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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

No. 16.

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, 203 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 Warps, Bagging, Canada Tweeds,
Etoffes, Satinets.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
COS, attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
256 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 203.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.

TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR

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

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

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
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 Oolong.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Trankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES
The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting
of.

233 Hbgs | Choice Grocery Sugar
62 Boxes

Montreal, 4th April, 1865

REMOVAL.

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK will
REMOVE, on the 1st MAY next, to those spacious
and central premises, known as "GOULD'S BLOCK"
corner of William and Gray Nue streets, where the
unrequited Warehouse accommodation affords the
amplest facilities for the efficient prosecution of the
Produce and Commission business in all its branches.

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. H. FORBES,
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Ho-se Nails,
Sota Springs, &c.
Drain Pipes Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and
other cements, Cathaces Paving-Stones, Hearths,
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Boiling 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, Dodgo'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. PARBER & CO.,

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

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR HARE'S
CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

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

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

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

155 hhds. very choice SUGAR, fancy brands
IN STORE.

Puns. } Prime Muscovado Molasses.
Bbls. }
Puns. South Side Cuba Rum (nearly equal to Jamaica).
Bags Pimento.
Boxes Smoked Herrings.
Puns. Lime Juice.

For sale by

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

25th April, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

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

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

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

MESSRS. JARVIS & EDGAR,

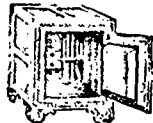
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS - AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY.

Offices.—No. 19 Toronto street, Toronto.

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS
CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacramento 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 Proofs produce a most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof security. Merchants having large amounts of silver on hand should not be without one.

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1865.

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

PLUSH.

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

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

NEW AND LEADING STYLES

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

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

WEST BROTHERS,

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

CIGARS.—HAVANA, GERMAN, DOMESTIC.
WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

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

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

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

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

37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON

AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for sale **PIG IRON,** Scotch (chiefly Goran), 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. Francis 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, KILLS 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, TOBACCOS, 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.

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAR & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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

KERR & FINDLAY,

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
 OF
GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.

Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
 Importer
 of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Corner of
ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
 MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.
H. ABBOTT, Agent,
 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.

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

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

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

WESTERN ADVERTISING—THE LONDON FREE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

LINSEED OIL.
20,000 GALLONS RAW, REFINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
 For Sale low, for CASH.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLENS.
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 Works—AUBURN MILLS,
 PETERBORO', C. W.

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

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

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Young Hyson, Hyson,
Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay,
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 Specially selected for the Canadian market.

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 Montreal, 6th April, 1865.

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PRODUCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and **SHIPPERS,** Nos. 17, 19, and 23 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Consignments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention given to the sale or purchase of same.

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IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Pins,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silicas,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloths,	Colognes,
M de Laines,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White Muslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linen Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweeds,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
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Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	Marbles,
Ribbons,	Pencils,	Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE

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

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HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
DEALERS IN DRAIN PIPES, BUILDING MATERIAL, &c., Young's Buildings, McGill and Grey Nun Streets, Montreal.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from Manufacturers and Shippers to Sell by Auction, on **TUESDAY** next, the Balance of this season's Consignments, consisting in part of—
Black Cloths, all wool and Union.
Black and Colored Meltons.
Blue Ribbed Devons.
Black and Blue Flats.
Boaver Over Coatings, &c.

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

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

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Capital paid up \$1,350,000; 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,
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G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—50 per cent of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
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(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

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Lower Canada Branch:

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

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Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, £144,824 5/8

Accumulated Fund, 555,763

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally

No expenses connected with obtaining policies

Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every Town in Canada

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager for Canada
Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, £10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.

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

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal

CARD.

WM. NIVAN & CO. beg to intimate that

they have REMOVED to the Premises recently occupied by D. TORRANCE & Co., corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

Our arrangements for the sale of Butter are complete, the Cellarage of our new premises being excellently adapted for storage

Montreal, 5th May, 1865.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

CANALS, TOLLS, AND RECIPROCITY.

THE sound policy which Mr Galt inaugurated a few years ago, of abolishing the collection of tolls on vessels passing through the Canals on the lower side of the Welland, which have paid tolls on the Welland Canal,—thereby discriminating in favour of the St. Lawrence Canals as against those passing through the State of New York, and to which he has reverted,—is a sign that our rulers have a knowledge of our true position in relation to our neighbours. It is an earnest that they will not only do all that lies in their power to attract the Western trade to this port, which will in a great measure recompense us for the loss of the Reciprocity Treaty, but also that they will do nothing to injure us by attempting to retaliate on the Americans for not being sharp enough to continue a Treaty of which they certainly had the preponderance of advantages

We hope that the same enlightened knowledge which has prompted the re-adoption of this policy will also impel them to continue those articles of the Treaty so far as they are concerned, which are particularly beneficial to Canada, and particularly Article number four, which provides that citizens of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals thereon with their craft, on the same terms and conditions as Her Majesty's subjects

The opening of Lake Michigan to Canadian vessels was one of the conditions of the Treaty and on the expiration of the Treaty that Lake will be closed to our vessels, and therefore it behoves us to do all we can to induce their shippers to send their grain here in their vessels, by opening our River and Canals to them on the same terms as to our own forwarders.

All the large grain and produce exporting cities are on Lake Michigan; and if the Americans will not allow us to send our vessels there for their grain, it will be necessary for the Canadian Government and people to do everything in their power to make it an object to the Western merchants to send their grain by this route, in preference to New York, for shipment to Europe, and also, if possible, by passing through produce in bond from the Western for the supply of the Eastern States. And it is not necessary for the object in view that American vessels should have the right of trading from one Canadian port to another, but that all encouragement should be given to reduce freights to the lowest figure between Chicago or Milwaukee, and Montreal or Kingston.

It cannot be contended that the Grain thus brought to this city would come into competition with Grain grown in Canada, because the surplus of what will be consumed would naturally go to some port of departure for Europe, and it does not affect the price to what port it goes, because the price paid for it will be

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HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers**

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HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Billot 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, Cutclout Nails, Trunk Nails, &c.

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

the same in Europe from whatever port it is shipped and that is what regulates the price at the port of shipment independently of the quantity at that particular port.

Neither can it be contended that the vessels so employed in carrying the produce of the West to Montreal or Kingston, will come into competition with Canadian vessels. If those vessels were not bringing that produce down the St. Lawrence, they would be taking it somewhere else; or, at any rate, one thing is certain, that Canadian vessels would not have the freighting of it, but the very reverse is the case, for by allowing American vessels the free use of our Canals and the St. Lawrence, a great deal of the produce shipped from the West in schooners will be discharged at Kingston, and thence brought to Montreal in Canadian vessels, and shipped to Europe in British bottoms.

The great advantages which the St. Lawrence route with Montreal as its port of shipment offers for the export of Western produce, are gradually forcing themselves on the attention of the merchants of those States, but at no time have the advantages been so great as at the present.

The taxes which the American Government have found it necessary to impose on all goods and transactions within their borders, will force the produce raisers of the West to send their goods out of the country by the shortest route to save the taxes which are incurred by every movement they make, and by every transaction of which they are the subject.

Commerce is slow to change its route, it likes to move on in its accustomed groove. Perhaps the principal reason of this is, that shippers having once made their arrangements to ship to one or two certain places, and having been doing business with men in whom they have confidence, and finding that it pays to ship to those places, they are unwilling to risk a change even though there is the inducement of larger profits held out. Now Canada is in exactly the position to hold forth that inducement to the Western States. In years in which Grain or produce is sufficiently plentiful to admit of its being sold at a price at which it can be shipped to Europe, Montreal can pay a higher price relatively than New York for it. During the three years 1860-1862, the average rate of freight on a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool via New York, was forty-seven cents in gold, and during the same time it was between Chicago and Liverpool via Montreal forty-two cents, showing an advantage by this route of five cents, yet during the last of those three years we shipped only one-fourth of the quantity (of all sorts of grain) shipped by New York, but we have not been stationary, we are gaining on them rapidly. In 1863 we shipped from this port one-third as much as was shipped from the port of New York; and in 1864 one half as much, and we have every reason to believe that the ratio will go on increasing, and there is no doubt it will if nothing is thrown in the way to thwart it.

Insurance.
We are compelled to hold over an important article on the prices of Insurance stocks till next week

WHY THEY DON'T FAIL.

It was a generally received impression, up to within a very short time, that any great fall in gold in the United States must inevitably produce a panic, and cause a crash among the business men of that country. Visions of an unprecedented crisis, of disastrous failures, and a general collapse, have all along been freely indulged in as the certain result of a violent movement in gold toward a par value. It was argued, and with apparent force, that as values fluctuated with gold, a man who held a stock of goods worth \$100,000 to-day, might the day after to-morrow find it worth only \$75,000, and the day following \$50,000. How was it possible he could experience a loss of such a magnitude, and not fail? Must not the whole mercantile community, subject to a depreciation of from fifty to one hundred per cent. in its assets, be equally subject to embarrassment and certain failure? These were questions frequently put, and as frequently answered in the affirmative. Accordingly there was a general expectation that in the event of peace the prosperity which prevailed throughout the United States, would be replaced by a general depression and a succession of commercial disasters such as the world never before witnessed.

It is perhaps, too soon to judge of the full effects of peace upon the mercantile interests by the events of the past few weeks; for notwithstanding a universal belief in the early close of the war, the nation has been so much absorbed in mourning for its dead President, that business has been more or less neglected. But there are some indications in the immediate past and present by which the future may be judged. The first of these is, that even before the capture of Richmond a very great decline had taken place in gold, and that the present rate, say 150, has been about the average figure for a full month past. The average rate for March was over 200, so that within the space of thirty days there has been a decline of fifty per cent. With few exceptions the values of all assets have participated in this decline, and the holders of goods everywhere throughout the United States could not now realize \$75 for what a month ago was worth \$100,—and every acre of land, every bushel of grain, every stick of timber, every bale of cotton, every hoghead of sugar, and every box of tobacco is worth to-day fifty per cent less than it was a month ago. Under ordinary circumstances a decline of this character in every asset throughout the country would have produced most serious derangements: a great crisis would have seemed inevitable, and failures disastrous and numerous only could have been expected. And yet what do we find to be the case? What is the result of this tremendous tumble in prices, this sudden disappearance of value, this evaporation of wealth? If the crisis, so long expected, and so confidently predicted, ever was to come, it would certainly come now. But there has been no crisis; on the contrary, business matters in New York have gone on as before, there has been no collapse, no great crash, nor does there seem any immediate probability of any. As to failures it would seem almost incredible, but it is a fact, that there have been during the month fewer failures in the United States, among twenty millions of people, suddenly bereft of one-fourth their apparent wealth, than in Canada, among two and a-half millions of people, with no change in values whatever. And it must be borne in mind that the past month has been a most trying one to the commercial fabric of our neighbours. Events of the most stupendous importance have crowded rapidly into that short space of time. The fall of Richmond, the capitulation of Lee, the capture of Mobile, the surrender of Johnston, and the flight of the Confederate cabinet, all point to immediate and permanent peace, and an equally permanent depreciation of values. The foul murder of their President, the sudden change in rulers, were, at this juncture, events that could hardly be surpassed in political importance, testing most severely the institutions of the country, and the peculiarities of their constitutional system. Yet this crisis, which in any other country in the world would have seriously affected commercial interests, passed without apparent effect, and the very day of the President's assassination, the subscriptions to the Government loan were several millions of dollars. If following upon a decline of fifty per cent in gold, a sure certainty of peace, and a great constitutional trial, no financial crisis occurred, it may well be asked when will it come, and what will produce it? We don't aspire to utter predictions, but we think it not unreasonable to infer that if the events of the past month produced no collapse, the ordinary

events to follow in the train of peace can hardly produce any great financial revolution.

It would be most interesting and instructive to ascertain why it is that the general expectation of a crisis has been disappointed. How is it that failures have been prevented, and a general crash avoided under circumstances so peculiarly adapted for producing both the one and the other? Beyond all doubt, the main reason for an absence of a crisis is found in the almost universal absence of debt among the people. A merchant cannot fail unless he owes something. Whatever his losses may be, if he has no debts to pay, the world outside is not affected; the loss is confined to himself, and no one else suffers. In New York, and throughout the United States, a very great change has taken place in business. The long-credit system has been almost universally dispensed with, and, except an occasional transaction on thirty days' paper, the vast bulk of business transactions for the past three years has been on a cash basis. A variety of causes has produced this result, which we have only space to enumerate such as the constant fluctuation in currency, so that a merchant dealing in goods on credit, not only speculated in the article itself,—subject to the laws of its supply and demand,—but also speculated in currency; for if he either bought or sold on credit, his payments or receipts at a future time could never be denied. He might just as well speculate in gold at once. He therefore was wise in paying for his goods as he bought them, and getting paid for them as he sold them. This great change in the trade could never have taken place but for the enormous increase of the currency, the plenty of which was another reason for cash transactions. The uncertainty of values, the supply of currency, were both incentives to a cash basis, but the success of the Federal armies for the past three or four months gave warning that very soon the war must draw to a close, and accordingly the people—with that shrewdness and adaptability for which the American nation is noted—prepared for what would take place, in the certain decline of gold and the depreciation of values. Accordingly when the storm breaks, we find the sails reefed and the anchors set, and so far the wrecks have been few and far between.

FARMING IN LOWER CANADA.

It is a fact notorious to every one, that the farms of Lower Canada are almost completely exhausted, and the farmers occupying the longest settled districts are in the same condition,—over head and ears in debt to men from whom they have borrowed money at exorbitant rates of interest. These facts are of immense importance to this country. A few years ago the Lower Canada lands were capable of producing fair or large crops of any sort of grain; now a large proportion of them are unfit to grow sufficient to maintain the ill-fed families who occupy them, and the half-starved cattle which belong to them, and which, instead of being a source of profit to the owners, scarce produce enough of milk and butter to supply the wants of the family, without in any way adding to the capital of the household or country.

Now, this is a state of things which is anything but creditable to this country, and which surely admits of a remedy. Some of the finest land in America is to be found in Lower Canada, but which with too frequent cropping, and from the want of manure, has become exhausted. Land cannot go on for ever yielding much and receiving little. It is like a bank: when we have drawn out all its capital, we can draw no more until some of it is replaced; but this is what we have been attempting to do in Lower Canada for the last hundred years or more (and we fear that the same has been going on in some sections of Upper Canada); and yet the poor, ignorant *habitans* have not been taught the reason that they cannot get as large crops now out of the old lands as they know can be got out of now.

Surely some person is to blame for this. We take a great deal of trouble about separate schools, and are dreadfully alarmed in both sections of the Province to hear that children are being taught their alphabet at a school, the teacher of which is of a different religious persuasion from the parents. Yet we go on from year to year perfectly satisfied that one million of our farming population should not understand the rudiments of farming. We take no measures to instruct them. It would be entirely within the power and prerogative of Government to adopt some system of teaching them either by lecturers going about the country, or by establishing model farms in each county,

or township, at which the *habitans*, by working in them, would learn to work their own farms to advantage. There is no lack of means of teaching, if there was the determination.

The people of Upper Canada say that they pay per head much more of taxes than the people of Lower Canada, but there would be no better means of making Lower Canada pay her share than by putting her population in a way of earning sufficient to be able; and they will be willing to pay them. And let the Upper Canadians beware that a great many of them are not running, or have not already run the same course, or farmers in sections of that Province may come to be in the same position as our farmers are at present.

A great many people will be inclined to account for the great falling off in the yield of land by charging the farmers with laziness; but no person acquainted with the French Canadian character, will for a moment listen to such an assertion. The French Canadians are at least as industrious as any other class of our population. They are also economical, and desirous of learning. That they are behind the rest of the population in agricultural knowledge is no fault of theirs. The circumstances under which they have been brought up are entirely different from those of any other part of our population. Brought up in this country which, until within a very few years, did not establish schools amongst them, and, therefore, innocent of the least education, and those few amongst them who have been taught to read, being almost without books or papers in their own language, have had no opportunity of progressing in knowledge, even if they were the most progressively inclined in the world. Whereas, those with whom we have been in the habit of comparing them have been brought up in countries in which, on account of the dearth of land, the soil has had to be cultivated by the most scientific systems, or at least have learned from men brought up in those countries.

Again, the proper farming of the land in this country is a matter of no small importance to the revenue. The tax-paying power of farmers who, by a proper rotation of crops, the raising of roots, and the feeding of cattle, and using the manure to good advantage, can raise double or treble the crops which can be raised by the present *habitant*-farmers, is not alone equal to the multiple of the original crop raised, but is much greater. The farmer who may not be able to afford a decent living when he raises forty bushels of oats from an acre of land, may have a large profit by raising fifty bushels, and every bushel over that he entirely gains. The continual decrease in the produce of the country is, therefore, a subject of which the Government may take cognizance, and means to remedy—not as a matter of charity to the farmers, but as a benefit to the country at large. The Government of Great Britain did not think they were stepping beyond the limits to which a responsible ministry might go when in 1846 they passed an act by which they lent the public money on mortgage to farmers for the improvement of their land, more especially for the purposes of drainage. That Government has done every thing in its power to promote the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and it is a matter of much more concern to us, who are almost entirely dependent on agriculture, that our farmers should have such knowledge.

Montreal Stock Market.

	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.	Corresponding Week, 1864.
Bank of Montreal...	108	107½	113½
Ontario Bank.....	99	97½	103½
Bank of B.N.A.....	90	91	Par.
City Bank.....	—	88	99½
Commercial Bank....	80½	86	92
Bank of Up. Canada.	38	38½	66
Banque du Peuple.	97	97	105½
Molson's Bank.....	—	109	111½
Bank of Toronto....	—	95½	104½
Bank Jacques Cartier	102	102	106
Merchants Bank.....	—	Par	00
Gore Bank.....	90	90	99
East Townships Bank	—	—	90
Montreal Tlv Co.....	—	115½	13.
Richelieu Nav. Co....	—	123½	125
City Pass. R. R. Co. Par.	—	Par.	123½
Montl. Har. Bds, 7 p.c.	—	—	104
Do. 8½ p.c.	—	—	102½
Mont. Corp. Bonds, 90	—	90	96½

There has been more business doing this week at improved rates, for those Banks paying their half yearly Dividends on the 1st prox. A considerable amount of Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank, having been placed at our quotations. Bonds and Debentures, Government and Montreal City Bonds are dull of sale, except at reduced rates.

BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

THE return moved for at the last session of Parliament, of the names and places of residence of the Stockholders of the various Banks, is a highly interesting document. Objections have been raised to the propriety of publishing the lists, on the ground that it was a wanton exposure to the public of the private affairs of a number of people. These have however been met, and it would seem successfully, by the assertion, that as the public take the notes of the Banks, the public have a right to know who are responsible for their redemption. We have examined this return, which will, doubtless, shortly be issued as a Blue Book.

Although the examination of this work is a very tedious job, we have determined to analyse facts, though diffusely presented to us, and we hope the result will be interesting to our readers.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The first list is that of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal—the largest of the chartered Banks doing business here. This institution numbers 1085 shareholders to a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares; so that each shareholder owns, on the average, nearly 23 shares, or, to be more exact, \$5,529 of the nominal amount of the capital. It will be gratifying to all Canadians to learn that by far the largest proportion of these shares is owned in Canada—a fact, we believe, not generally known. The geographical distribution of the capital is as follows—

Table with 3 columns: Where held, No of Shares, Amount. Includes entries for In Canada, England, Ireland, & Scotland, The United States, Nova Scotia, France, New Brunswick, The West Indies, Italy, and a Total row.

The shares owned in the United States are in great part held by Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, and those in France and Italy by Canadians domiciled there. We append a list of all Shareholders who own 100 shares (\$20,000), or upwards.

Table listing names of shareholders and their locations. Includes names like Adams, Geo., Commissary General, England, 157; Allan, Hugh, Montreal, 210; Armstrong, Major-General, England, 371; Board for Management Temp Fund, Canada, 670; P. Church of Scotland, Canada, 185; Bradshaw, J. F., (late), Quebec, 144; Campbell, Capt. H. J. M., (R.A.), England, 165; Lt.-General F., (R.A.), 114; Chaytor, H. J. and Mary, Montreal, 188; City and District Savings Bank, 169; Colman, Miss Martha T., 120; Crawford, Hon. George, Brockville, 100; Crawford, John, Montreal, 221; Crawford, Mrs. Jane Mary, Petite Côte, 150; Dorr, Wm., Montreal, 102; Executors late John Dods, 131; J. D. Gibb, 188; W. F. Grant, Scotland, 320; Hon. J. Masson, Montreal, 120; Thos. Molson, 132; Hon. P. McGill, 200; Alex. Stewart, England, 105; Hon. W. Walker, Quebec, 210; Yule, W., Chambly, 171; Galo, Hon. Samuel, Montreal, 137; Gibb, Bonafiah, 180; Griffin, Fred, 100; Hamilton, Robert, Quebec, 100; Hamilton, Brothers, 100; Heath, Jos. Jones, England, 375; Mrs. Mary, 120; Levey, Charles E., Quebec, 240; Logan, James, Montreal, 186; Sir W., 128; Low, Charles A., 171; Maerac, Wm., St. John's, (E) 164; Malloch, Ed, Ottawa, 240; Masson, Mrs. M. G. S. R., Terrebonne, 230; Montreal Assurance Company, Montreal, 402; Moss & Brothers, 313; McKenzie, Hector, England, 100; Nicholls, Mrs. Jane, Peterboro, 150; Ogden, Chas. R., England, 100; Rags, G. C., (Lieut.-Col.), (R.E.), 110; Ramsay, Mrs. C. R., Ireland, 100; Randolph, Capt. F., (R.E.), England, 100; Redpath, John, Montreal, 400; Ross, Hon. Jno., 120; Ryan, Hon. Thos., 116; Lenker, Revd. E. J., Brockville, 156; Skoy, Dr. Jos., England, 100; Stewart, Alex. and others, 272; Swanston, John, Montreal, 100; Trustees J. Hargrave et al., 100; Late O. Morrow, Peterboro, 109; Wingfield, J. M., England, 189; Young David D., (Executor), Quebec, 234.

The Board for the management of the Impermanence Fund of the P. Church of Scotland in Canada is thus the heaviest investor in Montreal Bank Stock, owning

\$124,000 thereof. Next, though at a considerable distance, follow the Montreal Assurance Co.; then Mr. Jno. Redpath Mr. J. J. Heath, Major-Gen. Armstrong, Hon. J. Masson, Mrs. Marie Masson, and Alexander Stewart et al. who are the only others owning over \$50,000. Mr. E. M. Hopkins, of Montreal, however, controls 321 shares or \$1,200, of which the greater part is in his hands as curator of various parties.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

If the Bank of Montreal is, as we have shown, pre-eminently a Canadian Bank, returning to the pockets of its Canadian shareholders \$32,496 of the profits (25 p c) out of the business men of the Province, the Bank of British North America is as decidedly an English institution. It numbers 847 shareholders to a capital of 2,000,000 stg. shares, which we may say, reckoning for convenience \$5 to the £1 stg., gives each shareholder an average of \$5,003, so that the Shareholders should be a slightly richer body than those of the Bank of Montreal. The ownership of the shares is as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Where held, No of Shares, Amount (at \$250 per Share). Includes entries for In England, Ireland, & Scotland, Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prussia, Bermuda, Prince Edward Island, United States, Newfoundland, France, and a Total row.

There are 60 shareholders owning over 80 shares each—80 shares in this Bank being about equivalent to 100 in the Bank of Montreal—but as they are almost exclusively English, we do not mention them all. The heaviest single holder is Mrs. Angus M. Stewart, of Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London, with 350 shares, amounting to the nice little sum of \$87,500, and next comes Mr. Wm. Murdoch, of Lancaster Gate, Upper Hyde Park Gardens, with 229 shares or \$56,500, but Mrs. Heath, of Bednall, Staffordshire, who owns 150 shares in her own name, and 217 in the joint names of herself and husband, thus controls no less than 367 shares or \$91,750. The only Canadian and Nova Scotian owners of over 80 shares, are these three—

Table listing Mrs. E. A. C. Carlou, Soymour West, C.W., 98 shares; Robert Hamilton, Quebec, 123; Wm. Hepburn, Montreal, 120.

The profession with which official titles are scattered among the shareholders of this Bank is somewhat curious. Almost every other name is Admiral, this, General, that, Judge the other, and Colonels, Captains, and Honorables, are as thick as blackberries. From this we gather that the shareholders of the Bank of British North America are of a class who desire regularity in the amount of their dividends, rather than a high rate of interest on their money. This explains how it is that the Bank has gone on these many years, maintaining its rate of dividend at 6 per cent., without exciting any public enquiry as to why it did not divide 7 or 8 like the other Banks. We shall not pretend to raise the question now or here. British investors, to whom 6 per cent. is a higher rate than can usually be relied on for a number of years consecutively, are no doubt satisfied with it, and then the few Canadians interested can, if they like, sell out and buy, at the same figure, into a Bank which gives a greater dividend. About \$3,000,000 of the Capital of this Bank is used in Canada, so that about \$180,000 interest may be supposed to be realized annually in the Province (Canadians, however, receive, as their share of the whole profits \$21,525, so that over \$150,000 per annum goes out of the Province every year, in dividends to foreign shareholders. The Bank of Montreal sends, in like manner, profits to the amount of \$127,504, while it retains, as above mentioned, \$352,496. We will refer to the other Banks next week.

In our report of the grocery market which appeared in No. 10 of the Trade Review, we extracted an article on Tea from an English paper devoted to the trade, which should have been credited to "The Grocer," an able and exceedingly useful journal published weekly in London, England.

Messrs. Gibbs, Tucker, and Mackreth, attorneys, of 3, Lothbury, London, Eng., are advertising for particulars of the purchase of shares in the London and Colonial Bank since May, 1864, for the consideration of a committee of investigation which has been appointed.

GOLD MINING.

THE Report on the Canadian Gold Fields, although not by any means so complete as is desirable, yet contains much valuable information. The auriferous region, as far as ascertained, is estimated to cover an area of some ten thousand square miles, forming a comparatively narrow strip of about 250 miles in length, the breadth being irregular. The evidence adduced refers principally to the Chaudière, which is described as being better adapted for mining than for agricultural operations. In other parts of the auriferous region, however, it is undoubted that a large portion of it is fertile and highly productive, but the Committee recommend, in order to the rapid development of the country, that leading highways be established. So far as work has yet been carried on, experience has shown that hill tunnelling beneath the snow in winter had turned out as profitable as alluvial washing in summer. The evidence on this point is very clear. The Gold Mining Inspector's Report, furnished to the Committee, does not by any means supply a full and perfect statement. Imperfect as it is, however, we learn sufficient to know that several of the labourers have realized considerable sums, the aggregate amount being \$110,000. But the great bulk of this, he states, has been taken from a small area on the Gilbert River, a few miles from its mouth, in the parish of St. Francis. Now that this is quite deceptive is apparent from the fact that the return from the Stafford Brook shows only \$300, while the evidence shows that at least \$2,000 were realized, and on the Metgornette, the men employed were realising from four to twelve dollars a day, this also being omitted from the Inspector's return.

Of individual takings, William Abbot took from the Gilbert diggings, from one claim, 60 feet in front, \$1,750 in gold during the early part of summer, and in the month of August, from another claim 25 feet frontage, \$795. He had seen or found nuggets worth from \$75 to \$300. "Prospecting," more than actual working, has been carried on in other quarters, and sufficient has been ascertained to warrant the belief of gold in paying quantities, provided the business be conducted in a business-like way. The quartz formation contains as fair indications as were found in the same formation in the gold-fields of California and Australia, and as a general rule, extraordinarily rich strikes being excepted, the amount made by hand per day was fully equal to that of these countries. No certainty of obtaining large quantities of gold can be looked for without going to a considerable depth; and the immense water-power, affording in almost every place sufficient head for the beneficial use of the hydraulic mode of washing, gives the Canadian gold mines a great advantage over those of California and Australia.

The gold regulations are yet in a very unsatisfactory state. There have been too many changes, and the uncertainty attending a vacillating policy has always the effect of injuring a business which must be carried on with considerable risk even under the most advantageous circumstances. The policy of exacting a higher rate for gold lands than for agricultural lots, is quite indefensible, as in searching for gold as much may and probably will be expended as would pay for several ordinary lots. We would advise all who contemplate going to the gold regions to think well before they go. We need not repeat what we said last week on the same subject, but would simply urge upon all to obtain and carefully weigh over the best information they can procure, and not to give certainties for uncertainties, a respectable livelihood for a very great risk, nay for the almost certainty of failure.

Notices of Removal.

- WINN & HOLLAND, Hardware and General Commission Merchants, to Renaud Buildings, Foundling st. ARIN & KIRKPATRICK, Produce Commission Merchants, to Gould's Block, corner of William and Grey Nun sts. THOMAS HOBSON & Co., Produce and General Commission Merchants, to 486 and 488 (New Number), St. Paul st., and 427 Commission st. JOSEPH N. HALL & Co., Hardware Merchants, to No 600 St. Paul st., corner St. Peter st. WM. NIVEN & Co., Commission and General Merchants, to the Stores lately occupied by D. Terrance & Co., corner St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas sts. WM. BENJAMIN & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, to St. Paul, next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co. S. H. & J. MOSS, Wholesale Clothiers, to Nos. 2 and 7 Recollet st. BAUKAGE, BEAR & Co, Dry Goods Merchants, to 481 St. Paul st.

THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH AMERICA.

A PROVINCIAL EXPOSTULATION BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

THE action which may be taken by the Imperial Government, on the question of Defensive Fortifications for Canada, bears so directly upon the mercantile interests of the Province, that we deem it advisable to place before our readers the whole matter in a plain and comprehensive form, before further action is taken on this vital subject. We see this the more clearly to be our duty, as being obviously the interest of the mercantile classes, when we reflect that on the immediate arrangement of the Defence question depends the strength of the British position in the coming settlement of that, to us, most practically important of all questions, whether viewed in relation to the material interests of the Province, or its continued contentment and loyalty as a colony. We refer to the Reciprocity Treaty between British America and the United States.

The following extract from a late number of the *London Times* may, we think, be taken as a fair exposition of the views entertained towards this country, by the ruling party in England.

"Canada is not the only colony which will think itself entitled to special and complete protection from all the consequences of invasion, and with the whole force of the empire. We must make up our minds, once for all, whether we will admit any such claim. If the Canadians think that because the Empire would suffer in Canada we should be bound to defend it there, we should recommend the deputation to take a few lessons in boxing. They would then learn that one of the first maxims of self-defence is not to put your hand where you expect to be hit. If the French invaded Ireland, and we thought we could better make them loose their hold by a counter-invasion of France than by fighting in Connemara, we should certainly never listen to such nonsense as that every man in Connaught had a right to protection. From the Peloponnesian War downwards, it has always been the hardest part of a General's duty to persuade countrymen that the half is often more than the whole, and that to abandon everything for the time may be the best means of regaining everything in the end. But it is a lesson which must be sooner or later learnt, and the House of Commons ought to have the courage to enforce it upon the colonies."

We bring forward this quotation as, in a short space, showing the views which will lose Canada to the Empire just as surely as the short-sighted views of British statesmen lost the old American Colonies. Not the efforts of the British fleet alone, but the active co-operation, whenever this becomes necessary, of the British army also, is required to save Canada. And to illustrate this position, we may adduce the present position of the armies in America, supposing that there remains only an opposing army in Texas. Now supposing Texas a British Colony, the possibility of defence would depend on the united effort of Britain and the Colony, both by sea and land. The Colony alone could not defend itself, and Britain alone could not defend the Colony. And another fact is just as certain, that if once overrun by the Americans without any sufficient effort to protect life and property locally, the population would be driven by necessity into the arms of the Americans, and no power on earth could ever wrest the country from the grasp of the United States, any more than Ohio or Michigan.

In preference to fortifications, we have advocated the building of the Ottawa and Lake Huron Canal, which would be not only the most magnificent arm of defence, but would be a cause of friendship with the Western States, which would do more than anything else to secure us against war with the United States. And we trust that "before it is too late," the British Government will awaken to the two facts: 1st, that it can keep its troops more cheaply on this frontier than in any other part of the Empire; 2d, that nowhere can they be employed with more advantage to the Empire, seeing that Britain would be no longer mistress of the sea if the United States had once possession of the St. Lawrence, with the whole vast seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific, with the boundless lake-coast and river navigation that stretches across the continent of America.

We are not in the way of quoting poetry, but no other language that we can use is capable of so shortly, as well as so inoffensively, pointing out the root of our national disease, as the old lines.

"Naught shall make us rue,
If England to herself do prove but true."

We should be very far from charging the great body of the people of England with a deteriorated loyalty, but the views of the active class of middlemen who at present give the tone to British politics, are, to say the least, often very equivocal. "Colonies don't pay,"

say they. Now in British America, for instance we might say with truth, looking only to material considerations, that being a part of the Empire doesn't pay us. If joined to the United States (for this is our only fate if driven away by Britain), our property would be worth more than double, our industry would be incalculably promoted, and the St. Lawrence would become the Highway of Nations; while we would be forever saved the fear that whenever any misunderstanding occurs between Britain and the United States, British America will be its theatre, or battlefield. We here do not, however, indulge the odious idea of "it doesn't pay." We know that scarcely anything that is valuable pays directly. We should be sorry, for instance, to measure the value to us of the Church by the amount we give to keep it up; so also, as Colonists, we do not place a money value (which is just, in other words, putting a limit to the value) on the advantage to us of the connection with the land of our fathers, and on the superior freedom as well as moral tone which our prejudices claim for British institutions. And we feel sure that if these penny wise and pound foolish politicians who would give up the colonies on so practically false a "cry" as that they do not pay, insist on any public enforcement of their views, they will find themselves opposed by the great mass of the working classes at home. These men, we know, value the Colonies for the same reasons that we value the Empire, and feel that should they require to expatriate themselves, they have an inheritance of land here, without going under other than British institutions or among strangers.

But without desiring in the most remote way to depreciate loyalty, we so far agree with our Manchester cousins as to see that it must be practicable loyalty. We would therefore frankly admit that it is impossible to discuss and get into shape in a short time any permanent plan of making British America (which could not afford a dollar per head) an integral part of an empire whose army and navy costs the British people proper at least 1s 6d a head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. We do not however see it at all impracticable to propose the adoption of a view long ago suggested by Hon Isaac Buchanan, that by the British Government agreeing to guarantee our whole Provincial debt, an additional capital would be produced, enough to meet all the present demands for fortifications, defence, inter-colonial railways, Ottawa and Lake Huron Canal, &c., thus giving time to place this whole national matter on a satisfactory and permanent footing, viz., the arranging that British America shall hereafter be in the position of an integral part of the Empire, and shall be defended as such. And we give below a reproduction of this idea in the *Hamilton "Spectator"* of 1st instant:

"It is said to be the intention of the delegates from the Canadian Government to England to ask much more than the Imperial guarantee for the works of fortifications proposed to be erected in this country, that the intention was to request that guarantee for the entire debt of Canada, on the condition of our undertaking the erection of these necessary permanent works of defence, and maintaining an efficient militia organization. The effect of such a guarantee, if granted, would be to enable us, without any additional annual expenditure, to undertake these important duties. The present debt of Canada may be set down in round figures, including the Municipal Loan fund debentures, at, say seventy millions of dollars, which, at about five-and-a-half per cent., which is about the average rate of interest which we now pay, represents an annual outlay, by way of interest, of \$3,850,000. Adding to this the present annual expenditure for militia purposes, as represented by the last three years, say half-a-million of dollars, we have for interest on our public debt, and expenses of militia, the sum of \$4,350,000. Assuming that the fortifications—that is a proportion of them from—Montreal westward, cost twelve millions of dollars, we should have to add this to our permanent debt, making it eighty-two millions of dollars. Adding another ten millions for Canada's share towards building the Intercolonial Railway, we would have a debt in round figures of \$92,000,000. If the Imperial guarantee could be obtained for this, our debentures might be floated at three and a half per cent., making an annual outlay of, say \$3,420,000. Adding to our present militia expenditure three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, which, with the amount we already expend, would, if economically administered, enable us to keep up our volunteer force to its present efficiency, and in addition call out fifty thousand of the regular militia for fourteen days' drill in each year, according to the plan of the Lyons Commission, and we have a total annual expenditure for guaranteed debt, and militia and volunteer expenses, of \$4,272,000, eighty thousand dollars less than the present outlay for our entire debt and cost of volunteer organization. If the English people would come to look at it as a question affecting the connection, they might, perhaps, if they can but divest themselves of their prejudices against the colonies, regard it with some favour. As we showed yesterday, in spite of the cry which has been raised in

England against our tariff, it is sufficiently low as compared with that of the United States, even before the large increase of March last to make the British Provinces a much better market for English goods than they could be if the country was joined to the United States. (See note at end). Should the delegates make this request and the Imperial authorities accede to it, it would give to this country a great impetus in its onward progress. The sense of insecurity which prevails would be destroyed, capital and its offspring, labour, would flow to our shores. Our waste lands would become populated with the industrious and well-to-do denizens of the old world. We should be recognized as the most lightly taxed and the most prosperous people on this Continent; and moving forward in a career of honest prosperity, we should become a source of real strength instead of weakness to the British Empire. Such considerations must lead all to hope for a favourable solution of the questions which are now pending connected with the relations of the Colony to the Parent State."

A correspondent—an able and earnest public man—has written to us with the suggestion that petitions to the Queen should be sent home on the subject of our Provincial defences, to support our delegates in getting the facts properly understood by the British Parliament, as well as the Government. The suggestion is a most excellent one, but it comes rather too late, we fear, especially as two classes who will not see the necessity of petitioning comprise a very large part of the community, viz.: those who will take the obvious view that it is no use doing it so late, and by those who have lost all hope, whether they are right or wrong, of any thing patriotic being done by British statesmen. As however the subject is so vital, we now give the memoranda sent us, satisfied that Petitions can do no harm, and might have done much good if they had preceded or accompanied the delegates to Britain.

"Every one that I meet (says our correspondent) admits the necessity of our at once getting a clear understanding that the British Government will not throw off its own shoulders the defence of British America, yet from one cause or another there seems to exist a general apathy in regard to this vital matter. Now I feel that there can be no greater practical disloyalty than inaction at such a time, especially when the direct and natural effect of this is to leave on the minds of the British people the impression that the inhabitants of British America acknowledge themselves capable of supplying the means of its fortification and defence, thus depriving the British Government of the great argument for its assuming this great work, viz., a knowledge of our utter inability financially."

PETITIONS TO THE QUEEN SHOULD BE GOT UP.

"In these circumstances I write you to make a public suggestion that our Provincial Ministers, (who have gone to England as delegates really on this subject, though more ostensibly on the subject of the Federalisation of British America,) should be supported by petitions to the Queen, showing the critical case of this Province, unless our position is immediately appreciated by the British Government and people. We all feel of course a great deal more than we dare to say without leading to misconception; but it seems wrong that it should be concealed, that the cowardly plan of last year of giving up the Western part of Canada, and all Lower Canada south of the St. Lawrence, in case of invasion, and only defending the sea ports, was just giving up the country. In case of invasion being threatened if only a nucleus of regulars was left here and there on the frontier, the militia would rally round them in sufficient numbers to prevent the Province being attacked; and even if afterwards the enemy did overrun the country, the population's loyalty would not be lost, while if this unfortunate result should occur through the utter neglect of Upper Canada by the British Government (a thing coolly proposed last year), the country never could be re-captured any more than Ohio or Michigan could be taken by Britain."

"No subjects can be more loyal than the inhabitants of British America are, and none have suffered and are prepared to suffer, more to perpetuate British rule, although feeling that such profitless devotion will only make them the laughing-stock of the Manchester politicians, and the omnipotent public opinion in the mother country, of which they are at present the masters, or at all events the apparently accepted mouthpieces. And they see that the public opinion in the mother country has systematically been poisoned in every way regarding the colonies, and in none more than on the question of the extra expense to the empire in defending British America. Not only has it been concealed that if British America becomes a part of the United States, Britain would have to make up for its loss of the prestige of the Empire by more naval and other precautionary outlays to which there would be no end; but the money spent in British America has been paraded as caused by Britain's retention of British America, though the troops, if not here, would be at the same or more expense in some other part of the Empire. And they therefore still try to hope that, when these things begin to dawn on the public mind at home, the revival of feeling in favour of the colonies may be rapid, and may come in time to save British America to Britain."

"If we in Canada had not previously been abundantly satisfied of the Manchester politicians being utterly without any other principle than their individual class interest, we find it in the present fact that their cause or excuse of complaint against Canadians is that (following the example of England when its manufactures were young) they put on customs duties which are paid by the Manchester millowners and other outsiders; although these Manchester men

carried in 1846 their system of Free Imports into Britain upon the exactly contrary argument? viz. that the consumers, in the country imposing customs duties, themselves paid the whole amount of these."

"And in the meantime the exasperated feeling in my neighbourhood would not hesitate to say to the Delegates, not to ask any thing from a Parliament committed as the present one is." Another Parliament may not talk insultingly of Colonists as a third or outside party. Its members may have come to know that British America can only be retained British by being made an integral part of the Empire. And when made an integral part of the Empire, there will arise no mere questions of the cost of Defence, for it will be seen that it will cost no more (but much less) to keep British troops on our frontier than any other in the Empire. Once quit of the disloyal spirit which clank itself in the huckstering question in regard to British America—does it pay? the truth will be recognized that every subject of her Majesty, wherever he resides, is as much interested in the defence of British America as her particular inhabitants are, seeing that in truth the material interests of the latter would be greatly benefited by British America being joined to the United States, while their portion of the Empire would be saved from its present fate, as the theatre of war, should such occur between Britain and America. And in the meantime there is really no great call for any expense at all on fortifications, any idea of their immediate necessity having arisen from the exposure in the British Parliament of the refusal of Britain to defend us, her Americans knowing full well that though we have plenty of men, we have not the money to defend this country. And as to the duty of the delegates in respect to the Confederation of the Provinces composing British America, that duty has ceased, it appears to me. It is not pretended that its existence would alter matters much, so far as defence is concerned, so that it is not of the slightest immediate interest. Amid our present excitement in regard to the 'to be or not to be' of the Colonies, the importation of the question of Confederation seems no more appropriate than the discussion of a dying man of the terms of a new partnership! At the moment, the only important thing for him, is the question of his life, is, in a word, in respect to the removal in time of the morbid causes which seem about to master nature within him; so the one thing important to our expiring Province, is to remove the obstructions to its Defence, or in other words, its existence as a British possession, arising from the morbid, uninformed, or unpatriotic state of British public opinion at present."

[It is due to the Queen, as well as every one of her subjects everywhere, that the crucial relations of so essential a possession of the Empire as British America should be made known.]

"I feel that nothing is so important in itself, or so great a duty on our part, as to have the exact state of the case of British America clearly explained. And I cannot express more plainly than by stating that, for instance, I myself, have six sons, all of whom I should be happy to see on the Frontier, in case of an invasion. If there was any hope of saving British America to Britain, or, in plain language, if Britain pledges herself to furnish the money means to defend this country equally as if it was a County of the Mother Country; but if this assurance is not given, not one of them would thus uselessly risk his life with my consent; and in saying this I know that I express the feelings of many a mother who already shudders at the anticipation of having to offer up as a sacrifice on the shrine of the Manchester penny wise and pound foolish idea with regard to British America, her beautiful and brave."

"Types of a race who shall the invader scorn,
As rocks resist the billows round their shore
Types of a race who shall to time unborn
Their country leave unconquered as of yore."

"And at such a crisis I feel that we should speak plainer still. We should say that, for a Province with more debt already than its finances can stagger under, to go into debt for fortifications and defence, seems as absurd as the general proposition that a locality like this should be called upon to defend the Empire. And I am well satisfied that even if the Imperial Government were to get a loan at the lowest rate as an increase of our annual burdens (already too great) by guaranteeing it, the people would not by their votes accept of it, and more certainly not if the fortifications were to be confined to the eastward, and if the west is to be undefended, as well as everything south of the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada. So that instead of the Imperial Government proposing a guarantee which is one of those half reforms which are far more difficult to carry than a whole Reform I would strongly recommend the entire question being put before the British people—Will you agree to consider British America an integral part of the Empire, and defend it as such? If the British people have proper information on the subject of their own interests, they will of course decide to do so. If they have not, then they may decide otherwise. And as I have already explained, although we desire the former, the latter decision will be incalculably more for the material interest of the population of British America—a poor consolation perhaps to our national prejudices and loyalty, but yet some consolation, when joined with the satisfaction of getting for ever clear of the Manchester School."

"I need scarcely, in conclusion, say that I would not have come forward with this explanation, except as feeling and certainly knowing that there is more to explain, if British America is to be saved to Britain than official etiquette will allow the Ministerial Delegates to bring out sufficiently plainly, viz. That British America is utterly unable to sustain an independent national existence, and that she will have no alternative but to join the United States if given up by Great Britain, either nominally or practically, however averse the feeling of the inhabitants of this country no doubt is to such political change."

The concluding words of our correspondent are: As a practical way of following up my suggestion to

petition, I shall give below the facts of the case in the shape of clauses of a petition, which petitioners may adopt in whole or in part, or use as suggestions in getting up their petitions."

FACTS FOR THE PROPOSED PETITIONS.

[The understanding on which British subjects settled in British America threatened to be violated by our being left to provide for the defence of this part of the Empire.]

"That the understanding on which your petitioners, and hundreds of thousands of other British subjects, settled in British America, has been violated by your Majesty's Ministers deciding, as announced by them in the Imperial Parliament, that the inhabitants of British America should contribute in no way to the fortification and defence of British America, than any of your Majesty's subjects elsewhere.

[This is just deciding that the Provinces will not be defended—being well known that we have not the money—even if willing thus wantonly to sacrifice the lives of our families and their fortunes.]

"That even if willing to undertake a peculiar burden so obviously unjust, the inhabitants of British America have not the money to do so; while they are already involved in as much debt and taxation as the industry of the country can exist under; so that the decision alluded to amounts practically, as is probably its intention, to a decision that the Province shall be left undefended.

[This lamentable decision flows from the fact, that notwithstanding the Imperial Government and Parliament are not the expression of the whole people, but of a miserable class-interest of middlemen in England.]

"That this lamentable state of things arises from the Government and Parliament of Britain having insensibly got under the malign influence of a class of middlemen, many of them with their interests in foreign countries, and all of them more selfish than patriotic. These men wish, for their own interest, that the Empire should get quit of British America. It does not suit them that their workers should have so accessible a part of the British Empire to which to emigrate. Not only would their competitors as manufacturers be increased, but their wages-market must be raised upon them as a class of employers, if the English working classes had (in British America) the advantage of an additional bidder for their services. And their modus operandi is to pretend that they see in Britain's possession of British America an ever-present cause of quarrel with the United States, while all the time knowing that there is no fear whatever of any trouble being brought about by any occurrence between British America and the United States; and that the United States is ambitious to get British America, for the very reason that should make every true Briton do all he could to prevent their getting it, viz. that with the possession of the St. Lawrence, they would at once take the place of the first naval power in the world.

[In the recent debate in the Imperial Parliament the fatal effect on the Empire of the loss of British America entirely overlooked.]

"That it is painful to your Majesty's subjects here to observe that the effect of the loss of British America to the Empire was not thought worthy of consideration in the late debates in the Imperial Parliament, although (as is obvious) that loss would be a double one, as representing also the measure of so great a gain to England's great rival on the ocean, as at once to constitute her MISTRESS OF THE SEA. And that your Majesty's Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, in expressing the Government's willingness that British America should separate herself from the Empire, must have done so in ignorance of the fact THAT BRITISH AMERICA COULD NOT SUSTAIN HERSELF AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION, and that the great mass of her population would view any attempt to sustain our present position with only a limited assistance from the Empire, as the most inexcusable and wanton sacrifice of the lives and fortunes of their families.

[It is a great misconception that the population here are more interested, in retaining this country British, than are all other subjects elsewhere.—indeed it would be greatly for the material interest of the inhabitants of British America to be connected with the United States.]

"That it is a great misconception that the inhabitants of British America are more interested in defending British America than your Majesty's subjects residing in other parts of the Empire. On the contrary, the population here have clung to their loyalty in the face of the certainty of the terrible disadvantage to them and their families, that in case of a war between England and the United States, their portion of the Empire would be the battle ground, and in the face of its being equally a certainty, that if British America joined the United States, (which she can at any time do under the provisions of the 7th article of the Constitution of the United States), property would be more than doubled, and industry would be incalculably benefited—the industrial systems of U.S. being those which experience has dictated as what a new country wants, and what British America must eventually be permitted by the mother country to adopt, while still retaining her present political institutions.

[Little or no expense would immediately be required.—It will be protection enough if the British Government would simply let it be understood that British America will be defended as an integral part of the Empire.]

"That no immediate necessity, however, exists here for much expense in fortifications being gone into, your Majesty's subjects in this quarter and the citizens of the adjoining Republic being the best of neighbours, and having a great mutual and increasing respect for each other, and that any danger that exists may be dissipated in one moment by British America being simply declared an integral portion of the Empire,

with a connection as indissoluble as the United States have declared their Union to be, any present danger being in truth caused entirely by the English class-interest alluded to (as at present controlling the British Government), having had influence enough to get it declared, in the Imperial Parliament, that British America is expected to do, what the Americans know well she has not the means of doing, viz. to bear the chief expense of the defence of the Empire's extended frontier in America.

[We would contradict in the most positive way the assumption that British America cannot be defended.]

"That your petitioners desire to contradict in the most positive way the ignorant and groundless assumption that British America cannot be defended by the Empire, and to assure your Majesty, that if only the money is furnished by the Empire, and a nucleus of Regular troops established here and throughout the Province, British America in case of the Province being attacked, would, AT WHATEVER SACRIFICE TO HER INDUSTRY (a more serious consideration in a new and poor country than people at home can realize), be prepared to support the British flag with something near half a million of the best Militia in the world, out of whose hands no power on earth would attempt to wrest their portion of the Empire.

[We therefore pray that the Imperial Parliament be immediately appealed to, to make British America an integral part of the Empire, thus declaring that she will be defended as such.]

"That your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a measure be immediately proposed to the Imperial Parliament to redress this anomalous state of things in the only way it can be done, viz. by declaring British America an integral part of the Empire, and that she will be defended by the Empire the same as any country in the mother country would be if invaded—her inhabitants enjoying all the privileges of British subjects, including representation in the Imperial Parliament, and bearing all their burdens and duties.

[The foregoing seems the only means of preventing British America falling into the arms of the United States, which would at once constitute them the greatest Naval Power in the world.]

"That your petitioners believe that the foregoing is the only way to prevent British America, with all her immense seaboard on the Atlantic and Pacific and great lakes and rivers stretching across the whole continent, being allowed to lapse into the American Republic, seeing that British America is utterly unable to maintain her independence without the great and hearty support by the British people, which can only arise from her being made an integral part of the Empire and from their feeling their interests and honour, and the interests and honour of the Empire, and the interests and honour of their particular country, in whatever corner of the Empire that may be, all equally at stake in the fate of British America. And the British people can never feel this till they come to realize that our possession of British America is all that stands in the way of the Americans (once secured against any enemy on the north or on the seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific), making the no doubt successful attempt to overmatch Britain on the ocean an achievement which would put Ireland more into her power than Canada is now. The British people will also begin to think of the absurdity of their present position, by reflecting what they would think of the sanity, not to talk of the patriotism, of the French Empire, at the instance of a selfish middle class in France, giving notice to Algiers, or any of its other Colonies, (none of which is so essential to the French Empire as British America is to the British) that, unless they chose to pay for the defence of the Empire in their part of the world, the Empire would give them up to the most formidable opponent of the Empire, though all the time satisfied that this concession would degrade the Empire, and lead to its eventual overthrow.

A Step towards making British America an integral part of the Empire, which would suit every purpose for the present.

"That having in the foregoing indicated the general and permanent Object, your petitioners desire to bring forward a view of a temporary measure, which would answer till time is got to mature a system under which British America will become an integral part of the Empire. The present public works of Canada cost the Province about fourteen millions sterling for which she is in debt, paying five per cent. interest on part, and six per cent on the rest. Now, Canada cannot undertake to pay more interest, but if she had the guarantee of the British Government, she could get more principal for the same amount of interest, and here seems a margin which would meet any temporary requirements of defence. As the public works are more Imperial than Provincial in their character the Imperial guarantee should have been from the beginning, and thus there would have been a great saving of Power to the Empire, but its being done now will be most essentially serving the aggrandizement as well as safety of the Empire."

"We must take leave to remind the Spectator that Mr. Buchanan, the great friend of Canadian Industry, has advised the Province to submit to Free Trade with England (if only accompanied by a local currency incapable of being removed from the Province), rather than give the Manchester Politicians the excuse of a tariff for endangering the connection. In his letter to the Delegates on this leaving for England Mr. Buchanan wrote as follows: "To the Provincial reader, I need scarcely explain that my long held conviction is that the only way to retain British America to the Empire permanently, is to render the local Industry of this portion of the Empire as prosperous as is the Industry of the adjoining Republic, and the best way to attain this great object is for the British people to allow the manufacturing power of the Empire to be decentralized by British America becoming part of an American Zollverein or same Tariff for Customs duties being placed against Europe on our seaboard as is collected by the United States. If, on that condition, these States would agree to establish, for a lengthened period, a free trade with British America. This policy I have no doubt would be the best for the interest of the working men of the Mother

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Henry Bechtel	Galt, Co. Waterloo.	Alex. McGregor.
Michael Molloy	Rioville	Robt. W. Leudrum.
Robert McQuinnan	Napanee	W. S. Robinson.
Russell Hardy	Brantford	A. W. Smith.
John Brickland	Brantford	A. W. Smith.
George Judge, Theodore N. Wilson, and Norman Van Alstyne	Montreal	T. S. Brown.
Bualrod Castor Barnum	Delta, Co. Leeds	Hugh Mackay.
William Atkins	Brantford	W. W. Pringle, Hamilton.
Hugh Ross	Woodstock	Wm. C. McLeod.
Jean-B. D'Aoust	St. Polycarpe	Louis Adolphe Forgette.
James G. L. Gibson	Whitby	Robt. J. Wilson.
Robert Jones	Toronto	C. P. Reid.
Alexander Waters	Owen Sound	George James Gale.
Wm. Andrew Clark	Toronto	Thomas Gordon.
Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound	George James Gale.
Robert Eager	Owen Sound	George James Gale.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

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

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	WHERE TO BE HELD.	DATE.
Wm. Wright, London, C. W.	Office of L. Lawson, London, C. W.	May 15
Cha. H. Baldwin, Kempville, County of Waterloo	Office of Lyon & Remon, Ottawa	" 13
Henry S. Green, Hespeler, County of Waterloo	Office of Durand & Philip, Galt	" 11
Timothus Ebmeser Pomeroy, Tweed	Court House Chambers of W. Smart, C. C. H., Parisville	" 8
Robt. Leslie, and Cha. Dingwall, Streetsville, C. W.	At the Telegraph Hotel, Streetsville	" 12
Philander Hurd, Prince Albert	Office of Jas. Holden, Prince Albert, County of Ontario	" 8
John Reeve, Clinton	Office of J. S. Sinclair, Goderich	" 20
Wm. Johnston, Brockville	Office of Joseph Deacon, Brockville	June 1
James Dougall, John Dougall, Jr., Windsor, Fra. Jas. Dougall, John Dougall, Montreal	Office of Court & McIntosh, Montreal	May 17
George Ansley, Guelph	Office of Kingomell & Guhr's Guelph	" 16
P. Watson, Stratford, C. W.	Office of R. Smith, barrister, Stratford	" 11
Jean-Bte. Metivier, Montreal	Office of Snowdon & Gairdner, Montreal	" 10
Timothy B. Buckley, London	Office of Judge Small, London	" 15
James S. Dixon, Berthier, District of Richelieu	Office of Rich. MacDonell, Place D'Armes Hill, Montreal	" 16
Jas. Matchett, Nottawasaga	Office of Boulton & McCarty, Berrie	" 10
Hugh Coburn, Tecumaseh, Simcoe	Office of Lount & Boys, Barrie	" 19

Consignees of Produce

Are referred to some valuable hints which we are enabled to publish through the courtesy of Messrs. Wm. Nivin & Co., Produce merchants of this city. See page 200.

country, as well as those of these Provinces, and for the general great interests or aggrandisement of the British Empire.

This view of the interests of British America can only, however, become the view of the Imperial Parliament from coming to be the conviction of the masses in Britain, which cannot be looked for immediately; and in the meantime I see that we, as colonists, by persisting in this view, leave it in the power of class interests in Britain to point to the apparent absence of any interest or advantage of the British people in British America, as an argument against British charging herself with the defence of our extended frontier. As proof of this, I need only refer to the late debates in the Imperial Parliament, and to the course of the British Government towards New Zealand. Indeed it seems obvious to me that British public opinion at present will only consent to the Government undertaking the defence of British America, on one condition, that of its being seen to be as an integral part of the British Empire.

I, therefore, am prepared to throw all my industrial preconceptions to the winds and to say, let British America be made an integral part of the British Empire, bearing all its burdens and enjoying all its security and other privileges. As a loyalist, I do not see that I have any alternative, if I am satisfied that British America is unable to defend itself; and to see that this is the case it is only necessary to know that Canada is already a miserable country financially, in consequence of a Provincial debt of fourteen million of pounds sterling, a sum less than the Americans have spent each month during their war in subjugating the South—that in a word, though Canada can furnish plenty of the best men to defend this country, she has not the money.—It is clear to me that British power can only be perpetuated here by the British Government being prepared to defend British America equally (and with no more burdens to the population locally) than she would defend Scotland if invaded; while I am also satisfied that the necessity of defending this country will never occur if its defence is understood to be guaranteed by the Empire in this way. But if the people in the Mother country will not consent to this, they must just say so, which will be equivalent to forcing British America into the arms of the United States, for the idea that this country could be independent is mere trash not worthy a moment's thought.

The only way therefore, in which British America can be defended and saved to the British Empire, is by making the British people see their interest in undertaking its defence and making it an integral portion of the Empire. It would be wrong for me, however, to conceal my conviction that this would only precipitate the loss of the Province if not accompanied by the establishment of an independent local currency or circulating medium, knowing as I do that there can be no permanent loyalty in British America if its Provincial Industry is prevented from being as prosperous as that of the United States. And this would certainly be the case if we attempted free trade with Britain, without the protection of a Provincial paper money incapable of being removed from the country. Our case would be that of Ireland over again. Still I must say that my chief hope of our getting it, lies in the fact that the Emperor of the French has lately got his eyes opened to paper money being a necessary accompaniment of free trade, even in such a country as France, and, acting on his conviction, has called together a sort of Congress of the eminent financiers of all countries. This will, I feel certain, go far to make the British Government see how absolutely necessary this would be for such a country as Canada.

THE SHIP "SHANDON,"

From Glasgow, March 28, arrived in Port, May 3.

Welcome her!—see she comes—
A gallant bark and brave,
Fresh from the dancing foam—wreaths
That crest the northern wave.
Aha! She has merrily bounded
O'er many an Alpine swell,
And plunged in the spray-lad valleys
With the leap of a light gazelle.

Welcome her!—stately and proud
As monarch with gilded brow
She has braved the rush of the storm-king's wrath
Though she floateth so quietly now.
She has spread her fair white sails
To the breath of the mighty blast,
And laughed—aha! with each tapering spar
As it madly hurried past.

Welcome her!—first from the sea,
With many a gladsome smile.
She has steered the rush of St. Lawrence tide
From the Gulf to St. Helen's Isle.
Oh! merchant with thoughtful mien
—Good news for this northern land—
Good news for the man with the busy brain,
Good news for the horny hand.

Welcome her!—first from the sea
Aye cheerily, merrily cheer,
Old winter is dead for a six months or so.
And the *Shandon* has sailed o'er his bier.
Hurrah! for our fetters have fled
Like mist on the mountain's brow
We can stretch our hands to all other lands,
For the sea is our neighbour now.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EVERY British mail indicates stagnation or a further decline in the value of Money. Discount at the Bank of England—only a few months ago at ten per cent.—has already declined to four per cent. The rate of Money at the Bank of England gives the keynote to industry throughout the world. Accordingly as gold flows to or is withdrawn from the Bank, so does the rate of credit fall or rise. This barometer is consequently watched with great concern by all centres of business. A rise of only a half per cent. is a sufficient warning for the business world to take in sail, and to prompt a careful and prudent disposition of affairs. Although the Bank of France wields immense power in that country, in its management a somewhat different policy has been preserved. The outflow of gold was not allowed to interfere with discounts, or the extension of credit. When the line of gold diminished, supplies were purchased in England or elsewhere, and often at ruinous rates, in order to keep up the supposed necessary proportion between specie and liabilities. The German market, if it differs from London, is affected by local influences; so that the range of money in neither France nor Germany can with propriety be considered a true index to the condition of trade. The London market, therefore, maintains its supremacy in being regarded as the great regulator of industry.

When the manufacturers of England were cut off from the Southern States cotton, by the blockade, other cotton-growing countries had to be looked to for supplies; a change which required some time to elapse before the altered state of affairs could be adjusted. Hitherto the whole of the imports of cotton was paid by the export of British manufactures to the United States, and the balance of trade, was usually turned in favour of England. The finances consequently were undisturbed, and steady industry marked the progress of the British manufacturer. But changing the base of the Cotton industry to the East, brought into prominent play another controlling element, that is money. The manufacturer, after four years of fostering care, now looks to Egypt, India, and China, mainly, for his supplies of cotton; and those countries together can hardly yield as much cotton as America afforded in 1860, and of a quality very much inferior. But in addition to the quantity and quality of the staple, a new difficulty presents itself. These countries were unwilling to take goods in exchange: on the contrary, the export of manufactured cottons to the East fell off as the article became dearer, and nothing but money would satisfy the cravings of the Oriental cotton farmer, who, appreciating the favourable position he occupied, said to himself, England must have cotton, and therefore we must have money in exchange. As a consequence of this mutual understanding, the drain of gold set in toward the East with great vigour, and the twenty-one millions

of 1862 increased to no less than seventy-four millions pounds sterling in 1864, causing an immense deal of mercantile embarrassment in all countries connected with British trade. The constant strain upon the money market ran up discount to eight and ten per cent. But high as the rate of interest stood, the trade of Great Britain was on the increase. And it was remarkable that, notwithstanding the distress that prevailed in the cotton-manufacturing districts, the export trade of the United Kingdom swelled out so that the aggregate value of exports in 1864 was greater than it had ever been before. Last September, however, marks the high tide of British trade. The fall of Atlanta startled the cotton speculators, and the market sustained a shock at that period which it never fully recovered. The war again went on vigorously; but a lurking suspicion haunted the Cotton market, and prices began to decline steadily till the capture of Port Fisher, when prices went down rapidly, and may not yet have touched the bottom. It would appear therefore that Money has followed the fortunes of Cotton, and may go still lower.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of the present condition of Canada that we can derive but little benefit from this great decline in money. Interest is now six per cent. lower than it was a few months ago, yet there is no advantage to us. The injudicious debate on Canadian defences in the Imperial Parliament,—in which so much ignorance and absurdity was displayed,—will largely upset the faith of capitalists in the safety of Canada as a place for investment; and except it come in the shape of a loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government to build fortifications, we need not expect any considerable amount of English capital in this direction. How little good and how much harm an investment of this character may do for us, it is not easy to conceive. We certainly need more capital for the development of the resources of the country. The mineral wealth of the Province lies untouched except by a foreign hand; our agricultural interests languish for want of better and more liberal treatment; and yet, with interest at 3½ per cent. in England and 7 per cent. here, we are unable to attract the cheaper there to the dearer here. Surely our Government had much better be studying the art of political economy than military tactics; had better be developing some scheme to benefit their country by attracting thither emigration and capital, than preparing for a war that will never occur, and for which, if it did occur, their preparations would be utterly futile.

WHEAT AND PRODUCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mark Lane Express estimates the annual consumption of Wheat in the United Kingdom, at twenty-four millions quarters; and if imports average six millions, will leave eighteen millions as the product of the Kingdom.

As feed for stock, Wheat is at present 40 per cent. cheaper than linseed cake, so that it is calculated that a great deal of wheat is used in this way, which is likely to reduce speedily the overstock.

The live stock is estimated at 28 millions sheep.
8 " cattle.
4 " pigs.

The imports for the last two years are:

	1863.	1864.
Wheat, qrs.	5,622,501	5,265,519
Other Corn, "	8,234,898	5,400,000
Flour of Wheat, cwts.	5,218,977	4,562,989
Oxen Cows and Calves, No.	160,898	281,734
Sheep and Lambs, "	490,788	496,243
Bacon and Hams, cwts.	1,877,813	1,069,490
Beef, "	288,369	302,800
Potatoes, cwts.	1,249,360	742,384
Wool, lbs.	177,377,664	206,478,045
Flax and Linseed, lbs.	1,104,578	1,434,978
Oilseed Cakes, "	88,566	105,570

The population in 1861:

England and Wales	20,119,496
Scotland	3,062,294
Ireland	5,796,967

28,980,757

The average price of wheat for the last 19 years was 53s. per qr.

PRICES OF MANURES.

	£	s.	d.
Peruvian Guano	12	10	0 sfg. ton
Animal Charcoal, (70 p.c. Phosphate)	5	0	0 "
Nitrate of Soda	15	0	0 "
Sulphate of Ammonia	14	10	0 "
Superphosphate Lime	6	5	0 "
Gypsum	1	10	0 "
Dissolved Bones	6	5	0 "
Blood Manure	6	5	0 "

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Bauhage, Beak & Co.
Wm Benjamin & Co
John Dougall & Co
Gilmour, White & Co
Lewis, Kay & Co
Thomas May & Co
Munderloh & Stencken.
O'Connell & Co
Ogilby & Co
Ringland, Ewart & Co
A. Robertson & Co
Stirling, McCall & Co
William Stephen & Co
Graham, Claxton & Co
Alexander Walker.
Geo Winks & Co

WE have to record continued dullness in the Dry Goods trade. More activity had been looked for on the opening of navigation. Over stocks from last season, bad collections, an anticipated fall in the price of goods, have had their influence in bringing about, and continuing, the present dull state of things. Auction or trade sales are now the order of the day. The result of these sales, ruinous to those thus compelled to make returns, is also injurious to the legitimate business portion of the community. Payments, we are happy to learn, are better than they at one time promised to be. This is not saying they are as good as they should be,—far from it, but it is gratifying to show that there is some indication of improvement, slight though it be.

Stocks are gradually decreasing in bulk, and every purchase, however small, helps to lessen the quantity of some lines, if not to clear them out. Retail men made but light purchases when visiting the market, and we have hope that the commercial travellers, several of whom are leaving or have left, will meet with a fair amount of success. The actual requirements of the trade must reduce our stocks to a pretty low ebb before the end of July, up to which time a gradual sorting up will continue. The fancy trade portion of our business is pretty active, warm summer weather having fairly set in. The demand for town and city trade is good, and duplicate orders from the country are coming forward daily. This branch of our business is well represented in this city, some houses giving it their special attention. Their knowledge of the business, means, and connexions in the home markets give them every advantage; and we do not commit ourselves when we say that they do this branch of the trade well.

The Woollen trade at the moment is quiet. This is not unusual at this particular season of the year. Fine Cloths for summer clothing will shortly be in demand, and a week or two hence may witness more activity. Samples of Canadian Woollens are now coming to hand, some of which are most creditable. The uncertainty attending the prospects as to price of Wool has hindered the closing of some contracts. Offers have been made by wholesale houses for large lots, few of which have been closed, manufacturers withdrawing at prices offered. In Canadian goods the market will be well supplied. It is to be hoped that importers will give Canadian manufacturers an opportunity of showing their goods before closing their orders for the home markets. Home manufacture is now making large progress,—a progress that deserves encouragement. Our Tweeds, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarns, Woollen Yarns, Woollen Underclothing, Seamless Bags, &c., &c., are worthy attention, and some classes will rival any similar class of goods, the production of any country. Rough Linens, we understand, will also be introduced this season; the latter displaying a progress in our manufacture few are prepared for or anticipate. Imported Woollens we can say little about, their value will be governed and regulated by the circumstances affecting other staples. Cotton, for the moment, is the absorbing topic of the day,—an article, entering so largely and generally into consumption, and involving so tremendous an outlay in its production, has earned for itself the apt title of "King." In the Dry Goods business this title is undoubtedly due, all other branches being minor.

The war that stopped the exportation and crippled the supply of the raw material, and so revolutionized our trade, now promises to be near its close, and business men are anxious to know what the results may be. We are told by some that the markets will be flooded with raw material, that the vast efforts put forth by the wealthy manufacturers and speculators of Britain, and the success attending those efforts, coupled with the opening of Southern plantations and the early shipment of large quantities of the raw material locked up by the war, will give us more raw Cotton than the world ever saw, and more than we shall know what to do with. These arguments, for the moment, appear conclusive but they may still be far from the truth. Other arguments can be brought to bear on the subject possessing equal weight. It is just possible that the quantity we supposed to be still in the South is over-estimated. Little has been grown during the last four years, and of the accumulated

stock, the demand for home consumption, the large proportion destroyed, and the quantity supplied to blockade-runners, must have left little. Again, it is idle to speculate on the possibilities of any immediate progress in the cultivation of Cotton in the South. If the Government of the United States carry out their proposed policy in relation to Slavery, which we believe they will, the cotton-growing labour is destroyed, and the whole system is revolutionized. If the same results are to follow emancipation in the South which followed emancipation in the British West Indies, little Cotton may be expected from that quarter. If Manufactured Cotton is not a civilization, it follows closely on the heels of civilization, as witness these remarks, gathered from the London Morning Star. It says: "That while the Russian serfs before emancipation were calculated to have consumed about eighteen shillings worth of cotton goods per head, that amount has already risen to one pound seven shillings per head over the twenty-two millions of emancipated peasantry." This in a period of less than twelve months. With these results before us, is it too much to suppose that the amount may be doubled before another year? Nor is it too much to suppose in the event of the general emancipation of the slaves in the South, that they will be making large demands on British manufactures long before they are prepared to make adequate returns in raw material. Other large fields are also opening out. Take India, for instance, yet in her infancy in the march of progress and civilization. The demands from that quarter alone must be enormous, and must continue to increase for many long years to come. Our views of the matter may be simple and badly based, yet we are of the belief that prices of Cotton goods will not materially recede: a momentary panic may occur. Spite of all, it would not surprise us to see quite an advance in prices on the other side before the next two months, perhaps earlier.

To show that the fall in price of Cotton was merely anticipated, not real, the last advices from England show a firmness in the market, with an advance of 1d per lb. This too in the face of the news received of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
Hacou, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Forster, Miller & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Alex. Farquhar
Gill-ple, Moffatt & Co.
H. Hutchins.
Jeffer, Brothers & Co.
King & Kilchoe
Lair, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
E. Matfield, Tylee & Co.
J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Niven & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Roberts & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Haviland Routh & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.
Dashiell Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.

BUSINESS in this branch of Trade manifests rather more activity as Spring advances; and with navigation now fully opened, we anticipate a lively demand for next few weeks, for General Groceries. Stocks in Western Canada are exceedingly light; and although we are sure that liabilities will be incurred by desirable and first-class men with much caution, yet, in view of the limited stocks held by our Western customers, Jobbers will be compelled to come to market to sort up.

TEAS.—In fair supply, and generally well assorted, although perhaps the market is rather bare of good style Medium Young Hysons. Shipments continue to arrive from England, which is most unquestionably the cheapest foreign market at present for all kinds of Teas, if we except fine Moyune Young Hysons, Hysons, and Gunpowders. Several lots of the former kinds have changed hands in our market within last fortnight, at fair rates. There is also an increased demand from the West for these styles. Japans are in good supply, and demand steady. The New York market continues to exhibit much animation, and Green Teas of all kinds are wanted, while transactions are reported at advanced rates. Several lots have gone forward from here to that market, and have been placed to advantage. We hear of sale yesterday, for New York market, of 1000 pkgs. Teas to arrive.—Our advices from Shanghai, to 28th Feb., report a decline in all Greens, more particularly in Fychows, which are slightly lower. This decline is occasioned by the unusually large stocks held at this far-advanced time of the season, and the very small amount of Teas being bought for the American markets. Stock awaiting shipment or for sale is 56 chops, or 35,074 half-chests, of Fychow, &c., and 16 chops, or 7,249 half-chests, of Shanghai-packed Teas, in all, 72 chops, or 42,323 half-chests, against

11,586 half-chests on the 22nd Feb., 1861. Latest advices from England would seem to indicate that prices have reached the lowest point, and an upward tendency is apparent. Higher rates have been realized in the execution of speculative orders. The United Kingdom stock was, on the 31st March, 117,000,000 lbs., against 108,500,000 lbs. on the 31st March, 1861. Coloured Japans are reported slightly easier, but uncoloured fully maintain their former prices.

SUGARS.—Some few shipments of the new crop have arrived in the market, but stocks are still very limited and quotations unchanged. A lot of 150 huds, Porto Rico's has changed hands within the last few days, purchased by a City House, price not transpired. Demand in New York market is active, and prices firm; some cargoes intended for this market have been sold in Portland for New York and Boston, as prices there have been more advantageous to sellers. As navigation is now open we look for considerable lots moving westward. We quote Cubas \$8.50 to \$9. Porto Rico \$9 to \$9.25.

Redpath's Refinery Prices Sugars.

Dry crushed	11
Crushed	A 10 1/2
Yellow	No. 2 8 1/2
"	3 8 1/2
"	2 9

COFFEE.—Unchanged; stocks still very light and assortment poor; as yet there has not been much demand to fill spring requirements. Our latest English dates report this article in full supply and prices receded 1s. per cwt.

TOBACCOS.—We do not report any decided improvement in demand, although several round lots have changed hands among Jobbers, and limited parcels have been within the last ten days taken for Western Canada; still there is not the activity in this indispensable commodity which we anticipated would have existed prior to present date. Stocks are concentrating into a small compass, and holders are firm. We shall be much deceived if an advance ere long does not take place, especially in Sound 10s. Our quotations are 10s. 23 cts. to 27s., 5s. 23-25 cts.; 1/2 lbs 26 to 32.

RICE.—Somewhat in demand and scarce in market, and with considerable enquiry in New York where we notice the article advanced and enquired for. Several lots intended for this market have been diverted and sold for the States to arrive. We quote \$3.35 to \$3.50.

FRUITS.—Raisins.—Still very scarce, but demand limited; some considerable lots of these goods have also been shipped to the New York market, which has left a paucity of stock here. Currants.—In good supply and rather dull. We do not alter our last quotations. Spices.—No change to note; stocks are not in excess of requirements. An active demand has sprung up in New York, and Pepper advanced fully 1/2 ct. In all other articles in the Grocery line not mentioned, demand is inactive and sales are moderately to supply present wants in limited quantities. We hope in our next to be enabled to chronicle a decided improvement and the usual active opening of the spring trade. The S. S. Peruvian, the first steamer of the season, is in port, as also the early vessel Shannon.

From John McCall & Co.'s Glasgow Circular.

April 14, per AFRICA. We have been three consecutive weeks without any arrivals of Wheat from abroad, and only 2,255 qrs. were received by Railway; the foreign supplies for the fortnight being embraced in 4,381 sacks Flour, and 800 qrs. Barley from France, and 2,650 qrs. Barley together with 3,394 qrs. Rye from the Black Sea.

With a continuance of fine weather, which is now Spring-like, and the unexpected reaction in Mark Lane, there has been less disposition to purchase Wheat since the 31st ultimo, and prices have receded 3d. to 6d. per boll. Flour has remained steady, and all kinds of Spring Corn have advanced, Maize and Peas about 1s. per boll.

TO-DAY the market is steady for Wheat at the reduction above quoted, with rather more enquiry. Milwaukee and fine Amber Wheat may be quoted 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per 240 lbs., Extra State Flour 23s. 6d. to 25s., and Canadian Supers 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel. Indian Corn 17s. 6d., and Canadian Peas 21s. 6d. per 280 lbs.

WILSON WILLIS & Co. are the Agents at Montreal, for the above firm, and are authorized to make advances upon consignments.

The total quantity of spirits distilled in Ireland last year was 6,422,000 gallons at proof. Duty was paid on 4,845,000 proof gallons at 10s. per gal. The quantity exported was 638,272 proof gallons against 3,220,000 from Scotland and 1,214,274 from England. The stocks on hands are in Ireland 6,024,000 proof gallons, Scotland 4,378,000, and England 1,032,000 proof gallons. The consumption of the three countries is as follows:—England, 11,038,000 proof gallons; Scotland, 6,014,000; and Ireland, 4,031,000.

HINTS TO CONIGNORS

TO THE MONTREAL MARKET

(Contributed by Messrs. Wm. Nivn & Co., Produce Merchants)

The annuals being now opened, this may be considered the opening week of our Spring trade, in breadstuffs and general produce, and on that account we would draw the attention of consignors to this market to a few facts, statistical and general, which it may be well to know. A comprehensive and exhaustive treatise on the trade and commerce of Montreal has been published in the form of an annual report to the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association, by its secretary, Mr. Patterson, and to this document we would point the attention of shippers, capitalists, and others at a distance, who would learn as a community what we possess, what we want, and what we can offer to those with whom we may enter into business relations. From this epitome of our trade and other sources, we have selected a few figures.

This year, stocks are considerably lighter than at the opening of navigation last year, and Super-fine Flour is worth \$1.20. There has this year been considerably less speculative investment in flour than for some years past, and those who purchased for forward delivery, have realised a handsome profit, whilst operators in previous years lost heavily. Up to the present time, the demand has been mainly for flour ground from Upper Canada Spring Wheat, but as the warm weather approaches, with its consequent risks of souring, fall and winter wheat flour, as better adapted for transatlantic and other export trades, being drier and cooler, and therefore safer to ship, will no doubt creep up in price, although quotations in Europe show no margin at present time to shippers.

The stock of Wheat last year was heavy, and the Spring brought 89c per bushel. This year, the stock is so inconsiderable as to be hardly worth naming, and the price ex store, \$1.02 per bus. As the quantity known to be waiting shipment here from points west is less than usual, it is generally supposed that prices cannot recede from the present point, and that our surplus for exportation will be very small, even if foreign markets afford any inducement to operation, which at the present time they certainly do not.

Coarse grains have been in brisk demand, for the United States at high rates, excepting oats, which have hardly realised last year's figures, but barley has had a lengthened run at high prices, and now appears to be receding; whilst peas, owing mainly to a scanty crop, are firm at an extreme value.

The comparative prices of Oats, Barley, Peas, per bushel.

1874	22	57	64
1875	35	65	100

Oats and Barley are ruled mainly by the United States Market, whilst considerable quantities of peas and an outlet in Europe.

SEEDS begin to assume more respectable proportions in our category of products, and at average prices. Clover is usually a safe article to export. This year prices are so excessively high from short production, that although extravagant rates have been obtained in the English market, our best buyers have been the home consumers.

PRICES OF SEEDS.

	Timothy	Clover	Flax.
1874	\$2.25	\$ 5.00	\$1.50
1875	3.00	15.00	1.40

Our trade in Flax in all its forms is yet in embryo, needing patience and capital for its cultivation, with an abatement of spasmodic excitement as to the case of its production and profits.

Cheese has made unsatisfactory returns to exporters mainly owing to the faults exhibited by butter, namely, carelessness in making and curing, and irregularity in quality. All our dairy products are capable of extensive improvements.

Pork is a staple deserving of greater attention than it receives. If we cannot compete with the Western States in the extent of our production, we might do so in point of quality. Canadian fed pork, well cured either as bacon, hams, or shoulders, or packed as primo mess, (English style), will realise better prices in Liverpool and London, but particularly in the latter market, than any Western pork, and were there less amateur salting, pickling and curing, and more encouragement given to professed packers and curers, a large and steady export trade might be done out of native raising. During the last winter, we had a brisk demand for dressed hogs for the Boston Market so that very little packing was done here. There is this advantage

to the consignor of dressed hogs to Montreal, that he has the centralisation here, of the local and Eastern buyers, with the option of selling to packers or packing on his own account. If purchasers do not meet his views in price for carcass. To send here in carcass and pack, if satisfactory prices are not obtained, will result more favorably usually to the owner, than if he pack himself. Our inspectors may be relied upon for careful cutting up and branding, and as it must pass under their hands, when shipped in barrel, if the best market price is to be obtained, better it were done at first, than perhaps to be rejected as sour, musty or rusty, from improper packing and curing, when sent down in Spring.

	Prices of Pork Mess.	P. Mess.	Prime
1874	\$17.00	\$16.00	\$15.50
1875	20.00	16.50	15.50

Ashes form a very important branch of our trade, and to Montreal, the British Market looks, as a vital source of supply, although recent experiments in chemistry appear to demonstrate that a substitute which will drive our inferior grades out of competition, has been discovered in the residuum, and refuse of the beet-root after its saccharine virtues have been extracted in the production of sugar. The price of this article, is controlled entirely by the foreign demand and no product of the province has to rely so completely on its own merits for its value or selling price. There may have been oversights and even negligences in related cases, but the character of the Montreal Inspection stands deservedly high in foreign markets, and its brands command the highest prices.

	Prices of Ashes	Pots	Pearls.
1874		\$5.72	\$6.20
1875		6.20	6.45

COAL OIL seems now likely to be handled by legitimate dealers, with capital and character to lose, which is a relief, for the consignees and purchasers of this article in this market, up to the present time appear to agree that their shipping friends at point of production and elsewhere displayed very conspicuously in their dealings, the absence of both these essentials to a satisfactory business. Canadian Oil has, figuratively and literally stunk in the nostrils of foreign buyers irregularly of quality and very great deficiency of quantity being generally complained of.

BUTTER is becoming a considerable item in our export returns, and the outlet for it being practically unlimited, it is deserving of particular attention in any observations on our products, and with greater force that there is so much scope for improvement in the manipulation of it in the dairy and out of it.

Well-made, well-cured, well-packed butter is always sure of a remunerative market, and although the unscrupulous seller, trading upon the ignorance or confidence of the buyer, may occasionally palm off an inferior article at the price of the best, in the long run the painstaking, careful butter maker and packer will have the best of it, and their representatives in the market will out-eel the shallow dealer of the opposite character. Let a district or a particular brand of butter become known to buyers here, and the character being maintained it will always command the very highest figure, for morality and business being more closely allied than many people think, the union will be found a very good connection and an excellent salesman, for at least this commodity. Having no accepted "inspection" of butter buyers have to rely upon their own judgment, and the result is complaints and reclamations from principals to a discouraging extent. We say, no "accepted" inspection advisedly; as although there is a duly appointed authorized Inspector, the trade seem to unite in ignoring his existence. The present year will probably terminate this anomalous position, for between careless producers and packers, the patience of buyers for shipment may be exhausted, and a radical reform ensue.

Our exports of Butter for four years, as drawn out by the Secretary of the Board, are:

	1861	1862	1863	1864
Kgs	49722	64350	68409	76362

The increase in value in 1864, owing to higher prices, is about 40 per cent,—the total value exceeding a million of dollars.

There are a few points to be observed which Shippers might not, to advantage relative to drawbacks to the advantageous sale of their consignments.

In all grains cleanliness and freedom from foreign substances are very desirable. Shrunken or musty Grain, Oats and other extraneous substances, prejudice the sale of wheat, and to a greater extent than the increased price obtained for the inferior article will cover.

The same with Peas and Barley, whilst Buckwheat is a very undesirable addition to any grains. In Flour, regularity of production is an essential thing, as any deterioration of the grade destroys confidence; and the mill-brand of any Flour ought to denote its relative value as precisely as an Inspector's certificate will pass Ashes or Pork. Its own merits will sell it, if the quality is strictly adhered to; as foreign and local buyers will willingly pay an extra price to secure a known brand. The tare of barrels ought to be strictly true, and each barrel correctly marked, and filled with the net weight of Flour required. Sound, well-coopered barrels are always a recommendation, as likewise full tared.

Butter, to be rendered fit for market, should be packed in hardwood packages, well sealed and seasoned, with slip covers, containing 50 to 60 lbs. or 70 to 100 lbs Butter. Correct dry tare should be branded on by the cooper, packages well filled, with a whit cloth on the top tucked down, and a handful of pure, fine salt sprinkled over it, the lid secured by a band of tin or thin sheet iron fastened over the top and side, with nails of white or anti-corrosive metal. Many store packers omit the cloth, superseding it by an inch layer of salt. This is a great mistake: as a conscientious seller will throw it off, or allow the buyer an extra tare to cover it, besides, it depreciates the value a good cent per lb. One colour of Butter only to be put in one package. The careless use of a packing machine makes sad havoc with Butter, as its free and unguarded use reduces the butter to the consistency of lard, with all its greasiness and want of fibre. Butter is formed of crystals, the same as sugar, and excessive pounding and mashing deprives it of all crispness and sharpness and makes it sticky and dull.

Freedom from dirt is a requisite for inspection in Ashes, and to secure this a heavy barrel is an advantage. We sell here with actual tare allowed, but in Great Britain one-eighth of the gross weight, or 14 lbs per 112 lbs., is deducted for tare, which often amounts to from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent difference in price, and a good tare will bring from 2 1/2c. to 5c. per cwt more than a light tare here. As wood should be cheaper than Ashes, coopers ought to be instructed to make heavy barrels.

For general guidance we append the statutory weights of grains, seeds, &c. per bushel, by which Montreal quotations are governed, unless otherwise specified.

	U.S.		U.S.
Wheat	60	Beans	60
Maize	56	Buckwheat	48
Peas	60	Timothy seed	48
Barley	48	Clover	60
Oats	34	Flax	56
Rye	56		

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All descriptions of produce sold on commission and orders for same executed at current rates.

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JOHN LOVELL

Montreal, May 5, 1875.

being the ruling rate for best samples, while ordinary has commanded relatively high prices. Now, however, that the local mills are producing plentifully, there is a marked reaction; and sales are pressed at \$2.65 to \$2.70 and are likely—barring a general improvement in Flour—to go still lower.

Nothing of moment has been done for export, as British markets are considerably below the relative rates still ruling here.

WHEAT.—We have no arrivals or transactions to note, except a few cars, as formerly, to City millers.

SKINS.—Clover.—The stock is very small, and for some days extreme rates have ruled. As the season wears on, however, dealers decline buying except to fill orders, and a decline of five cents from the highest point may already be noted. We quote 20 to 22½ as the closing rate. Timothy.—Present rates are about \$3 50 per bushel, with a weak and sensitive market.

PORK.—The already small stocks are being rapidly exhausted; there are no arrivals as yet, and prices are tending upwards especially for Prime and Primo Mess, which are much wanted.

BUTTER.—Although the arrivals are limited, there is little activity to note. The quantity offering is being gradually reduced, as a good deal has changed hands at 10 to 11 cts., within which range all that offers is readily taken. This low range of prices having become established it is impossible to get the ideas of the wholesale buyers much above those figures, except for strictly good parcels, of which the supply is limited.

ANNS.—British advices continue of dull and drooping markets. Prices here remain without change, although the feeling is weak.

Arrivals as yet by boats are trifling, we look for larger receipts next week.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants.
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Carriage Axles, assorted.
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's Steel).
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
Close-Link Coll Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 4, 5-10, 3-8, 7-16, 4 inch.
Close-Link Coll Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 4, 5-16 inch.
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
Emery, 6½, 1, 1½, 63 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canister.
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,
5 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.
1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ 4, 4½ inch.

Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4 2 doz.
5, 6 inch. cwt. 32 37 37 30

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

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

Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 5.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 inch. cwt. 18 18 30

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

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

Hair Broom Heads, Bass do.
Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Iron Band, 1-8 x 3, 7-8, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½ inch.
Do. 3-16 x 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 inch.

Iron Hoop, Coopers', 1, 7-8, 1, 1½, 1½, 2 inch.
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.

Knives,—Table and Pocket (Nowbound Bros.)
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
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Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
Matches,—Wax Vests, 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 (Needham's).
Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes, assorted colors.

Pistols.
Rasps.—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.

Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0; cwt. 10 10 10 6

Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 8, 10.0.0.

Shot Anches.
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.—7½ to 11½, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.

Stove Polish,—British Lustro (Davie's), in 4 lb. Spirit Flasks.—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I.C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I.C. do. Fontypool, do.

Tea Trays, Japanned, in 60s, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
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Walters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,

Manufacturers' Agent
Montreal, January, 1865.

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 BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hlds. and cases;
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