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R TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

No. 9.

ANGUS & LOGAN

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

H. W. IRELAND,

NAIL Ages METAL BROKER, AIL AND METAL DAVIDED AGENT FOR Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers.

236 St. Paul st., Montreal. AND

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,

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

JOHN B. GOODE,

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

M. LAING,

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

JOHN RHYNAS

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED 1826.]

JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. JAMES D. DOUGALL.

C. R. BLACK.

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

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for the sale of Domestic Manufactures. Large consignments of English 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.
296 St. Paul st., Montreal.

WALTER MARRIAGE,

WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-PORTER of ENGLISH GROCERIES, 22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Montreal. U 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. 111.]

GREENE & SONS

HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.]

CAMERON & ROSS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the Usale 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.

8. 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

BROWN & CHILDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOSHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal. BOOTS,

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 ending with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrangement we secure uniform quality throughout.

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

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

ELLIOTT & CO..

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-M SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,

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 reduced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery; and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the very lowest possible figures.

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immediate and most careful attention.

J. TIFFIN & SONS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 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 Shanghae, consisting of:

Imperial Gunpowder. Old Hyson. Young Hyson.

Japan, Colored and Uncolored Oolongs.

Souchong.

Hyson Twankay. Twankay.

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

Montreal, January, 1865.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

DAVID ROBERTSON.

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

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,

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

GREENE & SONS

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

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE A GROCERS. A complete and extensive assortment of General Groceries. Special attention to TEAS.

HALL, KAY & CO.,

Young's Buildings, McGill street, MONTREAL,

MPORTERS OF

Charcoal Tinplates, Coke linplates, Canada Plates, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Zinc,

Sheet Copper and Brass, Ingot Copper and Tin, Composition Tubes, Malleable Iron Tubes, Copper and Brass Tubes,

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

GREENE & SONS,

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

W. D. MILLER & CO. ANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-

MANUFACTORING
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,

OMMISSION MERCHANTS for the U 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 supplied 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,

A. H. FURNES,

IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS

of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails, Sofa Springs, &c.

Drain I ipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and other Cements, Caithness Paving-Stones, Hearths, Burr Blocks for Milistones, Bolding Cloths, Terra Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c. Queen st. Montreal.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & WHOLE SALE 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 Bitts, Dodge's Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Spokes, &c., &c., &c., all of which they are prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES and on LIBERAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

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

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

A. A. BARBER & CO., WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

Nos. 19 and 21 St. Sacrament st.

EVANS & EVANS.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MER-CHANTS, MONTREAL.

EVANS & EVANS,

GENTS FOR HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

EVANS & EVANS,

AGENTS FOR CURTISS & HAR-VEY'S POWDER,

263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

NEW CROP SUGAR

DAILY EXPECTED, ex brig "Spanish Main," from Cienfuegos, Cuba, via Portland.

108 hhds.
13 tierces Choice bright Sugar.

IN STORE

68 hhds. extra bright P. R. Sugar.

65 nius. State right 1. 2. 205a.
30 puns. 3 Choice Mexico Molasses,
20 puns. fine Cuba Rum.
20 bags Pimento.
700 boxes Smoked Herrings.

For sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,

No. 5 St. Helen street.

9th March, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR.

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT U Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars, 38 St. Peter st., Montreal

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHAN 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. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS.



YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE

MIROVED 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 Burgley Break Service Research of combined

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 securi-

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of OOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, WOOL HATS.

MEN'S STRAW HATS, FUR 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 are also manufacturing the Prince of Wales Cassimere Hat, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 8 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.

THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,

TOBACCOS. — PLUG, SHANDS, CUT SMOKING, CHEWING. **VARIOUS**

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

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

PARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS. CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,

Offices corner Church and Colborne streets, TORONTO

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

CHARLES G. DAGG,

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

37 St. François Xavier street, Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

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

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,

CORDAGE; LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Yard entrance St. François Xavier street.

F. SHAW & BROS.,

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.-Our Leather is tanned at the wellknown 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,

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

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN.

DRODUCE 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, TO-BACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

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

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

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

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO. WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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

KERR & FINDLAY.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c., 200 St. Paul st. Montreal.

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,

TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS; and Importers of General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.,

Offer for sale a well-assorted stock of-

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

23 St. Peter street, Montreal.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE

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

No. 4 Lemoine st.

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, RE 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 Pans 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.

THOMAS MAY & CO.

WILL show their Complete Stock of STRAW and FANCY GOODS on the 24th of March

ALEXANDER WALKER,

IMPORTER of

CTAPLE 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 U MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street.

F. H. SIMMS,

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

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

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

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over \$4,000,000; Annual Income, over \$150,000; Assets, over \$600,000.

Manager:
A. G. RAMSAY.

General Agent:
T. W. MEDLEY.

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

by English or Foreign Companies.

FOLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.

The Company has agents in all the principal towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London, (England), authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and all information may be obtained from the Head Office and Agencies of the Company.

Company.

H. ABBOTT, Agent. 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY

AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 228 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-SALE DEALERS in every description of BOOTS and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Offices and Warehouse-Kingston, C. W.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS οf

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.

WAREHOUSES

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

> Works-AUBURN MILLS, PETERBORO', C. W.

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

OOTTON WARPS, BURLAPS, WOOL SACKS,

LINEN BAGGINGS (in 40, 45, and 50 inch).

The usual Lots of CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES, and SATINETS, and of English Goods on Consignment, are now coming forward from the Manufacturers.

The assortment this Spring will be very good.

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

SEEDS RESH Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND

FIELD SEEDS now ready. LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK

FEEDING. LYMANS, CLARE & CO,

FLAX SEED.

RIGA, AMERICAN, MPORTED AND SELECTED CANADIAN, for sowing. LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

LINSEED OIL.

GALLONS RAW, RE-20,000 FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

For Sale low, for CASH.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

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

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

MPORTERS AND GENERAL M P O K T E K S AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOCH.

W. B. LINDSAY.

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS 1 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St. Paul, and 106 Commissioners street, Montreal.

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.

BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.

Carriage Axles, assorted.

Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's Steel).

Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa). Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 1, 5-16, 8-8, 7-16, 1 inch.

Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 5-16 inch.

Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round,

Octagon.

Draw Knives (Date, Galt).

Emery, 0\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 53 Corn, in 7 lb, Papers and Casks.

Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.

Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round,

Square and Round, &c.

Gas Burners.

Gas Burners.

Gun Materials,—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in 250 boxes, assorted.

Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.

Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 36, do. do. Screw Drivers, 31.

Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.

Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16

Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 6 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.

1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ 4, 4½ inch.

18 48 24 12 6 Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 21, 3, 31, 4, 41, 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.

cwt. 1 1 1 2 Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12,

1 cwt. 14 inch. 18 18 80 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.

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 ½, 7-8, 1, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½ inch.
Do. 3-16 x 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 inch.

Iron Hoop, Coopers', ½, 7-8, 1, 1½, 1½, 1½, 12 inch.

India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.

Knivos,—Table and Pocket (Newbould Bros.)

Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
Liquor Framos, Electro Plate.

Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.

Microscopes and Objects, large variety.

Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.

Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb, 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.

Oli Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.

Pins,—Safety and Scarf.

Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.

Pins,—Safety and Scarf.

Powder Flacks.

Polishing Paste (Neadham's).

Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes,
assorted colors.

Pistols.

Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).

Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.

cwt.

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

3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0.

Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2. 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 5, 6, 10.0.0.

4 bags. cwt.
6, 10.0.0.
Shot Pouches.
Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
Screws,—Nettlefold's, in Casks.
Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
Spoons,—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do;
N. S. do.
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Skates,—T½ to 11½, with straps, great variety.
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in ½ lbs.
Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
Tin Plates, I.C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
Do. I.C. do. Pontypool, do.
Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
Tea Pots, E. Plate.
Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,

Manufacturers' Agent.

Montreal, January, 1865.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-MONTREAL.

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

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

rates.

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Importers of Staple Dry

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

Trade.

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

Hostery.—Our assortment will be complete about

the 1st of March.
GLOYES.—We shall open a choice assortment before
the opening of Spring business.
SMALLWARES.—We have always some choice lots in
this department.
Percent Collegia to the local colle

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

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

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—30 per cent. of profits divided among partipating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Office, 221 and 223 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Agencies in all the principal towns in Canada.

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY-Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England. In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

261 St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

Medical Referee.

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

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

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder. NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.

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

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy. EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary. MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.
OANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal.
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Oh. Ontario Bk.
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (Men. R. S. Tylee, Esq. (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

divided P \$15.250.000.

\$10,200,000.

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,

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

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

Montreal corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas streets

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

CASE of great importance to the trading community has just been decided in Montreal, resulting in the conviction of P. E. Pothier, merchant of Three Rivers, for misdemeanour in obtaining goods with intent to defraud. The circumstances were these: In the month of April, last year, Mr. Pothier owed \$5,500, his assets at the time being \$4,238; he was, therefore, insolvent. Notwithstanding this, he used his credit to its utmost extent, and succeeded in obtaining between April and July further supplies of goods, amounting to \$5,695, his payments from April to September being about \$800. In September, it appearing that he was secreting his property, a writ of attachment issued, under the Insolvent Act. Mr. Pothier thereupon offered to compromise for 5s. in the pound; but the attachment having made his goods real estate, and books become absolutely the property of his creditors, his offer was not accepted. When the assignee, appointed by the creditors, had taken the estate from the official assignee for the district, it was discovered that large quantities of goods had not been surrendered, although Mr. Pothier on his examination stated that the official assignee was in possession of all his estate. The missing goods were soon found secreted in various places; whereupon Pothier generously raised his offer to 12s. 6d. in the pound. The misdemeanour consisted in his buying goods on credit while his subsequent conduct plainly showed that he had done so with intent to defraud. The prosecution was brought under a recent Provincial statute; and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. This conviction could never have been obtained without the aid of the present Insolvent Act, which put the creditors in possession of the insolvent's books and papers, without which to prove intent to defraud, is practically impossible. The statute of frauds, referred to, remained a dead letter in respect to cases of this description. The case is very flagrant, and one of the first we think that has been treated as a crime; but we fear that creditors, in the hurry and bustle of business, and in the desire to obtain a settlement of a bad debt, are too apt to allow cases of nearly as fraudulent a character to go unpunished. The general impression, not unsupported by experience, is, that the first offer of settlement made by an insolvent ought at once to be accepted,-the determination of the delinquent debtor to "feather his nest" increasing in a geometrical ratio to the desire evinced by his creditors to obtain a little more dividend; the delay allowed to afford creditors an opportunity of expressing this modest desire, also affording the debtor the time and opportunity to evade any means that might be adopted to squeeze from him the little "reserve fund" laid by, we suppose, "for a rainy day." These times, we hope, are now past. The law is now efficient to enforce a compulsory liquidation, and a complete relinquishment of assets; and in justice to the honest trader it MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Impor-

ters of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

is plainly the duty of every wholesale merchantespecially in times like these-to investigate carefully the affairs of every insolvent in whom he is interested. Where anything like dishonesty can be traced, a searching enquiry should be set on foot; and if purchases have been made with a view to defraud, let the law be put in motion, and the culprit punished. Where the cause of failure is plainly attributable to a want of capacity, let the estate be wound up in bankruptcy, and an end put to it. In this way, we will gradually raise the character of our commercial community, by weeding out, one by one, these two classes of insolvents, both of whom are equally disastrous to trade, viz., the merchant without capacity for business. and the merchant with a "constitutional" tendency to dishonest acts. Thus can a time of pressure-like the present-be made profitable for the future, by removing the impediments in the way of legitimate, honest trade; by diminishing the enormous competition in almost all the channels of business; by lessening the amount of indebtedness entered in our ledgers, never to be written off, except to "bad debt account," which causes for years back have made the pursuit of any commercial business not a question of profit, but a long battle for commercial life, destined, sooner or later, to end in defeat. To the honest merchant, who becomes insolvent through reverses, to which all are liable, we say, let a discharge be granted as soon as possible; let every facility be given for such discharge, without having recourse even to the machinery of the law. But for the Pothiers of our country trade,-for the dishonest man who rushes into debt to make money by getting out at "half price,"-no more leniency should be displayed. Making money by a failure has been attended with too much success in this Province, and must be put a stop to, by showing that there is danger attending it, and "no money in We venture to say, that had Mr. Pothier known that his \$5000 swindle would prove abortive, and result in six months' imprisonment with hard labor, a character and credit ruined for life; -had he even supposed that his creditors would decline to accept the tempting 5s. in the pound cash, when he chose to offer it,—his scheme would never have been hatched. The case is an instructive one, and we hope the lesson will not be lost.

The Anchor Line.

It appears that we were mistaken in announcing some time ago that the Anchor Line of Steamers from Glasgow to this port was to be withdrawn. The proprietors intend, temporarily, to reduce the number of steamers owing to the anticipated scarcity of freights, but the route will be fully occupied when sufficient business offers.

Good News for London, C. W.

We are given to understand on the best authority, that the difficulties which arose last year in London, C. W., between the military and the civic authorities have been healed, and that a regiment will again be sent to London this year, the selection being left to the General commanding.

This will be good news to the mercantile men of that

\$3.270.012

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING!

EVER in the history of our country has there been a period in which events of greater importance crowd into so short a space of time as at present. Almost every week brings with it some occurrence affecting some vital interest of the province. Almost every day is laden with news of interest to all. The fusion of parties in the summer, the rapid advance of federation in the autumn, and its anticipated completion during the winter, were important political events, the rapidity of which was only exceeded by the sudden failure of the whole scheme by its defeat in New Brunswick-the failure of the grain crops in Canada. The depression in the timber trade, the poverty of the consumers, and the excessive importations of the merchants, were events the importance of which, in a commercial point of view, could hardly be surpassed. The St. Albans Raid, and the excitement that followed the improper discharge of the Raiders; the notice to abolish the Reciprocity Treaty, and to increase the armament of the Lakes; the establishment of the passport system, and its recent revocation, were all events of the greatest national importance. Compared with the occurrences of the previous nine years, the events of the last nine months are more numerous as they are more important. We are led into this train of thought by the recent deliberations of the English and Canadian Parliaments. The debate in the House of Lords on the defences of Canada, and the comments of the British Press, indicate very clearly a most unsettled opinion as to the relations between the mother country and Canada. The Imperial government acknowledges the importance of immediate action for the defence of the country; yet, by a paltry grant of fifty thousand pounds per year for four years, practically sets it at naught. There is either a necessity for defending this country or there is not. If the necessity exists, the proposal to spend so small a sum is absurd. With the report of Col. Jervois before them, estimating the cost of fortifications alone at nearly seven millions of dollars, how is it is possible that the yearly expenditure of a quarter of a million every year at Quebec can accomplish any effective In view of the fact that the opposition were strongly in favor of increasing the amount, and the Imperial treasury shows a large surplus, what is to be inferred from a proposal so utterly futile? Is it that Canada is not worth retaining? If that is the case, the sooner we know it the better. If we are liable to be invaded because of our connection with England. and if we are unable to defend ourselves from that invasion, and if England has no desire to aid us beyond that already evinced, the relations that exist between the mother country and the colony are in a condition much different from what is generally supposed; and some clear and defined explanation should not be delayed another day.

Turning to the Canadian Parliament, we are glad to and that the necessity is appreciated for a better light on this subject. The able and manly speech of the Finance Minister on Tuesday night, asking a million of dollars for permanent defences, contains most important matter for reflection. From the tone of this speech, it is evident that there is not a clear understanding between the Home and Colonial Governments: and Mr. Galt expresses the universal sentiment when he says that "the time has come for frank explanations; and if the tone which has prevailed in England, that the colonies are but a burden to the mother country, is to be taken as an indication of the future policy of the Imperial Government, it is time we should know it." This from a Cabinet Minister, with the admission that difficulties had been experienced in securing the Imperial guarantee, and that no defence would be attempted by the Canadian Government unless this was granted; and further, that unless more than fifty thousand pounds is granted, it would be better to attempt no defence at all,-indicates very plainly that the two Governments have not properly understood the policy of each other. There is therefore the greatest neces sity for a candid statement of the present position and intentions of each, not only in regard to the immediate question of defence, but to define clearly the future relations of the colony to the mother country. The encouragement of Federation in England, with a view to an eventual separation, the phrase in the Governor's speech that a new nation was about to be formed, the alleged intention to force the reluctant colonies into the arrangement, and many other indications, point to an altered colonial policy on the part of England; and the recent proceedings confirm the

impression that the new policy is not to bind us closer to the mother country. With the gradual loosening of these bonds; with a disinclination on the part of our sister colonies to join us; with our American cousins in a fretful humor,—at one moment frightening us with their immense military power, at another indicating how readily they can annoy and injure us commercially, at other times attracting us with the extent of their markets and the advantages of their enterprise and capital:—with all this ahead, and with commercial depression and hard times at home, it may well be asked "Whither are we drifting?"

A GREAT PROBLEM.

T is said that "History repeats itself;" and certainly, so far as relates to certain fixed laws at the foundation of government and society, there are periods centuries apart, bearing a considerable resemblance. With regard, however, to the universally acknowledged principles which were supposed to regulate the Money or Currency of a country, the history of the world affords no parallel to the present condition of the Finances of the United States. The experience of that country in the last four years, in money matters, has exhibited a phase in Finances not only beyond the experience of any other nation, but even outstriping the imagination of all the great political economists who ever wrote on the subject. In a country whose national existence has scarce reached three ouarters of a century, an internal war has been waged for four years, in proportions so gigantic as to exceed all previous struggles, and at a cost beyond all precedent, and yet (until recently) without financial aid from any foreign source. This too in the face of a decline of two-thirds in its export trade, and an extravagance in importing that the times of peace never witnessed. That this has been accomplished by an extraordinary issue of paper currency does not in the least affect the result. The credit of the government carrying on this fearful struggle has been sustained; great armies have been levied; navies built; great deeds accomplished; a wonderful progress made in the art of war; and what was at one time confessedly a peace-loving, peace-desiring nation, is now a military power of the first order.

That all this has been done without foreign aid, solely by a paper currency, is a wonder in this age of wonders: that it has been accomplished by a government existing at the will of the people, increases the wonder. The submission necessary to bear such an immense taxation,-the wealth and resources necessary to pay it,-and, above all, the good state of society under such an immense expansion of the currency -such an avalanche of legal-tender money-are circumstances that may well claim the attention of reflective minds. That the "promissory notes" of the Government have been at a great discount is not sur-prising—the wonder is that the depreciation has not been greater. But that they are now nearer a par value than at any period for the past year, shows a growing confidence in the security of the Government and the success of its operations, financially at least But the further fact that the balance of trade, as we learn from Europe and America, is largely in favor of the United States, that Sterling Exchange is down to 107, that the drain of bullion has ceased, and that there is room actually to expect that gold will have to be sent out from England,-is a condition of things few imagined would exist after four years of the most expensive war ever waged, and an enormous expan sion of paper money. Whatever opinion may be held as to the merits of the struggle in the United States, whether the North or the South are in the right, no one can doubt that a great financial problem is being solved, and the indications are, being solved successfully. A great many questions of absorbing interest arise in connection with this subject, affecting the monetary theories of the whole world, as well as all local interests of every character. An entire change has taken place in the ideas regarding currency; new light has been shed upon the science of banking, and the credit of a nation has been made the basis for a new and enlarged sphere of usefulness.

The proximity of Canada to the United States has given us not only the opportunity to watch closely all the moves on this new financial chess-board, but the results likely to flow from the employment of such an increased volume of currency, may have an important effect upon the future of our Province. A consideration of some of these points we shall defer until another number.

SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

THE Auditor has reported to Parliament, through the Minister of Finance, that the savings of the Canadian people, in the hands of Savings Banks and Building Societies, are as follows:

The Building Societies also control a large amount of capital, given them for investment, which the Auditor reports at \$2,744,196. We thus have in the hands of these two classes of institutions a very large total.

 Savings Banks
 \$3,270,012

 Building Societies
 2,744,196

 \$6.014,208

This sum, larger than the paid up capital of the largest of our Banks, is annually increasing at a rapid rate,—estimated to be at least 10 per cent. per an. This shows that the land, which used to be the sole Savings Bank of the population of Canada, is now no longer so; and clearly indicates that steps should be taken by the Government—

Firstly-To regulate the investments of all these institutions; and

Secondly—To afford more general facilities in the country parts for the investing of the savings of the agricultural population.

How many instances have we known in which Building Societies have had a prosperous career for a time, declaring large dividends, and publishing most favorable looking balance sheets, but have eventually involved both shareholder and borrower in heavy loss. This has been caused not only by their advancing too heavily upon property, but also by a false system of valuing their mortgages; and both these evils could be radically cured by legislation, backed up by attentive executive action. Then as to Savings Banks, there is but one out of the limits of our cities. Cobourg is the only town which boasts of one; and there are none whatever in the villages. This is principally because-except in cities-there are few eligible means of investing deposits of small amounts in such a manner that they can be readily and surely realized-a want which can best be supplied by the Government providing for the reception of such deposits. In England the Government has for years been indirectly the custodian of the peoples' savings, thereby accomplishing two good ends-giving to the poor a safe means of investment, and interesting them in the stability of the State. Recently, by means of Post Office Savings Banks, the British Government has assumed a more direct responsibility in the matter.

In several of the Lower Provinces the Governments receive deposits; so do the Governments of the Australian Colonies. We think a plan could be readily devised here, under which, either through the branches of the Bank of Montreal or otherwise, facilities could be afforded throughout the country for receiving the savings of the industrious and frugal;—thus benefitting the people both morally and financially, and raising for the Government an amount of money of at least \$10,000,000,—almost enough to build the Ottawa Canal, or the Intercolonial Railway,—the interest on which would not be paid away to England, but would remain among ourselves.

The New Taxes.—It is evident that the Government have had no distinctive financial policy this session,the postponement of federation and the tone of the debate on the defence question in the house of Lords have evidently had a very important influence on Mr. Galt. His proposition in parliament to grant one million for permanent defences and two millions for ordinary expenditure, without furnishing the usual estimates, clearly indicate the suddenness of his resolution, and the altered condition of things since the opening of Parliament. This large grant following other expenditure, with the certainty of customs revenue decreased by one-third, point to an inevitable increase in duties, and that to a large extent. The altered policy of Mr. Galt and the extent and suddenness of his demands, implies a speedy action in levying these duties; and what we last week thought was probably only some months hence, we now think, may follow in a few days. The trade generally will look with anxiety for Mr. Galt's announcements.

Mr. Adam Hope, of Loudon, C. W., has been admitted as partner in the firm of Messrs. I. Buchanan, Hrrris & Co. The Hamilton branch of this house will in future be conducted under the style of I. Buchanan, Hope & Co.

WHY WE DON'T SUCCEED.

THE average yield of Wheat per acre in Great Britain continues to improve, while that of Canada, on the contrary, is as certainly declining.

It is very doubtful indeed, whether last year's crop of Wheat here will be over ten or twelve bushels to the acre. The surplus crop is known to come from the latest settlements. Newly cleared lands, other conditions being equal, produce excellent crops; proving that there is nothing in the climate or soil naturally that is inimical to a successful wheat crop. It is admitted by those who are good judges, that the lands of this country in general bear a great deal of bad treatment, and still yield wonderfully; but bad farming will tell, and the laws of nature cannot be systematically set aside without the most disastrous results ultimately following. It is to be remarked also that the exhaustion has taken place only in old settled districts, where the owners of the soil, especially in the West, are the most intelligent of their class; and while the lands were new these same farmers met with all the success that could reasonably be expected; but now they toil in vain to produce desirable results. It must also be borne in mind that in energy, industry, and in skilfulness in applying either manual or mechanical agency, for the accomplishment of any useful purpose, the farmer of Canada West is not to be beat by the rural population of any country; yet the soil is becoming less and less able to yield a paying return for labor expended; and this great source of natural prosperity is fast drying up. Undoubtedly there must be a reason for it, and also a remedy.

Our attention has been forced to the consideration of this important subject, by the very general embarrassing condition of mercantile interests throughout the country. Our exportations, as per last half-yearly statement, fall short of the imports at least 50 per cent. or nearly \$10,000,000, and this is due to the deficiency in the productions of the soil, since the exports of timber and potash have lately been upon the increase. Further, it is certain that the country has need of all the goods in the hands of the merchant; but the consumer wisely refrains from purchasing what he cannot well pay for, and business in general suffers in consequence. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is a fact that the Canadian farmer persists in cropping his land too much. He cannot afford either to manure, drain, or rest it, hence the result. It requires capital to carry on farming successfully, as well as manufacturing or mercantile business; and a proof of the small amount of money so employed, may be found in the consideration, that one half of all the grain and products brought to market is raised through the personal exertions of the proprietors of the soil.

The same thing cannot be said of the farmer of England, nor perhaps of the proprietors of any other country in Europe. And what does this argue but a scarcity of capital or money, at too high a rate of interest, to be employed profitably in this pursuit?

If the soil of England is made to produce, on an average, 30 bushels of wheat per acre, it results largely from money being cheap, as is proved by the fact that the value of land there bears a reasonable proportion to the value of money, and to that also of other products and manufactures. A hundred acres of land here will with difficulty sell for one-tenth the amount of money that it would bring in England; so that it is an easy matter for a proprietor there to raise enough of money at a low interest, by mortgage, to improve and bring the soil up to a condition that pays well for the outlay of capital. If the owner of land here, say of 100 acres, were to borrow the sum necessary to do his land justice by cultivation, he would embarrass himself by the annual payment of an interest equal to a rental for such a farm. He would thereby run the risk also of losing it altogether, a risk which a man with a family dependent upon him does not like to run. He prefers therefore to work along in the old way, and at best realizing a bare subsistence. It is a fact that the mortgages now upon the lands of this country have been given to raise money to pay debts formerly incurred,-that is, from necessity, and not with the view of improving and making the property more valuable; another thing that must be told is, that these same mortgages are rarely paid off and the result is that the property must change hands.

The only true solution of the difficulty then is a large addition to the capital of the country. Some sanguine dreamers hope to accomplish this by overturning the present system of money, and the introduction of currency based on some standard other than gold. Others believe that with a currency based

upon the credit of the Government, relief to our mercantile and agricultural difficulties would follow. But it is hard to see, first, how these changes are to be effected; and when effected, much more difficult to see that they will accomplish any good in the long run. We hope for the introduction of a better and wealthier class of emigrants, with capital and experience, to take the place of those farmers who have been unable to do more than subsist and pay the interest on money which they borrowed at high rates for improvements that in no way increased the productiveness of the soil. With the restoration of peace upon our borders, and a continuance of the commercial relations with our neighbors, the return to our normal condition of trade, with our imports and exports equalized, efforts should be made to induce hither a better class of British agriculturists. There will be plenty of improved farms for sale at reasonable rates, which, with some capital and experience, can soon be recovered from bad treatment, and will need only to be "tickled with the hoe, to blossom with harvest."

A MARKED CHANGE.

THE total amount of duties received during the months of January and February at the six principal ports of the Province, shows a very marked decrease as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The figures stand thus:-

Decrease,.....\$206,278

Showing a decline of thirty-one per cent. during the first two months of this year.

The port of Quebec gives \$39,288 against \$61,283 for corresponding months of 1864, being a decrease of thirty-six per cent.

Montreal yields \$332,250 against \$476,666 for corresponding months of 1864, being a decrease of thirty-two per cent.

Kingston shows a decrease of only twenty per cent., the amounts being \$6,393 for the first two months of this year, against \$7,946 for same period of 1864.

Toronto shows a falling off of forty-four per cent., the figures being \$41,830 this year, against \$74,582 for same period last year.

Hamilton very nearly holds its own, the decline being only about two per cent. The figures stand, for first two months of present year, \$33,852 against \$84,-479 for corresponding period of 1864.

London, on the other hand, shows an increase equal to fifty per cent., the amounts standing thus: For first two months of the present year \$15,161, against \$10,095 for same period of 1864, the difference being \$5,066, representing about twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods. We fear, however, that this increase in the imports of London is attributable in a large degree to the extensive losses by fire which have occurred in that city.

The total amount of duties collected at the above mentioned five ports during the past two months, falls four per cent. short of the amount received at the port of Montreal alone, during the first two months of 1864.

The following Tables show the Imports, Exports, and Shipping of the Port of Gaspé for the year 1864:— | Imports, 1864. Value.
| Goods imported from Foreign Countries, ... \$491,708
| " Coastwise, ... 351,791 Grand Total of Imports,..... ... \$843.494 | Exports to Foreign Countries, 1864. | Articles. | Quantity. | Fish, Dried. | 153,074 cwt. | Pickled | 41,965 brls. | Oil. | 88,247 gals. | Fur Skins, number | 13,446 | Whalebone. | | Value. \$590,011 29,856 56,408 7,989 220 Minerals.
Timber and Lumber.
Agricultural Products. 18,681 growth or manufacture of the Province..... 26,760 \$787,184 Total Exports to Coastwise..... Grand Total of Exports..... \$871.847 Return of Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1864.

No. Tons. Men Entered from Foreign Ports...
" Coastwise...... 251 17,472 41,213 Total.... 518 8,339 Cleared for Foreign Ports.....
" Coastwise......

210

Total..... 534

17,404 20,945

88,849

1.261 2.050

3 811

COMMERCIAL LAW.

UPPER CANADA SUMMARY.

BY the Insolvent Act of 1864 provision is made in sec. 5, sub-sec. 5, for creditors, who hold security from the estate of the insolvent, putting a specified value upon their security, which may be retained by the creditor at that value if the assignee is so instructed; or may be bought in by the assignee for the benefit of the estate. In case of the assignee buying it in, he must do so at an advance of ten per cent. upon the specified value, to be paid by him out of the estate as soon as the security is realized by him. And in either case the creditor shall only rank upon the estate for the amount of the difference between this specified value and the full amount of his claim. Suppose a bankrupt had made a mortgage of part of his estate to a certain creditor for a thousand dollars, and the creditor did not consider the property mortgaged worth more than five hundred dollars, the latter might put that value upon it on oath, and leave to the other cre ditors the alternative of letting him keep it at that value or paying him for it and assuming the security. But although the Act says that a creditor holding security shall conform to the above practice, it seemed hard that a mortgagee, who was perfectly satisfied with the security he held, and did not wish to put in any further claim against the estate for his debt, should not be at liberty to proceed upon his mortgage without any interference from the other creditors. It has been decided by the Court of Chancery in Toronto that this clause of the Act only refers to creditors who claim against the estate something beyond the value of their security, and does not interfere with the right of a mortgagee to sell the mortgaged property of a bankrupt under a power of sale contained in the mortgage, when no claim is made against the estate for any portion of the debt. In other words, the creditors cannot claim as a right the privilege of redeeming all securities given by the insolvent.

The test whether a person who is not an ostensible partner in a trade, is nevertheless in contemplation of law a partner, is-not whether he is entitled to participate in the profits, although that is very good evidence of it-but whether the trade has been carried on by persons acting in his behalf.

Smith induced Jones to enter into partnership with him upon representations which the latter alleged to have been fraudulent. Jones afterwards found that Smith adulterated the article of food the firm dealt in, but continued the partnership for two months longer. The business did not, however, turn out to be successful, and Jones filed his bill to have the partnership set aside on the ground of fraud, and the capital which he had advanced returned. The Court held that from his own conduct he was disentitled to the relief sought.

MERCANTILE FRAUDS.

TWO cases of interest to the mercantile community were disposed of at the last Quarter Sessions. The first was that of Pothier, of Three Rivers, who was convicted, after a tedious trial, of obtaining goods with intent to defraud, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

This punishment carries with it a wholesome warn. ing to other traders of a like stamp. There have hitherto been but few convictions for this offence; but it is to be hoped that the merchants of Montreal in all similar cases will not fail to prosecute, so as to teach these rascals that, with all their cleverness, they may "be sure their sins will find them out." It is high time for the trader to learn that the creditor in Lower Canada has some say in the manner in which their debtors dispose of their assets.

Previous to the Insolvency Act, all the dishonest trader had to do was to get his wife to sue out a separation of property, which was allowed to go by default, and the stock was sold out to realize enough to pay the lawyer urging the separation suit. The creditors in time obtained judgment, issued execution, and found their debtor carrying on business as agent of his wife, by which manœuvre he was able to set all their efforts at defiance to collect their claims. But in a great measure this has since been remedied by the Insolvency Act.

The other case to which we refer was that of De ia Mar, who was found guilty of counterfeiting a trademark; but as this gentleman decamped previous to conviction, the punishment will fall on the securities.

BANK STATEMENT.

THE following are the most important totals of the Bank Statements for the months of January and February:

Capital	naid	up-
Capuai	paru	up-

January		£29,952,137
February		30,009,448
I	ncrease	\$57,311
Notes in Circulation-	-	
January		\$8,761,329
February		
D	ecrease	\$48,366
Cash Deposits, both	classes	
January		\$24,061,279
February		23,721,188
	ecrease	\$34 0,091
Coin and Bullion-		
January	.	\$5,772,752
February		4,890,643
Ľ	ecrease	\$882,109
In 1863 and 1864 the f	igures were as u	nder:

Capital paid up-

January	\$26,455,298		\$27,079,562
February	26,547,275	• • • • • •	27,149,276
Notes—			
January	\$9,814,846		\$10,982,726
February	10,118,971		10,889,302
Cash Denosits—			
January	\$19,192,628		\$19,644,602
February	22,109,057		22,284,097

1864.

Coin and Bullion-January \$5,615,579 \$5,831,994 February..... 5,752,372 5,105,917

BRITISH MARKETS.

THE S.S. "Peruvian" reports till 2nd March a further decline in Money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, notwithstanding the ease in the discount market and the accumulation of gold both at London and Paris, the Funds rule heavy, and Securities decline. Large receipts of American Bonds had caused a reduction in Federal Stocks.

The London market for Breadstuffs is steady, and some difficulty had been experienced in placing Wheat. Nevertheless the abundant crops of last and previous year make improvement in prices doubtful. The easy Money market, together with the very low price of Wheat, may induce investment in Breadstuffs and cause an improvement. At Liverpool there was a fair enquiry for good Wheat, and former prices maintained. At Paris there is considerable demand for Wheat in spite of the abundant harvest, and supplies were considerably diminished.

The average sales in Mark Lane, week ending 11th February, were: Wheat, 66,918\(\frac{1}{2}\) qrs., at 38s 4d stg.; Barley, 62,164 do., at 29s 2d do.; Oats, 8,375\(\frac{1}{2}\) do., at 19s 8d do.

The opening of the Telegraph to India caused considerable sensation. Private messages from Calcutta had reached Constantinople in 12 hours, a direct distance of about four thousand miles; and a message from Kurrachee to England in 81 hours, a distance of between six and seven thousand miles.

There was a pervading dulness in the Cotton market, having been unfavorably influenced by heavy failures in the manufacturing districts. American Long Staple had sold as low as 20 pence a pound.

The exports of British Manufactures had reached to upwards of 160 millions pounds sterling during the past year, and purchases of foreign produce to 200 millions pounds, all of which had been bought and paid for.

The import of Eggs had reached nearly a million a day. Imports of Gold £16,900,000, and of Silver £10,827,000; exports of Gold £13,280,000, and of Silver £9,877,000.

The special exports had been: Cotton manufactures £43,000,000; Woollen do., £18,000,000; Linen do., £8,000,000; Iron and Steel do., £13,000,000; Haberdashery do., £5,000,000; Copper and Brass do., £4,000,-000; Hardware, £5,000,000; Beer, £2,000,000; Tin,

The Customs revenue amounted to £22,293,503, consisting chiefly of Tobacco £5,714,444, Sugar £6,641,236, Tea £5,582,793, Spirits and Wine £3,748,788, Corn £962,482, Coffee £488,360, Fruit £872,774, Timber £229,235, Specie £106,080, Cocoa £16,361, other articles

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

CORRESPONDENT noticing the evil results at-A tendant on the credit system, suggests, as a partial remedy, the establishment of Co-operative Societies of the middle and working classes, on the plan of such organizations in Great Britain, with the design of furnishing to its members, goods at prime cost, for cash, after deducting working expenses, without the intervention of the " middle man " or trader. We are well aware that, as our correspondent states, such societies have worked beneficially in some parts of England; but the greatest success has attended them in the large manufacturing towns, among the "operatives." Beyond the cities, there would be no fair field for the system in Canada. The Society is in its very nature an "Association" of individuals, and an association of individuals of a certain class. The country contains very few of those whose individual pursuits bring them in contact, and the first element of successmutuality of interest-is, therefore, wanting. Besides, were it otherwise-were such societies studded here and there throughout the Province-their operations after all would cover but little ground, not enough to meet the evils of the credit system to any appreciable extent. We are glad to hear that a trial of the plan is to be made at the most suitable point in Canada, in Montreal. A Co-operative Society has been formed in this City, and will probably commence its operations early in the spring. If the management is honest and efficient, and the working expenses are kept down, we see no reason why it should not succeed.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Editor,-'Midst the many and various suggestions Mr. Editor,—'Might the imany and various aggestions that have been offered during the last four years for the abatement of what has been so deservedly termed the silver nuisance, there has been, I am strongly convinced, none calculated to abolish the evil. The best evidence of this consists in the fact that none has been the abatement of what has been so deservedly termed the silver nuisance, there has been, I am strongly convinced, none calculated to abolish the evil. The best evidence of this consists in the fact that none has been permanently adopted, or even found to work satisfactorily where tried. All compacts between members of the trading community must be ineffectual, as long as a single trader finds it his interest to refuse or to break the bond; besides this strong objection, any reduction of three or four per cent. in the current value of the larger silver coin entails a disarrangement of the relative value of the smallor coins, so serious as to constitute a great and permanent evil. The inconvenience of a currency which is in no degree decimal is, perhaps, one of the most popular of the objections to any alteration in this direction. While the mercantile public have been quick to appreciate all the evils flowing from the present anomalous condition of the currency, it may be questioned whether the first cause of the mischief is generally recognised.

Had the attempt not been made to regulate the value of the sovereign by the half-eagle as a unit of value, thus forcing on the public (for convenience sake) both British and American silver at a greater than their intrinsic value, no disturbance of the currency in the United States could have materially affected our currency; we have attempted to do what was impossible—reconcile for popular use two currencies of differing standards; the evil grew with the growing transactions between the two countries, and the war has only hastened the development of the mischief consequent on free circulation, above its value, of a foreign coinage which has already been debased and may be still more so.

The scheme which I would propose as a permanent and effectual cure is a bold one, entailing on business men, capitalists, and the government, a serious change, but worth (in other respects than the settlement of the silver difficulties) all the trouble it may involve.

I propose to al

Quebec, March 14th, 1865.

- In the first six months of last year the duties collected in Montreal amounted to \$1,800,000; the expense of collecting which was #83,839.

TRIAL BY JURY.

THE Court of Appeals has decided that in a case where a plaintiff, describing himself as an 'Esquire," lent a large sum of money to a mercantile firm, and the evidence of the debt was a letter acknowledging the receipt of the amount, and promising to repay it on demand, with interest, it was not a case of a mercantile nature only, susceptible of trial by jury under the statute. It was held that to bring this case within the statute (one of the litigants being a non-trader), it must be shown that the debt sought to be recovered was "of a mercantile nature only." The action, it was affirmed, was based on a contract of loan, which all writers under our system classify among the contracts de droit civil, as distinguished from purely commercial contracts. The debt, it was held, might be of a commercial nature as regards the defendants, but it was clearly not so as regards the plaintiff; and, as the statute required that it must be "of a mercantile nature only," that is as regards both litigants, the case was not susceptible of trial by jury. Mr. Justice Aylwin, in recording his dissent, said he protested with all his might against the judgment, as he considered it a direct attack on trial by jury.

Ashes Statement.

The following statement, showing the quantity of ashes in store here at present, and also the quantity and quality inspected during the last three years, has been forwarded to us by the Inspectors.

ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE,

Montreal, March 13th, 1865. In store per last statement,...... 2,161 1.399 Received since,.... 517 75 2.678 1,474 Delivered since..... 294 In store 11th March at 6 p.m........... 2,284 1,411

Quantities, and qualities of Pot ashes received for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, viz.:-

Fir	sts. S	econds.	Thirds.	Brls.	Brls.
1862,20,	890	4,632	2,121	569	28,212
1863,25,	748	4,891	2,351	465	32,965
1864,22	851	4,982	2,679	728	31,240
Total69	,489	14,005	7,151	1,762	92,407
Av'age28	,163	4,668	2,884	587	30,802

In round numbers it will be seen the per centage was as follows:-

First sort,	75 · 200 per	cent
Second sort,	15.155	"
Third sort,	7.740	"
Unbrandable,	1.905	"
	100	"

Money Market.

43 to 45 discount.

Our market sympathizing with other money centres is easy. Discounts are liberal for good paper, but little is taken for the legitimate wants of business. Exchange on England, following the New York market, is considerably below the gold par of 1091. Bank Exchange on England is 7½ to 8 per cent. 60 days; and private from 1 to 1 per cent. lower. For paper, 9 to 91. The Commissariat Exchange brought 81 per cent. 30 days. Gold ranges from 174 to 176 with a declining terdency. Exchange on New York in Greenbacks, from

Convention of Commercial Men.

The Detroit Board of Trade is undertaking a good work. They have passed a resolution inviting delcgates from all Boards of Trade in the principal cities of the United States and Canada to meet together in convention some time during the summer. The object of the convention is the full and free discussion of commercial subjects: amid others, the relations that exist between Canada and the United States, the Reciprocity Treaty, the navigation laws, &c. The assemblage of such a body of intelligent, practical men from all parts of the country, cannot fail to be highly interesting, and their resolutions will doubtless carry great weight. We are confident that so far as Canada is concerned, a liberal view of our relations will be taken; and we look forward to some real practical benefit to arise from the convention. We would suggest, however, that the representation should not be confined to the Boards of Trade, as in several of the Canadian cities; at least, there are able men who are not connected with the Boards of Trade, whose views and influence it would be desirable to have.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baukhage, Beak & Co. Wm. Beujamin & Co. John Dougall & Co. Ghmour, White & Co. Lewis, Kay & Co. Thomas May & Co. Munderloh & Steeneken.

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

FANCY GOODS.

UR Paris correspondent furnishes information relating to this season's novelties in fancy goods, which will be interesting to buyers in this country.

He reports that a considerable quantity of goods of this description has been secured on Canadian account, which he thinks will eclipse, in chasteness and design, everything that has heretofore appeared in this market.

From the variety of information which we have received through several channels, we are led to believe that this branch of business has this season received a larger share of attention than ever before. We know of one house, whose Ribbon and Trimming department will show the most extensive and richest assortment that has ever been displayed in Montreal.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS, 27th Feb., 1865.

Fancy Silks and Dress Goods.-In Lyons and Paris

PARIS, 27th Feb., 1865.

Fancy Silks and Dress Goods.—In Lyons and Paris, the greatest novelties at this moment are chine and jaspe, and the same with cashmere stripes rayé; but plain colored silks with rayé stripes will probably be the most general fashion. In Foulards also, we have seen some exquisite patterns; this article has been largely ordered for the New York market. Dress Goods follow the above taste closely; and I may add, that large block checks, with white and drab grounds, will be largely worn. The newest textures are Mille Points, Poplin d'été, Macadorine, Imperiol d soie with Mozambiques, which, especially on this latter light fabric, the cashmere and jaspé, i.e. cashmere chineed very small, has a most beautiful effect.

Mantles and Shawls.—The newest shape in mantles, which the "Maison Lyonnaise" shows in silk and spring materials is the "Coat"; we must also mention the Burnous mode of a new material "Liana," 64 wide in large block checks, adapted for summer wear, which, tastefully trimmed with the new Angora tassels, will be very distingué. Shawls also, of the large checks will be very popular. In Lace Mantles—Burnous and Rotonde will be the favorite shapes with the new tassels again introduced.

Trimmings.—Crystal, pearls, steel and jet ornaments; these four materials may justly be put under one heading, for it is difficult to say which promises to be the greatest favorite; crystal, pearls for millinery purposes, steel and jet are merely accessories. In a thousand ways each of the former are introduced on flowers, plumes, millinery bonnets, spotted tulle, hair and straw bonnets, &c.

Jet mixed gimps and fringes will be very extensively used, never so much, both for mantles and dresses, which are almost covered with it, even ladies' satin shoes are bespangled with pearls, glass and steel. I noticed particularly, a few nights ago, a lady at the opers, with an evening sortie de bal of black lace over blue satin, the lace studded with steel beads, the border and fringe of steel and jet. It was tru

also real black gulpure lace attached to a narrow jour trimming. It must be understood that I mean "bugle" by jet trimming, not beads; the latter give no lustre, and are not the fashion.

Jet buttons will also form a leading article, some of them very large, for silk mantles; those without shanks are best adapted for this purpose, as they can be sewn close to the mantle. There is also a novelty in gold and silver buttons for jackets and spring mantles; crystal and steel buttons for dresses, particularly for childen will be much used.

children will be much used.
For fancy dress patterns very pretty things have appeared in narrow silk ribbons, fringes and buttons, to match the materials, especially those where cashintroduced.

appeared in harton.

appeared in harton and the materials, especially those where cashmere is introduced.

Ribbons.—In this article, which has always led the fashion for every other class of goods, most beautiful styles have been produced. As a rule plain stripes will be the most worn, and will form a very stylish and tasteful trimming. Fringes at the edge of ribbons is also a novelty of more exalted taste. And cashmere (or as it is called in St. Etieune, "Pekin"), with patterns of lace introduced, are perfect marvels of design, and have been much ordered for the English market.

In belt ribbons, the most costly novelties have appeared, introducing stripes, jaspé and Pekin, which will match fancy dress and silk patterns beautifully. The new color for the coming season will be mais; but it is mostly employed together with another color.

but it is mostly employed together with another color.

More ribbons are being used this season than ever for trimming bonnets, the present fashion taking at least five to six yards to each bonnet. The widths in greatest demand are, No. 5 and particularly No. 7, every bonnet having long ends with bows of No. 7 width.

Straw Goods, Bonnets and Hats.—A striking change has taken place in hats, and square are fast giving way to oval crowns. The favorite shape, and no doubt the one for the million, is the "Blankenese;" it is becoming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming for all neges, and admits of the most varied triming the strain of the stra

one for the million, is the "Blankenese;" it is becoming for all ages, and admits of the most varied trimings; aigrettee can be used back and front. A straw garniture for this and all similar shapes has appeared; it is a cordelier, with hanging hussar cords with acorneds. I have also seen a handsome white bugle fringe for trimming edge of brim. Remarkable amongst fancy shapes is the Koskilde; it is somewhat like a

Scotch cap, and has an opening at front and back which admits of a tasteful frimming. I have seen this shape at Madame Alexandrine's, trimmed with an aigrette in front, from which started the plume, and with ends of No. 7 ribbon at back, with a bow hanging to come about middle of back: it is a new and pretty shape, and looked very well,

The Juno shape, which is a great improvement upon the old turban, will be largely worn on the Continent, and can be trimmed with wing, chasseur, or small ostrich plume in front, and is universally worn with a round veil ornamented with jet. The next noticeable article in this line is the Mizza, which is a very graceful and becoming shape, and likely to become a favorite.

rite.

In Children's Hats—the "Prince Victor," Sanssouci," and "Alster," take the lead. In Men's hats—the greatest novelty is the striped band in a variety of color, following the taste of ribbons and dress materials, and which will certainly supplant the sombre black of former days; high oval and high square crowns are universally worn. The leading shapes are the Duppel, Prince of Wales, Liberator, and Gladstone; whilst in Boys—the Prince Imperial, and Hesse, will, without doubt, bear off the palm.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
Bacon, Clarke & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
B. Hutchins. Jeffery, Brothers & Co B. Hutchins, Law, Young & Co. Leeming & Buchanan.

E. Maitland, Tylee & Co, J. A. & H. Mathewson. H. J. Gcar. Mitchell, Kinnear & Co. William Nivin & Co. Robertson & Beattle. David Robertson. & Beattle. David Robertson. Havilland Routh & Co. Sinclair, Jack & Co. Joe. Tiffin & Sons. David Torrance & Co. Thompson, Murray & Co.

TRANSACTIONS in this branch of trade during the 1 past week have been very limited, and we have no new feature to report. Moderate parcels of Teas have been purchased for the West, and some considerable lots of Tobacco have changed hands in the city; at same time, there has been a good demand for this article for Western Canada, from which point we note increased enquiry; Stocks are evidently becoming very light in Jobbers' hands.

The unsatisfactory state of trade in Western Canada and scarcity of money, is seriously curtailing business in that section, and jobbers, although holding light supplies of goods, are not disposed to increase liabilities by adding to their stocks at this time, and prefer buying from hand to mouth. They complain loudly of the short remittances which they receive from their country customers, and no doubt wisely prefer to hold light stocks (and in many cases ill assorted ones), rather than feel obliged to press sales and place their goods in hands which are in the least degree doubtful, or who, by experience, they know to be proverbially slow and tedious in their payments. This state of things tends to restrict operations here, and the improvement in business which we anticipated in latter part of February and early in March, has not been realized. Remittances from the West to the Wholesale Grocery Trade here, have (in view of the depressed state of the country and great scarcity of money) upon the whole been generally satisfactory, and liabilities have been fairly met, although in some cases a slight degree of consideration has been asked, and limited extensions required; still in the aggregate, payments have been fully up to expectations. We note that the payments of that class of Retail dealers who carry on general stores are not so satisfactory. These traders do a heterogeneous kind of business keeping in stock almost every article produced or manufactured, supplying the farmer with his every want, upon which a credit is given of one year, and frequently eighteen months. It is certainly impossible for this class to meet their promises for groceries at maturity, say four months from date of purchase, in times like the present; their cash sales must necessarily be extremely small, collections impossible to make, and unless they have a respectable capital to fall back upon in such a season as we are now passing through, without a prospect of improvement until another crop is harvested and sold, many of this class will require to succumb to the times. Why could not this class of traders insist upon the farmer dividing his payments to them, arranging that the grocery part of the account should be paid in three or four months at most, instead of being obliged, as at present, to give a year's credit upon goods which are always bought on shorter terms, and sold with a smaller profit than either Dry Goods or Hardware. Such a course, if pressed upon the farmer, we think might be established, and the result to both the trader and customer would be most advantageous.

TEAS.—The market is without change; Sweet Drawing and desirable medium grades of Young Hysons are scarce and enquired for. A few small shipments of Greens have lately arrived from England, of low

medium grades, which market it would seem is again opening to us for this style of Teas. For fine Moyune Young Hysons there has been a fair demand for limited parcels from the West. Good qualities and fragrant colored Japans are enquired for, but very scarce; very little doing in Gunpowder. There is a good supply of uncolored Japans in the market, and demand fair. Blacks are quiet with fair sales. The stock of Teas in England is very large, and much in excess of requirements. By private advices from Shanghai, dates to 24th Dec., we learn that the Green Tea market has been opened at Kiukiung by settlement of three Chops of medium Moyunes at Taels 32 to 34 per picul, which is Taels 2 to 3 above the opening rates of last year. It is understood these purchases have been made for Canada, and a considerable portion of other settlements recently made there are for this market. The "Princess of Wales" was still loading for Montreal, but required 150 tons to complete her cargo. The "Eastern Chief" of 401 Tons is also chartered for this port. From all the information we can gather, we are warranted in saying that three cargoes will embrace the total direct shipments to Montreal this Spring; last year at this time no less than six cargoes were on the water from China to this port. Up to our latest dates, the demand in China for Teas for England and the United States appears very limited; and the "Finella" was the only vessel on the berth with Teas for New York.

SUGAR .- Stock much reduced. One hundred and fifty hhds. of Cuba and Porto Rico would embrace stock in market. We hear of a cargo just landing at Portland, and we may expect arrival of some of the new crop before many days. We quote Cuba 9 to 9], and Porto Rico 91 to 91 cents.

COFFEES quiet, and transactions meagre. Stocks are exceedingly light, and in absence of sales of any importance, prices are nominal. Laguayra, 22 to 22; Maracaibo, 22 to 221c; Rio, 21 to 22c; Java, 25 to 26c.

TOBACCO.—There has been a good deal of feeling during the past week to secure desirable brands of 10's, and many considerable lots have changed hands among jobbers; and with a rather active demand from Quebec, the Ottawa district, and Western Canada, the aggregate would exhibit at least 1000 boxes which have gone into consumption from this market within the last week. We report the market decidedly firmer and advanced &c.

RICE-Firm, without much movement. Small lots for consumption only can be reported. \$3.35 to \$3.50 are quotations.

Molasses .- No change ; demand limited at former quotations.

Other groceries besides these mentioned, are without any notable variation; and in absence of any large sales to report, quotations are nominal.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE operations in Iron, Nails, &c., are so very light that quotations remain about as before. As the opening of navigation approaches, it is thought that prices will give way a trifle in consequence of lower prices in the English Markets; and should freights be lower than they were last season, goods will cost considerably less in this market. However the orders which have gone to England for heavy goods being very small, the holders here are inclined to hold for rather better profits then were realized last year, it being a very general complaint that the rates at which goods were sold in this market does not pay for the risks attending.

The business of next season will, by present arpearance, be very light, and there is a very general feeling in this market to reduce the large amounts outstanding in the West. The consequence of this will be a certainty of reducing the length of credit; and it is now the almost universal practice to sell heavy goods at a credit of three and four months only. This will have the effect of making purchasers more careful, and also make it better for parties having capital in their business, who will be able to buy much cheapor than others who have usually made a practice of renewing their notes.

The supply of both Clover and Timothy is limited, and the prices asked can scarcely be considered quotable; in the meantime we have heard of no transac-

In LINSEED little is doing as the season is mostly over; it may be quoted however at \$1.80 to \$1.40 per bushel of 56 lbs. Sowing Flax Seed is held at \$2 to \$2.50

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THERE is little variation to note in the general features of the market. Arrivals continue small, and the demand mostly local. There has been little activity in any department except in the article of Flour, which, owing to insufficiency, has been actively competed for. Some relief has been afforded by increased carrying facilities, and a few of the overloaded depots are said to be cleared. There is, however, a large surplus still remaining at many points, to the serious inconvenience and injury of most concerned.

FLOUR.—The supplies in the early part of the week showed signs of improvement, and buyers were disposed to hold off for the time. Holders, however, kept firm, and receipts for the past few days being again small, buyers have come forward at former prices. Extra has become scarce, and higher prices have ruled. We note sales of good to choice brands at \$4.80 to \$4.90. Fancy, though not quoted higher, is more readily taken at former rates. Superfine, of which the bulk of transactions have consisted, continues as last quoted. \$4.60 to \$4.70 is readily obtainable for choice strong brands, while ordinary and city brands from Western wheat range from \$4.45 to \$4.60. No. 2 is readily taken as supplied at \$4.20 to \$4.30. and the lower qualities at their full relative value. Bag Flour continues in deficient supply, and fully maintains its value, although we have no advance to note. We quote \$2.45 to \$2.55, according to quality, with most sales between \$2.50 and \$2.55.

WHEAT .- We are still without transactions, there being no arrivals except to millers direct. U. C. Spring would command \$1 to \$1.02 if offered.

COARSE GRAINS .- There are few transactions taking place on the spot. Considerable is being done in some of the country markets and points along the railroad for shipment to the States, at various prices. according to the cost of carriage, &c.

PORK-Remains unchanged, and without any feature of interest to record.

BUTTER.-A continuance of heavy receipts at all the principal markets on this continent, has, if possible, added to the previous depression, and sales are in consequence impracticable at any decline holders would as yet submit to. Owners are becoming daily more and more anxious to realize their stock, even at a loss; and it seems probable that before long such prices must be submitted to as will move off the enormous stocks now oppressing the markets. Considerable quantities are still on the way and in the country merchants' hands, all of which must find a market before new is brought into competition with the old. This retaining on hand of stocks sufficient for the consumption of many months, and for the supply of many markets, till a season when the trade is restricted practically to one market, and the time very limited, affords food for reflection on the part of operators. Had holders been willing to send forward their Butter in proper season, when an active shipping demand existed, and when prices such as should satisfy the most avaricious could be obtained, the present state of things might have been to a large extent averted; but falling into the common error of grasping at a shadow, they have deservedly lost the substance. Now, at the close of the season, large parcels which had been carefully hoarded away are arriving from quarters where a dearth is said to exist, and weighing down the market, which, since the close of navigation, has been largely overdone with poor and middling qualities, such indeed as nothing but scarcity will ever draw into consumption, but which are utterly unsaleable when supplies are abundant. While ship. pers are at all times particular about quality, and are becoming increasingly so year by year, they naturally make a much closer discrimination as the season advances; the end of the season in Britain usually finding a surplus of poor, which can only be moved at a sacrifice. Hence the importance, so long as the low average in quality exists, of sending forward early; as when shippers have the advantage of a protracted season wherein to work off their consignments, they will venture transactions in an article which no inducement in price will tempt them to entertain at a later stage of the season.

Ashes .- Few orders are in the market, and, with continued dulness in Britain, prices remain un-chauged. The transactions of the week have been mostly at \$5.20 to \$5.221 for First Pots. Inferiors have been sold at irregular prices from \$5.50 to \$5.70, according to circumstances. Pearls-the few arriving find sales at \$5.40 to \$5.50.

PETROLEUM.

COMPANY is being formed in Montreal and Bos-A ton for the development of the Petroleum lands of the Gaspé district. The managers have secured a quantity of surveyed, and bought from the Crown Lands Department a large block of 35,000 acres of unsurveyed lands, adjoining the properties of the "Gaspé Bay Oil Boring and Mining Companies," and intend to prosecute their researches with vigor during the ensu-

THE MONTREAL MARKET.

There is no Crude in the market: and the stocks of Refined on hand in Montreal have not been so light for three years as at present; nor is there any coming forward from the West. The stock in store does not exceed 300 barrels in first hands; against 4000 barrels at this time last year, and 6000 the year previous. With a local consumption of from 40 to 50 barrels daily, this does not show more than sufficient in first hands to supply the trade for eight days. The few who are holding Oil, obtained an advance last week of from 3c. to 4c. per gallon, and are not anxious to sell this week, in view of the exceeding small stock in market, without a further advance. Unlike any other article of such general consumption, shewing such a deficiency, we hear of no one speculating or investing in it, above what is actually required for immediate trade wants. And this natural production of Canada. the export of which, if properly developed, would have brought to the Province great wealth, has, through mismanagement and apathy, dwindled down to that of a purely local and retail character; while the greater number of refiners have entirely closed their works, in consequence of the losses sustained during the last two years. The present lack of confidence amongst merchants, capitalists, and speculators, is owing to several causes. Most of those who did invest in oil a couple of years ago, lost heavily, through the want of adequate storage in Montreal. Until lately we had no proper storage for oil, which, on its arrival, has lain upon the wharf for several days together, subject to the heat of a summer sun. This caused leakage to a very great extent; indeed we are told that in many cases 25 per cent. of the oil was lost through this cause alone.

This difficulty is now entirely obviated. There are no better oil stores in the Province than those situate on the line of the Grand Trunk close to this City. They are covered in with earth in such a manner as renders them proof against heat; and we are informed that oil stored there during the last eight or ten months did not lose a quart to the barrel. We make these remarks, knowing that many of the western refiners and oilmen stored in Toronto last year on account of our lack of accommodation the previous season. We believe some four or five thousand barrels were stored in Toronto last fall, and that there is a very considerable portion of it still lying there. Had our western friends been aware of the storage facilities which-thanks to the Grand Trunk Railway Company—we now possess, this oil would have been here to meet the present demand. The high winter freights of the Grand Trunk will likely prevent its coming forward before navigation opens.

Perhaps the primary cause of capitalists not invest. ing in this article is attributable to the refiner sending so much poor Oil forward, and drawing against it at short dates, which, not being fit for export, had to be forced on the market; often at auction to effect sales, at heavy losses. These sales depressed the value of the better Oils, which, in consequence, had to be sold at "under cost" prices, as the inferior Oil was bought up by pedlars, who supplied the local wants of the city, at rates below the first cost of good oil. We particularly caution the Western producers against sending unsaleable Oil to this market; as, we understand, there is an Oil Inspection Bill about to be introduced in Parliament, without which it is impossible to do an export trade. Persons sending forward Oil of inferior quality will be sure to meet with heavy losses; and judging by the late reports from Europe of the superior value of good Canadian Manufactured Oil over American, as regards durability, we are of opinion that those who forward a fine article are pretty certain of finding ready sale, at remunerative prices. Our present quotations are from 83c. to 40c. per gallon, barrels included.

High Wines.

The market is quiet and steady. A good consumption demand, and prices unchanged. Best Upper Canada, \$821 to 85c. per gallon.

ABOUT WEIGHING ASHES.

REFERRING to Pot Ashes, a Colborne correspondent (D. T.) writes complaining of the constant discrepancy between his own weighing and that of the Montreal Inspectors. He says: "Yesterday I received bill of sales of nine barrels, and found a loss of weight of one hundred and seventeen pounds. There must be something wrong. Pot Ash after being barrelled up will weigh as much a year hence as it will at the present. I would be obliged if some one would give some information respecting so great a loss of weight. It may be said that I do not weigh my barrels correctly; but It would be impossible for me to make a mistake in the weighing of every barrel."

As we have heard several persons making similar complaints, we have taken the trouble of applying to the Inspectors for an explanation of the matter. They have very promptly furnished us with the following extract from their book, showing the weights of the nine barrels referred to above:

" D. T. C.

No. 7, 694 lbs. weight, 94 lbs. tare; No. 8, 716 do., 85 do.; No. 9, 645 do., 88 do.; No. 10, 726 do., 87 do. First Sorts; inspected 7th February 1865.

No. 11, 675 lbs. weight, 87 lbs. tare; No. 12, 676 do., 94 do. First Sorts; inspected 18th February, 1865. and weighed in presence of D. T.'s agent, who saw a deficiency of 7 lbs. per barrel.

No. 13, 691 lbs. weight, 88 lbs. tare: No. 14, 693 do., 80 do.: First Sorts. No. 15, 695 do., 89 do.: Second Sorts. Inspected 28th February, 1865."

There is always an allowance of 2 lbs. per barrel for draftage. The Inspectors add: "Our scales are verified regularly two or three times each week, and we are certain they are perfectly correct. The only way in which we can account for the discrepancy is the supposition, amounting almost to a certainty, that Mr. T.'s weighing apparatus must be faulty."

We hope this explanation will prove satisfactory to all of our readers who are dissatisfied with the Inspectors' weighing. It is not the interest of the Inspectors to reduce the actual weight of the Ashes, but the contrary.

DRUG TRADE.

Lymans, Clarc & Co. (See page 103.)

WE have no change to note, as the trade this winter has been limited. We believe the market has never been better supplied than at present. Large stocks of valuable drugs are held in anticipation of demand for export to the States. The passport system somewhat interfered with this trade. Many valuable articles pay a very high duty in the States; and as they occupy small bulk (indeed a pocket-fan would save a large sum in duties), the temptation to avoid the Custom house is very strong. Very few Drugs have been sold this winter for the American market. The Seed trade, which forms a considerable item in the business, will shortly commence. The number of retail Druggists in town has largely increased within the past year. Over thirty establishments have been opened in different parts of the city; and most of them are, we believe, doing a remunerative business.

Leather.

We cannot report any improvement during the week in the leather market; sales are limited by the very moderate demands of manufacturers. The market remains firm, but forms no exception to the general stagnation which seems to prevail in every line of business.

Boots and Shoes.

The Spring business has barely commenced, and orders are on a very limited scale. The business sympathises with the general backwardness of the season; consumption is small, but it is reasonable to expect a change for the better when the market opens for other descriptions of goods. The quantity manufactured this season is exceedingly small, and the bulk of stocks held are of last year's goods. New styles are likely to be firm, but prices cannot be expected to advance much.

Varnishes.

The demand for Varnishes is moderate. The business season is approaching, and prospects are fair. There is considerable competition in this manufacture, and prices are relatively lower here than in New York or Boston, in consequence of a more favorable Customs tariff.

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

No. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal,

17th March, 1865.

We have no new features of any importance to present this week; an unbroken dulness still prevails in every description of produce.

FLOUR.—Receipts have been more liberal, and sellers have had to yield more to the views of buyers. Extras and Fancy are enquired for, but the demand still falls principally on Superfine and Bag Flour. The lowes grades are in limited supply, and prices continue nominal. Sales of Superfine have been made during the week at \$4.50 to \$4.55, and as high as \$4.70 for choice and favorite brands of Bakers' Flour.

Superfine extra

Superior extra	\$ 5	00	to	\$ 5	15	per bri
Extra						• "
Fancy	. 4	55	to	4	70	"
Superfine No.1	. 4	45	to	4	55	**
Superfine No. 2	. 4	10	to	4	15	44
Fine	. 3	75	to	- 3	85	
Middlings	. 8	35	to	3	65	
Pollards	. 8	00) tr	8	15	- 11
Reg Flour 22 50	ta	æ9	KK.	noi	- 11	9 lbe

Bag Flour \$2 50 to \$2 55 per 112 lbs.

WHEAT.—Receipts light and direct to city millers.

Upper Canada Spring nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per 60 lbs.

60 lbs.

COARSE GRAINS.—Peas have been quite active during the week. Very few large transactions. One reported at 96c. per 66 lbs. on the spot, and another for spring delivery at 90c. per 66 lbs. Transactions with the farmers at 85 to 90c. per 70 lbs. Oats we quote at 34 to 36c. per 32 lbs., and Barley at 70 to 75c. per 50 lbs.

os to soc. per 32 108., and Barley at 70 to 75c. per 50 lbs.

SEEDS.—Timothy and Clover are both wanted; holders are asking \$3.00 per 45 lbs. for the former, and \$7.50 per 60 lbs. for the latter. Flax Seed \$1.30 to \$1.40 per 56 lbs.

ASHES.—Pots less active, price paid for first during the week from \$5.20 to \$5.22\fo. closing at the latter price. Inferiors are in fair demand at \$5.50 to \$5.50 to \$5.00 Fearls.—Very little offering, price \$5.40 to \$5.45. Inferiors wanted.

PORK.—The market is without change, being controlled by a few holders; we quote Mess inspected at \$21.00. Prime Mess \$15 to \$16. Prime \$14.50 to \$15.00.

\$15.00.

CUTMEATS.—A fair enquiry for some descriptions. Hams: plain uncanvassed we quote at 10½c. to 11c. Canvassed and Sugar Cured 12c. to 12½c. Bacon 8½c.

LARD.-Market without change. Say 104 to 11c

per lb.

BUTTER.—We have again to note another week of continued dulness in this market. Prices are purely nominal, owing to a total absence of demand.

 Choice Dairy
 18c. to 19c. per lb.

 Medium "
 15c. to 17c. "

 Storepacked
 14c. to 15c. "

LEATHER—This market for every description still continues very dull and without any prospect of improvement for some time to come. Our quotations of last week remain nominal and unchanged.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN'S WEEKLY COM-MERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 17, 1865

FRIDAI MURNING, M	ui C	11 11	, 1	OUL	٠.
FLOUR-Superior Extra		00		5	20
Extra	4	85	to	4	90
Fancy	4	60	to	4	70
Superfine	4	50	to	4	60
Superfine No. 2	4	20	to	4	30
Fine	3	70	to	8	80
BAG FLOUR-per 112 lbs. Medium.	2	45	to	2	50
Choice and Strong	2	55	to	2	60
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs	4	75	to	5	00
WHEAT-per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring	0	98	to	1	00
PEASE-per 60 lbs	0				80
BARLEY—per 48 lbs	0	70	to	0	75
OATS-per 32 lbs	0				36
Pork-Mess	20	00	to	21	50
Prime Mess		- 00		16	00
Prime	14	50		0	00
LARD—per lb	0				12
TALLOW—per lb	0				081
BUTTER-Inferior	0				16
Medium	0				17
Choice		20			21
Chrese—per lb		08			10
ASHES-per 100 lbs. Pots-1st sorts		20			221
" Inferiors		50			65
Pearls, 1st sort		40			45
" Inferiors	0				00
SEEDS—Timothy, per bush. 45 lbs		50			75
		. 40			50
Clover, per 100 lbs		. 00			
LEAF TOBACCO—Canadian		3			041
Missouri lugs		4 4			05
" leaf	. (05 (to	0	09

The "Peruvian" brings English dates to 3d inst. The commercial intelligence is still of a very depressed character, and the business done is purely for local wants. In the face of almost complete stoppage of receipts from the Baltic and America, buyers refuse to come forward, knowing that the stocks are ample for all wants. Our own trade has been better during the week, arrivals by G.T.R. being larger, though very far from satisfactory.

FLOUR.—The breaking up of roads has brought out a great many country buyers who had been holding back in hopes of better supplies and reduced rates. The scarcity in the country immediately surrounding Montreal is very great, and all the Flour that comes forward in the next five weeks will find eager buyers. Superfine has been the principal grade dealt in, at

prices comprised in our quotations, and for choice strong parcels 5 to 10 cents more has been obtained. Bag Flour is scarce at outside figures. Other grades have been dealt in to a limited extent only.

WHEAT.—None coming forward for sale. For spring delivery nothing done this week that we hear of.

PEASE are in better demand, 80c. is offered for 60 lbs. for good lots, f. o. b. Cars. The enquiry is chiefly speculative.

BARLEY—Is in good demand for United States account, but the old story has to be repeated—no cars to move it.

count, but the old story has to be repeated—no cars to move it.

OATS—Are not coming in very freely. We repeat last week's quotations, with but few sales.

PORK.—Mess has changed hands at \$20.50 to \$21 00. Prime Mess \$15.50 to \$16; Prime \$14.50. Stock in first hands light, and tendency upward.

BUTTER.—Lent has improved the city demand, and tinnets move in small parcels. Keg Butter, specially store packed, drags heavily. An anxious seller, we hear, offered a lot at 124c, vesterday without finding a buyer. From American circulars, we figure our Store Butter to be worth from 12c. to 14c., gold, in Boston and New York; Fine Dairy is still scarce and much wanted.

mucn wanted.

SEEDS.—Timothy and Clover scarce, buyers are holding off, however, in expectation of large receipts from United States. Flax in demand at \$1.40 to \$1.50. We offer pure "Riga," imported for sowing, at \$6.25 per bushel.

per bushel.

LEAF TOBACCO.—No sales this week; the prospects for Canadian are rather better since the rescinding of the tax on Canadian Twist. This will make Twist the cheapest tobacco going, and ought to increase the consumption considerably.

FLAX FIBRE.—The decline in gold has affected this article materially. Manufacturers in the United States decline stocking their mills at present prices, with prospect of cheaper stock. We do not quote any reduction as yet, having no sales to go upon. Tow can be moved at from 2 to 5 cents for spring delivery.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 16, 1865.

Pearls, lat sort... 5 40 to 5 50

"Inferiors 0 00 to 0 00

FLOUR.—Arrivals have been fluctuating, but on the whole somewhat improved. Buyers, who operate with extreme caution, have held off or shown anxiety to buy according to the receipts of the day; the demand, however, has been fully equal to the supply, and full prices have ruled. Extra, owing to deficiency, has ranged as high as \$4.90 for choice samples. Fancy is firm and slightly improved. Super, in which the bulk of the transactions consist, has not been materially altered; prices are, however, the turn higher. Strong Spring Wheat Flour commands extreme rates, say \$4.60 to \$4.70; while ordinary and those brands that are produced from Western Wheat have been various, according to quality, ranging from \$4.45 to \$4.60. No. 2 and the lower descriptions are still scarce, and find ready sale at full rates.

Bag Flour.—We note continued deficiency in the supplies from all sources; and although prices are no higher than at date of our last, there is a keen competition among dealers for the parcels offered, and full rates have been generally secured.

There is still considerable Flour on the way, and as the impediments to forwarding give way as the season opens, more abundant arrivals are looked for; this, added to the diminishing consumption consequent on country roads breaking up, may cause some reaction; although, from the growing impression that supplies will ultimately prove deficient, no permanent decline is feared.

WHEAT.—In the absence of arrivals, except to mil-

WHEAT.—In the absence of arrivals, except to mil-

Wheat.—In the absence of arrivals, except to millers, we are still without transactions; our quotations are, therefore, nominal, representing what buyers are willing to give.

Coarse Grains.—The transactions on the spot are restricted to farmers' deliveries; and prices are too various to give reliable quotations. Considerable activity prevails at the various points through the country, and on the lines of Railway, mostly for export to the States, the prices given being, in a large measure, regulated by the costs of freight from the point of purchase to that of destination.

PORK.—The demand is principally of a retail character, the market remaining quiet and firm at our quotations.

PORK.—The definite is principally of a retail character, the market remaining quiet and firm at our quotations.

DERSEED Hoss.—The thaw of the last few days has brought the season to a close. Any small lots on the

road will, if fresh, be readily disposed of, the quantity remaining on hand being small. During Lent, however, the consumption is limited.

LARD.—There is an active enquiry, and the few packages coming in find ready sale within the range of our quotations.

TALLOW.—The receipts continue below the wants of the trade, and all that comes forward is placed on arrival at full previous rates.

BUTTER.—With a further decline in price in Boston and New York, and a continuance of receipts far beyond the requirements of the city consumption, we have to report another week of inaction. The stocks on hand are beyond the wants of the trade; and to effect sales, holders would be willing to meet buyers, were they disposed to come forward, at any reasonable decline from their late pretensions. But in the absence of any enquiry, and the other markets on this Continent being, for the present, lower than our own, holders have no resource but to await a demand which, when the present panic is over, is likely to arise; large quantities being shipped from New York to Britain, for a considerable consumption going on everywhere as usual during the time of Lent.

ASHES.—Pots continue dull and without improvement in price, few orders being in the market, and the British news considered unfavorable. Pearls.—Few are coming forward. Prices remain unchanged.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO,'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR. PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 16, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra\$5 00 to \$5 20
Extra 480 to 495
Fancy 4 60 to 4 75
Superfine 4 45 to 4 60
Do. No. 2 4 20 to 4 35
Fine 370 to 380
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs 2 50 to 2 55
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs 4 55 to 4 90
Pork-Mess " 00 00 to 21 00
Thin Mess 18 00 to 19 00
Prime Mess 15 00 to 15 50
Prime 14 50 to 15 00
Butter-Ordinary, per lb 0 144 to 0 154
Medium 0 16 to 0 18
Dairy 0 184 to 0 194
Lard, Western 0 11 to 0 12
City rendered 0 10½ to 0 11
Tallow 0 0 to 0 81
Hams, uncovered, per lb 0 10 to 0 12
Bacon 0 8 to 0 10
Shoulders 0 7 to 0 8
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs 2 25 to 2 75
Clover, per lb 0 121 to 0 14
Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1sts 5 20 to 5 221
Inferiors 5 50 to 5 60
Pearls 545 to 000

THOMAS HOBSON & CO., 427 Commissioners street.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES PASSED

$\mathbf{A}^{ ext{ND}}$ MERCHANDISE SHIPPED

or Stored in Bond, by

T. MAXWELL BRYSON

Opposite the Custom House, St. Paul st., Montreal.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

MPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-

CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and College streets, Montreal.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.

FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.

WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries: Lacave's, Offley's, and Osborne's Ports;
Perrier's Champague; Claret, Hock,
Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine
Growers' Co.'s, in hhds. and cases;

together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES. Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

SUGAR REFINERS MONTREAL.

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

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

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Published by W. B. Cordier & Co., every Friday,—Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address, Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed by John Lovell.