject to all their orders and directions not contrary to law; and he is also subject to the summary jurisdiction of the judge, who may enforce the performance of such directions, under penalty of imprisonment.

Question.—In ranking of claims on an estate, does the obligation to value securities extend to the holders of notes made or endorsed by the insolvent in respect of the other obligants on the paper; or does the term "securities" apply only to separate documents strictly collateral?

Answer.—The term "securities" in the clause to which reference is made, only includes a collateral security taken from the insolvent himself or from his estate, and the holder of the insolvent's paper is not in this position. He is under no obligation to value the other names, but he may rank upon the estate for the full amount due upon the paper; yet the moment the debt is paid by any other prior endorser, the holder would cease to rank.

BUSINESS TACTICS.—No. 1.

IN prosperous times in this country, men of tempers and dispositions as diversified in their character as the tints of the rainbow, seem to get along swimmingly. The cool and the hot tempered, the calculating and the rash, he who manages his business with carefulness, and he who ventures somewhat carelessly into speculation,—all are carried with the current directly towards the goal of success. We do not say that all are equally successful, as this were against reason; but we do say that while some are making longer, and some shorter strides for the desired end, all are progressing. Under these circumstances, did good times continue for ever, we would have some difficulty in distinguishing the good business man from the bad. Unfortunately in one respect, and fortunately in another, however, such a difficulty does not arise in these days, as bad times come round every few years, with their blighting influences, discovering whether each man's business is rooted in the soil of good management, or whether it is merely sprouted in the soil of chance;—whether it is founded on the stern rock, or on the shifting sand.

In the present condition of the country, the difficulty of meeting engagements and the frequency of failures, indicates there is something apparently lacking in the general construction of retail trade,—something radically wrong in the economy of distribution of merchandize to the consumer. With the view of testing what is deficient, and improving what is wrong, we propose to enumerate a few elements which we regard as essential to the successful prosecution of business.

And first we would refer to DILIGENCE IN BUSINESS. Long ago the Wise Man said, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich;" and it is as true to-day as it was when he said it. Nor do we think it is doubted at all; but very few act *thoroughly* on their belief of this proverb. Almost every one is diligent enough in selling his goods,—in clearing out his shelves that they may be filled with the different qualities of fabrics that may be wanted for the season succeeding; but are all equally diligent in seeing where the goods go, and whether the money is likely to be forthcoming in due course? We believe that all are diligent enough in trying to increase their profits by buying in the cheapest, and selling in the dearest market; but is it not the case that while doing this, there is great negligence in regard to the expenses of the business? "What is saved is gained," and if we would secure a permanently successful business, we must keep our eye constantly on those items paid out under the head of "Charges." It is a fact that, while at the beginning these are kept small, they increase remarkably, without any apparent cause, in many instances at any rate, as soon as the business proves somewhat successful; and then when a dull year comes, they more than eat up the profits. We repeat again, that "what is saved is gained;" and this should be indelibly impressed on the mind of every trader in Canada.

There is another point where diligence "comes in,"—and we think it is a point where specially attention is necessary: we refer to the "Collections." These should be attended to *regularly*; they should be followed up with courtesy, and yet with *firmness*. We have heard men—and business men too—say, "that they were so busy selling, they had no time to collect;" and it has always appeared to us much the same as a man saying, he was so busy working, he had no time to eat. The result in the one case is an unhealthy body; in the other an unhealthy business. When we hear such a statement made, we feel convinced that he who makes it is "selling" himself, or his creditors, with much greater ingenuity than he sells his goods.

The Beef Market.

There has been some little excitement in the Beef market of late, and prices went up; but as the demand is solely for local consumption, supplies turned the scale again in favor of the buyer. Beef has been unusually low during the last three years in this market. Canada supplies her own market during the year, and also exports to the States largely. The high price of pork has turned the attention of United States contractors for the army to Beef, which is in large supply and proportionably low in price. This circumstance is likely to give increased firmness to the Beef market. A very large quantity of cattle is being shipped through to the Eastern States by the Grand Trunk. Our own market has been supplied during the last month with about 700 head of cattle and 900 sheep. We quote Beef from \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

Hon. George Moffatt,

BORN 1786—DIED 1865.

Hush, softly tread!—a prince in Israel sleeps,
A great, true heart has sighed itself to rest,
Meekly and gently as a wearied babe
Droops in soft slumber on its mother's breast.

One of our Fathers—noblest of them all,
The foremost man in all the foremost throng,
Patriot and soldier,—at his country's call—
Lover of right—stern foe to every wrong.

Oh! loyal friend—oh! statesman wise and just,
Peer of old England's noblest merchant sons—
What though thine ashes mingle with the dust,
Life's record lives—and speaks in trumpet tongues.

Rest from thy labours—aged Christian, rest—
Life's battle fought—the victory nobly won—
Close the calm eyes—he sleeps—God's will is best—
And wakes to hear the Master's glad "well done."

No need for monumental brass to grave
Memorial lines for curious eyes to scan;
Deep in our hearts we bear his epitaph—
"One of God's noblest works—an honest man."

SUBSTITUTE FOR RECIPROCITY.

WE cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that for the last few years, while immigration to the United States has not diminished, its effects in increasing our population here have scarcely been felt. It is in vain we employ agents to go to Europe to induce emigrants to turn their attention to Canada, unless we have steady employment to offer them. It is notorious to all who have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the subject, that the great bulk of those who have arrived have left the Province and gone to the United States. Why? Because, wiser than we, their people have engaged largely in manufactures, without which agriculture can never become remunerative. We endeavoured in a recent number, by grouping together some of the details of our business under the Reciprocity Treaty, to suggest the necessity for looking more closely into this subject, and showed that, even without entering very minutely into the question, there yet appeared, on the most superficial view of it, matter for very grave consideration as to our position under future altered circumstances. Canada can never expect to prosper if she depend solely on her agricultural resources and lumber business, and this we say despite of all the rhetorical flourishes of post prandial eloquence. The season for work is short; in summer and autumn the farmer is busily engaged in gathering food to use for himself and cattle during the winter; or, if he trust to wheat raising, he does so at the imminent risk of impoverishing his land, and thus of living, as it were, on his capital.

It is objected that we would have no market for manufactured goods, and that there is a scarcity of labour. The latter objection we may answer with the truism, that workers will be found wherever employment offers. To the first we will give a more detailed reply, and, like Sterne, who described the sufferings of a single captive to portray more vividly the horrors of slavery, we will take one branch of trade to shew the fallacy of this objection.

Take, then, our importations of Woollen manufactures. Let us go back a few years that we may have a clear view of the immense consumption of this class of goods. We imported of these in

1859,.....	\$3,562,716
1860,.....	3,954,066
1861,.....	4,411,804
1862,.....	4,006,718
1863,.....	4,329,166
1864, six months,.....	2,537,669

Total in five years and a half of \$22,801,688

Here then is surely a sufficient reply to the objection that there would be no demand. Nor does this by any means represent the total quantity of woollens used in the Province. There is scarcely a farmer who does not use home made cloth, some partially, but others altogether; and the fitful and uncertain demand for wool, and the want of remunerative labour during the winter, induce them to have it carded, spun and woven at home. Sheep raising is thus restricted, for

men do not care to raise more produce than they can dispose of. Suppose, however, a ready and remunerative market found for the wool, with employment for the boys and girls of the family, as well as for the men, is it not very evident that the wool would be sold for cash, the young people would be sent to the mill, more sheep would be raised, a demand for articles of refinement, hitherto undreamed of, would spring up, and our importations, instead of falling off, would largely increase with the increased wealth of the country? Shipping, commerce, business, trade would all share in the activity created by new fields for labour.

But it is said we cannot compete with Britain in cheapness of production. Go into the different stores either in town or country, and ask whether it is or is not the case that the only branch of this manufacture to which we have yet turned our attention, namely, Canadian Tweed, has not paid? The universal answer to the question will be "We need not import tweeds, those made here are both cheaper and better." Is there anything to hinder us from aiming at a like result with a higher class of goods and to a much greater extent?

THE MONEY MARKET.

THROUGHOUT the week the remittances from the country have been pretty well maintained, and as Exchange is plenty, the Banks have not been illiberal in discounting for this purpose. The volume of business is just now very limited, and the local requirements for money equally restricted. There is consequently no pressure, and the winter is wearing away with far more ease than was at one time anticipated.

From country localities, especially in Western Canada, there is a very general complaint of scarcity of money, which we fear will not decrease with the disappearance of snow and the breaking up of the roads. Payments for Autumn purchases of goods are maturing this and the following month, and we look for some pressure. Our merchants may therefore make up their minds for a good deal of renewing.

The fear of the contemplated withdrawal of Southern gold, and the consequent expected contraction of the Banks, has entirely subsided, and is not likely again to affect the condition of the market.

There is a considerable disposition on the part of holders of securities to realize, whether from the fact that very considerable sums, now in the shape of surplus, are required for business purposes and for assisting customers, or whether from a fear of still harder times, it is impossible to say. The sellers of stocks are far more numerous than buyers; and a concession has been generally submitted in order to effect sales. The following shows the quotation of leading stocks at present, and at same date last month, indicating a very considerable change:

	2nd Feb.	2nd Mar.
Bank Montreal.....	109½	106
Ontario Bank.....	97	96½
City Bank.....	95	87
Commercial Bank.....	81	80
People's Bank.....	100	99ex d
Bank of Upper Canada.....	45	41½
Molson's Bank.....	110½	111
Merchants' Bank.....	100	99
Montreal Telegraph Stock..	125	115
Exchange.....	109½ to 110½	108½ to 109½

Sterling Exchange has been plentiful throughout the week, with only a limited demand. For cash, the Bank rate has been 108½; and for paper, 110. On the street, first-class New York sterling bills have sold at 108 to 108½ for cash.

Manufactured Tobacco.

The market during the week for manufactured Tobaccos has been somewhat dull, but holders are very firm, and prices are fully maintained. The demand for low grades at say 22 to 24 cts. still exists. We append quotations.—Best brand, 26 to 28c.; Medium, 24 to 26c.; Common, 23 to 25c.; Quarter pounds, 26 to 32c.

Leaf Tobacco.

Upper Canada Leaf meets but a slow sale at 4 cents per lb. for fair quality—there being no speculative demand, the sales are confined to the requirements of the cutting trade, which, owing to the bad state of the country roads, are of a very limited extent. In Missouri and Kentucky, there have been no transactions. From present indications it is less probable than ever that the American government will impose the anticipated excise on leaf tobacco.

ASHES INSPECTION.

In another column will be found a letter addressed to us by Mr. Henshaw, in reply to an article which appeared in the "Review" of February 10th, relative to the proposed Ashes Inspection Law. The article referred to was written, as we then stated, upon the information contained in a letter of Mr. Henshaw's which appeared in an evening paper, and on the presumption that his information was correct. The letter was addressed to "Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes of Canada," and purported to be an epitomization of the proposed Bill. After carefully reading this letter, we drew such conclusions therefrom as we considered fair, and in good keeping with common sense. To these, however, Mr. Henshaw is pleased to object, and, in doing so, he goes out of his way to prove (?) that the definition we then gave of inspecting and branding, was erroneous. We said that "no matter what we mark on a barrel of ashes, the consumer will only pay what it is really worth," and it will certainly require more logic than Mr. Henshaw has yet displayed to convince us that this is not true. A consumer may be once deceived by a false brand; but we believe the maxim "once bit, twice shy," will hold good in this as in other cases. Indeed, we are not a little surprised to find one of a committee appointed by the Board of Trade to compile a law, preaching such a narrow-minded doctrine as is contained in Mr. Henshaw's letter. Surely it does not require a prophet to foresee that if the "careless" mode of inspection and branding already spoken of is systematically pursued, even for one season, consumers must lose all faith in it, and the price of the ash must materially decrease; because no sensible man will pay as much for the "chance" of getting a good article, as he will for the certainty; hence our assertion that the "consumer will only pay what the article is really worth." Mr. Henshaw, in his letter of February 1st, made use of the expressions: "Canada Ash deservedly ranks high in the markets of Great Britain and the United States," and "this pre-eminence is due to the maintenance of a standard which was found perfectly attainable." Now he says: "The complaints, which for the past three or four years have been made, indicate too clearly that the character of our brand is injured, and that, unless a thorough change in the system of inspection is insisted upon, we shall before long look upon our brand as lost in public estimation;" and "we want the present system of guess work abolished, and one of absolute, ascertained facts substituted; then, and not till then, may we hope or expect to see our old brand resume its old place in public confidence."

We before confessed our inability to reconcile Mr. Henshaw's statements; now we despair of ever being able to do so. Perhaps, however, the perceptive powers are better developed in some of our readers, who may be able to reconcile those, to us, apparently contradictory statements. That the character of an article which *deservedly stands high and has been well maintained*, is, through a course of conduct which has been systematically pursued for a number of years, in great danger of being lost in public estimation, and that not until a certain thing has been done, may we expect to see the said article resume its old place—the place it has well maintained—in public confidence, are statements which we certainly cannot understand.

We oppose the contemplated law, not because we believe the present system of inspection perfect, on the contrary, we are satisfied that there have been many complaints from both manufacturers and consumers, but, first, because we consider it impolitic and childlike to ask for a new law before the old one has been put in operation, or even a legal opinion obtained defining the powers which it confers; and secondly, because we believe that some of the provisions of the proposed bill will be found wholly impracticable, and that the cure will prove to be far worse than the disease. So long as the bills or certificates issued by the Inspectors command a ready market at good prices, there is little danger of the character of the Montreal brand being injured in public estimation; and we think that the differences which have arisen between the Inspectors and Brokers might have been amicably adjusted, without resorting to the extreme measure of introducing a bill into the Legislature on the subject, and thus endangering the interests of a class engaged in the manufacture of so important a product.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Trade, held yesterday evening (since the above was written), Mr. Henshaw's motion to accept the report of the Committee, who prepared the new Bill, was withdrawn

and a resolution was adopted requesting the Council to prepare and submit to Parliament a short Act, placing the Inspection under the more immediate control of the Board, in a similar position to Flour Inspection.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Wm. Benjamin & Co.
John Douglass & Co.
Gilmour, White & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Thomas Mac.
Munderloh & Stecken.

Ogilvy & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
A. Robertson & Co.
William Stephen & Co.
Thomson, Claxton & Co.
Alexander Walker.

CANADIAN CLOTHS.

To the Editor of the "TRADE REVIEW."

Canada West, Feb. 16, 1865.
SIR,—In reading the second number of your excellent paper, I notice some remarks touching the matter of Home Manufacture and the disposal of the same. You remark "that too often Canadian goods are sold at too small a profit, and neither manufacturer nor merchant is willing to take the blame." As a manufacturer, I beg the privilege of offering a few words on the subject. And I would remark, at starting, that the manufacturer is not to blame.

When visiting your market some few years ago, for the disposal of my goods, I found no difficulty in disposing of my entire manufacture, from samples, for delivery. The goods gave satisfaction, and holders experienced no difficulty in securing proper and satisfactory profits. This continued up to the past two years, since which time a complete change has taken possession of the trade.

At the time I first allude to, but a few houses were disposed to buy largely, and the majority refused to purchase altogether. Latterly Canadian goods have become popular, and they are found to suit the requirements of the trade better than any thing of the same class that can be imported. The consequence has been that nearly all the wholesale trade find it requisite to keep more or less stock of this class. Unfortunately, the popularity of the article has not improved the position of the manufacturer. Each season he finds it harder and still harder work to get fair value; and often he is offered prices, to accept which, would entail ruinous loss. In fact, there has been no money made at manufacturing for the past two years. And why is this the case? It is true the manufacture is largely increased, but this is not the reason, as there is no surplus stock of goods in the market; they are all, or nearly all, consumed in season.

I think, Mr. Editor, the conclusion is inevitable, as you express it, that "Canadian goods are made a bait for the sale of imported goods," and the sooner the manufacturer takes a stand against it, the better. As it is, he is working hard year after year, to no purpose locking up a large amount of capital which yields him a poor return, and does the community no actual benefit. Yes, Sir, I have found out the secret; and, acting on the information, I have learned for myself that Canadian goods are often sold at actual cost in order to facilitate the sale of imported goods; and in nine cases out of ten, but a slight margin of profit is calculated on.

I see no reason why goods of Canadian manufacture should not bear as large a proportion of profits as any other class of goods. As it is, I leave the trade generally, to judge who is to blame, the merchant or the manufacturer.

Yours, &c.,

MANUFACTURER.

In reply to the above, we think that the manufacturer is in some sense to blame. He is one of the contracting parties, and, if a business man, should not allow himself to be imposed upon. Perhaps in his case he may know more about the manufacturing of goods than he does of the disposal of them. In that case he should place himself in the hands of a third party, one fully conversant with the state of the market and its requirements. He finds this a hard market, and thinks it a changed one. We are aware that a few years ago anything in the shape of Canadian tweeds would sell. It was not unusual for a wholesale house to give an order for say one thousand pieces, covering any pattern the manufacturer chose to turn out. The goods were received, and a host of discrepancies and imperfections overlooked:—they sold readily; that was all the purchaser required. Those were palmy days for the manufacturer; several of them grew suddenly rich: but those days are past. Competition has completely changed this state of things, and success can only follow at the present day from close and careful calculations, and an attentive watch as to the requirements of the market.

How often does it happen that the Canadian manufacturer continues, season after season, to make cloths and produce styles quite unsuited for the market, or perhaps such as he has been turning out for years? We have ourselves seen patterns that would shock any taste; a man blindfold ought to produce better. If this is the class of men who complain of the change in this market, they are asleep, behind the times, and must of course lose money.

We wish to aid, all in our power, in the progress of home manufacture, and we have before hinted that we thought the manufacturer, in some cases, harshly dealt with; but enquiry has revealed to us many discrepancies of his own. More than this, the fact is

established that first-class goods are seldom an over-stock. While some of the manufacturers are going behind, and, as our friend states, losing, we know of others who are preparing for more extensive operations, and who are of a certainty making money.

The wholesale merchant is quite right in purchasing his goods at as close a price as possible, and it cannot be supposed that he will be dictated to in the matter of his profits. If he chooses to sell at cost, the loss is his own: this cannot be a common occurrence, and we think "Manufacturer" is in error.

There are some points it would be well for manufacturers to pay attention to, and the principal one is in the matter of Design. In the old country Designing is an art,—an art to which large sums of money are paid,—and which aids the manufacturer materially in the disposal of his goods. Instead of the same old worn-out pattern being again and again produced, let an effort be made, each season, to produce something positively new, and thereby avoid the possibility of being brought into competition with a former season's patterns, a balance of which may have remained unsold in the market, and which are certain to be sacrificed.

A proper calculation should be made of the probable demand of goods of a certain class and price; and the orders once obtained, let the goods be manufactured and delivered in good season, taking every precaution against overplus stock. We have not exhausted this subject, but space forbids our entering more fully into the question. Perhaps more light may follow from some other quarter. We solicit any new views, or any remarks on this subject that would be useful to the trade.

Enough has been said in reply to "Manufacturer" to show him that possibly some of his troubles arise from his own bad calculations or mismanagement.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Converse, Coleon & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
Jeffrey, Brothers & Co.
B. Hutchins.
Law, Young & Co.
E. Maitland Tyles & Co.

J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Nivin & Co.
Ritamer, Gunn & Co.
David Robertson.
Hariland, Routh & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Joe. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.

The Grocery Trade has been very limited during the past week, and we have to report no activity in any description of Staple Goods. Some excitement has existed among our merchants respecting the rumored intention of the Government to impose immediately increased Excise and Custom duties; and although no one professes to have any reliable authority for such a report, many of the distillers and merchants have paid large amounts for duty on their stocks in bond—of highwines, spirits, teas, &c.

TEAS—The market has been very dull, the previous activity having subsided. Prices, however, remain firm, and the few sales making have been at previous rates.

SUGARS—Prices continue firm, and the small stock in the hands of importers has been further diminished by the sale of over 200 hhds., principally of inferior Muscovado.

MOLASSES—In somewhat better demand, but without change in prices.

TOBACCOS—In manufactured, there have been some sales of tens and half pounds, ranging at from 23c net and upwards, according to quality. The anticipation of an additional excise on this article tends to increase the expectation of some holders. No transactions in Leaf Tobacco to report.

In other articles no change to note. For quotations see our Corrected Price Current, on another page.

Leather.

During the past week there has been very little movement in Leather, and prices are by no means firm. There is some enquiry for prime Slaughter; but buyers are unwilling to give any advance. This is the only description of leather that the market is not more than amply supplied with. The shoe manufacturers' requirements are still very limited; they don't seem to be sanguine as to the prospects for a large spring business. Shipments of Spanish sole continue to be made, via Portland, to Liverpool, which prevents any great accumulation of that description: quotations as per Prices Current.

Boots and Shoes.

Manufacturing is being done upon a very moderate scale, and in a great measure for the purpose of keeping the operators employed, rather than to increase stocks, the demand, of course, only being prospective, and that at best not encouraging. Stocks are accumulating to a moderate extent. There is a tendency in most houses to improve the qualities of their manufactures; but prices can scarcely be expected to advance, unless material gets higher.

TRADE IN TORONTO.

(From our Toronto Correspondent.)

GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE depression in all branches of Trade still continues, and, with the breaking up of the winter roads, is sure to increase. The condition of business during the winter months has assuredly been bad, and a matter of serious regret; but had we not been favored with such excellent sleighing, enabling all kinds of produce to come to market, the state of things would have been far worse. Had the winter been an ordinary one, one half our merchants might have put up their shutters for all the business they could have done.

The failure in our spring crops has put the farming community to the test, and in place of large markets of grain and other farm produce, we have seen nothing all winter but cordwood, hay, straw, &c., and other such articles, which farmers, some years back, never thought of bringing out.

At the present time, wholesale business of all kinds is at a stand still; and the few orders that do present themselves are of the most limited character, and consist chiefly of staples. The small amount of money remittances on account of payments now overdue plainly indicate that the depression is not confined to the city alone, and that country merchants equally with those of the city feel the pressure of the times.

The retail business was never more depressed than at present; and the complaints of scarcity of money and inability to collect outstanding debts are numerous. Nor is there any prospect of an improvement in this state of things. Till a new crop comes off the ground, and seeks a market, business will remain in its present condition, and it is the opinion of many, that it will test the best commercial men to weather the next nine months.

A few of our dry goods houses are receiving the first of their spring goods; but we are assured that the importations will be restricted entirely to the bare requirements of customers. The present unsettled position of American affairs, and the uncertainty which prevails about the future, in regard to the value of all cotton staples, begets a feeling of anxiety, and renders business feverish and uneasy. One good thing has resulted through the depression of the times, and that is the increased adoption of the cash system. Wholesale men want money for their goods, and are offering inducements to cash customers; while the man with the cash in his pocket is an important individual, and from the bids made for his business feels that his account is of some moment.

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

As previously stated, the business in produce this winter season has been very restricted, and it may now be said that the grain crop has mostly reached market. The roads all through the Province, up till within a few days back, have been unusually good, and consequently there was no occasion for grain to remain in the hands of farmers. The light crop, the good roads, and small stocks in millers' hands, would indicate that next summer the local consumption will be poorly supplied. Millers this season have done a fair, profitable business, and added to their capital. The scarcity of money, however, has prevented them from accumulating stocks of grain, and the chief bulk of their manufacture has changed hands for shipment as fast as manufactured. In fact the principal stocks of flour in the country are held at the Railway stations, wanting shipment, and that cleared off, there is no stock of wheat in millers' hands to replace it, and no possibility of their getting more. Any miller in a position to hold, has partially ceased grinding, in the expectation of better summer markets, which at the present time seems reasonable.

Petroleum.

The stock on hand is smaller than it has been for many months, while the demand is merely of a retail character. A recent sale by Auction on the 25th ult., has realized 30c. per gallon. Balance withdrawn at 29 the oil being of fair quality only. Fair and bright Petroleum is worth to-day 30 to 34c.

Highwines.

In anticipation of the excise duty being increased on this article last week, a large quantity changed hands. We may say nearly all offered was placed. Distillers are now holding for an advance, and the trade are unwilling to pay higher. Any quantity could be sold at old rates, but the buyers and sellers are apart.

ASHES INSPECTION.

To the Editor of the "TRADE REVIEW."

SIR,—I observed in your number of the 10th Feb., an article on the proposed new Ashes Bill, being, in fact, a review of my letter, which appeared in the *Evening Telegraph* of the 1st Feb.

It perhaps might have been well to have placed my letter entire alongside yours, inasmuch as mine was made the subject of severe criticism; because, in that case, the force of your argument might have become less apparent. Still, I freely admit that you have argued the case as ably as you possibly could, with the limited knowledge of the subject which, it is evident, you possess; but you have my thanks, and those of the public too, for bringing this subject before the country.

You commence by saying that you have not yet read the bill. If you had read it carefully through, and read, also, the mass of evidence which was laid before the committee, you perhaps would have arrived at the same conclusion as they did, as to the necessity for the provisions of the new Act.

The proposed Act asks nothing unreasonable from the Inspectors, and, so far as I am aware of, has met with no opposition, except from them; and this opposition on their part, arises, no doubt, from no other cause than a decided reluctance to the employment of more labor, and greater personal attention to the duties of an office, which pays more liberally, perhaps, than any other in the Province.

The first point in your article which attracts my attention, is: "no matter what we may mark on a barrel of ashes" ("brand," I presume you mean), "the consumer will only pay what it is really worth." If this were strictly the case, every buyer should inspect his own ashes, and there would be no need of a public inspector, at all; but there is a public inspector and there is a fixed standard, and when a barrel of ashes is offered on the market, the consumer, through his agent, pays for it on the faith of its brand mark alone, he accepts the barrel on the certificate of its quality, as given by the inspector. He does not examine the contents, nor does he pay for it "according to what it may really be worth," but he pays what the inspector declares it to be worth by his brand mark. You admit that the inspection and branding should be faithfully done, because a "trustworthy" mark or brand "has been found of great advantage, especially to the seller." You might have added, the consumer also; but then the very method (believed by the Committee who drew up the act) to be the best, in order to secure this faithfulness, is depreciated by you, as "irksome and impracticable." If you had favored the public, or the committee, in particular, with a better suggestion, you would have merited their thanks. No one has a right to condemn a rule as impracticable, until it has been proved to be so on trial, or at any rate, until some sound reason is alleged.

The Bill calls upon the inspector to perform no impracticable things; he is simply called upon to act faithfully and honestly in the discharge of his duties, and I ask you if it is possible that a faithful inspection can be had in any other way, than by examination of the total contents of a barrel; and further, how is it possible for the inspector to mark the exact tare of a barrel unless he weigh the empty cask?

The law is positive on this point, and yet it is systematically evaded. It is impossible that the inspector can always guess right; and when he guesses wrong, some one, either the buyer or the seller, must suffer.

You confess your inability to reconcile this "careless mode of inspection which the necessity for such a law would imply" with my "assertion that Canada Ash deservedly stands high in the markets of Great Britain and the United States," &c.; and you argue, that if such be the case, why the necessity of changing the law? I shall endeavor to enlighten you. Did it never occur to you, that a retrograde movement is possible, or that a thing might become worthless from want of that care which is necessary for its preservation? The character of the Montreal Ashes Brand was, as I said before, established many years ago—long before the present inspectors came into office. Formerly, and until Messrs. Dyde & Major were appointed, the business of inspection was performed by four or five, but never less than three inspectors whose time was exclusively devoted to the duties of the office; and then, be it remembered, the quantity of ashes inspected was not nearly so great as at present. Last year, the receipts amounted to 43,000 barrels and the inspection (?) of this large amount was performed by only two individuals, and with a force of men totally inadequate to the work. It is the height of absurdity to suppose that the Montreal office as at present conducted, can do justice either to the maker or consumer of ashes. And this assertion is fully borne out by the overwhelming mass of evidence in the hands of the Ashes Committee. The complaints, which for the past three or four years have been made, indicate too clearly that the character of our brand is injured, and that unless a thorough change in the system of inspection is insisted upon, (such as is pointed out in the proposed new act by those whose knowledge of the subject entitles them to consideration) we shall, before long, look upon our brand as lost in public estimation.

I have not one word to say against the competency of Messrs. Dyde & Major; perhaps no better inspectors of ash can be found anywhere; but what we want is more faithfulness in the work, and more hands to do it, both in the inspection and labor departments. We want the present system of guess work (both as to quality and tare) entirely abolished, and one of absolute ascertained facts substituted; then, and not till then, may we hope or expect to see our brand resume its old place in public confidence.

The proposed bill also provides for the appointment of future inspectors or of additional ones. Under the existing law, the office may, and is likely to become hereditary, or a family compact. The inspector has the power to appoint assisting inspectors; and future inspectors must be appointed from among the assist-

ants. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the office should be open to public competition (which is now debarred), and the individual who proves himself to be the best qualified should have it. I think, the office being a public one, there should be no objection to this mode of appointment; it is done in the case of flour, and, I believe, pork and beef inspection, also.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the committee are "honest in all their professions;" their sole aim was to draw up a bill which would meet the difficulties complained of; and they have not "rashly" interfered with "the system of inspection now pursued."

I have endeavored to make this reply to your comments on my letter as brief as possible; but if it is longer than I desired, I beg you will excuse me for it.

Very truly yours,

F. W. HENSHAW.

BRITISH MARKETS.

GREAT agitation prevailed on the London Stock Exchange, in anticipation of financial complications, caused by the Liverpool Cotton market, which was almost paralyzed, by intelligence by the Canada of peace negotiations pending between the Federals and Confederates. Cotton declined 2d. a pound. But the markets became settled the following day, and cotton nearly recovered when it was known that peace prospects had vanished. There is, however, a heaviness in the money market, caused by increased demand for discount at the Bank of England, together with the prospect of another loan to Peru of three or four millions sterling. It is now calculated that the aggregate decline in value of the stock of Cotton, at Liverpool since the beginning of this year, is about three millions sterling or from 4d. to 6d. per pound.

The agricultural interests of Great Britain begin to feel uneasy under the operation of the free trade principle in breadstuffs. Farmers contend that the low average of 40s. per quarter for Wheat will not pay, and we notice some close calculations in regard to the matter. The expense of cultivating a 400 acre farm is set down at £1,837 stig., and upon this basis the reasoning shows a decided loss, calculating grain at present prices. We cannot help remarking that if the farmer of Canada had only the use of one-fourth of the same amount of capital that the English farmer is favored with, we would not now be complaining of hard times. The fourth of the above amount for a hundred acres would be nearly two thousand three hundred dollars, which sum, in active capital, it would be a rare thing to find a Canadian farmer possess. All we want in Canada is cheap money to develop our vast resources.

PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

THE circulars by recent steamers are unanimous in reporting a continued dullness in produce. Business is of a most limited character. The latest advices to the 15th February, report a restricted demand, with however some degree of firmness. The London circular of Messrs. Bargett & Picard, by the last mail, thus explains the condition of the English market:—

"Whatever support the market for Breadstuffs may have derived of late, from the cold weather, has now been withdrawn, and the trade has become as dull as at any period of the season. The arrivals of Foreign are very light, but more than sufficient for the demand; the consumption, large as it is, being fully met by the supplies from the English farmer. There seems no hope of a better state of things till either farmers' stocks are much reduced, or some uneasiness about the crop in the ground, (which at present is most promising) leads them to diminish deliveries. In France prices continue drooping, and both Merchants and Millers work hard to effect sales in this country."

The following will show the total receipts of Foreign Breadstuffs in the United Kingdom for the week ending 4th Feb., and in same week of 1864 and 1863.

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Wheat Corn,	187,138	488,154	422,861
Indian Corn, Cwts. ..	89,634	60,823	187,918
Flour, Cwts.	47,177	109,301	128,151

The continued tendency to decline in the face of diminished Imports during 1864, and in view of the small receipts of foreign grain, thus far in 1865, indicates the extent and success of last year's grain crop in England, and the important influence which such a result exerts on the value of grain in all parts of the world.

The following is the Official Return of Sales of English wheat in 150 towns in England and Wales, and the average prices:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Week ending 28th Jan.,	72,510 qrs.	44,495	33s. 6d.
Same week	65,888	65,888	41s. 3d.
"	65,008	65,008	43s. 4d.
"	59,711	59,711	60s. 8d.
"	59,711	59,711	56s. 7d.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 3, 1865.

In the first column to the left are marked the fluctuations of the week. Opposite articles which have advanced in price, is placed the letter A; and opposite articles which have declined, the letter D. In the column headed "Current Rates" will be found the prices at which Country traders can purchase from most of the respectable houses. The range between the inside and outside figures is caused, chiefly, by the difference in the quality of goods. The last column, headed "Jobbers' Rates," shows the prices at which round lots can be purchased for cash, or on short terms. The quotations in this column are based on actual sales; when there are no sales, they are omitted.

Fluctuations	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.
	GROCERIES.		
	Coffees.		
	Laguayara, per lb.	\$ 0.21 to 0.22	0.21
	Rio, " "	0.20 to 0.22	0.20
	Java, " "	0.24 to 0.26	0.23
	Fish.		
	Herrings, Labrador		
	Split.	6.25 to 6.75	6.00
	Round.	5.24 to 5.50	
	Canse Round	4.00 to 4.25	
	Mackerel No. 3.	6.50 to 7.00	
	Salmon	16.00 to 16.50	
	Dry Cod, Gaspé.	5.00 to 5.25	
	Fruit.		
	Raisins: Layers.	1.90 to 2.00	1.85
	M. R.	1.75 to 1.80	1.65
	Valentias, lb.	0.12 to 0.12	0.07
	Currants, per lb.	0.9 to 0.10	
	Molasses.		
	Clayed, per gal.	0.33 to 0.35	0.30
	Muscovado, " "	0.37 to 0.40	
	Syrups, " "	0.46 to 0.50	
	Rice.		
	Arracan, per 100 lbs.	3.35 to 3.45	
	Salt.		
	Liverpool Coarse.	0.62 to 0.65	
	Stoved.	0.85 to 0.90	
	Spices.		
	Cassia.	0.30 to 0.35	0.29
	Cloves	0.12 to 0.13	0.11
	Nutmegs	0.45 to 0.80	
	Ginger, Ground.	0.12 to 0.30	
	Jamaica	0.22 to 0.28	
	Pepper, Black.	0.10 to 0.10	
	Pimento	0.07 to 0.08	
	Sugars.		
	Porto Rico, per cwt.	9.25 to 9.50	9.00
	Cuba,	8.75 to 9.00	8.75
	Dry Crushed, per lb.	0.12 to 0.00	
	Loaves,	0.13 to 0.00	
	Canada Sugar Refinery.		
	Yellow No. 2.	0.8 to 0.00	
	" " 2.	0.8 to 0.00	
	" " 3.	0.9 to 0.00	
	" " 3.	0.9 to 0.00	
	" " 4.	0.10 to 0.00	
	" " 4.	0.10 to 0.00	
	Crushed X	0.11 to 0.00	
	" A	0.12 to 0.00	
	Dry Crushed	0.12 to 0.00	
	Ground	0.12 to 0.00	
	Extra Ground.	0.13 to 0.00	
	Syrup, Golden	0.46 to 0.00	
	Teas.		
	Young Hyson, per lb.	0.50 to 0.95	
	Hysons,	0.55 to 0.80	
	Gunpowder,	0.65 to 1.00	
	Imperial,	0.60 to 0.85	
	Hyson Skin,	0.25 to 0.40	
	Twankay,	0.35 to 0.45	
	TOBACCOS.		
	Canada Leaf, per lb.	0.04 to 0.05	
	Honeydew, 10's, per lb.	0.23 to 0.28	
	" 5's,	0.23 to 0.28	
	" 1/2 lbs.	0.29 to 0.35	
	Bright, 1/2 lbs.	0.45 to 1.55	
	WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS		
	Ale.		
	English.	2.70 to 2.75	
	Montreal	1.20 to 1.80	
	Brandy.		
	Hennessy's, per gallon.	2.25 to 3.00	2.10
	Martell's,	2.25 to 3.00	
	Robin & Co.'s,	2.25 to 3.00	
	Otard, Dupuy & Co.,	2.20 to 2.75	
	J. D. H. Mouny, p. gal.	2.15 to 2.30	
	Other brands,	2.00 to 2.50	
	Brandy in cases, p. doz.	8.50 to 10.00	
	Gin.		
	Hollands, per gallon.	0.85 to 0.95	
	" green cases,		
	per case.	2.80 to 2.90	
	" red cases.	4.90 to 5.20	
	Porter.		
	London	2.25 to 2.40	
	Dublin	2.30 to 2.50	
	Montreal	0.00 to 0.00	

Fluctuations	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.	Fluctuations	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.
	Rum.				Varnish, per gallon.		
	Jamaica, 16 O.P.	1.60 to 1.75			Coach Body (Turp.)	3.25 to 4.00	
	Demerara, " "	1.30 to 1.50			Furniture (Benzine)	2.00 to 2.25	
	Cuba, " "	1.05 to 1.15			Spirits Turpentine	1.25 to 1.50	
	Whiskey.				Benzine	1.50 to 1.75	
	Scotch, per gallon.	1.40 to 1.50				0.40 to 0.45	
	Irish,	1.45 to 1.60			SOAP & CANDLES.		
	Wine.				Candles.		
	Burgundy Port, per gal.	0.80 to 1.25			Tallow Moulds.	0.10 to 0.10	
	Port Wine,	1.00 to 5.00			Wax Wicks.	0.12 to 0.00	
	Sherry,	0.80 to 5.00			Adamantine.	0.18 to 0.00	
	HARDWARE.				Soap.		
	Black Tin, per lb.	0.29 to 0.31	0.28		Montreal Common	0.02 to 0.00	
	Copper: Pig, per lb.	0.27 to 0.29			" Crown	0.04 to 0.00	
	" Sheet	0.30 to 0.32	0.29		Steam Refined Pale	0.05 to 0.00	
	Cut Nails.				Montreal Liverpool	0.06 to 0.00	
	Assorted, 1/2 Shingle, per				Family	0.06 to 0.00	
	112 lbs.	3.80 to 0.00	3.60		Compound Erasive	0.06 to 0.00	
	Shingle alone, ditto	4.00 to 0.00			Pale Yellow	0.07 to 0.00	
	Lath and 5 dy.	4.20 to 0.00			Honey lb. bars	0.12 to 0.00	
	Galvanized Iron.				BOOTS & SHOES.		
	Assorted sizes	0.08 to 0.09			Boys' Ware.		
	Best No. 24	0.09 to 0.00			Thick Boots, No. 1.	1.50 to 1.60	
	" 26	0.10 to 0.00			Men's Ware.		
	" 28	0.11 to 0.00			Thick Boots No. 1	1.75 to 2.00	
	Horse Nails.				Kips.	2.25 to 2.50	
	Guest's or Griffin's,				French calf	2.80 to 3.00	
	No. 8.	0.21 to 0.00	0.19		Congress	1.75 to 2.20	
	No. 9.	0.20 to 0.00	0.19		Knee	2.50 to 3.60	
	No. 10.	0.19 to 0.00			Women's Ware.		
	For W, No. 9.	0.20 to 0.00	0.18		Calf Balmorals	1.00 to 1.25	
	" No. 11.	0.18 to 0.00			Buff	0.87 to 1.00	
	" No. 12.	0.18 to 0.00			Calf Congress	1.10 to 1.20	
	Iron.				Youths' Ware.		
	Pig: Gartsherric, No. 1	24.00 to 24.50	23.50		Thick Boots, No. 1.	1.25 to 1.30	
	Other brands, " "	23.00 to 0.00	22.50		PRODUCE.		
	" " "	4.23.00 to 0.00	22.50		Ashes, per 100 lbs.		
	Bar, Scotch, per 112 lbs.	2.90 to 3.00	2.80		Pots, 1st sorts.	5.35 to 5.40	
	Reined,	3.30 to 3.50			" Inferiors.	5.70 to 5.75	
	Swedes,	4.50 to 5.00			Pearls.	4.45 to 4.50	
	Hoops: Coopers, 112lbs	3.40 to 3.60	3.20		Butter, per lb.		
	Band,	3.20 to 3.40			Choice.	0.19 to 0.21	
	Boiler Plate,	3.80 to 4.00	3.75		Medium.	0.16 to 0.18	
	Canada Plates, Staff.	3.50 to 3.60			Interior	0.12 to 0.16	
	" Budd.	4.20 to 0.00			Cheese, per lb.	0.09 to 0.11	
	" Glamor	4.40 to 0.00			Coarse Grains, fr. Farm.		
	" Ponty.	4.40 to 0.00			Barley, per 50 lbs.	0.00 to 0.68	
	Iron Wire.				Oats, per 40 lbs.	0.00 to 0.42	
	No. 6, per bundle	2.70 to 0.00			Pease per 66 lbs.	0.00 to 0.82	
	" 9,	3.10 to 0.00			Flour, per brl.		
	" 12,	3.40 to 0.00			Superior Extra	4.90 to 5.00	
	" 16,	4.00 to 0.00			Extra	4.70 to 4.85	
	Lead.				Fancy	4.55 to 4.65	
	Bar, per 112 lbs.	7.00 to 7.25			Superfine	4.40 to 4.50	
	Sheet,	7.50 to 0.00			Superfine No. 2	4.15 to 4.20	
	Shot,	7.80 to 8.00			Fine	3.85 to 4.00	
	Pressed Spikes.				Bag Flour: Cho. & Str.	2.45 to 2.50	
	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	4.00 to 0.00	3.80		Medium	2.35 to 2.45	
	Extra	4.50 to 5.00			" "	0.11 to 0.11	
	Railway	4.00 to 0.00			Oatmeal, per brl., 200 lbs.	4.75 to 4.90	
	Tin Plates.				Pork.		
	Charcoal IC	8.75 to 9.00	8.50		Mess	0.00 to 0.00	20
	IX	10.75 to 11.00	10.50		Thin Mess	0.00 to 0.00	19
	DC.	7.75 to 8.00			Prime Mess	0.00 to 0.00	16
	DX	9.75 to 10.50			Prime	0.00 to 0.00	15
	IC Terme	6.50 to 7.00			Dressed Hogs, p. 100lbs	7.25 to 8.00	
	IX	8.00 to 8.00			Tallow, per lb.	0.08 to 0.08	
	IC Coke	7.50 to 8.00			Wheat, per 60 lbs.	0.95 to 1.09	
	DRUGS.				U. C. Spring	0.00 to 0.00	
	Alum	2.80 to 0.00			White Winter	0.00 to 0.00	
	Acid, Sulphuric.	0.05 to 0.00			LEATHER.		
	" Tartaric.	0.60 to 0.00	0.4		Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1.	0.18 to 0.19	
	Blue Vitriol	0.10 to 0.00			" " " 2.	0.15 to 0.15	
	Camphor	0.52 to 0.00			" O.S. Sole No. 1.	0.17 to 0.17	
	Carb. Ammon.	0.20 to 0.00			" " " 2.	0.15 to 0.15	
	Cochineal	1.00 to 1.00			" Slaughter " No. 1	0.17 to 0.18	
	Cudbear	0.18 to 0.00			" " " 2.	0.15 to 0.15	
	Cream Tartar	0.32 to 0.00			" Buffalo Sole No. 1.	0.82 to 0.85	
	Chloride Lime	3.50 to 0.00			English Oak Benda	0.50 to 0.60	
	Gum Arabic, sorts com.	0.15 to 0.00			" Satin Calf, per		
	" " good.	0.25 to 0.00			dozen XI	25.00 to 0.00	
	Liquorice, Calabria.	0.25 to 0.00			" " " XX.	27.50 to 0.00	
	" Reined.	0.35 to 0.00			Waxed Upper, Light.	0.30 to 0.31	
	Nutgalls	0.50 to 0.00			" Heavy & Med.	0.25 to 0.28	
	Opium	6.75 to 0.00			Kips, Whole	0.35 to 0.45	
	Oil, Almonds	0.45 to 0.00			" in Sides	0.27 to 0.35	
	" Cloves	1.10 to 0.00			Splits, Large	0.20 to 0.30	
	" Lemon	3.30 to 0.00			" Small	0.15 to 0.18	
	" Peppermint, Hotchkin	3.50 to 4.50			Waxed Calf, 30 to 36 lbs.		
	" Olive, per gallon.	1.50 to 0.00			" " 18 to 27	0.62 to 0.70	
	" Salad	2.20 to 0.00			" " 27 to 36	0.55 to 0.60	
	" Castor Oil	1.60 to 0.00			" French	0.90 to 1.10	
	Rhubarb Root	1.70 to 1.90			Harness	0.19 to 0.21	
	Soap, Castile	0.12 to 0.00			Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0.15 to 0.16	
	Senna	0.18 to 0.20	0.14		Patent	0.16 to 0.17	
	Soda, Ash.	2.70 to 0.00			Buffed	0.11 to 0.13	
	" Carb.	3.60 to 0.00	3.50		Pebbled	0.13 to 0.14	
	Wax, Yellow	0.25 to 0.00			Sheep Pelts, Country	0.80 to 1.20	
	" White.	0.80 to 0.00			do. City butchers' best	1.25 to 1.50	
	OIL, PAINTS, &c.				FURS.		
	Oil, per gallon.				Bear	3.00 to 12.00	
	Boiled Linseed	0.95 to 0.00			Beaver, per lb.	1.25 to 1.50	
	Raw	0.90 to 0.00			Coon.	4.00 to 0.50	
	Lead, per 100 lbs.				Fisher	4.20 to 5.00	
	Dry White	8.40 to 0.00			Fox, Red.	1.75 to 2.00	
	Red.	8.00 to 0.00	7.25		Martin	1.50 to 0.00	
					Mink		

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE general quiet of past weeks has remained unbroken, as the causes of stagnation previously noted continue to operate. The mild weather, and freedom from storms, which it was hoped would have enabled the Railways to move some of the arrearages of freight, have brought no material relief; and the outcry for cars from every quarter continues loud and bitter.

FLOUR.—As the proximate breaking up of the country roads causes dealers at a distance to lay in stocks, we have to note an increased demand, which the limited arrivals have been inadequate to supply; prices therefore have continued, slowly but steadily, to improve. There is also some demand for Boston, as conveyance can be obtained, which has given rather more confidence in prices. All desirable brands of Super have found eager purchasers on arrival, at rates ranging from \$4.35 to \$4.50; strictly choice and strong alone commanding outside figures. The lower grades, if offered, would meet good enquiry at full rates; but as there are none of these offering, prices are nominal. Fancy and Extra, though not materially affected, bring some advance on former prices. We note sales of Fancy at \$4.50 to \$4.60, and Extra at \$4.70 to \$4.80. **Bag Flour.**—Lack of wheat and low water in the Canal, prevent the local mills turning out any quantity; and with small receipts from abroad, there has been an unusual dearth of this description, and anything offered has been eagerly picked up at improving prices. Latest sales of Choice have been at \$2.50 per 112 lbs.; and of other descriptions down to \$2.35, according to sample.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are very trifling, and being still direct to Millers, there are no transactions on which to base quotations. U. C. Spring if offered would bring 97c. to 98c.

COARSE GRAINS.—We quote *Oats*, 32c. to 34c. per 32 lbs.; *Pease*, 70c. to 75c. per 60 lbs.; and *Barley* 60c. to 65c. per 48lbs.; but, in the absence of wholesale transactions, prices are mostly nominal.

PORK.—The stock of all kinds continues small and almost entirely in the hands of the large dealers; transactions are therefore trifling, and prices very firm.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts are mostly of a very light average, which has somewhat overstocked the market with that description, and prices are slightly in favor of buyers. In view of the advancing stage of the season and the fear of a thaw, holders have been willing to meet the views of buyers at a reduction of about twelve and a half cents, at which a considerable portion of the accumulations has been cleared off. Heavy weights, say of 250 lbs. and upwards, from their scarcity, command full previous rates; the market for all kinds closing firm at present prices. We quote \$6.75 to \$7.25 for averages of 150 to 200 lbs., and \$7.25 to \$7.50 for heavy.

LARD.—The stock is very light, and nothing of consequence coming forward—owing to the recent advance in Britain, choice parcels are enquired for, and would sell at full rates, say from 11c. to 12c.

TALLOW.—Is also very scarce and wanted; for Prime quality an advance on late rates could be obtained.

BUTTER.—Continues unchanged. The depression in all the United States markets, where prices have gradually settled down to a point below the rates nominally quoted here, has prevented buyers from venturing on any transaction beyond small parcels for immediate consumption. The knowledge that several parcels, hitherto held back in the country, are now anxiously seeking a market, has created some uneasiness on the part of holders, who had been till now firm; this, added to the urgency of consignors that their parcels should be realized without delay, has induced the acceptance of an approximation to prices recently ruling, in the few cases where purchasers have offered. The market consequently closes unsettled. Strictly choice alone commanding former prices.

ASHES.—Pots are slightly easier; firsts are quoted \$5.32½ to \$5.35; Inferiors scarce, and wanted at \$5.70. Pearls—very few coming forward; demand and prices unchanged.

Ashes.
Pots have been steady throughout the week, ranging from \$5.35 to \$5.40, being a slight decline on last week's quotations. They are steady now at these prices: Pearls are nominal at \$5.45 to \$5.50; and receipts of this description very light, stocks of Pearls increasing heavily.

In store, 1st March, 1865..... 2270 .. 1472
Shipments, 1st January to 1st March 3580 .. 454

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.'S PRODUCE AND LEATHER PRICES CURRENT.

No. 23 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL, 2nd March, 1865.

FLOUR.—The market for Superfine and Bag Flour is now quite bare, and the limited arrivals per Grand Trunk Railroad are eagerly watched by our dealers, who, feeling the want of stocks, and realizing that the limited supplies are likely to continue during the winter months, buy eagerly at advanced prices all they can secure. The ruling prices at which sales have taken place, were \$4.40, \$4.45, \$4.50; and exceptional sales of favorite Brands at \$4.55 and \$4.60. Bag Flour opened in the early part of the week at \$2.45; but has since sold freely on the spot and to arrive, at \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 112 lbs. Nothing offering in lower grades.

Superior extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00	per brl.
Extra.....	4 75 to 4 85	"
Fancy.....	4 50 to 4 65	"
Superfine No. 1.....	4 40 to 4 50	"
Superfine No. 2.....	4 10 to 4 15	"
Fine.....	3 75 to 3 85	"
Middlings.....	3 25 to 3 65	"
Pollards.....	2 95 to 3 15	"

OATMEAL.—Very dull, but without quotable change, say \$4.75 to \$5.00 per brl. of 200 lbs.

WHEAT.—Receipts still continue mainly for city millers. Quotations unchanged. Upper Canada Spring nominal at 97c. to 98c. per 60 lbs.

COARSE GRAINS.—Are without any material change. Transactions principally of a retail character, direct with the farmers.

Oats.....	35c. to 37½c.	per 32 lbs.
Peas.....	80c. to 85c.	per 66 lbs.
Barley.....	65c. to 75c.	per 50 lbs.

ASHES.—The market has been less active during the week for both sorts; and prices are slightly lower. Inferiors are scarce and in active demand at our quotations.

Pots, 1st Sort.....	\$5.32½ to \$5.37½	per 100 lbs.
Inferiors.....	5.60 to 5.70	"
Pearls.....	5.45 to 5.50	"

PORK.—Transactions have been principally of a retail character. Our quotations of last week remain unchanged.

Mess.....	\$19.75 to \$20.00	per brl of 200lbs.
Prime Mess.....	15.00 to 15.00	"
Prime.....	14.50 to 15.00	"

LARD.—In active demand at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.

TALLOW.—Selling in small lots at 8c. to 8½c. per lb.

HAMS.—The market is now nearly bare of both descriptions. We quote plain Uncanvassed at 11c. to 12c., and Canvassed and Sugar Cured at 12c. to 13c.

BUTTER.—The market still continues depressed, with large stocks of ordinary, which are quite unsaleable. Extra Choice is scarce, and commands our full prices for shipment or city consumption.

Choice Dairy.....	17c. to 20c.	per lb.
Medium.....	15c. to 19c.	"
Storepacked.....	14c. to 16c.	"

SEEDS.—Very little of any kind has come forward yet, though a good active demand exists for both Timothy and Clover; the former we quote at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 45 lbs., and the latter nominal at 13c. to 16c. Flax Seed, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per 56 lbs.

PETROLEUM.—Transactions are limited to retail sales, at for Canada Refined, 30c. to 35c. per gallon.

LEATHER.—The market is still without any material change. Harness of prime quality and heavy average is still in active demand. Slaughter Sole is in better supply and less easy of sale, but without quotable change in price. Waxed Upper is still a drug on the market, and prices are more or less nominal. Waxed Calf Skins are still very dull of sale, the heavier weights only being enquired for.

Spanish Sole No. 1.....	17c. to 18c.
" No. 2.....	15c. to 16c.
Slaughter Sole No. 1.....	17c. to 18c.
" No. 2.....	15c. to 16c.
Waxed Upper.....	25c. to 27c.
" Calf (light).....	45c. to 55c.
" (heavy).....	60c. to 70c.
Grained Upper.....	27c. to 30c.
Splits.....	20c. to 25c.
Sheepskins, Dressed.....	20c. to 30c.
Rough Leather.....	16c. to 18c.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 2, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00
Extra.....	4 70 to 4 80
Fancy.....	4 50 to 4 60
Superfine.....	4 35 to 4 50
Superfine No. 2.....	4 00 to 4 20
Fine.....	3 75 to 3 90
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium	2 40 to 2 45
Choice and Strong.....	2 45 to 2 50
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring	0 97 to 0 98
U. C. White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
PEASE—per 60 lbs.....	0 75 to 0 80
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 60 to 0 65
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 32 to 0 34
PORK—Mess.....	20 00 to 20 50
Prime Mess.....	14 50 to 15 00
Prime.....	14 00 to 14 50
DRESSED HOGS—Per 100 lbs.....	6 75 to 7 50
LARD, per lb.....	0 11 to 0 12
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 08 to 0 08½
BUTTER—per lb.....	0 14 to 0 15
Medium.....	0 15 to 0 16
Choice.....	0 17 to 0 18
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 00 to 0 00
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.....	5 32½ to 5 35
" Inferiors.....	5 70 to 0 00
Pearls, 1st sort.....	5 45 to 5 50
" Inferiors.....	5 50 to 0 00

We have to note another week of restricted trade, owing mainly to the causes previously operating. Arrivals have been fitful, some days being moderate, and again, on the usual small scale. Consignees are outraged at the protracted and harassing delays, both on account of their general damage to business, and the serious disturbance to financial arrangements.

FLOUR.—The local demand has been somewhat stimulated by country dealers requiring to lay in stock against the breaking up of the winter roads, and with arrivals considerably below the requirements, prices have steadily improved. Desirable brands of superfine are actively competed for at \$4.40 to \$4.50, while even ordinary, and such as usually drags, have been taken, in the absence of better, at their relative worth. Fancy and extra, though not materially affected, have been helped by the general improvement, and we note an improved inquiry at an advance of about ten cents on the week. The lower grades continue scarce; and while prices are nominal in the absence of sales, full rates would be given for anything offered.—**Bag Flour.** But little is produced by the City mills, owing to want of wheat and low water in the canal, and with only moderate arrivals from abroad, the general supply has been quite inadequate to the somewhat large demand, and everything offered has been eagerly picked up at advanced rates. Most choice samples bring \$2.50, and inferior down to \$2.40.

WHEAT.—In the absence of sales, we quote U. C. Spring 97c. to 98c. The few cars brought forward have as usual been direct to millers.

COARSE GRAINS. of the various descriptions, may be quoted nominal, as no wholesale transactions have transpired.

PORK.—The stock of all kinds is light, and being for the most part, in the hands of those well able to hold, prices remain very firm.

DRESSED HOGS.—For some time past, the bulk of the receipts have been of a very light average, and for such, the demand being restricted to market use, is necessarily limited. Prices being somewhat above the ideas of shippers to Boston, stock had begun to accumulate. Holders have, however, shown a disposition to meet the views of buyers, and large sales have resulted, at a reduction of 10c. to 15c. on rates lately asked.

LARD.—The advancing rates in Britain have caused a demand here. There is no stock of consequence; and prime parcels would meet ready sale.

TALLOW.—Is scarce. Manufacturers being in want of good quality, full prices would be realized for early arrivals.

BUTTER.—We have to report another week of great inactivity. The knowledge of several large parcels, hitherto held back, being about to be placed on the market, has deterred buyers from operating to any extent, and the sales of the week are only of a retail character, with the exception of a few parcels pressed at low and irregular prices. The Boston and New York markets, instead of affording us the relief anticipated, are at this moment below the rates quoted here.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls are in moderate demand, at a slight reduction from last week's quotations. AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

THOS. HOBSON & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR

Thursday Evening March 2, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00
Extra.....	4 60 to 4 75
Fancy.....	4 45 to 4 55
Superfine.....	4 35 to 4 45
Do. No. 2.....	4 10 to 4 15
Fine.....	3 60 to 3 70
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.....	2 45 to 2 50
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 60 to 5 00
Pork—Mess.....	19 50 to 20 00
Prime Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime.....	15 00
Hams, uncovered per lb.....	0 10 to 0 12
Bacon.....	0 8 to 0 10
Shoulders.....	0 7 to 0 8
Lard, Western.....	
City rendered.....	0 10½ to 0 11
Tallow.....	0 8 to 0 8½
Butter—Ordinary per lb.....	0 15 to 0 16
Medium.....	0 16½ to 0 17½
Dairy.....	0 18½ to 0 20
Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1sts.....	5 35 to 5 37½
Inferiors.....	5 70
Pearls.....	5 50 to 5 55
Inferiors.....	5 50 to 5 55
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs.....	2 25 to 2 50
Clover.....	

FLOUR.—The arrivals are still very light, in consequence of the difficulty of getting freight forward, and we have again to note an improvement in price, strong brands of Super bringing outside rates, in one or two instances a little over that figure. We notice sales of Extra \$4.80; Bag Flour sells at from \$2.45 to \$2.50 per 112 lbs. Sales yesterday of about 1000 bags at \$2.50.

PORK.—Market quiet. Small sales of prime at \$14.50 to \$15; Mess \$20. Cut Meats very dull; Uncovered Hams bring about 11 cents per lb.

LARD.—City rendered is sold at 10½c. to 11c. per lb; Western Lard in Tierces is in the hands of one or two holders, at prices considerably over our quotations; we do not hear of any sales. Tallow is very scarce, and the demand good, sales could be made at outside rates for fair lots.

BUTTER.—Throughout the week the market has been very dull, but now that Lent has commenced, there is a better feeling, and a few good sales have been made at our lowest figure; and though we cannot give higher quotations, yet we have actual sales to report, and have on the whole a decidedly better market. There is no really fine parcels offering, and the demand is confined chiefly to the city trade.

ASHES.—1st Pots dull; good demand for Inferiors. **SEEDS.**—No Clover offering; Timothy worth about \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel of 45 lbs.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
118 Commissioners street.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400½ " " ½lbs., "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; Lacave's, Offly's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases; together with a variety of **GENERAL GROCERIES**.
 Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

SUGAR REFINERS,
 MONTREAL.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

GEORGE S. SCOTT,

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

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

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

Corporation, Railway, and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Plans, and Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, Notes, and Circulars, BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HEADINGS, in every style.

Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, engraved and printed in the newest styles.

Seals, Presses, Dies, Door Plates, Silver Ware and Jewellery, engraved at moderate rates.

Note Paper and Envelopes embossed and printed with Crests, Monograms, &c., in every color.

Drafts, Cheques, Notes, and Bills of Exchange for general use, kept in Stock, Wholesale and Retail.

BURLAND, LAFRICAIN & CO.
 Montreal, 1st February, 1865.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Request their Customers to observe that they have **REMOVED** to No. 215 ST. PAUL STREET, the premises lately occupied by James Tyre & Son, and next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co.

Their Spring Importation will be very choice, especially in the **FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT**; and, to effect a speedy clearancé, their whole Stock will be sold at a small advance on the Sterling.

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,

For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.
 Office 16 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

CUVILLIER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on Consignments.
 Office—No. 18 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

CHAS. GAREAU,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 62 McGill st., Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL

MERCHANTS, No. 8 St. Helen street, Montreal.
 Importers of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Champagnes.
 Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., &c.

Jose de Paul's, and Portilas Sherries, Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.
 G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVenoge & Co.'s Champagnes.

J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co.'s, and F. Mestreau & Co.'s Brandies.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
 M. Steele & Sons' Liverpool Soap.
 &c. &c. &c.

FERRIER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and Manufacturers of Rope.

SHELF HARDWARE,

English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.

Their Stock is large and varied, and they are prepared to execute orders with dispatch, and on best terms.

Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:
 Entrance, 15 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,

PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets,
 MONTREAL.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,

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

JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,

King street, East,
 HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vic., cap. 9.—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, 34½ Little St. James street, Montreal.

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

British American Varnish Works.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Walnut Stain; Rosewood Stain; Pure Shellac Varnish; Copal Spirit Varnish; Best Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 do. do., in bottle; Spirit Knotting; Spirits of Turpentine; Refined Benzine.
 Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
 Martell & Co., Cognac.
 Wellington street, Montreal.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

13 and 15 St. John st., and 12 and 14 St. Alexis st.,
 Montreal.
 (Established A.D. 1841.)

COMMISSION & GENERAL MERCHANTS, importers of Staple Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Brandies, Wines, &c., Ales and Porters, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Jules Robin & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Pinet Castillon & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Offley Cramp & Co. Oporto—Port Wine.
 Cramp, Suter & Co. Cadiz—Sherry Wine.
 Jules Mumm & Co. Rheims—Cham pagne.
 J. & G. Cox. Edinbro'—Gelatine.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,

Of the following, and all other sizes, made to order:
 Imperial. 14½ × 21 inch.
 Super Royal. 12 × 18 inch.
 Royal. 11 × 19 inch.
 Medium. 10½ × 16½ inch.
 Demy. 7½ × 14½ inch.
 Foolscap. 7½ × 12½ inch.

Bound in Calf, (with or without Russia Bands,) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books paged by machinery,
 Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.

JOHN LOVELL,

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

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 MONTREAL.

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods; Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
 15 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
 Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires,
 26 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

ANTHONY McKEAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIPPING AGENT, 23 Tower Buildings, Water street, Liverpool.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce. Goods for Canada forwarded with dispatch at low rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. HESSIN,
 Toronto, C. W.

LARGEST WHOLESALE CONFECTION ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

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

WM. HESSIN,
 Toronto, C. W.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller,)

PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers, Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.

Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

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

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Tin Plates and Shelf Goods.
 147 St. Paul, and 6, 8, 10 St. Gabriel streets,
MONTREAL,
 Offer for sale,
 Bar and Band Iron, Circular Saws,
 Oils, Glass and Paints, Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
 Chain, Cordage, Zinc, Wire, Spikes.

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

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

Penner's Cider in bottle always in stock. Price:

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

Orders promptly attended to.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES.
 Office, 61 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

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

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,

Agents for Canada.

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

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