

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured cover:/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

No. 2.

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

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENKEN,
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.

DE LA MAR BROS. & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, 202 St. Paul st., Montreal Agents
for the Celebrated "Sozodont," and "Hermosura."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Helen st., Montreal. [See p. 13.]

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, 115 Commissioners st. [See Page 11.]

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

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

MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
FANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC
COMPANY, of Liege, Belgium,
16 Lemoine st., Montreal

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
306, 208 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 151 and 156 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Twankay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS in Charcoal and Coke Tin Plates;
Canada Plates; Black, Tinned, and Galvanized
Sheet Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass, Ingot Copper
and Tin; Composition Block Tin, Copper, Brass, and
Malleable Iron Gas Tubes; and every description of
furnishings suitable for Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Brass-
founders and Gasfitters.
HALL, KAY & Co.,
McGill st.,
Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
118, 129 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, &c. New style for 1865.
See next Page.

T. L. STEELE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WARREN'S
FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING. English Felt
Roofing, &c. Office, 5 Place d'Armes' Hill, (opposite
City Bank.) Montreal.

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

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

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

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

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, are con-
stantly receiving consignments from friends in
British and Foreign West Indies.

They have now on hand—

482 Hhds.	} Prime Cuba, and
42 Trcs.	
136 Brls.	} P. R. Sugar.
150 Puns.	
170 Brls.	} Musco. Molasses.
25 Puns. Cuba Rum.	
20 Bags Pimento.	

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

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

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

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

INSURANCE.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

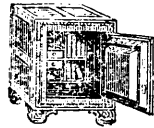
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of
this Company is the introduction of an equitable ad-
justment of charges, proportionate to each risk in-
curred, instead of being bound to an indiscriminating
and unvarying tariff.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advan-
tages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and
Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among partici-
pating 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.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

Our *Burglar Proof Specie Boxes* made of combined
iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the
steel so highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the
reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious
burglars, and when placed inside of one of our *Fire*
Proof's 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-
ties.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

GREENE & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORT-
ERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
MONTREAL.

A large assortment constantly on hand of Newest
Styles in Men's, Boys', Ladies', and Children's

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
BOYS' FANCY HATS, CAP TRIMMINGS,
SILK HATS, &c., &c.

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

LADIES' AND GENTS'

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

Orders promptly executed.

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

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on

all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this mar-
ket, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN. **BENJ. HAGAMAN.**
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

HAGAMAN & CHISHOLM,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, and Shippers. Dealers in Salt, Plaster,
Water Lime, &c., Front street, Toronto.

B. HAGAMAN,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, and Shipper, Oswego, New York.

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

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

In calling the attention of Country Merchants
and traders in general, would state, that having for a
number of years carried on a successful country busi-
ness; and from their experience in both country and
city trade, can with confidence offer their services for
the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Dry Goods,
Groceries and General Merchandise. Owing to their
being always in the market, and constantly acquainted
with the prices of the various staples in Dry Goods and
Groceries, they can with assurance say, that in filling
an order, they can do so to better advantage than
could be done by those who only come to market once
or twice a year.

In all cases where money is not accompanied with
an order for goods, reference will be required. Drafts
accepted only for two-thirds value of Produce con-
signed for sale.

122 Commissioners street, Montreal.
Reference:

Wm. Stephen & Co., Crathern & Caverhill, Jas.
Torrance & Co., Montreal; John McDonald & Co.,
Toronto; John Birrell & Co., J. & O. McLary & Co.,
London; Colin Munro Sheriff of St. Thomas.

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

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

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

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

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

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

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment
of **FLAX**, and liberal Advances made on consign-
ments 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 Coore's celebrated **GROUND ROCK**
SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
ST. ANDREW'S BUILDINGS, ST.
PETER STREET, offer for sale a large and
Choice Assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
TOBACCOS,
RICE,
FRUIT,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.

An assortment of Lazenby & Son's Sauces, &c.

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS; and Importers of General 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, Hennessy's, and Olard's Brandy, Peminin'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 Lemoinc st.

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

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

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

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

10 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

A CARD.

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

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

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

Jan. 20, 1855.

A. McK. COCHRANE,

AGENT FOR

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
220 and 222 St Paul street.

The Subscriber continues to receive large consignments of Woollen Goods for sale on manufacturers' account, making advances on the same in anticipation of sales.

Goods for Spring Trade should be sent in now. Heavy goods can also be placed to advantage.

Will be glad to correspond with parties desirous of consigning goods for sale in this market.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

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

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Chief Offices:—Liverpool, London, and Montreal.

(CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:)

T. B. Anderson, Esq., Chairman (President Bank of Montreal);
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Chairman Ontario Bank);
Henry Starnes, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank);
Henry Chapman, Esq. (Merchant);
E. H. King, Esq. (General Manager Bank of Montreal);
R. S. Tylee, Esq. (Merchant.)

RESOURCES:

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

REVENUE OF THE COMPANY:

Fire Premiums.....	\$2,500,000
Life Premiums.....	1,050,000
Interest on Investments.....	800,000
Total increase (1853).....	\$4,350,000

BUSINESS.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Premiums received by the Liverpool and London and Globe Company in the year 1853, amounted to \$2,900,000, and exceed by not less than \$1,000,000 those of any other Fire Office in England.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The enormous resources of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company present an amount of security to Insurers such as few, if any, offices can give. The very large funds actually invested, and the unlimited responsibility of the numerous and wealthy Proprietary are not surpassed. The various scales of Premiums will be found not more than commensurate to the advantages afforded; and the Bonuses being guaranteed when the policy is issued, and not being contingent on the profits made, entail not the remotest liability of partnership. A contract of Life Insurance should not be a speculation. Its fulfilment should not depend on problematical success. A leading object aimed at in the practice of insurance is to render that certain which otherwise would be doubtful only; and that Company would seem to fulfil most entirely this purpose of its existence, which places all the inducements it holds out to the world, on the clear basis of distinct guarantee. This certainly is the characteristic of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company. The premiums on Life Insurance received in 1853 were \$1,050,000.

AGENTS established in all cities and principal towns and villages throughout Canada:

Barrie.....	Joseph Rogers.
Belleville.....	Edward Chandler.
Brantford.....	James Wilkes.
Bowmanville.....	Thomas Christie.
Brockville.....	F. D. Buell.
Chatham, C.W.....	C. R. Atkinson.
Collingwood.....	W. B. Hamilton.
Cornwall.....	John Bergin.
Dundas.....	R. W. Suter.
Galt.....	Wm. Cooke.
Goderich.....	A. M. Ross.
Guelph.....	R. Greet.
Hamilton.....	F. A. Ball (Inspector).
Kingston.....	Thomas Briggs, jun.
Lindsay.....	James Heap.
London.....	A. G. Smyth.
Mitchell.....	Thomas Babb.
Oshawa.....	Francis Keller.
Ottawa.....	Geo. Henbach.
Owen Sound.....	John Creaser, jun.
Peterboro.....	William Cluxton.
Port Hope.....	John Smart.
Prescott.....	M. Dowsley.
Quebec.....	Daniel McGie.
Simcoe.....	John Curtis.
Southampton.....	Alex. Sproat.
Stratford.....	W. H. Mitchell.
St. Catharines.....	T. L. Helliwell.
St. Hyacintho.....	A. C. Papinenu.
St. Johns.....	Charles Lindsay.
St. Marys.....	E. Long.
Three Rivers.....	John MacDougall.
Toronto.....	James Fraser.
Windsor.....	F. J. Dougall.
Woodstock.....	John Beard.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS

of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.

WAREHOUSES

278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,

MONTREAL.

Works—AUDUBN HILLS,

PETERNORO', C. W.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE

SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

For Life Assurance and the granting of Bonds of Security for persons holding responsible situations.

Head Offices.—London, Edinburgh, and Montreal.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

- Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal.
Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Q.C., M.P.P., Quebec.
C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.
Robert Cassels, Esq., Cashier Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.
Thomas Crane, Esq. (D. Torrance & Co.), Montreal.
E. H. King, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.
The Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.L.C., Chairman of the Great Western Railway, Toronto.
Henry Thomas, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudenau & Co.), Montreal and Quebec.

SOLICITORS.

- Lower Canada.—Messrs. CARTIER & POMINVILLE.
Upper Canada.—Thos. GALT, Esq., Q.C.
Medical Adviser.—Wm. FRASER, Esq., M.D., Montreal.

Subscribed Capital—£300,000 sterling (with power to increase to one million sterling).

The Annual Revenue exceeds £160,000 sterling.

The Assets are over £500,000 sterling.

All premiums received in Canada are invested in Provincial securities.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Aylmer.....	J. R. Woods.
Belleville.....	C. J. Starling.
Belmore.....	F. W. Irwin.
Berlin.....	W. Jaffray.
Bethany Movers.....	A. Ryley.
Brockville.....	Chambers & McDonald.
Bowmanville.....	
Chatham.....	E. Robinson.
Cornwall.....	John Bergin.
Collingwood.....	H. Robertson.
Cobourg.....	W. J. Stanton.
Dundas.....	J. H. A. Begur.
Orillia.....	J. Crawford, M.D.
Hamilton.....	T. M. Simons.
Huntingdon.....	A. Branchard.
Inverness.....	W. H. Lambly.
Kingston.....	
Lindsay.....	Orr Mackay.
Original.....	John Butterfield.
Merrickville.....	James M. Bates.
Ottawa.....	D. O'Connor.
Orillia.....	R. Ramsay, M.D.
Owen Sound.....	W. W. Smith.
Port Hope.....	Samuel S. Graham.
Pembroke.....	D. E. Nelson.
Pelth.....	W. J. Morris.
Peterboro.....	D. G. Hatton.
Point Levi.....	Holmes & Davidson.
Quebec.....	R. S. Cassels.
Richmond.....	G. F. Burnett.
Simcoe.....	R. Yarnorman.
St. Catharines.....	G. B. Boyle.
Stanford.....	E. Fielding.
Sherbrooke.....	E. P. Felton.
Somerset.....	James Mackie.
Stratford.....	A. C. Willson.
Sarnia.....	J. H. Wood.
Toronto.....	W. T. Mason.
Windsor.....	S. S. Macdonnell.
Woodstock.....	D. G. Miller.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. M. Gray..... Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. & F. P. Robinson..... St. John.

Applications for Agencies are invited from persons of influence, in places where the Society is not yet represented.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Secretary.

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.
See page 3.)

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, Two Millions sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—One hundred thousand dollars have been invested by this Company in Government and other Canada securities.

Insurances are granted against loss or damage by fire at moderate rates of premium.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality, without reference to England.

FARMING INSURANCES granted at the usual rates. Losses by LIGHTNING to farm stock are paid.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.—The rates are below the average of other responsible offices, especially in the Bonus department.

WM. HOBBS, Agent,
St. John street, Montreal.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK'S MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nordheimer's Building, Great St. James street. One of the number comprising Bryant, Stratton & Co's "Chain" of International Commercial Colleges, established in twenty-eight principal cities, viz.,—Montreal, Toronto, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Poughkeepsie, Newark, Albany, Troy, Burlington, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Bridgeport, Utica, Ogdensburgh, and Boston.

Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated for Business.

Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing and Phonography.

Scholarships issued at one point are good for unlimited period in all the Colleges.

The "COLLEGE MONTHLY," containing full information, mailed free to all sending their address.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

Medical Referee.

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

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

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

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

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal.
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank).
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylee, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)

Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

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

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

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

THE GENERAL CONDITION.

A GREAT variety of circumstances is affecting the general condition of trade in this country. In the interior, the deliveries of grain continue only moderate, which, with the low price paid, lessens the amount of money going into circulation among farmers. There appears to be this season but comparatively little competition at most of the important grain points, resulting probably as much from commendable caution as from the small number of men left in the trade. It is true that the excellent sleighing, which still continues all over the country, materially increases the deliveries to what they otherwise would be. It is also true, that a very considerable quantity of pork is finding a market at excessive prices, and that from those circumstances, what would otherwise be a very hard winter for the retailer, is likely to be a moderately successful one. The amount of Bank bills afloat is barely Eight and three-quarter Millions, against Ten and one-half Millions the same month last year. This deficiency of a Million and a quarter, is to some extent supplied by the large amount of foreign silver in the Province. Still, in view of the increased requirements of the country, the amount of money in the hands of the people is probably, in proportion to the business done, fully a Million dollars less than last year at this time. The small amount being paid out in timber and lumber sections, as compared with former years, will result during the current month in a still greater decrease. The natural inference from this is, that the remittances from retailers will be less than in previous seasons, and that during the Spring months payments will be light. Fortunately for the country, internal indebtedness is not greater, if as great, as at this time last year. Consumers made but limited purchases during the Autumn, mainly owing to the wet weather, bad roads, and restricted income from poor crops and low prices. The same remark will apply with greater force to purchases by retailers, who bought but sparingly in the early part of the season, and added little or nothing to their stocks as it advanced. There is, therefore, a probability that, notwithstanding decreased receipts, the engagements of the consumer to the retailer, and of the retailer to the importer may, in proportion to their extent, be as much reduced as in former years. This admitted, it follows in view of the heavy importations of the Autumn, that Wholesale Merchants will have more than their usual burdens to bear. This inference derives additional confirmation from the fact that the stocks being carried over are much larger, even in proportion to increased importation, than in former years. Fortunately, an unusual degree of prosperity during a lengthened period, has created a surplus sufficient to enable our importers to encounter such a condition of things; and beyond a little indulgence which may be asked in England for payments maturing in March, we do not apprehend

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

any serious results. The position of affairs will, however, demand on the part of retailers an energetic effort to collect their outstandings and reduce their balances, and will have a tendency to prevent the withdrawal of money for outside and probably illegitimate operations. One of the redeeming features of the hour is the almost entire absence of a speculative mania, and the general disposition to contract rather than expand.

The growing ease which is perceptible in the English money market, and the probability of a still further decline in rate of interest, will enable our Banks to afford liberal facilities; and the present condition of the money market here indicates but little difficulty in getting through what promised to be a most trying season. It may, therefore, be concluded, that the trade of the country, internally considered, if not in a highly prosperous condition, is certainly not in an unhealthy state.

With respect to outside influences there is more anxiety. There is unquestionably an uncertain and feverish feeling as to the relations between the neighboring Republic and ourselves. The contemplated repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the enforcement of the Passport Regulations, and the increased armament on the Lakes, are stubborn facts which go far to confirm misgivings, if not of trouble, certainly of inconvenience and loss; but, as we attempt to show elsewhere, new features are presenting themselves calculated to quiet apprehension.

From all these circumstances, many of which appear untoward and threatening in character, a general good result may flow. We shall certainly have decreased importations, a material reduction in internal as in foreign indebtedness, and a judicious contraction of many departments of trade, some of which had grown with too great a rapidity to be healthy. The scheme of Confederation of all the Provinces, which promises many political and commercial advantages, will receive a great impetus; while the construction of the Intercolonial Railway will be a certainty. A comprehensive system of defence, and the formation of an independent national character among our people, manfully maintaining an allegiance to the good old stock from which we have sprung, if it in no way benefits the commerce of the country, will compel respect at home and abroad.

— Tuesday, 9th day of February, is the last day for service of Writ of Summons for the County Court of the City of Toronto, to be held in March. Judgment can be gotten there for a debt due in any part of Canada West. The following Tuesday, 14th February is the last day for service for the County Courts to be held in all Counties of Canada West in March. The jurisdiction of all these Courts is \$100 to \$400, if in Promissory Notes, and \$200 to \$200 in open accounts.

— A company in London, England, with a capital of \$60,000, has undertaken the manufacture of Sewing Machines under the patent of R. M. Wanzer, late of Hamilton, C. W., who is to manage the business.

AMERICAN INTENTIONS.

A MIXTURE of motives is apparent in the recent action of leading American statesmen, in reference to this country. Dissatisfied with the dignified neutrality of England, Mr. Seward outwardly, but vainly, seeks to find in it an excuse for the prolongation of a rebellion that he predicted would be quelled in a few weeks or months at most. Pandering to the passions of the lowest grade of his fellow-citizens, and hoping therein to find popularity, he never loses a public occasion to utter sentiments which are readily construed into hostility to England. And beyond all question the rigid enforcement of the passport regulations, almost prohibiting intercommunication, is a part of his scheme to show a petty spite toward England by injuring Canada. His persistence in this matter he cannot but see is daily depriving his country of the sympathy and good-will of a large number of Canadians. In this and other respects he is but fulfilling the most anxious desire of the Confederate plotters who planned the recent raids from this Province, hoping thereby to embroil the two countries in trouble. The prevention of a repetition of these raids by the passport regulations, is on all hands admitted impossible, especially if our people find their efforts to discourage and thwart them misconstrued, and appreciated only by illiberal and retaliatory measures on the part of the United States. Again, the hasty and ill-considered action of Congress on the motion to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, and the unanimity of the vote in default of a single conclusive argument, indicates an undercurrent of sentiment, for the expression of which this was but made the occasion, apart altogether from the question of interest, or right or wrong. Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner, who introduced the motion, have, no doubt, an understanding in this matter. It is absurd to think that a resolution so largely affecting the relations between the two countries, could emanate from the Committee on Foreign Affairs without the concurrence of the Chief Secretary of State, whose peculiar province it is to guard these relations. The conclusion is obvious, that one mind directs the whole tenor of recent occurrences towards this country; and that mind is Mr. Seward's.

Another motive, however, than that of mere petty spite in retaliation for fancied wrongs, impels the American government to pursue their present policy toward Canada. The great majority of the most respectable citizens do not desire war with England. The great body of the people are sick of war. The accumulated debt of the country presses heavily upon every branch of industry. While their currency is inflated, and the hope of an early peace keeps alive confidence in their monetary system, and while prosperity seems abundant on every hand, there is much talk of an ability to "whip all creation." There is not much doubt, that, at the first signs of a new struggle with a warlike nation like England, their baseless financial fabric would fade and leave nothing but a wreck behind. The enormous waste of blood and treasure which the American nation have been suffering in the last four years, the altered social condition which such a great struggle will produce, and above all, the profitable field that, on the advent of peace, the South will open to white labor;—these, with a thousand other considerations, compel the conviction that there will be no war by the United States with England, at any rate for the present. However belligerent Mr. Seward may appear to be, whatever may be the tone of his despatches, and the interpretation of recent occurrences under his direction, we are persuaded that war is not the end which he seeks. We know it from a source altogether indisputable, that his private correspondence with Lord John Russell is amicable in the extreme; and that Lord Lyons at Washington, and Mr. Adams at the Court of St. James, are strong in the belief on the continued friendship of the two countries. No: another motive must be found for Mr. Seward, aside from a desire to be popular with the mob, to whose bad passions he panders and thus feeds. He is too able a man to run large risks to attain that which could be attained with less, and his conduct toward Canada has for its object a scheme far more comprehensive than the mere gratification of ill-conceived spleen. His aim and ambition as a statesman is, no doubt, to quit public service with his country not only restored to peace and prosperity, but to have its territory largely augmented, its population increased, its power magnified, and finally, to be without a rival on this continent. It is certainly a dream worthy of a great statesman. If after all the misfor-

tunes of a most eventful career, such a consummation could be attained, he might, humanly speaking, die happy. Not only however would such an object be worthy of the most strenuous efforts, but a great constitutional problem would be solved. A return of the South to its allegiance to the Union is no doubt contemplated by the Washington government; and a condition of its return will undoubtedly be its possession of all the privileges and immunities which it formerly enjoyed. To maintain the ascendancy, or the balance of power, new territory in the North would be advantageous, and with it the party to which Mr. Seward belongs might hope to still hold the reins of government.

The recent movement toward Confederation of all the Provinces, and the success which is likely so rapidly to follow, no doubt hastens the action of Mr. Seward and his compeers. Divided and weakened by party strife and sectional controversies, the Provinces apart could never take the stand which—united and consolidated—they promise to occupy. As a chain of distinct governments, with few interests in common, the Provinces have hitherto presented but little of a strong or enduring character, while the sentiment and character of the people apparently partook far less of a national or independent nature than it will under a communion of interests. That this sentiment and character will be strongly British, no one thinks of denying; and Mr. Seward must see in the measures, proposed the prospective establishment of a great nationality on his borders, which, with the opening up of the North-West, the discoveries of mineral treasures and the improvement of internal communication, may in time become a rival of his own country. The presence of such a power to an ambition confined only by the limits of the continent cannot be regarded with favor.

As a people the Americans have a most exaggerated idea of the superiority of their own system of government. They have been taught to revere their constitution as a "heaven born gift," as something so perfect that divinity only could have originated it. This is all right enough, and no one will quarrel with their contentment. But they make the mistake to suppose other people have the same notions. We are sure not a few of our readers have been amused, in their contact with even intelligent Americans, to hear them express surprise at the continuance of the monarchical system of government, especially on this continent. A large portion of them have been taught to believe the English government was but a system of despotism from which their forefathers made a most fortunate escape; and we have met numbers who have been at a loss to perceive the slight but strong bond which bound this colony to the mother country. Mr. Seward himself, ten years ago, while a guest of one of the leading men of Toronto, expressed sentiments exactly akin to these; and made the prediction, which he since publicly repeated at St. Pauls, that the time was not far distant when the American Union would include the whole continent. Any one at all conversant with the American people will confirm the statement, that as a rule they think Canada is only waiting to be asked to join the Union, and that the annexation party, though they hear nothing of it, must be large and influential. How grossly mistaken this idea is, we need scarcely point out. Never in the history of this country was there less disposition to make a change of rulers than now; and certainly the history of the United States never presented a time when admission into the Union was less to be desired. In Canada the man who moots the desirability of annexation is at once a mark for suspicion; and there is no more prospect at the present moment of our being annexed to the United States, than there is our being annexed to the Moon. Mr. Seward, however, has evidently different views. He fancies it will require only slight pressure to induce Canadians to come into the Union,—at most, a fear of war will do the business. Accordingly, he takes advantage of the smallest pretext to enforce an antiquated and absurd passport system, and attempts the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, practically shutting his country against our people, and its market to our produce. He will be disappointed if he expects such a policy will make annexation any more probable: he may take more decisive measures, but the same result will follow. But we believe he will never go the length of an open rupture with England to carry out his designs; and hence, we have no fear of war.

We are confirmed in this belief by the confidence we have in Mr. Lincoln's pacific intentions. His absorp-

ing anxiety now must be to be at peace at home; and after the terrible ordeal through which his country has passed, he cannot desire war abroad. The reconstruction of his cabinet in March will probably develop this intention. He will likely call about him men of moderate principles, dispense with the extremists of all parties, and address himself to the task of obtaining an honorable and lasting peace. If, as is hoped, Mr. Adams, the present ambassador at London, should succeed Mr. Seward, a marked change will be certain in the conduct of foreign affairs; and we have little fear but that the relations between the United States and Canada will ere long be restored to their former satisfactory condition.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

THE following questions have arisen within the last few weeks in this city. Their answers are, of course, but the opinion of our legal editor, and—"doctors differ."

Question.

John Jones, a failed man, holding nothing in his own name, is doing business in Upper Canada in the name of William Robertson. Jones has no power of attorney from Robertson, yet buys goods in his name from James Jenkins & Co., who make out invoices to Robertson, and mail them to his post office. Several payments have been made by Jones in Robertson's name, but Jenkins & Co. have never had any communication direct from him. Can Robertson be made liable?

Answer.

If it can be shown that Robertson was aware that Jones was using his name, and did not repudiate his purchases, or deny his authority to purchase in his (R.'s) name, Jenkins & Co. can hold Robertson liable. Robertson might clear himself by proving that the credit was in fact given to Jones and not to himself; but in the case as above put this could hardly be done.

Question.

R. Reading, doing business in Western Canada, gets involved, and by deed which he and his creditors sign, Moreton, a Bank agent, is appointed Trustee, and is placed in possession on behalf of all the creditors, including the Bank, to receive a composition,—the Bank to be paid in full. The deed limits the trust to two years, at the end of which time all general creditors have received the composition agreed upon, but the Bank's claim has not been paid. The arrangement continues for two and a-half years longer, during which Reading makes large purchases, and at length fails, and it is found that the trustee or agent still has possession, and will not give it up until paid 20s. in the £, while the estate does not show 10s. The question is,—Does not the extension of the trust beyond the two years, the time specified, render it null and void thereafter, especially as it is ascertained that the trustee had been impoverishing the estate by a large commission which he had received on the entire sales, bearing in mind also that the present creditors are not the same as the old ones who received the composition? The moral appearance of the case is that the Bank manager postponed the collection of the Bank claim from year to year (for it could long ago have been collected), in order that he, in his private capacity, might continue to receive a handsome commission. What is the legal bearing of the case?

Answer.

In the case put, there might be some argument made in favor of the claim of the Bank to be paid in full, even after the expiration of the two years, if time is not made the essence of the arrangement, (as lawyers say,) and if the estate did not show sufficient to pay the claim in full before the two years had expired. If there were sufficient assets to pay the claim of the Bank in full within the two years, it seems clear that by postponing the collection of their debt they elected to take the security of Reading himself, and released the estate from their claim, if they did not lose it altogether. In that case they could stand in no better position than other creditors subsequent to their assignment. The fact that the Bank acquiesced through their agent in allowing Reading to speculate, and the estate to be impoverished after the expiration of the two years, would tell very much against them if the subsequent creditors sought relief in a Court of Equity.

THE stock of Breadstuffs in Liverpool at close of last year as compared with that of 1863, was as follows:

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, brls.	Flour, sks.	Corn, qrs.
1863,	866,112	183,408	84,980	191,328
1864,	618,027	195,014	106,746	139,796

COTTON AND GOLD IN WALL STREET.

THE capture of Fort Fisher appears to have taken the Gold dealers in Wall Street by surprise, and as a consequence a fall of 15 per cent. was sustained, the result simply of panic; but we have no faith in the permanency of a sudden appreciation of such a deluge of inconvertible paper currency. When the country, in the event of a peace, quietly settles down to calculate its liabilities, which have been incurred at the extravagant rate of two hundred and fifty cents to the dollar, we think the current will then take a different direction. It will, we think, be different with Cotton. There can be no question of the uncomfortable position which large holders of this important staple occupy at the present juncture. The following extracts we take from the New York Shipping List, of 21st inst. They indicate the feeling at that point in regard to Gold and Cotton:

"The commercial situation has assumed an entirely different aspect since our last, owing to the heavy fall in Gold, and it is not to be disguised that business affairs again wear a mixed and dubious look. In some departments of trade the decline in values is equivalent to the break down in Gold; while in others the only effect of the radical movement of the great regulator, thus far, is an almost total cessation of business. Sellers who are forced by the necessities of their position to realize, are obliged to accept materially lower prices for their commodities; while, on the other hand, buyers are disposed to stand aloof and watch the course of passing events. Trade in foreign goods is particularly flat; and importers will be obliged to re-adjust their scale of prices upon the modified basis of Exchange, brought about by the reduced Gold quotations, before a revival of business can be assured. At the close, the general merchandise and produce markets were in such a feverish and unsettled condition, that it was almost impossible to get at reliable quotations. Such are the evils inseparable from a financial system which unfortunately links all commercial values with the fluctuations of Gold."

"It is highly probable that the capture of Savannah and the stoppage of the 'leak' at Wilmington, will have an important bearing on the foreign markets. If, as reported, our Government has secured thirty odd thousand bales of Cotton at Savannah, it is quite likely that a large proportion will go to Liverpool, thus unexpectedly contributing to the British supply, and forcing prices to a lower range. Nor is it improbable that this amount may be early augmented by the capture of Cotton at Charleston or Wilmington, and by the planters forwarding their stocks to the newly captured ports for sale. Combining these prospects, it would appear in a certain degree probable that, at no distant day, we may not only have an abundance of Cotton for home consumption at cheaper prices, but enough to spare for England to increase her indebtedness to the United States, and thus reverse the current of Gold between the two countries. In this connection we may add, that considerable shipments of Cotton are now being made to Liverpool, to the relief of foreign Exchanges."

BANK STATEMENT FOR NINE YEARS.

WE present herewith a table showing the entire Bank movements for the last nine years, or for each year since the Banks were required to make their statements public. Although the table taxes our space, the interest it possesses as showing at a glance the fluctuations in the important items of which it is made up, we make room for it to the exclusion of other matter. Unfortunately, for the sake of comparison, neither the Bank of British North America nor the Gore Bank made returns prior to 1860. Since then, however, the tables present a great many important changes. An increase is noted in the paid-up capital from twenty-three to twenty-nine millions of dollars; the discounts have grown from forty-one to forty-seven millions, being an increase of six millions,—a similar amount to the growth in capital. Both items indicate a material enlargement of the volume of trade. In specie the amount held is nearly doubled,—being three millions one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars in January, 1860, against five millions five hundred and eighty-two thousand at the end of 1864. The deposits show a still greater growth, having increased from twelve and three-quarter millions to upwards of twenty-four millions. The circulation, however, notwithstanding the increase in all these items, shows a falling off from ten and a half to nearly eight and three-quarter millions. A variety of causes accounts for these important fluctuations. The

increase in specie in proportion to circulation, and the growth in deposits, are attributable to the large amount of American money placed in our Banks for safe-keeping. The decline in the circulation may be accounted for by the large amount of foreign silver at present in the country, and also by the restricted movement of produce.

Up to last year the circulation has always reached its highest point in October, caused by the Autumn deliveries of produce. Thus in 1860 it reached fourteen and three-quarter millions; in 1861 fifteen and a quarter millions (the highest return ever made); while last October it fell to a trifle over nine and a half millions, being the lowest return ever made for the same month. In 1864 the largest amount of Bank Bills afloat was in February, amounting to ten millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Jan.	13720221	15130871	16109219	17581026	18448710	18670710	22561248	23738461	23096597
Feb.	25844223	32364412	30677047	31961486	30351386	31365829	39328088	40720613	41332011
March	2098038	2461404	2154371	2119257	2420945	2490941	2869462	3309965	3134259
April	10578403	13782306	9557425	10434665	8688356	8512600	8512600	11238065	10660770
May	8599810	9918631	8080061	6142253	8436413	8486830	13327260	13515173	12853440
June	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
July	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
Aug.	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
Sept.	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
Oct.	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
Nov.	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521
Dec.	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521	15825521

For the sake of sustaining the comparison, we include under the head of Discounts "other debts due the Banks," as prior to 1862 this was not a separate item. The cautious policy which the Banks are pursuing, is well indicated by the amount of gold in hand in proportion to the circulation. In 1866 the paper afloat was \$5.50 for every dollar held in gold; in February, 1861, the circulation was three dollars against every dollar in gold. At the close of 1864, however, our statement shows that for every \$40 of paper, one dollar in gold was held. This, together with a considerable increase in government securities,—in 1861 three and a half millions, and in 1864 nearly six millions,—exhibits an amount of available means fully in proportion to the large increase in deposits.

A good illustration of the operations of the Banks, and the extent of trade, will be found in the following table, which shows the averages of each year of the important items for the last five years:

Year.	Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1860....	41,083,271	4,190,589	11,357,253	15,169,686
1861....	44,738,122	5,293,432	12,961,348	18,288,819
1862....	44,362,553	7,139,472	10,936,584	19,640,086
1863....	46,118,872	6,217,991	9,687,256	21,209,155
1864....	48,970,601	5,044,951	9,447,913	23,687,346

A careful investigation of these figures results in the conviction that, with regard to stability and soundness, Canadian Banks are fairly entitled to the public confidence which they enjoy. As a rule, they have been managed with a degree of ability and prudence excelled in no other department of commerce, and, we think, hardly surpassed in any other country in the world. Bank stock-holders, in the main, have had continuously a good profit on their investments; depositors a safe and not unprofitable place for their money; borrowers a ready and cheap source of supply; and the public generally, a uniform, convenient and a perfectly safe currency.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

We again insert a complete list of all the Wholesale Houses in this line in Montreal,—many who no doubt desire to advertise not having been called upon. Hereafter, however, we shall insert here ONLY the names of advertisers.

Ames, Millard & Co.	H. McCallum & Co.
Brown & Childs.	Wm. McLaren & Co.
David & Cooper.	John McOwen.
Mathewson & Co.	Poplam & Sinclair.
W. D. Miller & Co.	S. B. Scott & Co.
Mullarky & Donovan.	Smith & Cochrane.

THE various establishments are busy preparing goods for the Spring trade, though, as we before remarked, we do not think the production for the coming season will exceed that of last year. Although labor is cheaper, and the capacity to manufacture is, if anything, in excess of the probable consumption, the general disposition to contract rather than extend business, in view of the circumstances of the country, and the gradual rise in some kinds of material will stiffen prices, and for some poorer grades higher rates may be asked. There is a constant tendency toward the improvement of goods, the manufacturers finding that retailers are better satisfied with a good article even if higher priced. A superior grade of goods is required for the Western province, and our manufacturers are rapidly crowding out all imported goods of the most finished descriptions. A new feature in the trade is the "machinery sewed" work, which is quite as good as that produced by hand, and of course can be afforded at a much cheaper rate. In no department of industry, not even in the production of fabrics, is the variety and efficiency of the machinery used in this branch of trade excelled. Our manufacturers are complete with all the latest improvements, and the only drawback is the limit to the demand. Though fully three-fourths of the Boots and Shoes worn by the entire population of Canada are produced here,—a fact that illustrates the magnitude of the business,—a greater demand could be met with equal facilities. One of the advantages therefore anticipated from the Federation of all the Provinces would be, that a larger field would be opened, in which the productions of our manufacturers could not fail to excel.

The new styles for the coming Spring are attractive, and a better grade of fine work is being produced. Gaiters are partaking of higher cut, but the decided novelty will be the "Alexandra Buckle Boot." The unsettled condition of affairs generally, and the crisis which very nearly reached the trade during the past Autumn, will be productive of more caution during the coming Spring, resulting in a closer discrimination as to credit, and less disposition to force sales. Sales are limited, and our quotations are more or less nominal.

MEN'S WARE.	
Thick Boots No. 1.....	\$1 75 to \$2 00
Kips.....	2 25 to 2 50
French calf.....	2 80 to 3 00
Congress.....	1 75 to 2 25
Knee.....	2 25 to 2 50
WOMEN'S WARE.	
Calf Balmorals.....	1 00 to 1 15
Buff.....	0 87 to 1 00
Calf Congress.....	1 10 to 1 20
Misses', of various qualities.....	1 70 to 0 95
BOYS' WARE.	
Thick Boots.....	1 50 to 1 60
Other Kinds.....	1 00 to 1 50
YOUTHS' WARE.	
Thick Boots.....	1 25 to 1 30
Other varieties.....	0 70 to 1 15
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.	
Pegged and sewed, (per dozen) from.....	2 50 to 6 00

**FROM A WHOLESALE POINT OF VIEW.
DRY GOODS.**

IF ALLOWED six months on purchases without renewals, a retail establishment, turning stock about one and a quarter times a year, and selling in the proportion of five-eighths for cash to three-eighths on credit (about the average circumstances in Canada), would require a capital equivalent to 57 1/2 per cent. of the value of the average stock. Thus, a business turning twelve thousand dollars per annum on such terms, would require an average stock of nine thousand five hundred dollars, and consequently, a capital of over five thousand dollars. In the best of times, for the retailer to commence with any capital is the exception. A wholesale house of any importance in Canada, conducted exclusively either on the principle of cash on delivery of goods, or the retirement at maturity of six months' paper, or a combination of both systems, is an idea altogether Utopian. Wholesale merchants, whatever their penchant for independent trade, or objections to support accounts, must either continue to supply increased numbers of their customers on the latter basis (however regulated by new checks), or else content themselves with a much smaller business. These checks might consist of a definite amount of credit to the supplied, furnished under the express arrangement that the remittances should, at the expiration of each year, reach a certain fixed proportion of the indebtedness. Also, the stipulation on the part of the supplier, that all stock which the supplied may require to purchase of third parties, should be directly charged to the former; by which arrangement the creditor will be at all times cognizant of the debtor's obligations, and so far, conversant with his position. Attention to this rule would frequently prevent parties obtaining a high status for general punctuality, at the expense of those who sustain them. Occasionally, an unscrupulous supporter takes advantage of this circumstance by gradually foisting a debtor upon the credit of others, and thus getting his claim quietly liquidated.

It is the experience of those best acquainted with wholesale credit, that customers who get very far behind in the payment of large balances, seldom, if ever, retrieve themselves. "A stern chase is always a long chase."

However anomalous the assertion may seem at first sight, reflection and experience tend to show, that it is to the interest of the supplier, as well as the supplied, that the latter should liquidate every dollar of liability during the first ten years; to the interest of the supplied, because in the contingencies of commercial affairs, one set of responsibilities is usually sufficient, and capital judiciously acquired being generally limited, is likely to be better guided; to the interest of the supplier, because each accession of capital evolved by a successful enterprise will, so far, enable him to invest it in securities promising a smaller return, but less hazardous; or, if indisposed to alter the structure of his business, place him in a better position for the exercise of increased skill in the choice of a protegee.

When failures occur, the creditors should almost invariably dispose of the stock to third parties; rather than, by the acceptance of offers in liquidation, which no honest or industrious man should make, virtually place a premium upon indolence, or dishonesty to the direct injury of the legitimate trader, and, as a consequence, ultimate loss to themselves. If such a practice is to continue, how the large crop of supernumerary traders with which wholesale competition has everywhere "cumbered the ground" is to be weeded out, is a mystery. Till the evil is removed or the question solved, retail business is hardly worth the pursuit. In nine cases out of ten, the man whom the liberality of Canadian credit will not enable to prosecute business successfully, will not pay the instalments of a composition.

What with the lapsing of old accounts, and the effects of increased competition in a very limited market, the sales of many wholesale houses will have touched their highest figure previous to the present depression. The establishment, by British manufactures, of local agents selling on commission from sample, added to the solicitation of trade on the part of British general houses, by circulars and otherwise, has given such impetus to retail importing, as to deprive our wholesale houses of some of their best customers. The balance sheets of those, laboring under heavy expenses, must suffer correspondingly.

Revolutions in the conditions of wholesale trade in this country are continually progressing. Crises like the present accelerate or develop them,

Proprietors sensible of the emergency, but lacking in application or versatility to meet it, must share the fate of those oblivious to the truth. Both classes failing to represent "the body of the time, its form and pressure," or catch the "manners, living as they rise" will keep the "tenor of their way" till the rapid march of events has worn great chasms between their hopes and success, not—while the laws of commerce exist—to be filled with the fragments of fossil systems, or crossed on suspension bridges of the newest red tape.

Success is theirs, who, aware of the disease, ascertain and apply the remedy.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

We again insert a complete list of all the Wholesale Houses in this line in Montreal—many who no doubt desire to advertise not having been called upon. Hereafter, however, we shall insert here ONLY the names of advertisers.

Jas. Baillie & Co.
Wm. Benjamin & Co.
James P. Clark.
Desmarceau & Plamondon.
James Donnelly.
John Dougal.
Empier, Johnstone & Co.
Fonds & Hodgson.
Gault, Bros. & Co.
Gilmour, White & Co.
S. Greenhields, Son & Co.
Harkin & Co.
Jas. Hingston & Co.
E. Hudson, Ellis & Co.
Jas. Johnstone & Co.
A. Laurie & Co.
F. & J. Leclair & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Joseph May.
Thomas May.
W. & R. Muir.

Munderloh & Steencken.
A. Macfarlane & Co.
Jas. Mackay & Bros.
J. G. Mackenzie & Co.
Edw. Nield & Co.
Ogilvy & Co.
A. Prevost & Co.
Ringland, Ewart & Co.
A. Robertson & Co.
J. M. Ross & Co.
A. Roy & Co.
Roy & Gordon.
Wm. Stephen & Co.
Stevenson, Sutherland & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Thomas Thibaudau & Co.
Thomson, Claxton & Co.
Alexander Walker.
Geo. Winks & Co.
Henry Woodhouse & Co.

There has been but very little animation during the week. Orders from the country are insignificant, and transactions generally of the smallest possible character. The recent Federal successes have quite unsettled the English markets, and cotton has suffered a serious decline. The future is full of doubt and uncertainty, and at best the prospect promises little else than a decline. This inference derives confirmation from the large increase in the importations, stated by the last Liverpool Brokers' Circular to be 581,000 bales over that of the previous year, and a decrease in speculation of 173,000 bales.

We have no alteration to report in the condition of stocks, demand, or prices of imported goods. In goods of Canadian manufacture there has been more activity; and during the past week large transactions from manufacturers to merchants have taken place. The high quality which has been attained by this description of goods, their variety, adaptedness and general excellence, is gradually making them assume an important place in the trade. There is a growing disposition to encourage home manufacture, not only by merchants themselves, but by consumers at large. Nothing can be more satisfactory than to notice this effort to retain in our own country a large amount of money which would otherwise be sent abroad. One thing is to be regretted, that too often Canadian goods are sold at too small a profit, and neither manufacturer nor merchant are willing to take the blame. It not unfrequently happens however that Canadian goods are made the bait for the sale of imported goods, upon which there may be a greater shade of profit. This is unjust to the manufacturer, for there is no room to doubt that for the money paid the Canadian article is as good value as anything that can be imported.

Few outside the trade have an idea of the great extent of the fabric manufacturers of the country. Towns like Almonte, Cobourg, Dundas, Galt, Hespeler, St. Catherines, Thorold, Preston, Columbus, Plattsville, Streetsville, are already famous for their productions, embracing tweeds, flannels, woollen yarns, cottons, cotton yarns, battings, &c., &c. The confederation of the British North American Provinces, or even the establishment of Free trade between them, would, it is believed, open a large field for products of this nature; and if our own people will but continue to encourage the manufacture of this description of goods, there is no room to doubt very important results to this country. Every suit of Canadian tweed that is bought and worn is a contribution toward the prosperity of the Province. The success of our manufactures cannot fail to influence beneficially the general weal of the country. It has been the foundation of the wealth of the mother country; it has entered largely into the prosperity of the neighboring republic; and there is no reason why it should not be made a most important element in our own progress.

—Prudence in promises is a fair guarantee for the redemption of them.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

We again insert a complete list of all the Wholesale Houses in this line in Montreal—many who no doubt desire to advertise not having been called upon. Hereafter, however, we shall insert here ONLY the names of advertisers.

James Austin.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
H. Chapman & Co.
Geo. Childs & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Jas. Douglas & Co.
Fitzpatrick & Moore.
Forester, Muir & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffrey, Brothers & Co.
Victor Hudon.
B. Hutchins.
Kington & Kinloch.
Kington, Winning & Muir.
Law, Young & Co.
E. Maitland Tylee & Co.
D. Masson & Co.

J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear.
Michael, Kinnear & Co.
J. E. Mullin & Co.
William Nivin & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Haylland Routh & Co.
Schnieder & Bond.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Alexr. Thurber & Co.
Jas. Tiffin & Sons.
Thomas Tiffin.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
A. Urquhart & Co.

SINCE our last issue the market has not shown any increased activity, and we do not look for much animation in this branch of trade until the middle of February. The improvement in the roads with good sleighing, must have given an impetus to business in the West, and considerably reduced the stocks in hands of country dealers. No doubt we shall have several trade sales next month, which will bring a number of large buyers to market from the West, as their stocks must require replenishing.

TEAS.—We have no change to report in prices. We hear of some large parcels of Young Hysons having been purchased on Western account, and limited lots have changed hands in the city. We are also informed of a considerable parcel of Black Teas having been moved off at fair prices. The Trade Sale of Teas balance of the Romeo's cargo, advertised by Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., for 15th prox., will induce a visit to this market from our friends in the West and East.

Advices by the "Canada," up to 7th instant, report excessive stock of Teas held in England at close of the past year.

The Imports into the United Kingdom have been 123,000,000 lbs. against 136,500,000 lbs. in 1863.

The Deliveries for home consumption have been 88,500,000 lbs., against 85,500,000 lbs. in 1863.

The Deliveries for exportation have been 28,500,000 lbs., against 27,250,000 lbs. in 1863.

Stock remaining 31st December, 95,000,000 lbs., against 89,000,000 lbs. in 1863.

The imports, it will be seen, were thirteen and a half millions less than last year; but yet six millions more than requirements. The exports show one million and a quarter over that of last year. The review of the year exhibits a heavy loss in the import trade from China,—in fact, greater than in any previous year since 1857. Consequent upon unduly high cost, as well as depression of the home markets, the Russian demand, also upon which so many in China based their expectations, appears to have been most disappointing. The exports to America were on a large scale during the early part of the year; but in the autumn considerable quantities were re-shipped. The new year, however, opens with better prospects, as it is understood there are large orders on hand for execution.

In our last, a typographical error occurred under this head, the excess of Teas taken for consumption in 1864 over and above 1863, should have read 16,000 Pkgs. instead of 1,600.

SUGAR.—No Sales of any importance to report. Market quiet, without any animation. Some limited arrivals of the new crop may be expected during the coming month. Prior to opening of navigation we do not look for much activity in this staple, our former quotations are not changed. Porto Rico, \$9 to \$9.50; Cuba, \$8.75 to \$9.

CANADA SUGAR REFINERY PRICES.

Yellow,	No. 2	8 1/2
"	" 2 1/2	8 1/2
"	" 3	9 1/2
"	" 3 1/2	9 1/2
"	" 4	10 1/2
"	" 4 1/2	10 1/2
Crushed X,		11 1/2
"	A,	12
Dry Crushed,		12 1/2
Ground,		12 1/2
Extra Ground,		13 1/2
Sugar House Syrup, none.		
Golden Syrup,		46 c.

TOBACCO.—The firmness in views of holders fully sustained, and we report an advance in desirable brands of 10's of one and a-half to two cts. per lb. Several good round lots have changed hands within last four days, and holders are stiff. The demand on Western account is still limited, although there is more enquiry. Our Western friends do not yet fully

realize the fact that Tobaccos cannot be manufactured duty paid at prices now offering; the stock in this market is becoming rapidly concentrated in hands of fewer holders, which fact will tend materially to advance prices.

MOLASSES.—Market dull, and without any enquiry worth noting. We do not alter our quotations of last week.

FRUIT.—The market is unchanged without any increased demand. We note prices in New York have slightly receded since our last, owing to the decline of gold and arrivals from Malaga.—Raisins: Layers \$1.90 to \$2.10 for small parcels; round lots \$1.85 to \$1.90; M. R. \$1.75 to \$1.80, and for round lots \$1.65 to \$1.70; Valencias 7c. to 7½c; Currants 5½c. to 6½c.

RICE.—Quiet, and dull, and without demand. We quote Arracan for 100 lbs. \$3.35 to \$3.45.

COAL OIL.—At auction on 20th inst. (terms cash and auction duty), the oils being of fair quality, the following prices were obtained,—10 brls. 31c.; 15 brls. 30c.; 5 brls. 29c.; 15 brls. 28c.; 144 brls. 27c.; 45 brls. 26½c; 57 brls. 25c. Only one lot was withdrawn, 15 casks Cod Oil brought 69 and 70c.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

We again insert a complete list of all the Wholesale Houses in this line in Montreal, many who no doubt desire to advertise not having been called upon. Hereafter, however, we shall insert here ONLY the names of advertisers.

- A. A. Barber & Co.
L. J. Bellevue
Benny, Macpherson & Co.
W. Brown & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Wm. Darling & Co.
Elliot & Co.
Ervans & Ervans.
J. H. Evans.
Ferrier & Co.
A. H. Forbes.

OUR quotations this week are not much different from our previous ones. We have still to chronicle very few operations in any heavy goods, and with a tendency in prices in favor of the buyer.

In Pig Iron there have been few transactions, and prices quoted are firm.

Canada Plates are now firm at our quotations, some holders having sold out.

Cut Nails and Spikes are not likely to be changed in price, till it is seen how Spring importations rule. Should a large demand occur in Spring, stocks will be short, as the mills are all closed just now, and will not commence cutting till middle of March—meanwhile the stocks held are much less than they were last year.

In general Hardware and Shelf Goods, the market is much better supplied than is usual at this season of the year, and it is not expected that the importations will reach the usual Spring average.

PRICE LIST OF HARDWARE.

Table with columns for item name and price. Items include Fig-Gartsherrie No. 1, Eglinton, Blair, Cleveland, Eglinton, Bar-Scotch, Staffordshire Refined, Swedes, Coopers' Hoops, Band, Boiler Plate, Canada Plates, Budd, Glamorgan, Pontypool.

Table for HORSE NAILS. Columns: Guest's or Griffin's, Scotch F, Tin Charcoal per box, IC, IX, DC, DX, Terne IC, IX, Coke IC. Prices listed for various sizes.

Table for INGOT AND BLOCK TIN. Columns: Per lb., Bar do. Prices listed.

Table for COPPER. Columns: Ingot and Pig, per lb., Sheet and Sheathing. Prices listed.

Table for LEAD. Columns: Bar, per lb., Sheet, Shot. Prices listed.

Table for TIN. Columns: Sheet No. 9 and upwards, No. 8, Block or Spelter. Prices listed.

Table for GALVANIZED IRON, per lb. Columns: Assorted Nos., Best quality Nos. Prices listed.

Table for IRON WIRE. Columns: Per bdl 63 lbs., Nos. Prices listed.

Table for CHAIN, CLOSE LINK COIL. Columns: Per 100 lbs., 5-16, 3-8, 1/2. Prices listed.

Table for PROV'D CABLES. Columns: 1, 00, 5.00, 5.00, 4, 75, 4.50. Prices listed.

Table for ANCHORS, per 100 lbs. Columns: Small, 8 to 20 cwt. Prices listed.

Table for STEEL. Columns: Cast per lb., Spring, Sley Shoe. Prices listed.

Table for CASTINGS, per 100 lbs. Columns: Potash Kettles, Sugar do., Camp Ovens, Belly Pans. Prices listed.

Table for AXES. Columns: Warranted, per box, Double Steel, Improved. Prices listed.

Table for ROPE. Columns: Manila, per lb., Do. Red Cords per doz. Prices listed.

Table for OILS. Columns: Kentucky Pots, Dress Sea, Tarred Russia. Prices listed.

Table for PAINTS. Columns: Boiled Linseed, Raw do. Prices listed.

Table for JAMES' WHITE LEAD. Columns: In Oil, per keg of 25 lbs., Genuine, Other makes, Genuine. Prices listed.

Table for PUTTY. Columns: In bladders, per 112 lbs., GLASS—German Window. Prices listed.

[The names of Hall, Kay & Co. and A. H. Forbes were unintentionally omitted in our list of Hardware Merchants last week.]

PRICE LIST OF MONTREAL CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

Cut Nails, kegs inclusive, including one quarter shingle of 2½, 3, and 4 dy., in 112 lb. kegs. 19s 0d per keg. Shingle Nails, 2½, 3, and 4 dy, when sold alone. 20s 0d per keg. Lath, 2 dy. 5 dy., in all cases. 21s 0d per keg.

For order 500 kegs. 0s 6d per keg. Do. 2,000 do. 1s 0d per keg.

Flour Barrel Nails. 25s 0d per keg. Finishing do. 1, 35s; 1½, 27s 6d; 1¾, 26s 3d; 1¾, 25s; 2 in. and upwards. 23s 9d. Tobacco Box Nails, 1½, 30s; 1½, 23s; 2½ and upwards. 22s 6d.

Heavy Fence Nails, all sizes. 21s 3d. Cut Spikes, 4 to 6 in. 22s 6d. Slatting Nails, 1½ to 1¾. 28s 9d. Kegs included in all above.

Pressed Spikes, in 2 cwt. casks, casks charged extra, 25c each, 4 and 4½ x 1, 28s 9d; 4 x 5-16 or 5-8, 28s 9d; 4½ x 5-16 or 3-8. 22s 6d per cwt. 5 and 5½ x 1, 26s 3d; 6, 6½, 7 x 1, 23s 9d; 5 x 5-16 and upwards. 20s 0d per cwt.

Terms: 4 Months' Note.

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Cut Nails and Spikes manufactured by the following: Messrs. Thos. Peck & Co., J. T. Bigelow & Co., Mansfield, Holland & Son., is now prepared to supply all orders for goods manufactured by them at short notice.

H. W. IRELAND, Montreal, Jan. 26, 1865. Nail and Metal Broker.

LEAF TOBACCO.

THE recommendation of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Congress to impose an excise duty upon Leaf Tobacco, has caused a considerable advance in prices of all grades. The advices from Louisville and St. Louis indicate a very firm market; and at the Warehouse Sales 13 to 26 cts. has been paid for fair manufacturing Leaf. In our own market a lot of Missouri was offered early in the week at 6 cts. but has now been withdrawn. Canada Leaf participates in this movement, and holders have advanced their ideas; and what was freely offered at 4 to 4½ cts. is now held at 5 to 5½ cts. and very firm. If Congress imposes the proposed tax, prices will of course advance much further, otherwise we do not think the advance on Canada Leaf can be maintained.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The following is a list of Manufacturers in Montreal in this line. We shall insert in this position only the names of those who advertise with us.

- Christie, William
Darling & Brady.
Hood, A. W.
Kavanagh, Michael.
Littauer, S.
Mathewson, John & Son.

SOAP and civilization it is said, advance together, and certainly the facilities this city affords for this branch of manufacture are seldom surpassed anywhere. The raw supplies are more abundant and cheaper than in any other part of the province. A very large quantity of tallow is had from the city meat markets; and stock from Chicago and other Western ports is laid down here as cheaply as New York; and as an evidence that manufacturing is done to the best advantage, foreign goods are seldom offered, and then only disposed of at a loss. Trade is however limited to the province. Stock being chiefly purchased upon cash terms, it requires a large amount of capital to carry on business successfully. The boiling process of saponification is most approved, since an article of greater excellence can be produced. All kinds, however, are made to suit the trade. Business the past year has been only moderate, but remunerative. Market at present very quiet. The following are our quotations:

Table with columns for soap types and prices. Items include Montreal Common Soap, Do. Crown, Steam Refined Pale, Montreal Liverpool, Family Soap, Compound Erasive, Pale Yellow, Honey Soap, lb. cases.

CANDLES.—The introduction of machinery into this branch of manufacture has been of late in a great measure superseded by coal oil, which is now in general use, and much preferable. A considerable falling off in the demand for Candles is the consequence. Quotations: Tallow Moulds, 10½ c.; Wax Wicks, 12½ c.; Adamantine, 18 c.

THE FUR TRADE.

IN raw Furs we note no special change. The returns of the January London sales will be looked forward to with interest, since the result will influence prices here.

The St. Paul's (Minn.) press complains that the fifteen per cent. duty imposed by Congress on Skins has had the effect of causing a large portion of the Red River Furs to pass into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company; and adds, that "while the amount paid for furs by our (St. Paul's) dealers during the past year probably exceeds that of any previous year, the number of skins bought shows a considerable falling off." The total brought down by the Red River carts amounts to about \$100,000, only one-half of which was sold in St. Paul's, and of these a large portion was in robes.

Latest foreign news show an advance, especially in South-sea Seal, and various kinds of Lambskins. The former article, owing to the fashion introduced by the higher classes in England in using seal for Polkas and outer garments, will materially increase the price of the raw material for next season.—We continue our quotations, furnished by Messrs. Greene & Sons.

Table with columns for fur types and prices. Items include Mink, Martin, Otter, Coon, Red Fox, Rat, Fisher, Beaver, Bear.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,
ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The Subscribers continue to make advances on produce consigned to their friends in Great Britain, or for sale in Montreal.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
AGENT FOR WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS, 290 & 292 St. Paul st., Montreal.
CANADIAN GOODS of every description, from some of the best factories in the country.
FOREIGN WOOLS, of various kinds, on consignment.
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES—Weavers' Reeds, Shuttles, Pickers, Trazles, Temples, Press Papers, Emery, Hand Cards, Machine Cards, Heddles, Lace Leather, Tenter Hooks, Flat Wire, Comb Plates, Bobbins, Curling Irons, Card Clamps, Belt Hooks, Cloth Tickets, Tape on Spools, Organzine Harness, Frames, Flax Heckles, Lard Oil, Olive Oil, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Scouring Soap, Copperas, Brimstone, Sumac, Logwood, and almost
Every article wanted in a Woollen Factory.

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.
BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.,
 SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE MATTHEWS,
ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS,
 69 St. Francois Xavier street, opposite the Post Office, Montreal.
 Corporation, Railway, and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Plans, and Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, Notes, and Circulars, **BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HEADINGS,** in every style.
 Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, engraved and printed in the newest styles.
 Seals, Presses, Dies, Door Plates, Silver Ware and Jewellery, engraved at moderate rates.
 Note Paper and Envelopes embossed and printed with Crests, Monograms, &c., in every color.
 Drafts, Cheques, Notes, and Bills of Exchange for general use, kept in Stock, Wholesale and Retail.
BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.
 Montreal, 1st February, 1855.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, 2 Recollet street, will REMOVE on 1st Feb. to more commodious premises, No. 215 ST. PAUL STREET, Next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co., where they will open out their Spring Importations.

RINGLAND, LEWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, and Smallwares, &c., would respectfully solicit a call from city and country merchants, to inspect their well assorted stock of goods suitable for the present season. R. E. & Co. devote special attention to the Ready-made Clothing Department, and feel assured that a call will convince the most experienced that our goods in this department excel anything in the city, at moderate prices.
 Gentlemen's Haberdashery Department embraces the latest novelties in Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Underclothing, &c.
 The Hosiery and Gloves Department is at all times worthy the attention of buyers, as we need all makes and sizes. Our samples of spring clothing are ready for inspection, embracing the most modern fabrics, and made to suit a first class trade.
 724 St. Paul street, Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 8 St. Helen street, Montreal.
 Importers of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Champagnes, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., &c.
 Jose de Paul's, and Portlas Sherries,
 Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.
 G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVenogo & Co.'s Champagnes.
 J. Denis, H. Montie & Co.'s, and F. Mestreau & Co.'s Brandy.
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
 M. Steele & Sons' Liverpool Soap.
 &c. &c. &c.

FERRIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and Manufacturers of Rope.
SHELF HARDWARE,
 English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.
 Their Stock is large and varied, and they are prepared to execute orders with dispatch, and on best terms.
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warehouses:
 Entrance, 15 ST. FRANCOIS NAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,
PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS.
 195 St. Paul and 51 Commissioners streets,
 MONTREAL.
BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,
 Yonge street, 3 and 4 Commercial Buildings,
 South of King street,
 TORONTO.
JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,
 King street, East,
 HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vic., cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 31 1/2 Little St. James street, Montreal.
 Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
 ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

British American Varnish Works.
R. C. JAMIESON & CO., Manufacturers of VARNISHES, Japans, &c., 9 St. John st., Montreal.
OUTSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Wearing Body Varnish, Fine Body Coach do., No. 1 Carriage do.
INSIDE VARNISHES.
 Best Flowing Varnish, (Turpentine and Benzine); Best Polishing do., do.; Piano-forte Polishing do., do.; White hard Copal do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; No. 2 Furniture do., do.; Scraping do., do.; Room Paper do., do.; Damur do., do.
JAPANS.
 Baking Black Japan; Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or Bruns. Black); Gold Size Japan (Brown Japan or Japan Drier.)
MISCELLANEOUS.
 Black Walnut Stain, Rosewood Stain, Pure Shellac Varnish; Copal Spirit Varnish; Best Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 do. do., in bottle; Splendid Knotting; Spirits of Turpentine; Refined Benzine.
 Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.
 Sole Agents for:
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
 Pemartin & Co., Norez.
 Wellington street, Montreal.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 13 and 15 St. John st., and 12 and 14 St. Alexis st.,
 MONTREAL.
 (Established A.D. 1811.)
COMMISSION & GENERAL MERCHANTS, importers of Staple Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Brandies, Wines, &c., Ales and Porters, Tobaccos and Cigars.
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 Jules Robin & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Pinet Castillon & Co. Cognac—Brandy.
 Onley Cramp & Co. Oporto—Port Wine.
 Cramp, Suter & Co. Cadiz—Sherry Wine.
 Jules Mumm & Co. Rheims—Champagne.
 J. & G. Cox. Edinbro'—Gelatine.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.
LEGGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,
 Of the following, and all other sizes, made to order:
 Imperial. 14 1/2 x 21 inch.
 Super Royal. 12 x 13 inch.
 Royal. 11 x 19 inch.
 Medium. 10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inch.
 Demy. 7 1/2 x 14 1/2 inch.
 Foolscap. 7 1/2 x 12 1/2 inch.
 Bound in Calif. (with or without Russia Bands,) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books pagged by machinery.
 Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.
JOHN LO'ELL,
 Book and Job Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer
 Montreal, January, 1855.

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,
HOO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
 Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,
 15 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
 Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires,
 26 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

ANTHONY MCKEAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIPPING AGENT, 23 Tower Buildings, Water street, Liverpool.
 Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce Goods for Canada forwarded with dispatch at low rates.

SHIPPING IN 1864.

MONTREAL has rarely seen a duller season in the Shipping business than was experienced last year. The most cursory glance at the wharves would have convinced the merest ranger that things were not as they were wont to be. For a considerable portion of the season, our best wharf accommodation was occupied by wood and coal barges, and for some time previous to the closing of the navigation, the harbor was fringed with Anthracite Coal, which had been hurried into our port on the repeal of the order prohibiting its export by the United States government. Thus, instead of having the usual forest of masts in front of our city, there was but a poor display of Canadian and American barges. But to observation we can add the testimony of figures, and on turning to these, find the arrivals of all classes of vessels are 378, with a tonnage of 161,901 tons, against 594 vessels, showing a tonnage of 269,224 for 1863, and 571 vessels of 255,243 tons for 1862.

The causes of this diminution in the arrivals are various; and foremost among these is the fact of a number of vessels having had to leave Montreal on account of the scarcity of grain-freight in the Fall of '63, to seek cargoes at Quebec, where they could only be obtained with much difficulty at that time. An other reason is found in the small quantity of grain, &c., shipped, consequent on the relatively low prices ruling at home for Canadian and other produce shipped from this port, which almost entirely prevented speculation. In this connection, too, we may also mention that the orders received from the other side were at prices so limited that it was impossible to fill them. We find another reason still in the high rates of freight which were offered for Timber and Deals at Quebec, which in almost every case secured vessels coming out in ballast, and in some instances ships having cargoes which could be lightered to Montreal, preferred sending them up in this way.

The navigation opened last year earlier than it had done for some years previously, but notwithstanding, the bulk of the Spring fleet was late in arriving, and rates opened lower than they have done since '52. Towards the middle of June, there being large arrivals of grain, and small arrivals of tonnage, they rallied somewhat, and grain freights touched the highest point attained during the year, viz.:

To London, .. 6s. 6d. p. qr. of 480 lbs.
" Liverpool, .. 6s. 3d. do. do.
" Glasgow, .. 6s. 3d. do. do.
" Cork & market, 7s. do. do.

The lowest point was reached shortly before the close of the navigation, when Grain was shipped to London at 6s. 3d., to Liverpool and Glasgow at 4s. 6d., and to Cork and market at 7s. all sig. and pr. qr. of 480 lbs. During the whole season, Cereals for shipment were scarce, owing to short crops and low prices in Britain. In the end of September, Grain was very scarce, and vessels chartered were only promised a small proportion of cargo to stiffen with balance of Flour. For the part of the mail steamers, Grain was put on board on ship's account.

Flour freights asured at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. to London, 2s. 9d. to 3s. to Liverpool, and 3s. 3d. to Glasgow, and closed at 3s., and 2s. 9d. sig. per bbl. to Liverpool and Glasgow. The extreme rates reached were:

	Highest.	Lowest.
To London, .. 3s. 6d. sig. p. bbl.	2s. 6d. p. bbl.	
" Liverpool, .. 3s.	2s. 6d. do.	
" Glasgow, .. 3s. 3d. do.	2s. 6d. do.	

About the close of July, barrel freight was very scarce, and several vessels having the lower hold filled with Grain, had to fill up the 'tween decks with deals at Quebec.

Small first-class vessels have been in demand the whole season, as there was more inclination to ship "for orders" than otherwise, thus giving the shipper the benefit of the best market on arrival at home. Steamers, as a general rule, have not secured rates for Grain or Flour much above those paid "by sail," as the hurry in loading and unloading was considered quite equivalent to the difference of insurance, &c.

Shipowners were rather startled in the beginning of July, by an attempt being made to discharge goods from vessels without returning to the Captain the Bill of Lading he had signed for the same; but this attempt was so irregular, and so utterly at variance with maritime law, that it entirely failed.

Some incoherence was experienced at the wharf, on account of the Carters' strike in October, but fortunately, it was brought to a speedy termination. The failure of two of our largest shippers also materially affected the rates during the season.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

THE markets for almost every description of Produce are unusually quiet even for this dull season of the year. Shippers find but little encouragement to export to Britain, and owing to the stringency of the money market, the city dealers will only buy to supply immediate wants.

Flour.—The deficiency in receipts, noted in our last, continued for some days, and prices of most grades kept gradually advancing, but latterly arrivals have improved, and although prices have undergone no actual change, there is a perceptible slackening in the demand, dealers apparently holding off temporarily, awaiting the effect of receipts on prices. Supers range from \$4 25 to \$4 30 for ordinary, and \$4 20 to \$5 35 for choice strong samples. The better brands of Fancy and Extra continue in demand for Britain, where these grades are scarce, and improving in value. We quote Fancy \$4 40 to \$4 50, and Extra \$4 60 to \$4 70. Superior Extras are only taken by retail for city use, at from \$4 75 to \$5, according to brand. A continued deficiency in the lower grades maintains a high relative value, Middlings bringing \$3 35 to \$3 50; Fine \$3 70 to \$3 80, and No. 2 \$3 35 to \$4 05. Bag Flour has fully participated in the general improvement, good samples now command ready sale at \$2 32½ to \$2 37½, and even ordinary are more readily taken at from 5 to 10c. advance on former rates. As Bag Flour is only saleable for local consumption, and every effort made to place it on arrival, that the expenses of storing and damage by vermin may be avoided, it is liable to greater fluctuations in value from the causes of supply and demand than other descriptions, not infrequently falling below, or advancing beyond, the relative value of barrels. As Bag Flour supplies an almost distinct branch of trade, barrels can only be substituted to a limited extent, and while in seasons of scarcity almost any description will command sale, in general only the stronger and better samples find a ready market at satisfactory prices. A moderate brightness is necessary, but strength is the main requisite, and to secure this, none but clean Spring Wheat should be used. Any admixture of Fall Wheat, or Fall Wheat Middlings, though improving the color, impairs the strength and proportionately diminishes its value. The Bags should contain 112 lbs. net, and not 100 lbs. or half a barrel, as is sometimes the case, which necessitates weighing and repacking.

Wheat.—Arrivals are small, and restricted to U. C. Spring, and as hitherto mostly direct to millers. Some disposition is shown by operators along the lines of Railroad to consign, but the difficulty of obtaining cars is generally complained of. Prices are nominal at 35 to 37 cts. for 60 lbs.

Barley.—We quote 62½ cts. to 67½ for 48 lbs., but transactions are limited, and mostly of a retail character.

Oats.—Restricted to farmers' deliveries, the range is 20 to 33 cts. for 32 lbs.

Pease are limited, both in supply and demand. Prices are nominally 65 to 70 cts. for 60 lbs.

Pork.—As the season advances, reports of short supplies are confirmed, and Mess is firm at about \$19 50. Prime Mess and Prime, in limited demand, at \$14 to \$15.

Dressed Hogs continue in very active demand, and in some instances a slight advance has been established. For averages of 175 to 200 lbs., \$7 to \$7 12½ is the current rate, while for very heavy and strictly choice carcasses higher rates have been paid—receipts are light, and all that arrive are readily taken within the range of our quotations.

Butter.—We have to report another week of inactivity. The great fluctuation in gold has depressed the American markets, and prevented any demand from thence; and the Lower Ports, which formerly drew their supplies from here during the latter part of the winter and early spring, now purchase elsewhere. Stocks are heavy and accumulating, and the quantity in the west is considerable; but although willing to meet buyers whenever they offer fair terms, holders are not disposed to sacrifice their property.

ASHES, both Pots and Pearls, continue in fair demand, with but little fluctuation in price.

—Trade is as universal as the race, as ancient as the first labor, when two men got what both wanted by giving what neither needed, and each gained, while neither lost.

—Guarantees should only be taken in writing, and a consideration always expressed therein.

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

No. 23 St. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL, 27th January, 1865.

Flour.—In the early part of the week the market showed more buoyancy and firmness, but with increased receipts it relaxed into its former dull state, the chief demand being for choice Extras and Superfine, with a fair demand for Bag Flour at \$2 35 to \$2 40 per 112 lbs.

Superior extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00 per bbl.
Extra	4 60 to 4 70 "
Fancy	4 40 to 4 45 "
Superfine No. 1	4 25 to 4 30 "
Superfine No. 2	4 00 to 4 10 "
Fine	3 75 to 3 85 "
Middlings	3 30 to 3 60 "
Pollards.....	2 90 to 3 10 "

OATMEAL.—Offered in small lots at \$4.80 to \$5. per bbl.

Wheat.—Without change. Receipts continue light, and nearly all coming forward goes direct to the millers.

Barley.—Without change, say 60 to 65c. per 50 lbs.

Pease.—Nothing doing of any consequence. No sales in quantity reported.

Oats.—Remains as last quoted, say 31 to 34 cents per 32 lbs.

Pork.—The market is inactive, and we hear of no change in prices. Mess \$19 to \$19.50; Prime Mess \$15 to \$16; Prime \$14 to \$15.

Beef.—Nothing doing; prices nominal.

Hams.—Dull, and without change. Plain Uncanned 8 to 10 c., Canned and Sugar-cured 11 to 12 cents per lb.

Lard.—In good request at 11 to 12 cents.

Tallow.—Dull, and selling slowly at 8 to 8½ cents per lb.

Ashes.—Less active, but with no quotable change in price; Pots, 1st Sort, having sold at from \$5.35 to \$5.40, the latter price having been paid for a mixed lot. Inferiors 5 to 10 cents more. Pearls \$5.45 to \$5.50 per 112 lbs.

Petroleum.—The market still remains dull, and sales are purely of a retail character, Canada Refined bringing 20 to 23 cents per gallon.

Flax Seed.—In good demand at last week's prices.

Leather.—Our remarks of the past week apply equally to this. The receipts are considerable, but we cannot advise a corresponding increase in the demand. So long as the market remains in this state, any quotations that might be given cannot be depended on, being purely nominal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 26, 1865.

Flour—Superior Extra.....	\$4 75 to \$5 00
Extra.....	4 60 to 4 70
Fancy.....	4 40 to 4 50
Superfine.....	4 25 to 4 35
Superfine No. 2.....	3 95 to 4 05
Fine.....	3 60 to 3 70
Bag Flour—per 112 lbs. Spring	
Wheat.....	2 25 to 2 30
Scotch & Black Sea Wheat	2 30 to 2 37½
Oatmeal—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
Wheat—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.	0 95 to 0 97
White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
Pease—per 60 lbs.....	0 65 to 0 70
Barley—per 50 lbs.....	0 65 to 0 70
Corn—per 56 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
Pork—Mess.....	19 00 to 19 50
Prime Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime.....	14 00 to 14 50
Butter—Inferior.....	0 15 to 0 16
Medium.....	0 16 to 0 17½
Choice.....	0 18 to 0 19
Lard.....	0 10 to 0 11
Ashes—per 100 lbs. Pots.....	5 30 to 5 35
Pearls.....	5 40 to 5 45

Flour.—The demand for Superfine has for the last few days been limited to the actual requirements of the Trade. Arrivals having been somewhat more liberal, the tone of the market is weaker though without any actual decline in prices. Extras, especially the choice brands, are in demand for Britain, where they are scarce, and wanted. The lower grades sell freely at our quotations.

Bag Flour has been in improved demand since the formation of the winter roads, and prices have ad-

vanced—receipts are light, and below the wants of the Trade.

WHEAT.—The arrivals are almost without exception to the local millers. Prices are nominal at 95 to 97c.; nothing doing in White Winter.

COARSE GRAINS.—The deliveries are mostly by the farmers, who find ready sale at about our quotations.

PORK.—The stock of all kinds is light, and the season's packing in the West is anticipated to fall considerably short. Prices have, in consequence, advanced, and all kinds are held firmly at our quotations.

DRESSED HOGS.—The demand for Boston has continued, and all desirable parcels have readily found sale at fully former prices, in some instances exceptional rates have been paid for strictly choice and very heavy carcasses. The market is bare, and should arrivals not be in excess of the demand, it seems probable that the present high range of prices will continue through the season.

BUTTER.—The inactivity already so often noted has continued without intermission, strictly choice alone, from its scarcity, maintaining its value. Other sorts are however firmly held for the most part, holders feeling unwilling to submit to the sacrifice necessary to force sales to any extent.

ASHES.—Remain unchanged in value or demand. The British market is quiet and without alteration.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Produce Commission Merchants, Montreal.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS,

FURRIERS, IMPORTERS OF, AND
DEALERS in Skins, Tanners and Carriers. Importers of every description of Foreign Leather, Wool, Rug, Mat and Cocoa Matting Manufacturers,

67 Cannon-street, West, St. Paul's, London.

Manufactory, Roud Tannery, Bermondsey.

AGENTS FOR CANADA.

SCULTHORN & PENNINGTON,

69 Great St. James street, Montreal.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 Commissioners street, (opposite St. Ann's Market,) MONTREAL.

THOS. HOBSON, (Formerly Manager of John Dougall & Co.'s Pro- duce Department.)	WM. RILEY, (Formerly Produce and General Dealer, Montreal.)
---	--

References:

Messrs. Thomson, Claxton & Co.,
" Smith & Cochrane,
" Ira Gould & Sons,
A. W. Hood, Esq.,
Messrs. John Mathewson & Son.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO. desire to thank their numerous friends for the very extensive patronage which has been accorded them since they commenced business, and to state that they have secured the commodious premises 118 Commissioners street, immediately opposite St. Ann's Market, where they intend carrying on the Produce business in all its branches.

Mr. Hobson has had upwards of four-and-a-half years' experience in the Grocery and Produce Trade, nine years in Great Britain, and five in Canada, with Messrs. J. A. & H. Mathewson, and Messrs. John Dougall & Co. of Montreal. His business connection is very extensive, and will enable the firm to offer their correspondents every facility afforded by an intimate acquaintance with the principal buyers in the Montreal and other markets. Mr. Riley has also for several years past had the advantage of an extensive connection with the Local markets, and will, it is believed, be able to influence a large amount of business.

Every attention will be paid to the interests of Consignors, sales will be made as promptly as the market will allow, and all information will be given to correspondents in reference to the aspects of trade, &c. Consignments will have the personal inspection of a member of the firm, and care will be taken to put the goods in the most saleable condition, and to avoid unnecessary expenses.

Liberal advances will be made upon all descriptions of Produce, and Drafts will be accepted against Bills of Lading to the extent of two-thirds the actual value of consignments; or on the arrival of the goods, they

will make cash advances, to (say) three-fourths of their actual value.

Charges.—The rates of Commission will be as low as can be made, consistently with proper security and efficiency, and all other charges will be avoided as far as possible.

Messrs. T. H. & Co. have made special arrangements for transacting a large Butter business; their premises are admirably adapted for this department of the trade; the cellars are cool, airy, and spacious; and everything is arranged, so that there will be the most complete efficiency in this branch of trade. A cooper will be constantly employed on the premises, to open out the lots of butter as they arrive, and after being thoroughly inspected by a member of the firm, measures will be at once taken to put them in the most merchantable condition. Packers of butter will do well to notice the following suggestions:

Use none but new packages—White Ash preferable; let them be well seasoned, and thoroughly clean; brand the correct tare on each package; use fine salt, pack the butter as closely as possible, let the various colors be carefully selected, (the great objection to Canada butter is want of uniformity in color, and the coarse salt) fill the kegs as full as possible; put a clean linen cloth and a little brine on the top of the butter in each package) then have them well coopered up, and marked with the initials of the shipper, and addressed in full to the consignee, thus:—

From To
Thos. Hobson & Co.,
Montreal.

ASHES.

The usual causes of inferiority in Ashes are, in the first place, dirty leys,—the leaching process not being sufficiently perfect, and the raw material in many cases being field ashes mixed with a large portion of dirt.

The next cause is adulterating the ashes with lime, salt, sand, &c. Salt should in no case be used, and lime only in the leaches. On no account should stones, wood, raw ashes, lime, straw, or dirt, be put in to fill up a barrel.

The next cause is using weak leys. The last run of the leaches, when not able to float an egg or a potato, should never be boiled, but kept to wet the next leaches.

Another cause is bad barrels. Whiskey barrels and green or unseasoned casks, the wood of which contains moisture of any kind, will cause the ashes to deteriorate rapidly. White Oak and White Ash casks are much preferable, and Red Oak should never be used where it can be avoided. All should be well seasoned.

Ashes should be emptied by coolers into the barrel, two coolers being just sufficient to fill one barrel; and there should be as little breaking of Pot Ashes as possible, as the more they are broken the more rapidly do they deteriorate by the action of the air. Ashes should never be packed hot into the barrels.

If the ashes have begun to melt before packing, the cakes may be rubbed with dry-slacked lime to prevent further melting; but lime or raw ashes should never be thrown loosely over them, as this injures the appearance, and must be separated in inspection.

Barrels should weigh at least 80 lbs. when thoroughly seasoned, and they should be accurately weighed, and that weight legibly marked on the barrel before packing. They should be packed quite full, and should be covered with solid round hoops to the extent of two-thirds of the barrel. The dimensions of the barrels used should be 20 to 22 inches diameter of head, and 30 to 32 length of staves, larger or smaller being condemned by law.

After packing, the barrels should be well coopered, with three shingle-nails in the hoops of each, to prevent the heads from falling out, and put in a dry place where they will not be exposed to moisture.

The marks should be quite legible in paints (see below), using always a running number; and same marks should be carefully inscribed in the Railway Receipt, a copy of which ought to be enclosed to consignee with letter of advice.

The grades by law established are first, second and third sorts, and then unbrandable Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, each grade being an additional eighth off the selling price of First. Thus, unbrandable No. 5 has seven-eighths of the price of First deducted.

First, Ashes should contain 77 per cent. of pure alkali, at least.

The directions given above have been obtained from the Inspectors.
Montreal, Jan. 20, 1856.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

FOR 1856.

IN renewing the tender of our services as Commission Merchants, we invite attention to the following information, derived from the best sources, concerning important branches of business to which we give special attention:

BUTTER.

Packing. The keg or tinnet should be made of white ash or suitable wood, thoroughly seasoned, but no elm or sapwood should be employed. The butter should be packed closely, so as to leave no air holes, and the whole in a keg should be alike in color and quality.

The dry weight of the keg or tub should always be scribbled upon it by the cooper. Butter should be forwarded to market with as little delay as possible, as it loses weight and deteriorates in quality by keeping.

N.B.—We have very extensive and excellent Cellars for the Butter business.

PORK.

The undersigned also give special attention to Pork, whether in the carcass, dry cured, or in barrel.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Peas, Clover Seed, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and Produce generally, with the exception of Liquors and Tobacco, are carefully attended to, and the best prices realized.

ASHES.

Barrels must be 20 to 22 inches across the head, and 30 to 32 inches in length of stave. They are to be two-thirds covered with solid round hoops, and should weigh not less than 80 lbs., when well seasoned; otherwise, ashes will probably be counted as wood for the difference. Green wood should never be used either in staves or ends. Whiskey barrels are very destructive to ashes. The exact dry weight should be scribbled on barrels by the cooper. They should be packed quite full, well coopered, and have three shingle nails in each end hoop. They should be distinctly marked with the initials of the marker's or owner's name and place of residence, and running number, and be kept in a dry place till sent off. They should then have the Consigner's initials placed distinctly on them with ink, say, J. D. & Co., and it is of importance to see that all the marks are entered correctly, on the railway receipt, which should be forwarded at once by mail to the consignee, with instructions how to remit the proceeds.

Pearl Ashes can only be made by parties already well acquainted with the business.

The long standing of our business, and its extensive connections, insure every advantage for the sale of produce; and the partners give personal attention to every branch of the business, whilst the commission and charges are on the lowest scale consistent with efficiency and security.

Unless otherwise directed, we sell as soon after arrival as possible at the highest price of the market, to obtain which no pains are spared, and remit the proceeds by registered letter immediately.

Short drafts against forwarder's receipt for from two-thirds to three-fourths of net value will be accepted; but in order to security, no advances can be made otherwise than against such receipts.

N.B.—We will send special Circulars concerning the manufacture of Ashes and Butter on application.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

270 & 272 St. Paul street, Montreal.

A CARD.

IN retiring from the Commission Business (which he commenced in 1826), the Subscriber begs leave to thank all who have favored it with their consignments, bespeaking at the same time a continuance of their correspondence with the new firm; and in so doing, it is only fair to say, that the business of John Dougall & Co. has been managed since its commencement—say for three years past—solely by Messrs. C. R. Black and James D. Dougall.

JOHN DOUGALL.

WITH reference to the foregoing, we beg leave to tender our services to our correspondents and the public as Commission Merchants, pledging ourselves to give the most careful personal attention to every branch of the business, and convinced that from our extensive connection and experience, we can give every reasonable satisfaction to consignors. Advances will be made, as usual, by acceptance of drafts against bills of lading.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

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, 1/2, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1/2 inch.
 Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 3-16, 1/2, 5-16 inch.
 Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round, Octagon.
 Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
 Emery, 0 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 53 Cornu, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.
 Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.
 Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round, Square and Round, &c.
 Gas Burners.
 Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in 250 boxes, assorted.
 Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.
 Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 36, do. do. Screw Drivers, 31.
 Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42, Red Wood 45.
 Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16
 Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 6 12 18 24 12, 6 8 doz.
 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 inch. 18 48 24 12 6
 Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 4 2 doz.
 5, 6 inch. cwt. 32 37 37 30
 Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, 5.0.0 casks, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 22 pairs.
 18, 20 inch. cwt. 1 1 2 2
 Hinges, Scotch T., Weighty, 7.0.0 casks, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 inch. cwt. 1 1 1 2
 Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 inch. 18 18 30
 Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8, 30 12 12 doz.
 9, 10, 12, 14 inch.
 Hinges, American T., Gananoque.
 Do. American Long Strap Gate Hinges, \$2.50 per cwt.
 Hair Broom Heads, Bass do.
 Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Iron Band, 1-8 x 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 inch.
 Do. 3-16 x 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch.
 Iron Hoop, Coopers', 1/2, 7-8, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 inch.
 India Rubber Combs.—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Children's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
 Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbould Bros.)
 Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
 Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
 Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
 Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
 Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
 Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
 Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
 Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
 Opera Glasses, great variety.
 Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
 Pins.—Safety and Scarf.
 Powder Flasks.
 Polishing Paste (Neadham's).
 Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Ream boxes, assorted colors.
 Pistols.
 Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
 Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler.
 Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0; cwt. cwt.
 3, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6
 Shot.—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4 bags. cwt. 6, 10.0.0.
 Shot Pouches.
 Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
 Screws,—Nettlefold's, in Casks.
 Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
 Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
 Spoons.—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do; N. S. do.
 Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
 Skates,—7 1/2 to 11 1/2, with straps, great variety.
 Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 8 lb. Papers.
 Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 1/2 lbs.
 Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
 Tin Plates, I. C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
 Do. I. C. do. Pontypool, do.
 Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
 Tea Pots, E. Plate.
 Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
 Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.
 Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,
 Manufacturers' Agent.

Montreal, January, 1865.

JOHN MILLER & CO.,

43 St. Peter street.

TEAS WHOLESALE, LEATHER AND HIDES,

and Depot for the sale of

MILLER'S EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

Manufactory, Upton, C. E.

A new and important article, calculated to work a great revolution in the Tanning Business.

Every tanner may use it to advantage, as four stocks a year instead of two may be turned out, and produce a much heavier and better article.

ROBERT MILLER,

(Late R. & A. Miller.)

PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE

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

Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.

Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.

Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.

Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

OGLIVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter st., Montreal.

GILMOUR, WHITE & CO.,

Successors to Gilmour & Thomson,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

213 St. Paul st.

JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Tin Plates and Shelf Goods.

147 St. Paul, and 6, 8, 10 St. Gabriel streets, MONTREAL,

Offer for sale,

Bar and Band Iron, Circular Saws,
 Oils, Glass and Paints, Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
 Chain, Cordage, Zinc, Wire, Spikes.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES,

BREWERS, Lachine, Canada East.

Montreal, Office and Vaults, 61 Great St. James Street, have on hand a large stock of Ales and Porter of the best qualities, both in wood and bottle; at the following prices:—

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

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

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

Orders promptly attended to.

J. P. & T. A. DAWES.

Office, 61 Great St. James street, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 23 St. Nicholas street,

MONTREAL.

Drafts authorised to the extent of Eighty per cent. of the market value, and liberal cash advances made when required on arrival of the Goods.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.'S

WHOLESALE PATENT MEDICINE

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

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

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,

Agents for Canada.

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

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