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# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

No. 11.

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

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

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 238 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Montreal.  
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. 135.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention.

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

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice  
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:  
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored  
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.  
Young Hyson. 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 Commissioner and Port sts., Montreal.  
Special attention given to consignments of Grain,  
Flour, Butter, Pork, Ashes, and General Produce.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-  
RERS OF CLOTHING. Wholesale, have con-  
stantly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock  
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country  
trade.

Merchants are respectfully requested to call and  
examine.  
No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,  
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,  
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,  
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.  
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-  
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent  
Workman to apply the same.  
Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,  
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

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

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

**NEW CROP SUGAR**  
DAILY EXPECTED, ex brig "Spanish Main," from Cienfuegos, Cuba, via Portland.  
108 hds. } Choice bright Sugar.  
13 tierces }

IN STORE.  
68 hds. extra bright P. R. Sugar.  
30 puns. } Choice Mexico Molasses.  
120 bbls. }  
20 puns. fine Cuba Rum.  
20 bags Pimento.  
700 boxes Smoked Herrings.

For sale by  
**MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,**  
No. 5 St. Helen street.  
9th March, 1865.

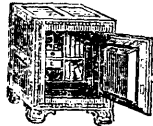
**HENRY J. GEAR,**  
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars, 38 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

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

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

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

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

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

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

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

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

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.  
SPRING TRADE, 1865.  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS** have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of **WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, PLUSH.**

HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.  
Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock, which embraces all the

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

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

Orders promptly executed.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

**CHARLES G. DAGG,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,**  
**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of **FLAX**, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed.

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of **TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &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 Coors' celebrated **GROUND ROCK SALT**, for Dairy and Table use.

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

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

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

Offer for sale a well-assorted stock of—  
Hysons, Young Hyson, Colored and Uncolored Japans,  
Imperials, Gunpowders, Congous, Souchongs and  
Scented Teas; Java, Rio, Bahia, and Laguayra Coffee,  
Martell's, Hennessy's, and Otard's Brandies, Pema-  
rtin's Sherries, Sandoman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira,  
and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and  
German Cigars, Crosso and Blackwell's and Worces-  
ter Pickles and Sauces, Currants, Raisins, Valentias,  
Layers, and M. R. in boxes and half-boxes.  
23 St. Peter street, Montreal.

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

**SMITH & McCULLOCH,**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,**  
**ARE** prepared to execute orders for  
Encaustic Flooring Tiles, for Churches, Halls,  
Porches, Public Buildings, and Stores.  
White Glazed Tiles for Baths, or for lining the walls  
of offices, pantries, passages, bread and washing  
troughs, &c.  
Plain and fancy Plug Basins.  
Closet Pans and Sanitary ware.  
Plain and fancy Door Handles and Finger Plates.  
Cut Crystal Chandeliers and Brackets, for gas or  
candles.  
Iron Stable Furniture, comprising manger, water  
pot, hay-rack, stall divisions, &c.  
Harness Room Fittings, consisting of Iron brackets,  
with polished wood mountings.  
Prices, &c., on application.  
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

**THOMAS MAY & CO.**  
**WILL** show their Complete Stock of  
**STRAW** and **FANCY GOODS** on the 24th of  
March.

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

**JAMES LOCKHART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,** No. 3 St. Sacra-  
ment street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

Manager: A. G. RAMSAY. General Agent: T. W. MEDLEY.  
**LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES.**  
Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered  
by English or Foreign Companies.  
**POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR**  
**DELAY.**  
The Company has agents in all the principal towns  
throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London,  
(England), authorized to accept premiums when that  
may be convenient to the assured.  
Tables of Rates, Forms, and all information may be  
obtained from the Head Office and Agencies of the  
Company.  
**H. ABBOTT, Agent,**  
23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

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

1865.  
**SPRING STOCK**  
NOW COMPLETE.  
**THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.**  
Have just received, by Steamer "Peruvian," over  
**SEVENTY PACKAGES,**  
Which, with previous shipments received, will make  
their stock complete for the Spring Trade.

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS**  
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**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**  
AND  
**MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.**  
**WAREHOUSES**  
278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,  
**MONTREAL.**  
*Works—AUBURN MILLS,*  
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**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-**  
**CERS,** and General Commission Merchants, corner  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
IN  
**CANADA COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,**  
**ENGLISH WOOLLENS AND LINENS**  
AND  
**FOREIGN WOOLS.**  
Nos. 494 to 498 St. Paul street, corner St. Peter street,  
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**NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY**  
**BUSINESS FOR SALE.**  
A Newspaper and Stationery business is offered for  
sale in a first-class location in Canada West. The  
business is large and lucrative, and presents advan-  
tages seldom to be met with. Address  
**NEWSPAPER,**  
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Toronto, or Montreal.

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

**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK**  
**FEEDING.**  
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**FLAX SEED.**  
**IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,**  
AND SELECTED CANADIAN, for sowing.  
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**LINSEED OIL.**  
**20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-**  
**FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED**  
**LINSEED OIL.**  
For Sale low, for CASH.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**  
**PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.**  
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**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Mer-  
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
Montreal.  
**WM. KINLOCH.** **W. B. LINDSAY.**

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

**HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.**  
**BUTTER** Coolers, E. P.  
Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.  
Carriage Axles, assorted.  
Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's  
Steel).  
Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).  
Close-Link Oil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, 4, 5-16,  
8-8, 7-16, 4 inch.  
Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 8-16, 4,  
5-16 inch.  
Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round,  
Octagon.  
Draw Knives (Date, Galt).  
Emery, 04, 1, 14, 53 Corn, in 7 lb. Papers and Casks.  
Emery Prepared Knife Powder, in Canisters.  
Files (Turner & Walker's Cast Steel), Flat, Half Round,  
Square and Round, &c.  
Gas Burners.  
Gun Materials.—Coxe's Caps, in 100 boxes; Eley's, in  
250 boxes, assorted.  
Do. Eley's Wads, 500 bags, Brass-Capped  
Worms, 1 to 9 Ramrod Tips, 15 to 18.  
Do. T. Nipple Wrenches, Wood Handle, 30, 36,  
do. do. Screw Drivers, 31.  
Do. T. Wrenches, Capped 18, Turns Ebony 42,  
Red Wood 45.  
Do. Nipples 37, Straw Cutters, 39, 40, Wad  
Punches, Nos. 28, 29, Gauge, 12 to 16  
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks,  
6 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.  
14, 2, 24, 3, 34, 4, 44 inch. 18 48 24 12 6  
Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 24, 3, 34, 4, 44,  
4 2 doz. 82 37 37 30  
5, 6 inch. cwt.  
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,  
1 cwt. 1 1 1 2  
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 4, 7-8, 1, 14, 14, 2, 24 inch.  
Do. 3-16 x 2, 24, 3, 34, 4 inch.  
Iron Hoop, Coopers', 4, 7-8, 1, 14, 14, 2 inch.  
India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Chil-  
dren's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by  
the Scottish Vulcanite Company.  
Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbold Bros.)  
Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.  
Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Carboard.  
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. cwt. cwt.  
Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0;  
cwt. 10 10 10 6  
8, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 6  
Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 6  
4 bags. cwt. 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,—74 to 114, with straps, great variety.  
Shoe Thread,—No. 8, 2 oz. in 3 lb. Papers.  
Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in 4 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.  
Walters, E. P., in sets, &c.  
Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
*Manufacturers' Agent.*  
Montreal, January, 1865.

## LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

## 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. Tyce, 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 \$500,000; 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.

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

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

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

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,  
General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

(BRITISH.)

## WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

Medical Referee.

## THE SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES),

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

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE.

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

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, JANUARY, 1865.

## THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000. All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

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

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH.

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

## TAYLOR BROTHERS,

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

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

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

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

## WILLIAM NIVIN &amp; CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

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

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

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

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

## CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

IT is pretty certain that natural wealth, like natural talent, is of little avail unless a wise economy directs and controls these elements to useful purposes. Every thing is dependent upon the agency which skillfully moulds, appropriates, and gives value to the material, by supplying the multitudinous wants of the community. A stranger passing through New Hampshire, being struck by the apparent sterility of the country, put this question to his fellow-countryman: "What do you grow here?" The reply was characteristic of the acute New Englander: "We grow men here, sir;—able men; the most valuable of all crops." It is interesting to observe how different localities become celebrated for some special branch of industry. Manchester for cottons, Birmingham for hardware, Sheffield for cutlery, Paisley for shawls, Coventry for ribbons. The raw material does not appear to favor any one of these localities any more than the others; but each in its dexterous skill has taken the lead, and kept it. That Switzerland should have become the greatest watchmaking country in Europe, could not have been predicted. The hardy mountaineer was far more likely to make a good shepherd, or a brave soldier, than a skilful artisan;—yet the staple manufacture of Switzerland is watches. It is not surprising that Cincinnati and Chicago should become the great slaughtering and pork-packing centres in the West, because they were close to the field where the natural product was raised; but that a small town in Massachusetts should assume the honor of supplying all the rest of the Republic with boots and shoes, is, to say the least, curious. Canada, with plenty of raw material and a high protective tariff, presents a rare field of enterprise to the ingenious mechanic or manufacturer; and yet in the face of this, nothing is done, except in some few branches of industry. Ship-building is carried on to some extent, and might be almost indefinitely extended. Our woollen manufactures are becoming an important item; coarse cloths and tweeds are taken in preference to the imported kinds; and many of the finer trouser stuffs are not, either in quality or design, much behind the foreign manufacture. Blankets, flannels, and hosiery, are receiving considerable attention; and it may be said of leather and leather manufactures, that with our limited capital, this branch is carried to great perfection. The success achieved in these and a few other branches of industry, prove what might be done. If there are difficulties in the way of making our extensive iron mines available and paying investments, certainly similar objections cannot be urged against the development of our vast timber fields. The pine, elm, ash, oak, hickory, walnut, butternut, &c., which abound in the Canadian forest, are unsurpassed in quality and grain, for a great variety of useful purposes. Not only might our own markets be supplied with various articles

## MORLAND, WATSON &amp; CO.,

## HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers

of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

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

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

of wooden manufacture, which we now import, but, by the introduction of a little capital, a large export trade might be done in furniture, carriages, waggons, barrels, pails, &c.

The growth and manufacture of flax, and also the coarser vegetable fibres, are receiving some attention; and no doubt will pay well, if a little energy and care is exercised in their production.

It is a common saying, that when the eagle and owl quarrel over their prey, there is a lucky chance for the hawk; but while the North and South have been engaged in deadly conflict for the last four years, Canada—bordering these countries for 1,500 miles—has not had the enterprise to supply their market with a single product of skill. In truth, Canadians do not half supply our own market with the commonest fruit. Surely we might, at least, supply our own markets. Our limited capital must be compensated by skill and economy. New ideas, new inventions, new discoveries in arts and manufactures, which indeed are the most valuable description of capital, should receive a due amount of fostering care.

## MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Bill should be introduced into Parliament at its next session to compel foreign Marine Insurance Companies, doing business in Canada, to make some investment—say \$25,000 or \$50,000—in Canada securities, not to be sold without the consent of the Receiver General or some other minister. We do not intend to argue that the investment here of any such sum would materially increase the probabilities of losses being paid, because the amount at risk in every company doing an average business is many times the amount mentioned; but it is desirable as a matter of public policy. The various States of the neighboring Union compel all Insurance Companies doing business within their limits to make a deposit. And the Canadian Government have already compelled Fire Insurance Companies to do the same. By a late return laid before Parliament by Mr. Langton, it appears that the various foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada hold nearly \$1,000,000 worth of Canadian securities, of which about \$775,000 is in Canadian Government stock or debenture. It is surely an excellent thing to have raised up to such an extent a new class of customers for our securities. It used to be held that if any burden were laid on Marine Insurance Companies, they would be driven from the country, leaving no Canadian Companies to take their place. But this can no longer be said; and a burden of the nature proposed is very light, if indeed it can be called a burden at all. Moreover Marine Companies which do business here, and make a profit in it, should not be exempt from regulations to which Fire Insurance Companies are subjected.

## Prices Current.

The Trade Review General Prices Current will appear in the next issue, viz:—for 7th April, when Current prices of all the important articles of commerce will be quoted.

## STILL ANOTHER PHASE.

WILD speculations and impossible projects are generally understood to be the natural offspring of an excess of money. A largely increased currency—whether metallic or paper—has always resulted in a proportionate number of schemes for its employment. The experience of the world has hitherto shown that the majority of these schemes are impracticable and unsound, the result of a diseased state of public opinion, and ending only in a ruinous collapse. The South Sea Bubble and Law's Mississippi Scheme were but exaggerated types of a thousand other projects with a similar fatality. The growth of the currency of the United States in four years—from four hundred millions of dollars, to one thousand one hundred and fifty millions—in this view could hardly take place without creating a vast number of new enterprises more or less of a speculative character. This large increase in legal-tender money has not only been made within the short space of four years, but it is employed by a population decreased by secession one third of the original number. In 1860 four hundred millions of dollars of currency were deemed adequate for the use of thirty millions of people; while in 1865 twenty millions of people employ eleven hundred millions of dollars. In 1860 the currency was equal to \$13 for every man, woman, and child in the Union; now it is equal to \$55 for every man, woman, and child in the loyal States. This enormous increase in so short a time, it will be readily conceived, could hardly occur without inducing a spirit of speculation beyond all precedent, and especially among a people with whom speculation was supposed to be synonymous with existence. And yet, strange to say, the number of schemes afloat, the number of projects proposed, are much less than were to be expected. Not only is the number comparatively limited, but their character partakes far less of a speculative or a risky nature than could have been anticipated. There can be no doubt that, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, there are many wild schemes afloat with very doubtful prospects of profit; but that these purely speculative operations bear any proportion to the vast increase of currency, or the number of people with money in hand, is not the case. In fact the history of the past two years will show that the projects and schemes set afloat in the United States are far less than in England, with a large portion of her population suffering from cotton famine, her manufactures considerably depressed, and her money market in a normal condition only. It is true that in petroleum, and gold and silver mining, there has been a very rapid growth of enterprises, and that unwise and hazardous ventures have been made; but so far great success has attended the development of these resources; and while the speculative mania of the country is in this direction, the best results must follow. Certainly the astonishing products of the gold and silver mines of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, and Upper California have had a development in the last four years which it would have taken twenty-five years to accomplish under ordinary circumstances. As to petroleum, whatever may be its exaggerated phase, there can be no question that the attention which has been given to the subject, and the capital employed, have been productive of wonderful results. A staple as valuable for export as the cotton crop has been developed; an article for which there is an unlimited demand, and which is illimitable in supply, has been brought into the market, and the wealth of the country immensely increased. We fail to see in what respects the largely increased currency of the United States has produced disastrous speculation; on the other hand, we cannot but admit that great progress has been made in many important respects.

That this is in opposition to the preconceived notions of the world, in no way affects the result. As we ventured to suggest two weeks ago, history affords no parallel to the present condition financially of the United States; and the phase of the question which we have above attempted to describe is but another proof that a new era in financial ethics dawned with the commencement of the Great Rebellion.

The truth is, that all experiments hitherto in currency, all great revolutions of the monetary system, all accepted maxims in commerce, have been founded upon a condition of things entirely foreign to the condition of the United States. The previous history of political economy has been worked out in countries with a narrow area, few resources, generally ignorant masses of population, and a political condition not productive of much independence of thought or character. In the United States, on the contrary, there is a vast extent of country, containing every resource

essential to human happiness, a great internal commerce, a generally intelligent population, and a political condition—whatever else may be its fault—which endows every citizen with responsibility, and which begets a freedom of thought and an independence of mind unsurpassed by any other system. Other causes beyond this difference have doubtless contributed to this great revolution in financial theories, but we think the main cause must be found in the marked difference of country, resources, and condition of the people of the new world as compared with the old.

From the foregoing it may be inferred that we do not anticipate any great revulsion in United States finances in the event of peace. This is not the impression we desire to convey. On the contrary, there is no doubt that the fall of gold will be productive of a great deal of embarrassment, and probably a commercial crisis of a very aggravated character. But it must be borne in mind that so far as the country is concerned, this revulsion is all in its favor. Every dollar lost by the decline in gold, is a dollar gained in the value of the currency by the body politic. It is not gold that depreciates; it is the government promissory notes that appreciate; and what individuals now lose, is but the people generally regaining what they hitherto lost.—If it were a depreciation of government issues that caused the crisis, then might we be apprehensive of serious results; but it is not; it is their increase in value, after four years of war; after the expenditure of millions every week; after a loss by secession of one-third of population; after the employment of one-fourth of what remained of its able-bodied men in war and necessary adjuncts; after a reduction in its exports of one half; after all sorts of misfortunes by land and sea;—after all this to find the currency issued by government not only answering all the purposes of a vast commerce and developing the resources of the country, but also rapidly improving in value, and gaining upon the people's confidence,—points to a probable condition of things highly satisfactory for the future of the country. So far from gold being a calamity, it is a blessing not only to the United States but to Canada, as it will bring matters to a more practicable and satisfactory shape; and though its fall may bring down many a merchant in New York, the sooner it touches bottom the better.

If the United States can come out of this great struggle with a currency so greatly enlarged and based upon the credit of the government; if that currency is accepted, as it doubtless will be, as the safe, convenient, and uniform medium of interchange; if the cost of the war can be thus diffused and popularized,—the four or five years spent in it will not have been lost time. The employment of this currency in the development of the resources of the country, in the improvement of internal intercourse, in the cultivation of the wondrously productive soil of the South, in the employment of skilled labor, and the improvement of manufactures, with the curse of slavery removed, will have been a great step taken in the history of nations.

## LEAF TOBACCO AND RECIPROCITY.

REFERRING to Leaf Tobacco, our Essex county correspondent writes: "This branch of industry is entirely ruined here by the unreasonable tariff at present in force. You will observe that there is an indiscriminate tax of 10 cents per lb. on the manufacture of all Tobacco, and as the price of Leaf ranges from 4 to 75c. per lb., the duty is about two hundred per cent. on the lowest, and seven per cent. on the highest grades. Now we cannot produce any but the lower grades in Canada, and, in consequence, are entirely driven out of the market. An *ad valorem* rate, or some other modification, would enable us to compete with the American grower."

We have reason to believe that the best Tobacco that our climate and soil can produce has been seen in the quality of Leaf sent to market from the West during the last few years, and this article has been tried, and found unfit to manufacture a fair article of Plug Tobacco with. Canada Leaf is deficient in "substance," that is to say it lacks the "guminess" and richness of flavor which characterize the "fragrant weed" grown in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. These qualities are essential to the "chewer" of Tobacco; and, though not absolutely necessary to the great mass of tobacco-smokers, yet the connoisseur recognizes the merit in these respects of a piece of "real old Virginny," and prizes it accordingly. Canada Leaf not only lacks these qualities, but unfortunately possesses a "flavor" peculiarly its own, which a "discriminating public" of smokers has not yet learned to appreciate. We do not allege that Canada Tobacco is not good enough to be wasted in smoke, but rather

that the prejudice existing in favor of other growths, and against the home production, is so great that the Upper Canada farmer has not yet been induced to even give it a trial, and its use is almost exclusively confined to Lower Canada, where it is extensively used by French Canadians in the form of "Cut Smoking," "Tabac de Pains" (a kind of Roll Tobacco), "Tabac Blanc" (a piece of Roll Tobacco twisted). These kinds form the lowest grades of manufactured Tobacco, and are only suitable for smoking. Our correspondent is perfectly right in saying "we cannot produce any but the lower grades in Canada;" and such being the case, Canada Leaf, even of the best quality, is only manufactured into the kinds above enumerated, and paying duty 5 cents per pound when cut, 2 cents when made into "Tabac Blanc," and, by a recent Order in Council, when simply made into rolls, it is free from duty. Now the lower grades of Kentucky and Missouri are fit to make Plug Tobacco, which pays 10 cents per pound. Thus it appears Canada Leaf, being only suitable for "Cutting" and for "Twist," does not enter into competition even with the poorer kinds of Kentucky, which are suitable for Plug manufacturing; the duty paid by the former being 2 cents and 5 cents, whilst on the latter it is 10 cents; so that, unintentionally perhaps, the present Tobacco Excise Bill, as it fosters the consumption of "Cut," "Twist," and "Roll" Tobacco, at the expense of Manufactured Plug, acts as a premium in favor of Canada Leaf. But the farmer in Upper Canada, preferring to pay 40 cents for a pound of Plug Tobacco, rather than use Cut or Twist at 15 cents per pound, favors thereby the demand for Foreign Leaf, to the detriment of the Canadian growers, and increases at same time the Canadian revenue from excise, at the expense of his own individual pocket; while "Jean Baptiste," in Lower Canada, compelled to "cut his coat in accordance with his cloth," smokes the Tobacco he can get the most of for the least money, viz., "Roll," no duty; "Twist," 2 cts.; and "Cut," 5 cts., all made from Canada Leaf, causing no small loss to the revenue by this "appreciation of cheap goods," but ensuring thereby a market which cannot be found elsewhere for U. C. Leaf Tobacco. The utter futility of attempting to collect a small duty upon "Roll" (which every Lower Canada farmer can make in his own house), has induced the Finance Minister to repeal it altogether. But why he did not at the same time repeal the 2 cents duty on "Twist," an article precisely similar to the "Rolls" in question, is more than we can comprehend,—unless to secure the vote of the "Habitan," who must, no doubt, feel grateful to a Ministry that allows him "to smoke his pipe in peace," unmolested by excise officers. Under the Reciprocity Treaty no duty can be put upon Leaf Tobacco, it being a raw product; but in the event of its abrogation next year, at the instance of the Legislature of the United States, we think it will clearly be the policy of our Finance Minister to repeal the excise duties at present levied upon Manufactured Tobacco, and impose instead a heavy customs duty upon imported Leaf, in order to give some considerable stimulus to the consumption of home-grown Tobacco. Nothing will "wear away" the prejudice against Canada Leaf nearly so fast as making the prejudice cost 15 or 20 cents per pound; and our farmers, who are to sustain heavy losses by exclusion from the U. S. market for staples such as wheat, butter, &c., might to a small extent be compensated by opening up gradually a home market for another article of Canadian growth. But whether the Reciprocity Treaty be repealed or not, we are strongly of opinion that all grades of Tobacco made from Canada Leaf should be free of excise duty. The difficulty in the way of honestly collecting the 2 cents on Twist and the 5 cents on Cut Tobacco is, in Lower Canada at least, almost insuperable, on account of the great number of cutting-machines throughout the country, which cost very little money, and which can be worked illicitly away out of the reach of the most "penetrative" exciseman. The same thing applies with greater force to "Tabac Blanc." Now a tax so difficult to levy acts as a premium to the dishonest man, and hinders the success of his honorable rival in trade. For this reason alone we think it would be well to allow the grades made from Canada Leaf to go free; but it must also be apparent that a tax, small in itself, and badly or partially collected, cannot pay the cost of collection. Besides these considerations, we think that everything should be done which can be done to foster the consumption of the "weed" grown by our farmers, who, we must acknowledge, are the "backbone" of this country.

## PAPER.

The following is a List of our Advertisers engaged in the Paper Trade in Montreal.

Angus & Logan,  
Buntin, Alex., & Co.

Daag, C. G.  
Miller, Robert.

THERE seems to be a periodical panic among consumers of Paper, a cry that a dearth either exists at the moment in which they write, or that a scarcity is looming up before them in the not very distant future. For many years the question of obtaining a material for paper other than rags has engaged the attention of manufacturers, and the demand has not slackened in our own day. Prior to the discovery of chlorine, in 1774, by which many varieties of coloured lins, paper, &c. could be restored to their original whiteness, much inconvenience was experienced, which that invention for the time removed. Before then, an ingenious German had exhausted almost every imaginable material for making paper, and, in 1772, published a book containing an account of his experiments, which contained no less than sixty specimens of paper formed of different substances. He used the bark of willow, beech, aspen, hawthorn, lime, and mulberry; catkins of black poplar, the stalks from thistles, nettles, in fact weeds of every kind, besides potatoes, shavings, and saw-dust. He made paper from them all; but as a commercial speculation it was fruitless. In 1801, straw paper was made; in 1817, the refuse of potatoes, after the starch had been extracted, was used; and, not to enumerate all the materials, the cuttings of hides and rotten wood were employed for the same purpose; while in 1829 pasteboard was made from leather, and paper from hay. Ten years ago, the increased price of paper caused a loss to the proprietors of the "London Times" of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum, which induced them to offer a reward of £1,000 to any one who could discover a new and readily available material. That reward, we believe, has never yet been successfully claimed. The quantity of paper consumed by the "Times" daily is somewhere about ten tons! so that it may easily be imagined of how much importance this question is to them. Much valuable information on the subject of fibrous plants fitted for Paper may be obtained from a work published in London a few years ago by Dr. J. Forbes Royle, well known for his botanical researches.

Our object, however, is in the meantime to enquire how the Paper trade has grown up in our own country, and to lay before the readers of the *Trade Review* facts bearing upon the question of opening up new fields for labour, and giving employment for our population. The demand for paper is well supplied by the mills now at work; but it may be useful to look back a few years and see their beginning, as a lesson and encouragement to establish other branches of manufacture suited to our climate and to the capabilities of our people.

Twenty-five years ago there were in the whole province three paper-mills, two in Lower and one in Upper Canada, whose aggregate production was about twenty-two hundred pounds per day, one half being printing and the other half coarse packing paper, but no writing-paper except a small quantity of inferior school-paper. The number of hands employed was about sixty, many of them young boys and girls, who were employed in sorting and picking rags, the weekly wages in all not exceeding \$15. The average price of very common printing-paper, much inferior to what is now produced, was about eight pence per pound; coarse wrapping-paper ranging from four pence to five pence. The duty on imported paper was then five per cent. The duty was step by step advanced, contrary to the remonstrances of the consumers, who maintained that an increase of duty would practically leave them at the mercy of the makers; and that the trade would fall into the hands of a few capitalists in the business, who would keep it a close monopoly. The makers, on the other hand, contended that, so far from a high duty increasing the price of paper, it would have a directly opposite effect, as, under the system of low duties which then existed, Canada was used as a convenient place to get rid of superabundant stock by the American, German, and Belgian makers, whenever a glut took place in their own countries, and that as soon as trade flowed on as usual, supplies were withdrawn; that, taking an average of years, consumers were actually paying much higher prices than they need do, since the makers here, having no regular steady market, but being liable at any time to be driven out of the trade whenever the three markets we have mentioned were overstocked, had no security and no inducement to put up new machinery, to substitute improved for old processes, or to extend their

operations. They pointed out that since the duty had been increased from five to ten per cent., that new mills had been erected, and that the quality of paper had been steadily improving, while the price had not been raised. That the additional rise to twelve and a half per cent. had had the same effect; and the leading manufacturers offered, were the duty increased to fifteen per cent., to reduce the price the moment the new tariff became law. These representations took effect, and the result promised by the makers followed,—paper was reduced in price, a very marked increase took place both in production and quality, new establishments were formed, modern improvements were introduced, and there are now fifteen mills at work, employing 600 to 700 operatives, who receive wages to the amount of about \$7,000 a month. Nor does this at all represent the number of people employed. The books, accounts, and correspondence require to be conducted by clerks, of whom a good many are employed; while in, and connected with, the warehouses are porters, laborers, carters, &c., who are not few. Add to these, over two thousand men going round the country peddling tin-ware in exchange for rags, and we will have some idea of the amount of money saved to the country, every penny of which would have been payable to a foreign nation in gold were it not for the existence of these mills.

So far from the duty having raised the price, we may mention that in 1862, when there was a great scarcity of material for paper in the States, the price of rags rose here from 3½ cents to 6½ cents; and while the rise on paper was only 1 cent on an average of all qualities, the rise in the States was not less than 20 cents. Of course, had this rise in rags been permanent, the makers here could not have sold at such a small advance; but they had large stocks of rags, and preferred to deal fairly by the public, rather than to charge a price which the rate of paper in the United States would have perfectly justified.

For some time experiments have been going on with regard to other materials than rags. A cargo of paper, the result of those experiments, is now, we learn, loading in Europe, which is expected here by the opening of the navigation.

This sketch of the rise of Paper-making may induce us to turn our eyes in other quarters for employment suitable for our population. We do not believe in the possibility of fostering manufactories unsuitable to our climate or our position; but there are several which might be prosecuted to great advantage, and every one of these helps on everything else. There is a mutual dependence on one another which makes each new branch of industry a centre for new interests, and a source of new employments and a larger market.

## NOT SATISFACTORY.

IF the confederation of the British North American Provinces should never take place, the agitation of the subject has produced, for Canada at least, one good result for which we should be grateful; it has given us a strong government.

Never, perhaps, in the history of this country has there existed greater necessity for intelligence and executive ability in the administration than at the present time; and these qualities, it must be admitted, have never before been possessed in a higher degree by any Canadian government. There are times which augur transition or change, but not necessarily of a political character. The great questions which are forced upon our attention at present are directly and indirectly commercial. At no former period of the history of the country has there appeared a greater necessity for an energetic, intelligent, and liberal policy. The embarrassed condition of both the producing and mercantile classes, calls for immediate relief; and those obstructions which block the path of our material progress, must be removed. It is not difficult to see that we have been pursuing a commercial policy which has been any thing but satisfactory in its results. Whatever other good it may have accomplished, it has certainly increased, and that fearfully, our indebtedness. Our prosperity has been, to say the least, spasmodic and transitory. The immense amount of money expended upon our railway system, canals and harbours, during the last dozen of years, has had the effect of developing the country to a considerable extent; and while the works were in progress, every interest was stimulated to a high degree of activity, through the money disbursed by the construction, being circulated throughout the channels of trade. Individual wealth was also accumulated, and private property improved. Plenty was the order

of the day, and a generous expenditure of means was prompted, resulting in improvements all over the country. Comfort and happiness followed in the train; and we thought ourselves a prosperous people with bright prospects and a glorious future. All this however, is now, sadly changed; we have not been decimated nor ravished by war, like our neighbours; nevertheless, we sink. Our prosperity has become like an old worn-out coat, barely protecting us from the inclemency of the weather. Every interest of this country has suffered a marked decline. The consumer cannot pay his bill. The retail merchant, struggling against bankruptcy, has to renew his paper, and all the debts throughout the country fall with a crushing weight upon the shoulders of the wholesale importer. These results are all traceable to the falling off in the productions of the country. The exports compared with the imports on an average of fourteen years, show an annual decline of nine million dollars; and the present year is only exceptional in an increased falling off in the value of our exports. A more interesting or important question cannot occupy the attention of any government. If it is true that the people of Canada cannot pay their way, does it not argue that something is wrong in the management of the industrial machine? The industrial classes of this country are an energetic and intelligent race, a decided improvement upon those of the same order in the crowded nationalities of Europe; and with this consideration, the question forces itself upon the attention, "Why, with all the opportunities that Canadians enjoy, with material advantages seldom possessed by any people, should success be so very uncertain?"

## THE HOUR.

WE have had a continuation of delightful weather during the week, the atmosphere clear and exhilarating; a bright sun and high temperature. The accumulations of ice are fast disappearing from the streets, and the City cars are again upon their course. The river swells rapidly, and is encroaching again on the lower parts of the city; it threatens shortly to carry off that vast crystalline bridge of ice which has spanned it for the last three months. The ice has become treacherous, and crossing highly dangerous. Business, we are glad to say, partakes also of the surrounding influences, and begins to show signs of animation. The dry goods are the first to move. All the leading houses are busy, and some of them very much so. A considerable number of purchasers are down from the West, and report that retail stocks are, in general, light. Purchases are, nevertheless, being made upon a moderate scale, showing that the warnings of the passing season have not been without their effect. Cotton goods are held low, and a disposition is shown to avoid investing largely in staples. The demand is chiefly for fancy goods, as there is a prevailing feeling that less risk will be incurred in purchasing a stock of this description. The supply in this class of goods is not likely to be redundant. Men of good standing only are being pressed to buy, and great caution is manifested in crediting. Complaints are common that the Grand Trunk does not facilitate movements so much as is desirable, but it must be admitted that this spring has been one of extraordinary freshets, and it is only surprising that interruptions have not been more frequent along our lines of railway. Great damage has been sustained by the canals of Western New York. The *Albany Argus* reports, that damages caused by the recent freshets are very great; and in the absence of any official information, it is supposed that the Erie canal will not be opened before the middle of May at the very shortest; and a longer period will have to be assigned for repairs upon the Oswego canal. It will be fortunate if the spring opens without our own canals sustaining any serious injury.

The event of the week is the discharge of the five raiders on Wednesday, at 2 p.m. The chief point for consideration was, as to the genuineness of their commission. This being established, there remained no doubt in the mind of the judge as to the belligerent character of the raid. Judge Smith, after a masterly analysis of the bearing the question had on points of international law, deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the case was not covered by the Extradition Treaty, and the prisoners were forthwith set at liberty. There was considerable excitement, and the Court-house was besieged with eager listeners to learn the result. The moment the decision was given, a shout rent the air from the crowd without. The individuals were again immediately arrested to be tried for a breach of the neutrality laws.

## TORONTO—STATE OF TRADE.

THE state of Trade in this city at present, both among wholesale and retail merchants, is dull and inactive, with meagre prospects for the coming season—the cry is that of hard times, reminding one of the great crisis of 1857 and 1858. Rumors of several failures are also rife, but we forbear particularising until further advised. The reason for this general depression is attributable to several causes. The long continuance of the American war; the partial derangement of our currency by intercourse with their depreciated coin and paper; the fear of trouble between the two countries from complications arising out of this unhappy struggle; and above all, the shortness of our crops for the last few years, have all combined more or less to check enterprise and stop the circulation of capital, which is now hoarded up in our banks and coffers with little benefit to trade. One other reason is given, which, if true, shows a very commendable course on the part of those credited therewith—the lesson has been doubtless taught by the experience of former hard times—it is, that persons in the past depending on future crops which have failed, have contracted debts which they now wish honestly to meet and pay off. This occasions a slackness in the retail trade throughout the country, which in its turn affects the sales of the wholesale merchant. Whether this be the real reason, or whether both wholesale and retail merchants, on account of their own former liabilities, are desirous of pursuing their course also; or whether it arises from the too large importations of former years having left an amount of unsaleable goods on hand; or whatever other single or collective cause affects us commercially,—the evil still exists with its murmuring, stagnating influence. Our wholesale merchants assure us their trade is not half of what they expected, or of what it was last year. There is no change however in quotations, and no encouragement from foreign advices to warrant any brilliant future prospects.

It is unnecessary to specify the different staple branches of trade, as they are nearly all in the same state. The Dry Goods trade depends so much, if not entirely, on the price of Cotton, that quotations are too fluctuating to report. The amount of Grain and Flour stores at our wharves and elevators, awaiting shipment on the opening of navigation, although not nearly so large as last year, is still very fair, being nearly 200,000 bushels of wheat, about 10,000 barrels of flour, and a proportionate quantity of other grain and produce. In lumber we have ready for sale and shipment when the season opens, about 20 millions of feet. In square timber, we are about 2 million of feet short of last year's supply, but still the quantity is large, footing up to over 3,500,000 cubic feet, by far the greater part of which is brought down by the Northern Railway. The value of this timber is nearly £100,000, and will give employment to over 300 men during the coming season to make it ready for towing to Quebec. Of this quantity only about 800,000 feet are yet in port, the remainder being brought down on the cars every day.

Only 26 vessels wintered here this season, and are now all busy fitting out for sea. The schooner *Paragon* left here Monday morning, loaded with some 7000 bushels of wheat, being the first clearance in the season from this port. The *Mary Glover* also left here with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat for Oswego.

From all parts of the country we have good reports of the crops; and should they prove well founded, and a bountiful harvest be vouchsafed to us, the present depression will, to a very great extent, disappear.

There seems a want of solidity in the business ideas of many embarking in commercial pursuits. They deem a superficial mercantile education all that is necessary to secure success in trade, while in fact, as every day's experience shows, it requires a high order of ability, good business tact to know when and how to buy and sell to advantage; enlarged but economical views, strict uprightiness, punctuality, and above all living within one's means. The depression is felt more now on account of the retrenchment we are making in our former headlong course of buying and selling on long credit.

Another branch of speculation inimical to the best interests of the country is felt in the immense amount of English capital loaned to our farmers on mortgage. The cry for foreign capital raised a few years ago was seized with avidity, and used to our disadvantage by moneyed men at home. They poured into the province a large influx of English funds on real estate security, at a higher rate of interest than could be possibly

realized from farming. Most of this money is loaned at 8 to 10 per cent. interest, while the farmer can only make 5 or 6 per cent. by the product of his land. This leads to a rapidly accumulating liability, which, in nine cases out of ten, ends in default and foreclosure, with all their attendant hardships and misery. How can it pay to spend \$10 and only make \$6? Again: the worst feature of this is, that what little the farmer does pay is sent clean out of the country, and passed into the pockets of men who never spend a sixpence here. There is thus a continual drain on the energies of our agricultural community, in addition to all the other difficulties they have to contend against in short crops and general financial and commercial depression.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Toronto, March 29th, 1865.

## COMMERCIAL LAW.

THE framer of the Insolvent Act introduced a bill to amend it during the Session just closed, but it has not yet become law. And it is not much to be regretted that more time will be given Mr. Abbott to ascertain from Upper, as well as Lower Canada, in what particulars the working of the Act is found difficult; and to learn what devices have been discovered by dishonest men to practice fraud under its provisions. There can scarcely be a better test of a man's solvency than his ability to save his goods from seizure under execution. Under the law, as it stands at present, a man may have half a dozen judgments against him remaining unsatisfied, and even may have the Sheriff in his house, yet he has not thereby committed an act of bankruptcy, unless he procured the seizure to be made with intent to defraud his creditors. If a trader in Upper Canada had come to this pass, two of his creditors for over \$500 might make a demand upon him, requiring him to make an assignment, and thus force his estate into compulsory liquidation. But there are very many in this condition, who are not traders, and cannot be reached by creditors under the Insolvent Act. In England, the law is very stringent in this respect. By the Bankruptcy Act of 1849, if any plaintiff had recovered a judgment for a money demand, and was in a position to issue execution thereupon, he might serve the debtor with a notice requiring immediate payment. If the debtor did not satisfy the debt within seven days after this notice, he was deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. By the Act of 1861, the fact of allowing goods to be sold under an execution for over £50, constitutes an act of bankruptcy; so does the not paying or securing a debt upon which a Judgment Debtor summons has issued. The wisdom of these provisions has never been questioned, and their effect has been excellent. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to see that the omission of similar clauses in our Act is to be remedied by one of the proposed amendments. It is intended to render a man's estate liable to compulsory liquidation, "if he permits any execution issued against him, under which any of his chattels, lands, or property are seized, levied upon, or taken in execution, to remain unsatisfied until within forty-eight hours of the time fixed by the Sheriff, or officer, for the sale thereof."

A great deal of embarrassment would be felt as to the mode to proceed in Upper Canada against an insolvent under the Act, in case he had left the country. It is not at all clear that his estate could be placed in compulsory liquidation, unless the writ of attachment, and declaration accompanying it, have been served upon him. Mr. Abbott's Amendment Act proposes to remove this difficulty, by empowering the Judge in such cases to direct how service shall be effected—probably by advertisement, or notice to the friends of the debtor.

There have also been many doubts as to the proper course to pursue, when some of the effects of the insolvent were in a county other than that in which proceedings for compulsory liquidation were taken. The Sheriff, in whose hands the writ of attachment is placed, cannot seize any goods out of the limits of his own county, and it is not provided that any concurrent writs can be issued. We understand, however, that in some instances the judges in Upper Canada have considered themselves warranted in allowing such writs to issue; but their validity is very questionable. This point will be settled when the amending Act is passed, for it provides for the issue of concurrent writs.

## Our Agent

Is at present visiting the various cities, towns and villages of Upper Canada on account of the *Trade Review*.

## THE FOUNTAIN OF TROUBLE.

To the Editor of "THE TRADE REVIEW."

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1865.

SIR.—The other day I accidentally came across some two or three recent numbers of your Journal, and having perused sundry articles bearing upon the present very unsatisfactory and unpromising state of the internal trade and general trading relations of the country, the difficulty of obtaining returns or collecting outstanding debts, the extraordinary frequency of bankruptcies, and the general prevalence of bad faith and dishonest practices among dealers, I do think that the mercantile portion of the public are very much indebted to you for so independent and well-timed an effort to expound the causes, and indicate a remedy for this very sad and disgraceful condition of things.

The importance of the subject is obvious enough, the magnitude of the evils referred to unquestionable; and as they concern, not the commercial classes alone, but every other class and interest in the community, it is fit and right they should be spoken of and exposed in plain straightforward language. Good may—no harm can—and no offence should follow this. At all events nothing else would be of any use.

But, although agreeing with you in the main, I still must say that I am strongly of opinion that your observations, however just in themselves, do not reach the chief source of the troubles; and that your suggestions, however suitable in present circumstances, will therefore fall short of their purpose to check the evils complained of, and induce that strict attention to moral obligation and those sounder views and safer rules of business which you are anxious to promote; and all good men must needs desire to see prevail and govern, commercial men and commercial dealings of every kind. Besides, I am well satisfied that the country trade and City retailer are not alone to blame for all the trouble. No; but the unceasing rivalry and pushing of business to extremes on the part of the importer and wholesale merchant; their eager competition to sell and undersell one another; the tempting inducements held out on all sides to "buy largely," the extra time; the promised renewals in full, renewals in part, and renewals without end; and while fresh transactions go on, indebtedness increases; in short the over indulgence and consequent spoiling of debtors generally by way of insuring custom; together with the natural aversion to sue—the fear of pushing weak men to the wall—the enormous and absolutely needless delay, expense, uncertainty and difficulty of enforcing, or making good any claim at law; and then, when heavy arrears have accumulated, notes can no longer be discounted readily if at all; and the grand crash comes, as it is sure to come at last—the amazing facility with which "highly favorable settlements," are navigated through by occult influences and discharges obtained, thus setting offenders free with ample means and more experience to renew their depredations on a much too trustful and forgiving public, have, one and all, a very great deal to do with, indeed, are the main cause of, all the fraudulent acts, disgraceful failures, heavy losses and strange revolutions of indebtedness so constantly occurring, for these are the not uncertain but clearly foreseen consequences of a general over-eagerness to sell and over-willingness to buy, irrespective of over-stocking, means of selling or ability to pay. Is this exaggeration? It is well known and can easily be demonstrated to be very much within the truth.

And the extent to which all this goes on—the little remark it occasions—the small discredit failure usually entails—may, the actual advantage it often brings in the shape of increased capital and re-established credit as a reward for wrong doing or a premium on bankruptcy, would be altogether incredible if it were not so notorious in itself and a thing of such constant occurrence. Need we wonder, then, at the sad results of such loose dealing and reckless disregard of all common prudence, sound principle and correct rules of business. Are not they natural? are not they inevitably bad, with an ever increasing tendency to become worse. There cannot be a doubt of this. But it is not by bankrupt laws or any imaginable mode of dealing with insolvents or insolvent estates thereunder that these grave and shameful evils can ever be corrected. These do not reach the root of the evil, and can neither therefore check the mischief nor obviate its ill effects. The lopping off of a few withered branches here and there will do but little good—and locking the stable door after the steed is gone, is valueless. Something more is needed.

Well—the fountain head of all the trouble is the credit system or rather the very general and systematic abuse of credit, and the grand desideratum is a more satisfactory, sound and reliable relationship betwixt debtors and creditors, or buyer and seller. The all pervading nature and importance of this as an object is unquestionable. Every body has an interest in it. The only question is—Is this possible? can it be brought about and maintained by any practicable or reasonable means? I firmly believe it can; but it is not by any bankrupt law or laws of any kind that this most desirable object is to be attained, for these never have given and never can give general satisfaction. And yet that it may be done in a very simple, easy, efficacious way there can scarcely be a doubt, and the subject richly merits, and the times invite discussion. But as it might take some little time and space to explain the matter fully, and as I know not whether your columns be open for the purpose, I refrain for the present. If they are open, however, I shall endeavour to do so, very briefly. It is the system, not men, with which we have to deal. Men may be bad,—and bad enough too many of them are,—but a faulty system, and the still more faulty practice begotten of it, has made, or at all events materially helped, to make them so, and must therefore bear the larger portion of the blame, although it can never justify wrong doing.

I remain, your very obedient servant,

AN OLD WHOLESALEMAN.



**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

James Ausin & Co.  
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.  
Eason, Clark & Co.  
H. Chapman & Co.  
Grove, Colson & Lamb.  
Jas. Douglas & Co.  
Forrester, Moir & Co.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
H. Hutchins.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kings & Kinloch.  
Lea, Young & Co.  
Leeming & Buchanan.

E. Maitland, Tylee & Co.  
J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
H. J. Galt.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivin & Co.  
Ehunner, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Haylland Routh & Co.  
Sineclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.

**B**USINESS in this branch of trade is still exceedingly dull, no speculative feeling existing among dealers, and very few goods having changed hands in the city within the past week. Prices are unchanged, and we do not alter our former quotations; we note arrival of a few shipments of Teas from England, via Portland, during the week, and some of the New Crop Sugars are also in market; but very little movement is visible in any of the staples of the Trade, and apart from the usual limited orders at this season from the country and Western Canada, business shows no animation. The speculative demand for Tobaccos appears to have subsided, and purchases are limited to requirements; prices are, however, firmly maintained. We understand that the Grand Trunk Railway are about reducing their freights to summer rates, which change will no doubt induce some of the large dealers westward to supply their immediate wants rather than wait till the opening of navigation.

Advices from London by "Asia" report Sugar quiet and 6d. lower; Coffee firm, and Tea quiet at 10½d, for Common Congou. Our China advices, dates to 25th January from Shanghai, report no transactions of importance in Teas; and the market is very quiet. The "Princess of Wales" with cargo of Green Teas for this Port (485,680 lbs.) sailed on 16th January, and the Shelburne, with cargo Greens (388,210 lbs.), sailed on 18th January. There were no other vessels on the berth for Canada.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

Barrie, A. A.  
Cratfield & Caverhill.  
Elliot & Co.  
Forrester & Co.  
Forbes, A. H.  
Fraser, Francis.  
Frothingham & Workman.

Hall, Joseph N.  
Hall, Kay & Co.  
Ireland, W. H.  
McLoud, Watson & Co.  
Mulholland & Baker.  
Simms, Robert.

**T**HE unusual dullness of the past few months has been somewhat relieved during the last week by several large operations in Bar Iron and Boiler Plate; and still larger operations in Heavy Goods would undoubtedly have taken place were it not for the impossibility of sending goods westward. The opening of navigation will have an important effect upon this trade, which has been largely affected during the winter months by the excessively high rate of freight, which would be in itself a very fair profit. This has operated in favor of large holders in Toronto and Hamilton: the consequence is, that their stocks are well reduced, which will tend to make the demand much brisker here. The extensive operations going on in the oil districts of the West, will also have an important influence upon the trade. Every machine-shop in Western Canada is now employed to its fullest extent in building engines and boilers for pumping purposes. This, together with the fact that several railway engines are also in hands, must have well nigh exhausted the stocks of Heavy Goods held in Upper Canada.

**FIG IRON.**—The stock here is by no means large, and, being all held by one firm, quotations are steady. There are several large lots on their way out, which, no doubt, will be placed on the market at considerably lower rates. The price of this article in the home market is considerably lower than it was at the same time last year. The latest advices, however, show a firmer tone; and as there will not be nearly as large a quantity imported this season as on former occasions, we need not look for any considerable reduction on present rates. No. 4 will be scarce.

**BAR IRON.**—With the exception of Horseshoe, the market is still well supplied, and we note a few sales of Small Rounds at former prices. We believe, however, that a slight reduction would be submitted to for large lots. One or two specifications have been offered at 10s. to 20s. under the market without attracting purchasers. Two cases are operating in favor of buyers: firstly, prices in the home market have slightly given way; and secondly, outward freights will be 5s. to 10s. lower than last season.

**HOOP AND BAND IRON.**—These articles, though in good supply, are firm at our quotations. Spring im-

portations are likely to be very light, and a reduction in price need scarcely be looked for.

**CUT NAILS.**—There is no alteration in prices up to the present; nor will there be until after the mills commence working, stocks being pretty low.

**SPICES.**—There being no operations, prices are nominal. The stock on hand is very considerable.

**TIN AND CANADA PLATES.**—Stocks are gradually getting lower, and prices are well maintained. A few lots of IC Tin have been offered at 10 to 15 cents under quotations without commanding sales, except in one or two instances.

**BOILER PLATE.**—The demand for this article is very active, and some sorts cannot be bought at our highest quotations. A hundred and fifty engines have been contracted for by the new oil companies, and, as they are all to be delivered between May and July, Plate is in urgent demand.

**BOILER TUBES.**—Are entirely out of the market. A large shipment, daily expected via Portland, are nearly ordered in advance. The consequence is, that prices are very firm. The large stocks held here last fall were bought up by Boston houses, this market being found more favorable than their own.

**STEEL.**—Prices remain unaltered. The stock is full and complete.

**WINDOW GLASS.**—Inferior brands and small sizes are still in good supply, but better kinds and some larger sizes are getting scarce.

**FREIGHTS.**—Opening rates will rule about the same as last season. There will be a large fleet ready as soon as the canals are open. We understand that one or two new lines will start with first-class boats, which will have the effect of keeping freights low. It is said that a freight line will be established with Chicago, touching the various ports of Lake Erie, River St. Clair, and Lake Huron. Freights to these districts are expected to be much lower than formerly, when all goods were transported by rail.

**BRITISH MARKETS.**

**N**EWs to the 18th reports a flatness in the Money market, and a further reduction in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount was expected ere long. Consols had declined to 8½, and the old idea that this prime security was always worth investing in when below 90 is well nigh dissipated. The Railway stocks of England, furnishing equal security with better profits, were on the rise. Continental quotations of Federal bonds show a decline of 1½ per cent, the intimation of a further loan of 120,000,000 having counteracted the influence of recent victories. Canada Five per cent. bonds are reported heavy. The market for Broadstuffs was steady, with an inclination to advance. The weekly average of sales at Mark Lane to 4th March, was, for Wheat 38s. 10d. per quarter. At Liverpool Canadian White Wheat brought 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per cental; and Flour, Canadian Super, 20s. 6d. to 22s.; Extra 23s. to 24s. per barrel. The Cotton market was still on the decline, and prices were lower than they had been at any period since 1862. Intelligence of the evacuation of Charleston caused American to fall to 16½; Fair open Egyptian and first quality Brazil to about 17d.; and Dhoolera to about 13d. The depreciation during the month had been 5½d per lb. The anticipated loss on Cotton was calculated at £7,000,000 stg., on stock, and of, say, £5,000,000 stg. on manufactures; still if the nation laid in its stock this year at £40,000,000, instead of £80,000,000 last year, the country will be the gainer.

The debate in the House of Commons (13th) on American relations, elicited the following favorable expression of opinion, in regard to the defence of Canada: "Mr Cardwell said, that he could assure the house, without reserve, that our relations with the United States continued to be perfectly friendly. Those who went to war with Canada went to war with England. And Mr. Disraeli was of opinion that we are in no danger of coming into collision with the United States, because he believed the Americans were a sagacious people, and not likely to engage in another struggle with a foreign power. He thought Canada should be put into a proper state of defence."

The Mont Cenis tunnel is the exciting novelty in Europe. The work progresses steadily; but the rails are only laid to the length of one and a quarter miles. Mr. Fell's locomotive ascended and descended the line many times; and answers the most sanguine expectation of the inventor. Ere long the Alps will be ascended by steam;—the solution of a problem so very deeply interesting to Italy.

**LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1864.**

**T**HE following statements show the immense profits of Banking in London, on the Joint Stock principle. The profit of the London and Westminster is shown, after gratuities to all officers of the Bank, and a sum set apart for building, together with income tax and a provision for bad and doubtful debts.

	Capital paid up.	Net Profit.	Profit p. c. per an.
London and Westminster Bank	£1,000,000	£238,406	47.88
London Joint Stock	1,068,810	147,149	27.55
Union	1,200,000	180,105	30.80
London and County	740,000	126,422	34.17
City	500,000	28,718	10.65
Bank of London	387,550	55,086	27.71
Consolidated	600,000	62,851	20.76
Imperial	443,425	20,725	9.82
Alliance	842,460	Loss.	Loss.
Metropolitan and Provincial	399,380	30,000	19.40

Contrast the actual rates of profits earned with dividend paid:

	Net Profit on Paid-up Capital.	Dividend paid p. c. per an.
London and Westminster	47.88	32
London Joint Stock	27.55	50
Union	30.80	20
London and County	34.17	36
City	10.65	12
Bank of London	27.71	20
Imperial	9.85	10
Consolidated	20.76	17½
Alliance	Loss 16.22	nil.
Metropolitan and Provincial	19.40	nil.

The London and Westminster earned during the last half year 47½ per cent. on the capital paid up, and paid 32 per cent. dividend and bonus; while the London Joint Stock, apparently 27½, paid 50 per cent.

Contracting the liabilities of the Banks to the depositors and customers with the means to meet them, the following appears to be the fact:

	Deposits and Acceptances.	In Hand.	Calls Available.
London and Westminster	£19,455,820	£20,196,452	£4,000,000
London Jnt. Stock	20,452,986	21,868,168	3,691,990
Union	18,807,838	20,802,254	2,800,000
London & County	12,211,854	18,880,292	1,186,000
City	4,916,209	5,674,113	500,000
Bank of London	4,914,968	6,080,360	602,450
Imperial	1,199,897	1,787,690	1,806,575
Consolidated	4,070,073	4,082,181	900,000
Alliance	6,948,076	7,104,190	3,157,840
Metropolitan and Provincial	517,443	826,090	1,625,220
	£91,793,989	£101,272,296	£19,818,576

The public have placed in their custody 92 millions sterling, and the Banks hold against this 101½ millions sterling in property. They hold 22s. to the pound, and could command 26s 11d.

It may also be remarked that although the Bank of England has from 12 to 14 times the paid-up capital of either of the first three Banks upon the above list, nevertheless each of said institutions is entrusted with 50 per cent more funds belonging to the business community, the private deposits in the Bank of England being usually about £13,000,000 stg. This is accounted for by the fact that Joint Stock Banks pay a reasonable interest on deposits. The Bank of England, however, wields a greater monetary power, since it is in a great measure a Governmental institution.

**Money Market.**

Our money market, unlike that of our neighbors, is quite imperturbable and without animation. Exchange on England, Bank rate may be quoted 8½ to 9½ per cent., and for paper 10 to 10½ per cent., 60 days. Sterling Exchange in New York is firm at 9½ p. 100 for gold; greenbacks and drafts on New York at 84 per cent. discount; gold at 150.

**Furs.**

We have nothing worthy of special remark in regard to raw furs; muskrat and coon brought good prices at the last London sales. By next mail we will have full returns of the various kinds.

**Price of Grain in England.**

The following are the official returns of the sales of English Wheat in one hundred and fifty towns in England and Wales, and the average prices, for the

Week ending 11th Feb. 1866,	66,918 qrs.	38s 4d
Same week 1864	74,763 "	40s 4d
" " 1863	51,593 "	47s 7d
" " 1862	61,977 "	60s 4d
" " 1861	44,018 "	54s 0d

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

**ARRIVALS** of most articles of produce, but especially of Flour, have been on a much larger scale than for months past, and our depots are full to overflowing; purchasing on the other hand has been languid, and stocks generally have been rapidly accumulating.

**FLOUR.**—The receipts of the week have been excessive, and mainly consisting of superfine; and although prices have given way somewhat, the decline has not been such as was anticipated. Prices are in a measure sustained by a demand for Boston and other American markets, but more especially by the general firmness of holders, who look on such excessive arrivals as mainly composed of previous arrearages, and likely to prove only temporary. Extra and Fancy have continued in short supply, and have fully maintained their value. We quote Extra \$4.85 to \$4.95, and Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.80. For Super. the range is still \$4.45 to \$4.60, sales however being difficult to effect, as the country roads and the rivers are broken up, while buyers only come forward sparingly to replenish as necessity requires. No. 2 and the lower grades are still in deficient supply, and full rates are obtained for all offered.

**Bag Flour.**—Receipts by rail have been in much smaller proportion than barrels; and although the demand has greatly fallen off, there has been no surplus of consequence. The general tone of the market however is weaker, and none but choice samples engage attention at full rates. The bulk of the sales have been at \$2.50 to \$2.52½ without occasional transactions under or above these rates.

**WHEAT.**—U. C. Spring is still nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.03, but we are without transactions, as millers are the only receivers.

**PORK.**—With a moderate demand, prices remain unchanged. The heavy fall in Gold in the States has unsettled the market for Provisions there; and a decline in price is looked for on the opening of navigation, when a good deal is expected to come to this market.

**LARD.**—So little is arriving that prices are almost nominal. Wholesale shipping parcels of prime quality would command our highest quotations.

**TALLOW.**—Is readily taken by the manufacturers within the range of our quotations.

**BUTTER.**—With a continuance of arrivals the past day or two, though less excessive than for some time past, still considerably beyond the very limited requirements of the City Trade, to which the demand is almost entirely restricted, we have still to report a dull and lifeless market. Several holders, tired of waiting for an advance which the late stage of the season renders daily less probable, have decided on meeting holders, and closed off their stocks at about 12½c. There is a disposition manifested by a few to purchase wholesale parcels at that figure; but the majority of holders are as yet unwilling to accept a price which must entail so serious a loss to their constituents. The feeling that the market has at length touched bottom, and that the worst is known, has imparted more confidence to holders, as a price appears at length to have been established at which sales can be made of the ordinary and medium qualities, which, since the close of navigation, have been hanging almost hopelessly on hand. A demand for the fisheries and lower ports will probably take off a limited quantity; but the shipments hence have latterly fallen off year by year, so that the quantity that may be required for that quarter is very uncertain. The ideas of shippers are also understood to be very low.

**ASHES.**—Pots of the British and United States markets continue to droop, while receipts and stocks in the Inspection stores are heavy. Prices remained unchanged at \$5.22½ to \$5.25 for Pots, and \$5.40 to \$5.50 for Pearls—very few of the latter however coming forward.

**Adulterated Lard.**

It is well known that good pure Lard may be adulterated by water to the extent of one third, and to an ordinary observer, may in cold weather especially, be imperceptible. So that by this means one may increase the quantity of good Western lard 33 per cent. or more and by selling the patent article at the same price as the pure lard cost, realize a handsome profit. There is also pressed lard, or that with the oil pressed out. This description will carry even more water than the first mentioned, because it has been dried by pressing. There is considerable of this scaly stuff thrown upon our market at present, and in the hands of retailers; and we trust for the honor and good of the trade, that it be looked sharply after, and branded significantly.

SEED TRADE.

**THERE** is every prospect of an early spring. The more prolonged the season of sowing, the greater demand there is for seeds. Farmers whose means permit them to command labor are often induced to put down large crops during a favorable spring; and those who are dependent upon their own labor, have a better opportunity of sowing. An early spring therefore insures a good seed trade.

Clover and Timothy are the heaviest articles in the seed trade.

Red Clover is grown in all parts of Canada, and is much prized in the States, being considered far superior to the Western. The latter is easily winter killed, and, when sown with grass seed, ripens much before the Timothy; consequently when the hay is cut, the Clover is too ripe, and devoid of nourishment. Canada Clover ripens with Timothy, and is on this account more valuable, beside not being liable to injury from frost.

Canada Clover commands from 1 to 3c. per lb. higher rates. Timothy or Herds grass is raised throughout Canada. The County of Megantic is noted for the good quality of the Timothy seed.

Canada Clover is extremely scarce, and would command 13 to 15c. per lb. in Montreal, for the finest quality. Timothy would bring \$2.00 to \$2.37 per bushel.

It is a question whether there is sufficient supply of these seeds to meet the large demand anticipated. Of other seeds we believe there is a good stock in town, and seedsmen enjoy the confidence of the public.

**Petroleum.**

Since our last report we have no change in prices to note. Refined is now ruling from 85 to 40c. We hear of two cars of fine oil, to arrive, sold at 35c. There are buyers in the market at the same quotations for quantities of fine oil; and any Western holders of oil suitable for exportation will make remunerative prices the coming season. Stocks on hand here are scarcely worth reporting; being nearly all in the hands of retailers. It is pretty certain that by the time navigation opens, every gallon will bring 40cts. City consumption is fast reducing stocks. But since there are considerable stocks of oil stored in Toronto to come forward on the opening of navigation, it is, not therefore likely that the price will exceed 40c. It would pay Western refiners to manufacture at that price, and there are plenty of distillers ready to commence operations, as soon as prices may warrant. The excitement in regard to Oil Land speculations still continues. Land which but a short time ago was only considered worth fifty cents per acre, has changed hands of late at no less than one thousand dollars per acre. The test wells of the new companies promise every success. Several are fast filling. We believe the time has arrived that this great modern discovery of earthen Oils will be fully developed, as capitalists are beginning to appreciate this fine field for the investment of capital. In fact, while we have in contemplation such a vast line of railway stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we think there are good prospects for our Oil producers finding a certain outlet for this commodity of universal consumption.

**Leather.**

The market has been very quiet since the date of last Report; and although buyers (both dealers and manufacturers) seem to be satisfied with the prices, yet they manifest but little disposition to operate to any considerable extent, even for consumption, far less for speculation.

Shipments for Sole Leather continue to be made to Liverpool via Portland; and besides a shipment of Upper Leather last week, already noticed in our last Review, we this week observe the shipment of a lot of Kip Leather to England, being the first exportation of this description. The steamship "Peruvian" took 700 sides Spanish Sole Leather on Saturday last for Liverpool.

**Manufactured Tobacco.**

We have no change in prices to note from last week. Pending the opening of navigation there seems to be a complete suspension of transactions except of the most retail character—quotations remain firm, and holders are quite prepared to wait for the activity which is certain to prevail in this branch of trade as soon as the spring trade in groceries commences.

**LEAF TOBACCO.**—No transactions in Kentucky or Missouri. In Canada Leaf some lots have been sold at 3½ to 4c. according to quality; 4c. can be obtained when the lot is of uniform quality and in good order.

IMPORTS PER S. S. ST. DAVID,

From Liverpool.

BY DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

G. Winks & Co. ....	Pkgs.	8
Stirling, McCall & Co. ....		19
Buchanan, Harris & Co. ....		13
Ringland, Ewart & Co. ....		5
Ogilvy & Co. ....		14
Lewis, Kay & Co. ....		21
W. Benjamin & Co. ....		1
A. Robertson & Co. ....		3
J. P. Clark ....		20
W. Stephen & Co. ....		9
Thomson, Claxton & Co. ....		41
All others .....		304
Total .....		453

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

J. Tiffin & Sons. ....	(Bags Rice)	300
Sinclair, Jack & Co. ....		49
J. A. & H. Mathewson. ....		73
Rimmer, Gunn & Co. ....		9
D. Robertson. ....		50
David Torrance & Co. ....	(Tea)	135
Total .....		616

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Crathern & Caverhill. ....	204
Morland, Watson & Co. ....	(Cask) 1
All others .....	717
Total .....	922

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Lymans, Clare, & Co. ....	15
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Next week we will give a complete list of all the Imports to Canada, of course only inserting the names of advertisers.

**Boots and Shoes.**

We have to report an improvement in this branch of trade. Orders are increasing; and a number of Western men are buyers in the market. Purchases are, however, light; and we may say that both the seller and buyer are agreed as to the policy of moderation.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR

PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 30, 1865.

Flour, Superior extra. ....	\$5 00 to \$5 20
Extra .....	4 80 to 4 85
Fancy .....	4 65 to 4 80
Superfine .....	4 45 to 4 55
Do. No. 2. ....	4 20 to 4 35
Fine .....	3 70 to 3 85
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs. ....	2 50 to 2 65
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs. ....	4 80 to 4 85
Fork—Mess .....	20 00 to 21 00
Tin Mess .....	17 50 to 18 50
Prime Mess .....	15 00 to 16 50
Prime .....	14 50 to 15 00
Butter—Ordinary, per lb. ....	0 13 to 0 14
Medium .....	0 15 to 0 16½
Choice Dairy .....	0 17 to 0 18½
Lard, Western .....	0 00 to 0 00
City rendered .....	0 11 to 0 11½
Tallow .....	8 to 0 9
Cut Meats—Hams, per lb. ....	0 10 to 0 12
Bacon .....	0 8 to 0 10
Shoulders .....	0 7 to 0 8
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs. ....	2 75 to 3 00
Clover per lb. ....	0 12½ to 0 14
Ashes, per 100 lbs. 1st Pots. ....	5 22½ to 5 25
Inferiors .....	5 45 to 5 55
Pearls, nominal .....	5 40 to 5 45

**FLOUR.**—We have to report a good market for Superfine, at our quotations of last week; there is an active enquiry for American markets, as also for the Eastern Townships; sales to-day at from \$4.50 to \$4.60 and strong Flour at \$4.65. Choice Bag Flour at \$2.57½. Sales of Superior Extra have been made at \$5.20, and Extra at from \$4.90 to \$5.00. The receipts to-day are light, and the demand good—prices of all grades somewhat firmer.

**PORK.**—Market dull, and prices easier. **BUTTER.**—There has been considerable business done during the past few days, a good deal of inferior having been sold at prices below our lowest quotation. Medium at from 15 to 16c., and Dairy at 17c. The advances from the U. S. markets are more favorable, and the feeling is, that prices will improve. We hear of several orders from the Lower Ports, and a very slight improvement in the demand will tend to improve prices. Really fine Butter is very scarce; but as the shipping season is over, there is not so much enquiry; the low priced Butter is most wanted at present, without special reference to quality.

**EGGS.**—Have been in great demand at 17c. per doz., but as larger arrivals are expected in course of a few days, we may look for a reduction in price.

**LARD.**—Good demand at 11c. for City rendered. Western 12 to 12½c.

**TALLOW.**—Scarce at our quotations; demand very brisk.

**CUT MEATS.**—Prices nominal—very little offering.

**SEEDS.**—Timothy seed is scarce, particularly good samples, \$3.00 per bushel is asked for fair lots, and \$2.75 for poor. Clover worth from 12½ to 14c. per lb., according to quality.

**ASHES.**—Market firm. Pots, Firsts \$5.25; Inferiors \$5.50 to \$5.55. Pearls \$5.40 to \$5.45.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,  
427 Commissioners street.

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

No. 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL,  
30th March, 1865.

The past week has been characterized by the usual dullness that has prevailed throughout the winter. Our latest English advices are by the "Asia," to the 18th of March, indicating a better feeling in breadstuffs, but less activity in provisions.

**FLOUR.**—Owing to an active demand for the choice grades of Superfine for shipment to the Eastern Townships and United States, prices have been fully maintained; and though the receipts continue liberal, we cannot advise any excess of stocks of good Superfine, which is the kind most sought after. We hear of sales for May delivery at \$4.50, and a few others on private terms. The lower grades are still scarce and nominal.

Superior extra	.....	\$5 00 to \$5 25 per brl.
Extra	.....	4 85 to 4 95 "
Fancy	.....	4 70 to 4 80 "
Superfine No. 1	.....	4 50 to 4 60 "
Superfine No. 2	.....	4 20 to 4 25 "
Fine	.....	3 90 to 4 00 "
Middlings	.....	3 65 to 3 75 "
Pollards	.....	3 15 to 3 25 "

**BAG FLOUR**—\$2 50 to \$2 55 per 112 lbs.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts still continue light, nearly all coming forward being direct to our City Millers, who have been insufficiently supplied all winter. Upper Canada Spring nominal at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per 60 lbs.

**PEAS.**—Very little coming forward. Some enquiry for May delivery; but not to be had in any quantity. Nominal at \$1.00 per 60 lbs.

**OATS.**—Transactions are confined mainly to the country districts, where they are still rating at from 40c. to 42c. per 40 lbs.

**BARLEY.**—Very little enquiry. Price 70c. to 75c. per 50 lbs.

**SEEDS.**—Both Clover and Timothy are in active demand, especially the former, which has sold at from \$7.50 to \$8.00 per 60 lbs., in lots. Timothy has ranged during the week from \$2.85 to \$3.00 per 45 lbs. Flax Seed \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 60 lbs.

**ASHES.**—The market is a shade firmer. We quote Pots, 1st Sort, at \$5.22½ to \$5.27½. Inferiors less active and somewhat lower, say \$5.35 to \$5.45. Pearls, nominal at \$5.40 to \$5.45 per 100 lbs.

**BUTTER.**—Our latest advices from England indicate still further depression in this article; and the receipts both there and here continue very much in excess of the demand. The large holders would willingly sell at rates very much inside of the nominal quotations that have been hitherto given, if buyers would come forward; but with the British and American markets closed, over-stocks, and the prospect of new Butter soon coming to the market, speculators will not operate. We hear of a forced sale of 120 packages mixed Dairy and Storepacked at 12½c. We quote the several kinds from Storepacked to best Dairy nominal, at 12c. to 17c. per lb.

**PORK.**—Transactions have been unimportant during the week. Our quotations remain unchanged for Mess. .... \$20.50 to \$21.00 per brl. of 200 lbs. Prime Mess. .... 15.00 to 16.00 " "

**LARD.**—In fair request at 10½ to 11½ cts. per lb.  
**TALLOW.**—In good demand. Very little offering, worth 8c. to 8½c.

**CUTMEATS.**—Dull. Hams, Canvassed and Sugar Cured 12c. to 13c.; Plain Uncanvassed 11c. to 12c. Bacon 8c. to 9c.

**LEATHER.**—The market for every description remains unchanged. Transactions are few and almost entirely of a retail character. With heavy stocks, and poor prospects for the Boot and Shoe trade, we do not anticipate much improvement for some time to come.  
**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.**

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.**

Thursday Evening, March 30, 1865.

<b>FLOUR</b> —Superior Extra	.....	\$5 00 to \$5 25
Extra	.....	4 85 to 5 00
Fancy	.....	4 70 to 4 80
Superfine	.....	4 45 to 4 60
Superfine No. 2	.....	4 20 to 4 30
Fine	.....	3 80 to 3 80
<b>BAG FLOUR</b> —per 112 lbs. Medium	.....	2 45 to 2 50
Choice and Strong	.....	2 50 to 2 55
<b>OATMEAL</b> —per bbl. of 200 lbs.	.....	4 75 to 5 00
<b>WHEAT</b> —per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring	.....	1 00 to 1 03
U. C. White Winter	.....	0 00 to 0 00
<b>PEASE</b> —per 60 lbs.	.....	0 00 to 0 00
<b>BARLEY</b> —per 48 lbs.	.....	0 00 to 0 00
<b>OATS</b> —per 32 lbs.	.....	0 00 to 0 00
<b>PORK</b> —Mess.	.....	20 50 to 21 00
Prime Mess	.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime	.....	14 50 to 15 00
Hams per lb	.....	0 10 to 0 12
Shoulders per lb	.....	0 7 to 0 9
<b>LARD</b> , per lb.	.....	0 10 to 0 11½
<b>TALLOW</b> —per lb.	.....	0 05 to 0 08½
<b>BUTTER</b> —Inferior	.....	0 11 to 0 12
Medium	.....	0 13 to 0 14
Choice	.....	0 15 to 0 17
<b>CHEESE</b> —per lb.	.....	0 08 to 0 10
<b>ASHES</b> —per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.	.....	5 22½ to 5 25
" Inferiors.	.....	5 60 to 0 00
Pearls, 1st sorts.	.....	5 40 to 5 45
" Inferiors	.....	0 00 to 0 00

**FLOUR.**—The arrivals of the week have been unprecedentedly large for this stage of the season, being 14,300 barrels since the date of our last; while, owing to the impassable condition of the river, and the bad state of the roads generally, the local demand has been smaller than for weeks past. Owing, however, to some demand for American markets, as well as the general firmness of holders, who calculate on declining receipts as soon as old deposits are brought in, prices have been pretty well maintained. Some disposition

is moreover shown to speculate, which the firmness of holders has latterly served to develop; we therefore note greater firmness at the close than was the case some days ago. Extra and Fancy, from scarcity, command even higher rates; and as these grades find a more remunerative market in Toronto and other Western cities, still higher prices are likely to rule. Supers, of which the bulk of receipts and transactions have consisted, have ranged from \$4.45 to \$4.60, with occasional sales of broken lots of Choice at exceptional rates. The lower grades are still in short supply, and readily bring quotations. **BAG FLOUR.**—Arrivals by rail have been but in small proportion to the general receipts; and although, from the condition of the roads, the demand has slackened, these have been barely sufficient to supply requirements, and, while former rates have been reluctantly paid, holders have been enabled to secure full prices for choicest parcels; but more difficulty has been felt in quitting weak or inferior samples.

**WHEAT.**—We are still without transactions on which to base quotations, prices are therefore nominal as last quoted.

**PORK.**—Retail sales continue to be made at former rates; large lots could with difficulty be placed, as considerable parcels are expected forward after the opening of navigation.

**BUTTER.**—Receipts for a day or two past have somewhat fallen off, but they are still considerably beyond the consumption of the city trade; and being without any export demand beyond a few small parcels sent to Quebec at very low prices, the stocks continue to accumulate. There is however some disposition amongst a few dealers to pick up any lots offering within the range of 12 to 13 cents, according to quality. Several parcels have been closed out at these rates by holders despairing of any advance, which the lateness of the season and the unusual quantity on hand renders more and more improbable. Some parts of Western Canada begin to show symptoms of being at last cleared out of their hoarded accumulation. This has imparted some degree of firmness to the market, added to the feeling that the market has at length reached a point at which sales can be made, if holders decide on meeting the views of buyers. A week or two will probably decide some price at which the bulk of the stock on hand will change hands.

**ASHES.**—POTS.—British advices continue dull and drooping; and with heavy stocks both here and in Britain, prices remain quiet and unchanged.

**PEARLS.**—Nothing coming in of consequence.  
**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.**

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.**

FRIDAY MORNING, March 31, 1865.

<b>FLOUR</b> —Superior Extra	.....	\$5 00 to 5 20
Extra	.....	4 85 to 4 95
Fancy	.....	4 60 to 4 75
Superfine	.....	4 50 to 4 65
Superfine No. 2	.....	4 20 to 4 30
Fine	.....	3 60 to 3 75
<b>BAG FLOUR</b> —per 112 lbs. Medium	.....	2 45 to 2 50
Choice and Strong	.....	2 50 to 2 55
<b>OATMEAL</b> —per bbl. of 200 lbs.	.....	4 75 to 5 00
<b>WHEAT</b> —per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring	.....	0 98 to 1 00
<b>PEASE</b> —per 60 lbs.	.....	0 75 to 0 80
<b>BARLEY</b> —per 48 lbs.	.....	0 70 to 0 75
<b>OATS</b> —per 32 lbs.	.....	0 34 to 0 36
<b>PORK</b> —Mess	.....	20 00 to 21 50
Prime Mess	.....	15 00 to 16 00
Prime	.....	14 50 to 0 00
<b>LARD</b> —per lb.	.....	0 11 to 0 12
<b>TALLOW</b> —per lb.	.....	0 08 to 0 08½
<b>BUTTER</b> —Inferior	.....	0 12 to 0 13
Medium	.....	0 14 to 0 16
Choice	.....	0 16 to 0 19
<b>CHEESE</b> —per lb.	.....	0 08 to 0 10
<b>ASHES</b> —per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.	.....	5 20 to 5 22½
" Inferiors.	.....	5 50 to 5 60
Pearls, 1st sort.	.....	5 40 to 5 45
" Inferiors.	.....	0 00 to 0 00
<b>SEEDS</b> —Timothy, per bush. 45 lbs.	.....	2 75 to 3 00
Flax, " 50 lbs.	.....	1 40 to 1 50
Clover, per 100 lbs.	.....	12 00 to 13 00
<b>LEAF TOBACCO</b> —Canadian	.....	0 33 to 0 04½
Missouri lugs	.....	0 05 to 0 06
Leaf	.....	0 07 to 0 15

The business of the week has been heavier than for some time past. The Grand Trunk Railway is clearing local stations as fast as possible, and the result is an average increase of five times the daily winter receipts. English markets are reported by the "Asia" to 19th instant:

**FLOUR** and **CORN** continue dull and heavy, and offer no inducements to shippers at present prices current here.

**ASHES** are reported quiet and drooping under large receipts.

**FLOUR**—Receipts have increased and are now in excess of local demand. There is however a good demand from United States, which, if continued, will keep our market bare until lake and river navigation are fully opened. The stock of flour has not been as light at this time of the year for many years as it is this season. The sales of the week comprise over 3000 barrels Extra at our quotations. Fancy has been sold freely. Common grades of Superfine have declined slightly. Strong Supers are in good demand at outside figures. Bag flour steady.

**OATMEAL.**—Dull with little doing.  
**WHEAT.**—An active enquiry exists chiefly for May and June delivery. The Grand Trunk Railway Company reduce their rate of freight on 1st April, when shipments are looked for from Western Canada for present delivery, \$1.04 is offered for Upper Canada Spring.

**PEASE, OATS** and **BARLEY** are quoted nominally; the receipts from farmers being discontinued on account of roads being broken up.

**PORK** is without change; sales are chiefly of Mess. Other grades are scarce and wanted.

**BUTTER** continues very dull, sales being almost entirely of a retail character. Holders look for relief on opening of navigation. The present is a suitable opportunity to remind our friends again of the advantage in getting up neat uniform packages. The Tinner, slightly bell shaped, holding from 60 to 80 pounds of Butter, is the most desirable package. When kegs are used, slip top covers are preferable to the ordinary head. We sincerely hope the advice given in these columns lately, and which we have often before written, will be acted upon this summer. We refer to the quality of Butter made by our farmers and bought by our merchants. The remedy lies with the merchant, who can refuse poor half made butter altogether, or pay 3c. to 5c. less for it than for a choice well made article.

**ASHES.**—The market has been steady for past ten days, with liberal receipts of Pots; Inferiors are in better demand. Market closes steady.

**SEEDS.**—Clover is very scarce, and held at 14c. to 16c. Good Timothy wanted at \$3.00; ordinary mixed samples bring \$2.20 to \$2.50. Flax \$1.40 to \$1.60.

**FLAX.**—Fibre. We have a better feeling to report this week, or rather there is more doing. Manufacturers finding their supplies running short, are buying for orders now on hand. Sales this week, at 9c. to 10½c. for fine; and 12c. to 13½c. for prime clear fibre.  
**LEEMING & BUCHANAN.**

**REMOVAL.**

**JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
HAVE  
REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,  
Corner of St. Peter Street.

**HENRY EMPY.**

**GENERAL PRODUCE**  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 96  
Commissioners street, Montreal, for the sale of Flour,  
Grain, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Coal Oil; and all  
kinds of Fruit in their season.  
Liberal advances made on Bills Lading.

**THE COLONIAL**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.  
Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.  
Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay,  
Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.  
Income of Company, £184,824 stg.  
Accumulated Fund, 555,753 "  
Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled with-  
out delay and liberally.  
No expenses connected with obtaining policies.  
Profits divided every five years. As an example of  
the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out  
in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,810.  
Agencies in every Town in Canada.  
W. M. RAMSAY,  
Manager for Canada.  
Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

**ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, execute Canadian Orders  
on the best terms, giving special attention to the  
Grocery Department. They make liberal Advances  
on Produce consigned to them, and give prompt de-  
patch to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

**RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-

MADE CLOTHING, Importers of Staple Dry  
Goods, Hosiery, &c.  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**—This department has  
had special attention. Our goods are all made in the  
latest styles, to suit the wants of a first class country  
trade.  
**FLANNELS.**—In this department we have a large  
stock of Plain and Fancy Flannels, suitable for town  
and country.  
**HOSIERY.**—Our assortment will be complete about  
the 1st of March.  
**GLOVES.**—We shall open a choice assortment before  
the opening of Spring business.  
**SMALLWARES.**—We have always some choice lots in  
this department.  
Paper Collars in the latest style always on hand.  
244 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

**RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,****OFFER FOR SALE,**

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.  
100 " " 5's, "  
400 " " 1/2 lbs., "

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

FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 8lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.

WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; Lacave's, Offley's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.

BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhd. and cases; together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES. Montreal, 16th February, 1865.

**JOHN REDPATH & SON,****SUGAR REFINERS,**  
MONTREAL.**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

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

**GEORGE S. SCOTT,**

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

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,****WHOLESALE IMPORTERS**  
OF DRY GOODS,

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

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

**W. W. STUART,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,  
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.  
Office 16 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

**CUVILLIER & CO.,**

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Advances made on Consignments.  
Office—No. 13 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**

SUCCESSORS TO MOSS & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVE on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 5 and 7 RECOLLET 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 Portilas Sherries, Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVenoge & Co.'s Champagnes.

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

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

M. Steele & Sons' Liverpool Soap.  
&c. &c. &c.

**FERRIER & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,

Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and Manufacturers of Rope.

SHELF HARDWARE,

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

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

Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:

Entrance, 15 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

**ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,**

PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets, MONTREAL.

**BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,**

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

**JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,**

King street, East, HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE**

COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vic., cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident Agent, at his office, 34½ Little St. James street, Montreal.

Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

British American Varnish Works.

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

OUTSIDE VARNISHES.

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

INSIDE VARNISHES.

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

JAPANS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit.

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.

**LAW, YOUNG & CO.,**

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

Sole Agents for:

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

THE Subscribers offer for sale:

TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Souchongs, Congous, Oolongs, Colored and Uncolored Japans, &c., &c.

Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, in Hecoes and barrels; Stearine Candles, Cox's Gelatine, Henderson's Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

Tobaccos—Genuine Virginia and Finest Brands, in 10's, 5's, 1/2 lbs. and 1/4 lbs. Fine Cut and Twist. Also, choice leaf of various descriptions.

Cigars—Finest Havana and German.

Brandies, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Burgundy Port, Pure Juice Port, Ales and Porter, Champagnes, &c., &c., all of the best known Brands.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in Staple Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c., St. John street, Montreal.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,

Of the following, and all other sizes, made to order:

Imperial.....	14½ × 21 inch.
Super Royal.....	12 × 18 inch.
Royal.....	11 × 19 inch.
Medium.....	10½ × 16½ inch.
Demy.....	7½ × 14½ inch.
Foolscap.....	7½ × 12½ inch.

Bound in Calf, (with or without Russia Bands,) Velum or Basil. Ruling to any pattern required. Books paged by machinery.

Country orders for Printing and Blank Books carefully attended to, and work despatched by the safest and cheapest modes of conveyance.

JOHN LOVELL,

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

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, MONTREAL.

**DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,**

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Parasols, Ruches, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,

15 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Manufactory for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires  
23 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

**CHAS. GAREAU,**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,  
62 McGill st., Montreal.

**F. W. HENSHAW,**

GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER  
in POT and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.

No. 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET,

(opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

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

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

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

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

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN, FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,**  
 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal.

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

**TORONTO UCTION MART,**  
 ESTABLISHED 1834.

**WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King st., Toronto.  
 FREDERICK W. COATE.

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

**WM. HESSIN,**  
 Toronto, C. W.

**LARGEST WHOLESALE CONFECTION ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.**

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

**WM. HESSIN,**  
 Toronto, C. W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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,**  
 218 St. Paul st.

**ED. GINGRAS & CO.,**  
 (Late Ed. Gingras,)

**CARRIAGE MAKERS**  
 to His Excellency the Governor General, No. 20, St. Ursule Street, Upper Town, Quebec, C. E.  
 ED. G. & CO. always keep on hand a large assortment of Winter and Summer Vehicles.

**CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES PASSED AND MERCHANDISE SHIPPED**  
 or Stored in Bond, by  
**T. MAXWELL BRYSON,**  
 Opposite the Custom House, St. Paul st., Montreal.

**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 Strong Ale.. "	5	6	"	1 6 "
Porter..... "	5	0	"	1 4 "

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

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

Orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

**JOHN F. HENRY & CO.'S**

**WHOLESALE PATENT MEDICINE**  
 AND PERFUMERY WAREHOUSE, 303 St. Paul st., Montreal, C.E. Wholesale Agents for DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR, HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Radway's R. R. Remedies, Burnett's Standard Toilet Goods, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Batchelor's Hair Dye, Herrick's Sugar-coated Pills, Herrick's Strengthening Plasters, Tanner's German Ointment, Woodworth's Perfumes, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters, Dutcher's Magic Bluing, Mitchell's Perfumes, Mitchell's Rouge, Lily White, &c., 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, Pap-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, Copaliba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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