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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

No. 8.

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.
236 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
[ESTABLISHED 1826.]
JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. JAMES D. DOUGALL.
C. B. 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.
236 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. 99.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice
Catherine," from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. 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. Sacramento 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 Linplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,

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

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

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

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

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

Merchants are respectfully requested to call and
examine.

No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

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

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

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

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

IN STORE.

68 hhds. extra bright P. R. Sugar.
80 puns. } Choice Mexico Molasses.
120 bbls. }
20 puns. fine Cuba Rum.
20 bags Fimento.
700 boxes Smoked Herrings.

For sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 5 St. Helen street.

9th March, 1865.

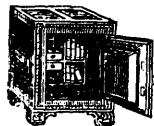
HENRY J. GEAR,
(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,
Havana and German Cigars, 88 St. Peter st., Montreal.

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

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

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,



ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

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

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

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other 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. 8 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. O. SAMPSON

CHARLES G. DAGG,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

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

87 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., &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 Coor's celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

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

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
TEA DEALERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS; and Importers of General Gro-
 ceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.,
 Offer for sale a well-assorted stock of—

Hysons, Young Hyson, Colored and Uncolored Japans,
 Imperials, Gunpowders, Congous, Souchongs and
 Scented Teas; Java, Rio, Bahia, and Laguayra Coffee,
 Martell's, Hennessy's, and Otard's Brandies, Pema-
 rtin's Sherries, Sandeman's Ports, Burgundy, Madeira,
 and Common Sherry Wines; Havana, Domestic, and
 German Cigars, Crosse 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 AND GENERAL
MERCHANTS, Importers to order of all kinds
 of China, Glass and Earthenware, Papier Maché, Hard-
 ware and Electro-plate, Cork-screws and Steel Toys,
 Chemists' and Photographists' Ware, Mosaic, Encaus-
 tic and Tesselated Flooring Tiles, White glazed Bath
 Tiles, Plumbers' and Sanitary Ware, Door Furniture,
 Iron Stable and Harness Fittings, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

10 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

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

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 8 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.

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

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS
 of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.
WAREHOUSES
 278 St. Paul, and 103 Commissioners' street,
MONTREAL.
 Works—AUBURN MILLS,
 PETERBORO', C. W.

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

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

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

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

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED HILL.

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

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

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

HARDWARE CONSIGNMENTS.
BUTTER Coolers, E. P.
 Cruet Frames, E. Plate, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Glass.
 Carriage Axles, assorted.
 Carriage and Buggy Springs (Turner & Walker's
 Steel).
 Chopping Axes, Double and Single Steel (Ottawa).
 Close-Link Coil Chain, Black, in 200 lb. casks, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16,
 2-8, 7-16, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
 Close-Link Coil Chain, Bright, 100 lb. casks, 8-16, $\frac{1}{4}$,
 5-16 inch.
 Cast Steel (Turner & Walker's), Flat, Square, Round,
 Octagon.
 Draw Knives (Date, Galt).
 Emery, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 63 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, 81.
 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,
 8 12 18 24 12, 6 3 doz.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. 18 48 24 12 6
 Hinges, Baldwin's Butts, 200 in casks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$,
 4 2 doz. 5, 6 inch. cwt. 32 37 37 80
 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. 16 inch. cwt. 1 1 1 2
 Hinges, Scotch T., Light, 6.0.0 casks, 6, 8, 10, 12,
 1 cwt. 14 inch. 18 18 80
 Hinges, Scotch T., Improved Japanned Light, 6, 7, 8,
 30 12 12 doz. 9, 10, 12, 14 inch.
 Hinges, American T., Gannanquo.
 Do. American Long Strap Gate Hinges, \$2.50 per
 cwt.
 Hair Broom Heads, Bass do.
 Jack Chain, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Iron Band, 1-8 x $\frac{1}{4}$, 7-8, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Do. 8-16 x 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 inch.
 Iron Hoop, Coopers', $\frac{1}{2}$, 7-8, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 inch.
 India Rubber Combs,—Dressing, Fine, Toilet, Chil-
 dren's long, Back and Band,—manufactured by
 the Scottish Vulcanite Company.
 Knives,—Table and Pocket (Newbould Bros.)
 Kettles,—Tinned Iron, straight handle.
 Locks,—Pad, Chest, and Cupboard.
 Liquor Frames, Electro Plate.
 Matches,—Wax Vestas, Fancy Boxes.
 Microscopes and Objects, large variety.
 Mugs,—Plated, Glass Bottoms.
 Nickel Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.
 Nails,—Horse, 8, 9, 10, 11 lb., in 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Rose, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 lb., 112 lb. Kegs.
 Do. Clout, Tind. and Black, assorted, 112 lb. Kegs
 Do. Scrap Iron Cut.
 Opera Glasses, great variety.
 Oil Cloth Table Covers, in pieces.
 Pins,—Safety and Scarf.
 Powder Flasks.
 Polishing Paste (Neadham's).
 Paper,—Writing, Post, and Note, in Half-Beam boxes,
 assorted colors.
 Pistols.
 Rasps,—Horse and Shoe Rasps (Turner & Walker).
 Rivets,—Iron and Copper, Boiler. cwt. cwt.
 Sad Irons, Casks, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10.0.0; 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.0.0;
 cwt. 8, 4, 5, 6, 4.1.0. 10 10 10 6
 Shot,—Patent Shot in Casks, assorted, 2, 3, 4, 5,
 4 bags. cwt. 6, 10.0.0.
 Shot Pouches.
 Slates,—Hardwood Frames, 11 x 7, 12 x 8 in.
 Screws,—Nettlefold's, in Casks.
 Saws,—Cast Steel, Hand Rip and Back, Webs, &c.
 Scissors,—per doz. and on Cards.
 Spoons,—Tinned Iron, Tea and Table, Plated do;
 N. 8. do.
 Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
 Skates,— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, with straps, great variety.
 Shoe Thread,—No. 3, 2 oz. in 8 lb. Papers.
 Stove Polish,—British Lustre (Davie's), in $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Spirit Flasks,—B. M. and Wicker.
 Tin Plates, I.C. Charcoal, P.P.C. Boxes, tin-lined.
 Do. I.C. do. Pontypool, do.
 Tea Trays, Japanned, in sets, assorted.
 Tea Pots, E. Plate.
 Vices,—Self-Adjusting Jaw.
 Waiters, E. P., in sets, &c.
 Water Jugs, B. M. Covers.

FRANCIS FRASER,
 Manufacturers' Agent.

Montreal, January, 1865.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

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

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

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

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.
Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000.

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

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

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

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

(BRITISH.)

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

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

Losses paid in Canada without reference to England.

In Life Assurance this Company offers every facility.

Lower Canada Branch:

26½ St. François Xavier street, Montreal,

H. DUNCAN & CO., Managers.

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

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

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

SMALL OUTLAY by the Policy-holder.

NON-LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

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

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.

EXEMPTION from the RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

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

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

MONTREAL, PLACE D'ARMES, January, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$800,000; Total Income, 1865, \$4,750,000.

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

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

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

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

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

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

A FRUITFUL EVIL.

THAT there is something radically wrong in the economy of the distribution of merchandise in this country is evident in view of the numerous failures, and the general lack of success on the part of retailers. This unhealthy condition attaches itself more particularly to the Dry Goods business dealers; and it has generally appeared in the event of failure of merchants who were in general business, that in this department their greatest loss took place. Were we to judge by the experience and observations of those who have closely watched the result, we would almost conclude that ninety out of every hundred merchants who bought dry-goods eventually came to bankruptcy. Without pretending to vouch for this, it is certain that the number of those who fail, compared with the number of those who succeed, is very large; and that the condition of the trade is far from satisfactory. In order to effect a cure, we must find a cause. Unquestionably one of the greatest errors of the day is the purchasing of heavy stocks by the retailer. Not only occasionally has this been the practice, but generally has the quantity bought exceeded by far the requirements of the season. We think this tendency to excessive stock is in no small degree chargeable to the long credits which the dry goods merchants have been in the habit of granting. Six months' time, and a renewal for half at three months, is about the usual practice, and if an exception is made, it is generally towards even easier terms.

We believe this system to be not only unnecessary, but productive of a large portion of the difficulties under which the trade is laboring. The temptation it affords to most men is too great to be resisted. Heavy purchases are made with the full expectation of meeting payment therefor, or in the hope of making some turn in a period so long, and so full of promise. There are many men who, from the impulse of vanity, or from their financial necessities, or from both combined, are very apt to fall into this error. They like to have a shop full of goods, that they may have the appearance of prosperity—the prestige of doing a large business, and a fine, showy line of goods at six and nine months, is to them a great temptation.

Another reason—and hardly so innocent a one—is that by forcing a sale of a portion of stock, they may raise sufficient funds to meet the renewals of a previous year. A deficiency is thus bridged, which, but for long credits would be apparent, and which is sure eventually to result in a collapse far more disastrous than if it had been at first discovered. The ease and length of credit which is granted, is likewise a great incentive to many a young man to attempt a business for which he is not adapted, and for which there is no room in the locality. We are persuaded that not only are excessive stocks of dry-goods, which are generally found, attributable to long credits, but the excessive number engaged is largely owing to the same cause. The consequence is a "double pressure" to sell. The

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Importers

of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of

SAWS

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

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

IRON:

Bar, Hoop and Sheet, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

large stock induces an anxiety to be able to pay debts. The excessive number engaged, implies a great difficulty to accomplish this; and unusual efforts and a greater sacrifice is submitted to in order to effect sales at all. Hence it is that the retail dry-goods business has grown to be a profitless business—that large losses are sustained by importers; that traders, weak in capacity or capital, have an inevitable fate before them; and that insecurity and anxiety is sure to result from anything like a trying time in the general condition of the country.

In former times, when it was the custom for the country dealer to make his purchases only twice a year, there was some necessity for long credits; but in these days, when railway facilities afford every one the means of frequently replenishing stocks, there is no excuse for continuing the system. The occasion for it has passed. Its continuance leads to all sorts of complications, encourages a bad class of trading, induces long credits by retailers, and is productive of nothing but mischief.

Beyond all this, the advantages possessed by other branches who sell at one month's credit is just so much to the disadvantage of those who sell at six months. The money realized by a general dealer in the first, and best four months of the season, is almost certain to go to the grocer; while the smaller sales from the diminished stock of the remaining two months are offered in the shape of a small payment in renewal of the dry-goods obligation. With an indebtedness much larger to the dry-goods dealer for a stock that is sure to depreciate, than to the grocer for goods that are likely to retain their value, the latter is always better paid, and, as a rule, more successful. Beyond all doubt, this is all to be attributable to the difference in the credit terms afforded by the two branches; and if nothing else induces a reform in this respect, the fact that one branch of the trade is enjoying its advantages, should induce all the others to follow its example.

We hope, therefore, to see some movement towards a modification and limitation of credits. We can hardly expect that during the ensuing Spring season much can be accomplished. Purchases dated first of April, at four months, would mature in July, a difficult month in which to effect collections, especially in a year like this. But the matter might be discussed this season with the view of making a change in the Autumn, when we hope to have a good crop, reduced indebtedness and generally to take a fresh start toward a better state of affairs in all respects.

Association of Capital.

Joint Stock Companies are all the rage in England. Recourse is had to association for the accomplishment of almost every feasible object, no less to Banking Railways and Gas Companies, than Baking and Washing establishments. To such an extent is the economy of capital carried that a man may have his shirts washed partly at another's cost; and while eating the bread may be saving the price of the butter. A stockholder may in fact share the profits of many companies, particularly by his being a president in one, a director in another, and a treasurer in a third; since these officers are well paid under the new Limited Liability Act.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

THE Federation of the British North American Provinces, it is now certain, cannot be consummated for a year at least. The defeat of the Administration in New Brunswick, and the condemnation of the Federal policy, by the rejection of its leading advocates at a general election, render it impossible to perfect the scheme on its original basis, at least for the present. The House, as it stood before the election, was divided by Twenty-six in favor, against Sixteen opposed to the question. Already the ministry have lost Five, and these the leading advocates of the measure, which is equivalent to a gain of Ten to the opposition, and renders the passage of the necessary resolutions an impossibility. It is not improbable that the success of the Opposition in New Brunswick will so much strengthen the same party in Nova Scotia, and that if Federation is approved, it will be by a majority so small as to render its success doubtful. Under these circumstances, the Imperial Parliament, however desirous it may be for the success of the scheme, will hardly attempt to enforce it. The delay will afford its opponents in Canada an opportunity to exhibit its disadvantages; and we are not sure, considering the state of political parties, whether our parliament at another session will be as favorable to the measure as it is at present. It is therefore more than likely that the rapidity with which the scheme has advanced will be succeeded by a progress correspondingly slow. That it may be eventually accomplished not many doubt; but that it will come into operation in time to solve the political, financial, and commercial problems which the altered condition of affairs now present, is exceedingly doubtful.

Thus the hope of an enlarged market for our manufactures—a demand for our agricultural products in lieu of the American market, which would be shut to us by the abolition of Reciprocity—the construction and maintenance of the Inter-colonial Railroad, and all the other mercantile advantages which it is hoped would follow the speedy completion of Federation, seem at present indefinitely postponed.

THE SESSION—NEW TAXES.

AS we predicted in our last issue, Parliament is about to adjourn, with the intention of meeting again in the summer or autumn. The fact that the Estimates of the last session provide for the expenditure up to the end of June—the end of the new fiscal year—and that every effort will be made to bring the session to a speedy close, confirms us in the impression that no alteration in the tariff will take place just now. Besides this, Mr. Galt does not appreciate the extent of the certain decline in the importations, and reduction in the revenue that will necessarily follow. He does not seem to realize that the large increase of last year—on which he bases his calculations for this—is the very thing that will render his calculations astray. The stocks carried over in every department have been unusually large; the country was full of goods, even before a single package was brought in this Spring. But not only were the importations of last year very excessive, and the stocks over heavy, but the country is bare of money. Never, since 1857, has the retail trade of the country been in a position so unsatisfactory; never have collections been more difficult from consumers; and, notwithstanding a winter so exceedingly favorable for business, the amount of money afloat in the country is unusually small, and the prospects for easier times, not very bright. The consequence is, that not only will the retailers be disinclined to buy, but the importers will be reluctant to sell; and the fact that the orders for spring Dry-Goods and Groceries in Britain are considerably less than one half what they were last year, is conclusive evidence that this impression is correct. The inevitable result must be a restricted trade, and a decreased revenue. This, with the increased expenditure of the present session, making a considerable advance in that of last year, will certainly call for enlarged sources of revenue. At present, however, the difficulty is only prospective; and the early calling together of Parliament will afford an opportunity for more mature consideration of the question. Besides, as it is probable Mr. Galt will be one of the Commission about to be sent to England to promote the Federation scheme, he will then have opportunity of testing the money market, and discover whether he can borrow at reasonable rates, and thus make up any deficiency we may have in the revenue and expenditure.

We very much doubt the practicability or even desir-

ability of this policy, and look forward to a certain increase in duties next session. We should not be surprised to see the excise on whiskey doubled—the present rate of 80c., made 60c., per gallon—five, and probably ten cents additional, put on tobacco—some new subjects may probably be proposed, such as Patent Medicines, and an enlargement of the present system of Stamp Duties.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

LAST year the British Government sent an experienced and intelligent officer (Col. Jervis) to Canada, for the purpose of reporting upon the cost of works necessary to the defence of the country. That gentleman completed his report some time in September last, and our Government was made immediately aware of its contents; but it is only just now that the recommendations and estimates are made public. They possess an absorbing interest for every resident of Canada. The report states that it will cost nearly seven millions of dollars to properly fortify the five frontier cities. This includes armament, but not men. If it is deemed necessary to have fortifications, it is equally essential to have soldiers to man them; and without pretending to much military knowledge, we may estimate that anything like a proper force for the frontier fortifications would cost at least three millions of dollars per annum. Twenty-five thousand men,—five thousand at each city,—at fifty cents per day, foots up to over four and a quarter millions. We may rest assured that the cost of defences for Canada, in anything like the proportion that Col. Jervis suggests, will amount to at least ten millions of dollars for the first year, and three and four millions every year thereafter, as long as it is necessary to maintain the force.

The news received from England during the week indicates that the Imperial Government are prepared to spend one million of dollars at present toward the defences of the country. Whether this is the amount finally decided upon as the limit of the contribution toward Canadian defences, it is impossible to say from the reports at hand; but from the fact that Lord Derby and other Members of Parliament ridiculed the smallness of the amount asked, and that no explanation followed, it is fair to presume that until there is more necessity apparent for an increase in the amount, a larger sum will not be granted. The expenditure of one million in the seven required for fortifications will leave six millions to be provided for by Canada, and nine millions for anything like a proper defence of the country. Inasmuch as our entire revenue for last year was only ten millions of dollars, and that this year it is likely to fall to nine millions, we don't see how it is to come within the bounds of possibility that we can raise double the amount for defensive purposes. If the country were in a prosperous state, there might be some hope of its bearing a double taxation; but with every interest depressed, and a large portion of the people with just enough to do to subsist, we confess our inability to see how these additional burdens are to be borne.

The only hope will be that the amount required may be raised by loan in England. We question whether the Provincial bonds issued for this purpose would sell at anything like a value; for the necessity which calls for the loan implies an unusual risk for the money-lender. But if the guarantee of the Imperial Government could be secured, the amount might be raised without great difficulty at reasonable rates. That this guarantee ought to be given, few in Canada will deny; for doubtless a large share of the apprehension of trouble from our neighbors, arises out of the feeling against England in the United States; and if war ever does take place, it will be the result of a collision between those countries, rather than any offence on the part of Canada. Should this guarantee be denied to us, it would be justly taken as an indication that we were no longer worth retaining by England; and the inference would naturally follow that the sooner we shifted for ourselves the better. Without this guarantee the defence of the country is impossible; even with it, our already heavy burdens would be greatly increased, but these would be cheerfully borne, with anything like fair prosperity, if the people are assured that thereby an effectual defence will be attained.

Petroleum in London.

Refined is quoted at 50 c. per gallon. The present stock is 17,245 barrels, against 25,475 barrels same time last year.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.

WE have received from an esteemed correspondent, "Mercator," a letter upon the silver question, for all of which we regret we have not space. We will however give the substance of his suggestions. He says:—"One source of loss arising from the existing state of things which I have been endeavouring to explain, although obvious and doubtless understood by many, is not referred to in your editorial, nor so far as I am aware has it been referred to elsewhere. It is simply the loss to the country of the interest on the capital represented by this large amount of silver coin, which is not required for the purposes of currency, and is therefore capital misemployed, invested in a useless manner, and for an unremunerative purpose."

Our correspondent thinks that the combined action of the majority of traders to reduce the coin to its proper value suggested in our last number would fail, and instances the ineffectual effort made in this city some time ago toward that end. In reply, we have to say that the grievance was at that time looked upon as only of a temporary character, while the evil had not reached any thing like its present magnitude. The success of this mode of procedure in Toronto was complete while it lasted, and it was only because silver was becoming scarce and because debts due in other cities were being better paid, that induced the body of the merchants to waive the four per cent. If other cities had acted with Toronto and with the same unanimity in receiving the coin only at four per cent. discount, the evil long ago would have disappeared. The best evidence of the success of the plan is, that the local press are again urging its adoption, with the extension of the discount to the smallest coins. Our friend further argues that as the body of the people have received the coin at par, it would be hard for the small shop-keepers to enforce the discount and still harder for them, if unable to do so, the wholesale merchant insisted upon it. This objection we tried to meet in the suggestion that ten days' notice should be given, that in the meantime parties might get rid of their silver, and the loss as far as possible be borne by those best able to bear it. As to the hardship of the case no one doubts it, but as a rule wholesale merchants now exact the discount, while the retailer is denied the recourse upon his customers, because he cannot insist upon it without a unanimous action of the trade.

As a remedy our correspondent suggests:—"That the Boards of Trade should take the initiative, but act through the legislature. The action of the government which I would propose, would be very simple: Make the American as well as the British silver legal tender at (or at a little below) its intrinsic value. But also make it penal for any one carrying on business, to take such legal tender coin as currency at more than its legal value."

While we are quite prepared to admit that the measure proposed by "Mercator" would be effective, we cannot agree with him in recommending it. First, because such an enactment is unnecessary, as milder means have not been properly tested, and next because the passage of such a law by the Legislature would be impossible. There is a general disinclination on the part of the public to invoke legislative interference in any subject relative to the currency. Certainly a law of this kind, fixing the value of a coin, could only be purchased at the expense of further encroachments upon the liberty of trade; and the principle once admitted, with the peculiar notions of our French Canadian friends predominant, the value of all money would soon be regulated by Parliament rather than by the inevitable law of supply and demand. We much mistake the intelligence and enlightened views of "Mercator,"—recently so clearly expressed on other subjects in a contemporary, if this is the result he contemplates in urging the legislature to interfere in the silver question. What he says as follows is perfectly true:—"The *Toronto Globe*, in reference to the proposal of government interference, stated as a fatal objection that the country would thereby sustain a heavy loss, but this objection was obviously founded on error, and is of no moment, because the loss is already incurred; the difference having been pocketed by the speculators and importers of the silver."

Leather.

We have no remarkable change to note, either in the prices or demand, for any description of Leather during the week; all kinds being difficult of sale, even at present low prices, with the exception of Slaughter, which is in fair demand at quotations.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1864.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, has issued from the statistical branch of this department, a small tract of 18 pages, containing "statements explanatory of the Financial Position of Canada, and a comparison thereof with the position of the other British North American Colonies." It contains information relating to the Revenue and expenditure of this Province for 1864, and to the state of its affairs on the 31st December last, which we have not met with elsewhere. The following are given as the Payments and Receipts for the twelve months ending December last:—

PAYMENTS.		1864.
Interest on Public Debt, Charges of management, &c.		\$ 4,126,817
Redemption of Public Debt.		3,957,740
Civil Government, including Pensions.		478,198
Administration of Justice, including Prison Inspection, &c.		640,510
Legislation.		379,863
Education, Grants to Literary Societies and Geological Survey.		492,892
Hospitals and Charities.		299,881
Militia and Enrolled force.		317,061
Agricultural Societies, Grants to.		110,019
Public Works and Buildings, Rents and Repairs, Roads and Bridges, Steam and Coast Service.		1,898,107
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights.		199,689
Advances and Payments to Subsidiary Lines		12,290
Municipalities Fund.		104,110
Indian Fund and Indian Annuities.		168,420
Minor Payments.		262,602
Collection of Revenue.		1,408,093
		\$ 14,544,88

RECEIPTS.		1864.
Customs.		\$ 6,664,828
Excise.		890,814
Post Office and Ocean Postage.		664,948
Public Works and Provincial Steamers.		429,910
Territorial.		584,848
Interest on investments, Prem. and Disc't.		319,487
Minor Revenues of the Consolidated Fund.		165,410
Miscellaneous Receipts on open Accounts.		320,620
Debentures and Stock.		4,864,682
Sales of Public Works and Buildings.		15,648
Municipal Loan Fund.		174,850
Bank of Upper Canada, Special Account.		236,987
Miscellaneous guaranteed, and Advance Accounts.		165,018
Municipalities Fund.		184,806
Education, and School Funds.		189,918
Indian Fund.		176,898
Minor Trust Funds.		88,107
		\$15,526,549

To arrive at the correct amount of the Revenue and Expenditure of a country, it is of course necessary to deduct from the one the moneys realized by the sale of Debentures or Stock, and from the other the amount of Debt repaid. Mr. Galt does this, and arrives at the following figures as to Ordinary Revenue and expenditure of the last four years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861.....	\$ 9,899,275	\$ 12,008,962
1862.....	8,408,444	11,116,092
1863.....	9,760,816	10,742,807
1864.....	11,171,967	10,587,142

The last year is thus the only one of four during which there was a surplus of revenue, while the deficit of the four years was, in round numbers \$5,200,000, or on the average, \$1,300,000.

It becomes interesting to enquire whether the Province can bear such an annual addition to its debt; and Mr. Galt's pamphlet enables us to form a conclusion on this point. He gives as the net funded debt, in 1861, \$58,178,020, and estimates the population to have increased since then from 2,596,200, to 2,881,900. An easy calculation will show that the burden of \$58,178,020 in a population of 2,596,200, is equal to the burden of \$64,500,000 in a population of 2,881,900, a difference in three years of \$6,300,000, or \$2,100,000 per an. While, therefore, we by no means counsel, but on the contrary must disapprove of, a lavish expenditure of our resources, it is evident that we should have been no worse off, as far as debt goes, with \$64,500,000 at the end of 1864, than we were with the \$58,178,020 at the end of 1861. Or, in other words, having increased our debt by only \$1,300,000 per an., while the estimated increase of our population would have justified our increasing it by \$2,100,000 per an.; each of us is less in debt now than in 1861. We notice that our net funded debt is said to have increased from \$58,178,020 to \$60,287,675 only, a difference of little over \$2,000,000; but the figures showing the revenue and expenditure of each year, are the best test of the increase or decrease of our liabilities; and we prefer to reason from them, since the bank balances and the altered state of the Consolidated Fund and of

the Trust Fund, and other accounts must be taken note of if we argue from the comparison of the Balance sheets of the Province.

Mr. Galt gives the following table respecting the debt, revenue, &c., of Canada, per head, for the past four years, which we transfer to our columns.

Calculation as to the Duty per head of the population of Canada, during the last four years; also as to the Debt, Ordinary Revenue, and Ordinary Expenditure, per head.

	Duty per head.	Debt per head.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1861	1 83	22 81	3 85	4 27
1862	1 78	22 80	3 10	4 08
1863	1 85	21 69	3 48	3 75
1864	2 30	20 92	3 79	3 52

RECIPROCITY REMEDIED.

The probability of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the uncertainty that exists regarding future arrangements with that excellent customer, does not seem to excite that interest among the commercial or agricultural community which the vital importance of the subject demands. Complete apathy or ignorance of the immediate effects certain to ensue, seems to be the rule among the latter class, whose interests are more immediately involved, and whose sagacity is so proverbial in aught that concerns their pockets.

While all acknowledge that we are surrounded by commercial difficulties only exceeded by the disastrous years of '56 and '7, few consider how much more aggravated would have been the evil, had it not been for the vast sum of money obtained from the sale of our surplus Barley and Wool crop at high prices to our American neighbors. The circulation derived from this source gave an impetus to the early Fall trade, in many localities, enabling the country storekeepers to relieve themselves to a considerable extent of large over-stocks, and sustain their credit above low water mark in this city. While entertaining the opinion that our American cousins are much too acute to permanently sever the bonds of mutual interest which have bound us commercially for so many years, still it must not be overlooked that there exists in that extensive country sectional interests whose representatives will do all in their power to delay, if they cannot ultimately prevent, the consummation of a new and amended treaty for the national and consistent interchange of our respective commodities. In view therefore, that for an uncertain period a profitable outlet for our coarse grains and wool can not be looked for, even at the extraordinary high figures which have ruled during the past eighteen months, and that under ordinary circumstances and prices, the duties levied on foreign products by the United States would amount to a positive prohibition, it is time that we Canadians bestirred ourselves to find a new channel for the stream of prosperity whose course is about to be checked by so formidable a barrier.

As a means to this desirable end, some of our contemporaries have suggested that the farmer should return with renewed energy to the cultivation of an article of European demand—to wit, our great staple wheat, to the growth of which for so many years every other article in the lists of husbandry has been forced to succumb, and which has tasked so long the fertility of our virgin soil, that years of judicious and scientific cultivation will be required for the restoration of its original fecundity.

Conversant as we are all with the lamentable lack of enterprise and versatility peculiar to the bulk of Canadian farmers, illustrated so powerfully by the absence of any general response to the efforts of journalists and others who have labored to induce a trial of flax cultivation, the conclusion is safe that the culture of wheat will not be neglected, and that it will require every effort, backed by the stimulus of necessity, to prompt the trial of new pathways to personal and national prosperity. If the pressure initiated by the foregoing considerations,—the stagnation certain to rule in Lumber,—the comparatively low prices which can be afforded for Wool whether it pay duty to enter the States, or be shipped free to Britain, there to compete with the fleeces of Australia—if all this have the effect of developing the resources we possess for the production of a uniform marketable article of BUTTER and CHEESE, then the temporary depression (heralded by the lapsing of the treaty) which we deem injudicious to ignore or underrate, will have been productive of permanent benefits of no small moment. Even now the quantity of the former article, which, during the

season of navigation is weekly consigned to Britain goes far to furnish our Atlantic steamers with return cargoes; and yet the Butter trade is still in its infancy, and capable, with proper encouragement, of taking rank as one of our most important articles of export. Regarding Cheese, the more we say, just so much more will we publish the degraded position of those whose duty and profit lay in the development of the resources with which they are unfortunately entrusted. If this were not the case, why is it that seven-eighths of the Cheese consumed in these Provinces pays profit to a foreign farmer, foreign manufacturer, and foreign trader, which should legitimately fall to the lot of the native farmer and exporter; if the first named of the two latter personages had the energy or ability to grasp the advantages placed within such easy reach. What apology have our people to urge for this state of affairs? Why is it that the majority of our Butter ranks so low in the New York market as to be nearly unsaleable, except as a substitute for Lard to pastry cooks?—that not one out of every ten packages comes up to the standard of "thirds" in Liverpool or Glasgow?—that our Cheese meets with no respect in our own country, and is not likely for some time yet to meet a better fate abroad?

That Reciprocity has tended indirectly to the neglect of those seemingly minor productions, in which exists the germ of future trade to an extent not generally realized, proves that it has been far from an unmitigated benefit; and if its temporary cessation tends, as we hope, to rapidly accelerate the development of the above and several other dormant sources of wealth, it will lessen greatly our regret for its loss. In our next issue, we contemplate reviewing the present position of the Butter trade, and offering some suggestions for its encouragement and establishment on a more reliable basis.

Petroleum in Canada.

We are glad to learn that the demand for Oil Lands in Enniskillen is daily increasing—that large transactions have taken place at highly satisfactory prices. The best posted petroleum men from the United States seem satisfied that the chances for making money in Canada are quite as good, if not better than in Pennsylvania, and are rapidly securing choice locations. In fact it is said there is much greater certainty as to sinking oil in our petroleum regions than in either Pennsylvania or Virginia, and at a less depth. As to the quality of the oil, the Canadian is in many respects much to be preferred. At all events, there is a great demand for land, and it is said large orders for Canada oil are already in the market from England, and the anxiety manifested to get Canadian lands evinces the appreciation in which our oil is held. We are glad to hear that there is such good prospect for an improved condition of things in Enniskillen.

The English Markets.

The Produce Circulars by the *Canada* still indicate an exceedingly dull market for Foreign Breadstuffs. Messrs. Bardgett & Picard say that—"All the ports of the North of Europe, Black Sea and Azoff, are again closed with ice, and it will be some time ere shipments of Grain can be resumed from any of them. Not a single quarter of Foreign Wheat has reached London this week, and our arrivals from abroad are certain to be insignificant for some time to come. This consideration, however, fails to have any material influence on the trade, which though firm, is as inactive as ever. Millers can supply all their wants with English Wheat, and the diminished supplies of Foreign cause them no uneasiness."

The Money Market.

There has been no particular change in the condition of the Money Market during the week. The remittances from country merchants, though somewhat diminished, are still more than could be anticipated from the general report as to the state of the country. The demand for discount is moderate, with a liberal disposition on the part of the Banks toward really good paper. Sterling Exchange continues to rule low—New York Bankers' 75-day bills, endorsed by our Banks, selling 108 to 108½ for cash. For paper, the counter rate has been reduced from 110 to 109½. In New York, on Wednesday, first-class bills were sold at 107½, a point lower than for ten days previous. Stocks are a shade firmer, especially Montreal Bank, which has advanced slightly. Other stock steady at last week's quotations.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Wm. Benjamin & Co.
John Douglass & Co.
Gilmour, White & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
Thomas May.
Munderloh & Steeneken.
Ogilvy & Co.

Riengland, Ewart & Co.
A. Robertson & Co.
Sprirling, McCall & Co.
William Stephen & Co.
Thomson, Claxton & Co.
Alexander Walker.

THIS week opens with considerable movement in the wholesale department of our trade. Some pretty large shipments of spring goods are now forward, and others fast following.

A couple of weeks will be required to mark off, arrange, &c., after which all will be anxiety to catch the most desirable marks visiting the market. The fifteenth of this month has generally found a few of the leading buyers here, coming from the section west of Hamilton, and as far west as Windsor. The impression abroad is that the trade will open out much later than usual. The country trader complains of the tightness of the money market, and the hopelessness of expecting a liquidation of outstanding debts due by farmers and others. It is important that they should make other effort to reduce their obligations to as low an ebb as possible. Their anxiety in this respect will cause them to remain at home to the last moment, or until compelled to go to market by the demands of the season. Even those buyers who are easy in their finances, will, we think, be late.

At the present moment there is a large quantity of snow on the ground,—much more than is usual at this season of the year. This gives the country a wintry aspect, and will, in some measure, affect the early purchase of spring goods.

Generally, people here are still uncertain as to spring prospects: there are still clouds hanging around the commercial horizon, and the tone of uneasiness is only half quelled. There are too many bankruptcy cases altogether, and we fear that the Act as at present constituted is faulty. Dishonest men are rushing into the Bankruptcy Court as carelessly as if it were only an amusement. The question is, will a number of them get out as easily as they anticipate? Will they all be willing to state how much they may have robbed their creditors of before making their assignment? how much cash may they have accumulated and placed in the hands of wife or brother or child? It will remain with creditors, we presume, as to how many of such defaulters are allowed to escape or perjure themselves, swearing to a poverty they do not feel or fear. Indeed, coupled with the fact of two or three absconding cases of late, it is conclusive that there is a very low state of business morality abroad.

The stocks in this market will not be large. Staples in many lines are an overstock from last season, and heavy goods will not be imported beyond the actual anticipated requirements of the trade. It may not be impossible that before the end of the season there will be a strong speculative local demand for certain classes of goods. Fancy goods will as usual be a good stock, and the market will be well supplied with novelties.

Before the positive approach of the busy season, would it not be well that some steps were taken by the wholesale trade of Montreal in the matter of the delivery of their goods at points west as soon after purchase as possible. There is no question about our spring business having been injured from the absurd delay in other seasons during the spring months from the non-delivery of goods by the Grand Trunk Railway. The season promises to be worse in this respect than any we have yet had, judging from the detention occurring on the road at this moment; and it were well, if it be possible, that some general arrangement were entered into by the merchants at large for the instant delivery, as far at least as practicable, of spring purchases. In the spring season it is not unusual for Western traders to refuse orders to commercial men on the ground of delay; stating at the same time that they prefer to purchase at Hamilton or Toronto, goods required for immediate demand. We give the hint: those interested may make what use they think proper of the same.

Among trade reports we have to notice Grey Cottons. There is a marked difference in better class goods in favor of the buyer. Low goods are about the same. 54 inch and 72 inch Sheetings are about the same as last season. Cotton Yarns are lower. White or Bleached Cotton, in certain prices there are plenty in market from last season. The change in price is not remarkable, some standard marks retaining last season's value. In White or Bleached Shirtings, 64 inch, 72 inch, and up to 90 inch, prices are equal to last season.

LINEN GRAY.—This make of goods promised to be much used,—the demand for them having been large last season. They do not seem to have answered expectations, and no large quantity will be imported. In Shirtings, Denims, &c., linen is a decided failure for this market: in fact, it is not suited to our climate.

PRINTS.—Are perceptibly lower in all grades. Holders of stock will have to give way.

BAGGINGS.—In this class of goods prices maintain their position. The demand is still good, and likely to continue. A Twilled 40 inch is popular, being much used for grain-bags.

HOLLANDS.—In good demand, and likely to continue for some time. Prices firmer. No overstock in the market.

LOGGING CLOTHS.—Will be much in demand. Never too many in the market. Prices firm.

ROLLED LININGS.—Too many in the market: holders will have to give way in price. Coming importations are lower. The same remark holds good in the matter of Casbans, Silecias, and in all classes of highly dressed goods.

DRESS GOODS.—In 3-4 there will be the usual variety of Printed Delaines, Challies, and Lustre Checks. In 6-4 there will also be a large variety. Broken Checks and Mottled Grounds seem to be popular. Of course, it is impossible to state what the latest novelties are or will be: they are generally very late, the best things often coming too late for our wholesale trade.

SHAWLS.—No decided change in style. Tissue will be much worn. The Printed Cashmere, once so popular, is now scarcely seen; at most, imported only in very small quantities. Tissue makes a graceful shawl, and in low and medium qualities is much sought after. The novelty this season seems to be a clear ground, with deep rich gold border. The contrast is handsome, and will please.

Among arrivals of London goods are Parasols, Ribbons; Gloves, Hosiery, &c. In Parasols the pagoda style is fashionable, plain and brocaded. The Fringed Parasol seems to have gone completely out, very few being imported. In Ribbons, the taste for tartan checks seems to be on the increase, as nearly all fancy Ribbons, in better class, are strongly tartan in their style. Plain colors will be worn freely. The new color seems to a deep shade of *caivere*.

In Trimmings, gold braidings are again becoming fashionable. They are quite ornamental, and are likely to be much worn.

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets have materially changed in style. Bonnets are close fitting, slightly flat on top, no curtains, and slope from the crown down. A fashion-writer remarks that "Bonnets have become less and less Bonnets." Hats are high, with square crown; feather trimmings. Hats are still quite fashionable, and will be much worn.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

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

E. Maitland Tylee & Co.
J. A. & H. Mathewson.
H. J. Gear.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.
William Nivin & Co.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.
Robertson & Beattie.
David Robertson.
Haviland Routh & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.
David Torrance & Co.
Thompson, Murray & Co.

BUSINESS in Groceries continues inactive. One Auction Sale of Teas, &c., took place on Wednesday; but the prices obtained could not be satisfactory to the owners. There seems to be but little disposition on the part of the Trade to purchase beyond actual requirements.

TEAS.—Remain quiet. A few transactions have taken place in fine Young Hysons; and at Messrs. Cuvillier & Co.'s Auction about 200 half chests Uncolored Japans 42½c. to 44c.; but most of the Teas offered were withdrawn.

SUGARS.—Stock very light. Some small sales of Muscovado are reported. Present range of prices 8½c. to 9c. for good and bright Cubas; and 9½c. to 9½c. for bright Porto Ricos.

MOLASSES.—In moderate demand at quotations. TOBACCO.—Sales of considerable parcels of Manufactured 10's are reported. Sales for the week probably approach 1000 boxes, mostly on terms not made public. 23c. net for round lots is still the lowest quotation for common sound 10's, and at that rate not plentiful. No sales of Western States Leaf reported. Some parcels of Canadian have been sold at about our quotations.

BRITISH MARKETS.

ADVICES to 18th, intimate that notwithstanding the purchase of £1,500 of the new three per cents by the Government brokers towards the reduction of the National Debt, the funds ruled heavy.—Canada Government Stocks being an exception, and reported firm; Six per cents 90, and Five per cents 80. Compared with the previous statement, the Bank of England had improved in every line, the average demand for discount and money, ranging from 5 to 6 per cent. for first class paper. On the continent the following rates prevailed: Paris 4; Vienna 5; Berlin 5; Frankfurt 4; Amsterdam 4; Turin 6; Brussels 5; Madrid 9; Hamburg 3, and Petersburg 5½ per cent.

The peace news had a most singular effect upon the money market; American Securities were enhanced in value, and British stocks depreciated. The effect of course, like the cause, was but temporary.

The Cotton market shared a declining tendency, and prices were in favor of the buyer; American ranging from 16½d. to 22d. per lb. In Manchester, the general tendency of the market had been unfavorable during the week, and little hope of improvement in the face of increasing supplies of raw Cotton.

The American struggle still occupies the first column of the *Times*, and a summing up of the probabilities regarding the issue is thus expressed: "It is impossible not to recognize the high qualities which have been displayed on both sides, and ardently to desire a termination of so terrible a conflict. All such hopes must, however, now we fear be abandoned for some time to come. The war must go forward until it is brought to an end by the inability of either the one party or the other to prolong the contest."

The gross public income of the United Kingdom for year ending 31st Dec. last, is £70,125,374 16s. 1d., and the ordinary expenditure £67,168,404 18s. 4d. The net excess of income over expenditure £2,241,969 16s. 4d. The balance in the Exchequer £6,580,922 14s. 6d.

The Great Eastern is being freighted by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and is expected to finish the work by midsummer.

A writer from the North of Scotland says, on Feb. 11th, this is the seventh week of a most protracted snowstorm without the faintest indication of a change. Live stock and also wild animals are suffering. The snow lies two feet deep, and drifts piled very high. There has not been as much snow since 1837. At Glenish no less than 400 deer came down the glen, in search of food.

Tobacco.

The market for manufactured has been more animated, and some large transactions have taken place at full prices. A brisk demand from all parts of the country for every grade of this article is now experienced, and the stock being very small, and manufacturing carried on only on the most limited scale, tend to advance the views of holders.

The leaf market in the Western States shows an advancing tendency, and the new crop now coming forward is found to be of very inferior quality, so that really desirable lots of good manufacturing leaf are found to be scarce. Upper Canada Leaf remains dull of sale, and no change can be noted from last week's report. We do not alter our quotations for plug tobacco; although some difficulty would be experienced in filling orders at last week's prices.

Fur Trade.

We have nothing worthy of special notice to remark, except the advance in some kinds, which will be found in the list of *Prices Current*. The rise is in consequence of the late European demand.

The London March sales, of which advices will be received in the course of a few weeks, will likely establish prices for the season, unless the local demand for some kinds may cause a change.

Boots and Shoes.

We have to note a slight improvement in the trade during the week, and a moderate supply of orders. Dealers are exercising great caution in filling orders, as prospects are anything but encouraging, and they are inclined to discriminate closely as to their credit.

Ashes.

During the week, Pots have ranged from \$5.30 to \$5.25, gradually declining, and closing at \$5.20 to \$5.22½ per 100 lbs, at which prices they are steady at present.

Pearls nominal at \$5.40 to \$5.45.

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

No. 28 St. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL, 9th March, 1885.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past few days have been slightly more liberal, but still inadequate to meet the demand. Extras and Fancy are still in moderate request; but the demand falls principally on Superfine, for which there is a very active demand, and buyers have invariably yielded during the week to the views of sellers, paying the high prices demanded by the few and favored recipients per Grand Trunk Railroad. The lower grades continue scarce, and our prices as quoted, though nominal from the absence of transactions, could readily be obtained. Bag Flour, also, owing to the limited receipts and quantities produced by our City mills, is in very active demand; and all coming forward is at once absorbed by our city dealers at our outside quotations, and in a few instances, for very choice, from 5c. to 10c. more have been realized. The ruling prices for Super. during the past week, and at which sales have taken place, were from \$4.50 to \$4.60, and exceptional sales of favorite brands of Bakers' Flour as high as \$4.75.

Superior extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00 per brl.
Extra.....	4 75 to 4 85 "
Fancy.....	4 55 to 4 65 "
Superfine No. 1.....	4 45 to 4 55 "
Superfine No. 2.....	4 10 to 4 15 "
Fine.....	3 75 to 3 85 "
Middlings.....	3 35 to 3 55 "
Pollards.....	2 95 to 3 15 "

Bag Flour \$2 60 to \$2 60 per 112 lbs.
OATMEAL.—Market quiet at \$4 60 to \$5 per brl. of 200 lbs.

WHEAT.—Receipts still continue mainly for city millers. We observe a sale of a few thousand bushels of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at \$1.00 per 60 lbs, and we observe a few samples of both Upper Canada Spring and Milwaukee under offer, the former at \$1.08, and the latter \$1.05 per 60 lb.

PEAS.—Though the transactions are still mainly with the farmers, yet as the presumption begins to leak out that there will be but few lots of any consequence to offer at the opening of navigation, they have increased their views, claiming within the past few days an advance on their previous rates of from 3c. to 5c.; and we also notice sales in lots as high as 90c. per 66 lb., while from that to \$1 is the price asked for spring delivery.

OATS.—Transactions are still mainly with the farmers, at from 34c. to 37c. per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—Price unchanged, say 66c. to 75c. per 50 lbs. There is a good demand for shipment to the States.

SEEDS.—Timothy and Clover are both in active demand at our quotations of last week. Stocks on hand are light, and there is very little coming forward. Flax Seed is also in good demand, and for a good sample our outside quotation would be paid.

Timothy Seed.....\$2 25 to \$2 75 per 45 lbs.
Clover Seed.....15c. to 16c. per lb.
Flax Seed.....\$1 80 to \$1 40 per 56 lbs.

ASHES.—Owing to the absence of orders, and the decline in Sterling Exchange, Pots have been less active, and prices have declined. Pearls.—Market dull, and almost devoid of any demand; a few sales have taken place at \$5.40 and \$5.45.

Pots, 1st Sort.....\$5.20 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.
Inferiors.....5.50 to 5.50 "
Pearls.....5.40 to 5.60 "

PORK.—Very few sales of any importance have taken place during the week. We notice 250 barrels of Mess at \$20.50, and 60 barrels at \$21.; smaller lots at \$20.75 to \$21.

Mess.....\$20.50 to \$21.00 per brl of 200lbs.
Prime Mess.....15.00 to 16.00 "
Prime.....14.50 to 15.00 "

CUTMEATS.—Dull and without change. Hams, plain, uncanvassed 10c. to 11c. per lb. Canvassed and Sugar Cured 11c. to 12c. per lb.

LARD.—We do not hear of any sales. Stocks are principally in the hands of a few, who are holding for higher rates than our quotations of 10c. to 11c. per lb.

BUTTER.—We have still to report a dull market, transactions are unimportant, the market being overstocked with medium and storepacked, for which there is no enquiry. Choice Dairy in good packages would be readily taken for shipment.

Choice Dairy.....18c. to 19c. per lb.
Medium.....16c. to 17c. "
Storepacked.....15c. to 16c. "

LEATHER.—We have to note another week of continued dullness in every description. Waxed Upper continues to glut the market; and sales cannot, even at our lowest quotations, be effected to any considerable extent. Wax Calf Skins are also in large supply, without any enquiry. Grained Upper is not in large supply, but quite equal to the demand. Slaughter Sols—the enquiry for this description is less active, and prices favor buyers. Harness, of Prime quality and heavy weights, is still in active demand. Pabbled Cow Hide, no enquiry. Rough Leather is not in large supply, but quite equal to the demand. Sheepskins, dressed, there is a light demand for this description, and a good even lot of from 7 to 9 lbs. average to the dozen, would command from 28c. to 30c.

Spanish Sole No. 1.....	18c. to 18c.
" " No. 2.....	15c. to 16c.
Slaughter Sole No. 1.....	18c. to 18c.
" " No. 2.....	14c. to 16c.
Waxed Upper.....	25c. to 28c.
" " Calf (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).....	45c. to 50c.
" " (30 to 36 lbs. do).....	55c. to 65c.
Slaughter Kips.....	80c. to 40c.
Splits (large).....	20c. to 25c.
" (small).....	14c. to 17c.
Harness Leather.....	17c. to 20c.
Pabbled Cow (nominal) per ft.....	13c. to 14c.
Sheepskins, Dressed, per lb.....	20c. to 30c.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK'S MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 9, 1885.

FLOUR—Superior Extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00
Extra.....	4 70 to 4 80
Fancy.....	4 55 to 4 60
Superfine.....	4 40 to 4 60
Superfine No. 2.....	4 20 to 4 30
Fine.....	3 80 to 3 90
BAG FLOUR—per 112 lbs. Medium	2 45 to 2 50
Choice and Strong.....	2 50 to 2 55
OATMEAL—per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 75 to 5 00
WHEAT—per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring.....	0 98 to 1 00
U. C. White Winter.....	0 00 to 0 00
PEAS—per 60 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
BARLEY—per 48 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
OATS—per 32 lbs.....	0 00 to 0 00
PORK—Mess.....	20 50 to 21 00
Prime Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime.....	14 50 to 15 00
DRESSED HOGS—Per 100 lbs.....	6 75 to 7 50
LARD, per lb.....	0 11 to 0 12
TALLOW—per lb.....	0 08 to 0 09
BUTTER—Inferior.....	0 13 to 0 15
Medium.....	0 15 to 0 16
Choice.....	0 17 to 0 18
CHEESE—per lb.....	0 09 to 0 10
ASHES—per 100 lbs. Pots—1st sorts.....	5 00 to 0 00
" " Inferiors.....	5 50 to 5 55
Pearls, 1st sort.....	5 45 to 5 50
" " Inferiors.....	0 00 to 0 00

FLOUR.—Arrivals, though somewhat improved are still short of the demand, and prices have steadily crept up. Latest sales of strong Superfine have been at \$4.50 to \$4.60, with an occasional broken parcel at exceptional figures. City brands from Western wheat, with the ordinary qualities of Superfine, range from \$4.40 to \$4.50. Fancy and Extra, although in limited request, have also improved in value. The lower goods are readily saleable within our range, but very sparingly supplied.

Bag Flour keeps pace with the general improvement, as receipts from all sources are short of requirements. We quote ordinary \$2.45 to \$2.50, and choice \$2.50 to \$2.55.

Although there is no speculative enquiry, the local demand has been good and an active competition has been maintained throughout the week, many of the parcels coming in, being sold to arrive.

WHEAT.—Prices are nominal in the absence of transactions, as the few cars coming in are still direct to millers. U. C. Spring would bring 98c. to \$1.00 if offered.

COARSE GRAINS.—Quotations are somewhat nominal, as little of consequence is offered on this market.

BUTTER.—With a continuance of heavy receipts, the market is at present prostrated under the heavy stock of medium, which has been accumulating since the close of navigation.

Boston and New York, instead of affording relief, are now actually lower than the prices nominal here, so that holders are obliged to content themselves with waiting for an opportunity of selling till a demand shall arise in some quarter.

Under these circumstances, we would recommend holders in the country not to press forward at present what they may hold as, if here, it could not be sold, but hold until some opening appears—as by a more judicious and gradual distribution of the large quantities on hand the stocks may be put into consumption at the rates now merely nominal, before new Butter comes into competition with the old—while if large quantities are thrown on any of the markets already weakened, the present inaction must continue, or a further decline be experienced.

DRESSED HOGS.—The season is now drawing to a close, and with moderate arrivals present prices are likely to be maintained.

LARD.—Continues scarce, and wanted, although the last British advices shew a slight decline.

TALLOW.—All that comes in finds ready sale, within our quotations.

SEEDS.—Clover and Timothy are beginning to be enquired for; but as yet there are few parcels offering, and prices are nominal.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls are dull and drooping, under less favorable advices from Britain.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for the sale of all description of Produce. Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Ashes, Butter, &c., realized with despatch. 267, 269 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES PASSED

AND MERCHANDISE SHIPPED

or Stored in Bond, by
T. MAXWELL BRYSON,
Opposite the Custom House, St. Paul st., Montreal.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

427 Commissioners street, (opposite St. Ann's Market),

MONTREAL.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO. desire to thank their numerous friends for the very extensive patronage which has been accorded them since they commenced business, and to state that they have secured the commodious premises 427 Commissioners street, immediately opposite St. Ann's Market, where they intend carrying on the Produce Business in all its branches.

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

Liberal advances will be made upon all descriptions of Produce, and Drafts will be accepted against Bills of Lading to the extent of two-thirds the actual value of consignments; or on the arrival of the goods, they will make cash advances, to (say) three-fourths of their actual value.

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

Messrs. T. H. & Co. have made special arrangements for transacting a large Butter business; their premises are admirably adapted for this department of the trade; the cellars are cool, airy, and spacious; and everything is arranged, so that their will be the most complete efficiency in this branch of trade. A cooper will be constantly employed on the premises, to open out the lots of butter as they arrive, and, after being thoroughly inspected by a member of the firm, measures will be at once taken to put them in the most merchantable condition. Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Ashes, Butter, Provisions, and all descriptions of Produce carefully realized. Orders for the purchase of Groceries and General Merchandise promptly attended to.

PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday Evening, March 9, 1885.

Flour, Superior extra.....	\$4 80 to \$5 00
Extra.....	4 70 to 4 80
Fancy.....	4 50 to 4 60
Superfine.....	4 35 to 4 45
Do. No. 2.....	4 10 to 4 20
Fine.....	3 75 to 3 85
Bag Flour, per 112 lbs.....	2 50 to 2 55
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	4 55 to 4 90
Pork—Mess.....	20 50 to 21 00
Thin Mess.....	18 00 to 19 00
Prime Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
Prime.....	14 50 to 15 00
Butter—Ordinary, per lb.....	0 14 to 0 15
Medium.....	0 18 to 0 18
Dairy.....	0 18 to 0 20
Lard, Western.....	0 07 to 0 00
City rendered.....	0 10 to 0 11
Tallow.....	0 8 to 0 8
Hams, uncovered, per lb.....	0 10 to 0 12
Bacon.....	0 8 to 0 10
Shoulders.....	0 7 to 0 8
Seeds, Timothy, per 45 lbs.....	2 25 to 2 75
Clover, per lb.....	0 12 to 0 15
Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1st.....	5 22 to 5 27
Inferiors.....	5 50 to 5 55
Pearls, nominal.....	5 45 to 0 00

FLOUR.—In consequence of the difficulty of getting freight forward, there is a scarcity of all grades of Flour, and we have therefore to note corresponding improvement in price. There is a good demand for all kinds, but more especially for Bag and coarse Flour. We notice sales of the former at from \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 112 lbs.

PORK.—We have again to note an advance in price; stocks are light, and in few hands, and held firmly at our quotations.

BUTTER.—We have again to notice a week of extreme dullness in this article, the over-anxiety of some holders to realise seems to have deterred legitimate buyers from operating, and prices are almost nominal, still, where sales have been made, fair prices have been obtained. We quote sales of a fair lot at 17c. and a lot of Dairy at 19c. Inferior, very dull.

LARD.—Very scarce, and in demand.
TALLOW.—None offering; great demand at our quotations.

SEEDS.—The arrivals have been very small so far, and all lots have been quickly taken at prices within the range of our quotations. There is an active demand for all kinds, and outside rates would be paid for good samples.

ASHES.—We have to notice a decline in Ashes. Price to-day \$5.22 to \$5.25 for 1st Pots.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
118 Commissioners street.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL

WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOCH.

W. B. LINDSAY.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-

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

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 10, 1865.

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

Fluctuations.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.
GROCERIES.			
	Coffees.	\$	\$
	Leguyara, per lb.....	0 21 to 0 22½	0 21
	Rio, ".....	0 20 to 0 22	0 20
	Java, ".....	0 24 to 0 26	0 23
	Fish.		
	Herrings, Labrador		
	Split.....	6 25 to 6 75	6 00
	Round.....	5 24 to 5 50	
	Canso Round.....	4 00 to 4 25	
	Mackerel No. 3.....	6 50 to 7 00	
	Salmon.....	18 00 to 16 50	
	Dry Cod, Gaspé.....	5 00 to 5 25	
	Fruit.		
	Raisins: Layers.....	1 80 to 2 00	
	M. R.....	1 75 to 1 80	
	Valentias, lb.....	0 12½ to 0 12½	0 07½
	Currants, per lb.....	0 9½ to 0 10½	
	Molasses.		
	Clayed, per gal.....	0 33 to 0 35	0 30
	Muscovado, ".....	0 37 to 0 40	
	Syrups, ".....	0 46 to 0 50	
	Rice.		
	Arracan, per 100 lbs....	3 35 to 3 60	
	Salt.		
	Liverpool Coarse.....	0 62½ to 0 65	
	Stoved.....	0 85 to 0 90	
	Spices.		
	Cassia.....	0 90 to 0 35	0 29
	Cloves.....	0 12 to 0 13	0 11½
	Nutmegs.....	0 45 to 0 30	
	Ginger, Ground.....	0 12 to 0 30	
	Jamaica.....	0 23 to 0 28	
	Pepper, Black.....	0 10 to 0 10½	
	Pimento.....	0 07 to 0 08	
	Sugars.		
	Porto Rico, per cwt....	9 40 to 9 50	9 37
	Cuba, ".....	8 75 to 9 00	8 75
	Dry Crushed, per lb....	0 12½ to 0 00	
	Loaves, ".....	0 13½ to 0 00	
	Canada Sugar Refinery		
	Yellow No. 2.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 8½
	" " 2½.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 8½
	" " 3.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 9½
	" " 3½.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 9½
	" " 4.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 10½
	" " 4½.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 10½
	Crushed X.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 11½
	" A.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 12
	Dry Crushed.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 12½
	Ground.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 12½
	Extra Ground.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 13½
	Syrup, Golden.....	0 00 to 0 00	0 46
	Teas.		
	Young Hyson, per lb....	0 50 to 0 95	
	Hysons, ".....	0 55 to 0 80	
	Gunpowder, ".....	0 65 to 1 00	
	Imperials, ".....	0 80 to 0 85	
	Hyson Skin, ".....	0 25 to 0 40	
	Twankay, ".....	0 35 to 0 45	
	TOBACCOS.		
	Canada Leaf, per lb....	0 04 to 0 05	
	Honeydew, 10's, per lb.	0 25 to 0 28	
	" " 5's, ".....	0 25 to 0 28	
	" " ½ lbs.....	0 25 to 0 25	
	Bright, ½ lbs.....	0 45 to 1 55	
	WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS		
	Ale.		
	English.....	2 70 to 2 75	
	Montreal.....	1 20 to 1 80	
	Brandy.		
	Hennessey's, per gallon	2 25 to 3 00	2 10
	Martell's, ".....	2 25 to 3 00	
	Robin & Co.'s, ".....	2 25 to 3 00	
	Otard, Dupuy & Co., ".....	2 20 to 2 75	
	J. D. H. Mouny, p. gal.	2 15 to 2 30	
	Other brands, ".....	2 00 to 2 50	
	Brandy in cases, p. doz	8 50 to 10 00	
	Gin.		
	Hollands, per gallon...	0 85½ to 0 95½	
	green cases,		
	per case.....	2 80 to 2 90	
	red cases.....	4 90 to 5 20	
	Porter.		
	London.....	2 25 to 2 40	
	Dublin.....	2 30 to 2 50	
	Montreal.....	0 00 to 0 00	

Fluctuations.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.
	Rum.		
	Jamaica, 16 O.P.....	1 60 to 1 75	
	Demerara, ".....	1 30 to 1 50	
	Cuba.....	1 05 to 1 15	
	Whiskey.		
	Scotch, per gallon.....	1 40 to 1 50	
	Irish, ".....	1 45 to 1 60	
	Wine.		
	Burgundy Port, per gal	0 80 to 1 25	
	Port Wine, ".....	1 00 to 5 00	
	Sherry, ".....	0 80 to 5 00	
	HARDWARE.		
	Block Tin, per lb.....	0 29 to 0 31	0 28
	Copper: Pig, per lb.....	0 27 to 0 29	
	Sheet.....	0 30 to 0 32	0 29
	Cut Nails.		
	Assorted, ½ Shingle, per		
	112 lbs.....	3 80 to 0 00	3 60
	Shingle alone, ditto	4 00 to 0 00	
	Lathe and 5 dy.....	4 20 to 0 00	
	Galvanized Iron.		
	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 to 0 09	
	Best No. 24.....	0 09 to 0 00	
	" 28.....	0 10 to 0 00	
	" 28.....	0 11 to 0 00	
	Horse Nails.		
	Guest's or Griffin's,		
	No. 8.....	0 21 to 0 00	0 19
	No. 9.....	0 20 to 0 00	0 19
	No. 10.....	0 19 to 0 00	
	For W, No. 9.....	0 20 to 0 00	0 18½
	No. 11.....	0 18½ to 0 00	
	No. 12.....	0 18 to 0 00	
	Iron.		
	Pig: Gartsherrie, No. 1	24 00 to 24 50	23 50
	Other brands, ".....	1 23 00 to 0 00	22 50
	" " " ".....	4 28 00 to 0 00	22 50
	Bar, Scotch, per 112 lbs.	2 90 to 8 00	2 80
	Refined, ".....	3 30 to 3 50	
	Swedes, ".....	4 50 to 5 00	
	Hoops: Coopers, 112lbs	3 40 to 3 80	3 20
	Band, ".....	3 20 to 3 40	
	Boiler Plate.....	3 80 to 4 00	3 75
	Canada Plates, Staff..	3 50 to 3 80	
	" Budd.....	4 20 to 0 00	
	" Glamor.....	4 40 to 0 00	
	" Ponty.....	4 40 to 0 00	
	Iron Wire.		
	No. 6, per bundle.....	2 70 to 0 00	
	" " " ".....	3 10 to 0 00	
	" " " ".....	3 40 to 0 00	
	" " " ".....	4 00 to 0 00	
	Lead.		
	Bar, per 112 lbs.....	7 00 to 7 25	
	Sheet, ".....	7 50 to 0 00	
	Shot, ".....	7 80 to 8 00	
	Pressed Spikes.		
	Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	4 00 to 0 00	3 80
	Extra ".....	4 50 to 5 00	
	Railway ".....	4 00 to 0 00	
	Tin Plates.		
	Charcoal IC.....	8 75 to 9 00	8 50
	IX.....	10 75 to 11 00	10 50
	DC.....	7 75 to 8 00	
	DX.....	9 75 to 10 50	
	IC Terne.....	6 50 to 7 00	
	IX ".....	8 00 to 8 00	
	IC Coke.....	7 50 to 8 00	
	DRUGS.		
	Alum.....	2 80 to 0 00	
	Acid, Sulphuric.....	0 05 to 0 00	
	Tartaric.....	0 60 to 0 00	0 4½
	Blue Vitriol.....	0 10½ to 0 00	
	Camphor.....	0 52½ to 0 00	
	Carb. Ammon.....	0 20 to 0 00	
	Cochineal.....	1 00 to 1 00	
	Cudbear.....	0 18 to 0 00	
	Cream Tartar.....	0 32 to 0 00	
	Chloride Lime.....	3 50 to 0 00	
	Gum Arabic, sorts com.	0 15 to 0 00	
	" " " " good.	0 25 to 0 00	
	Liquorice, Calabria.....	0 25 to 0 00	
	Refined.....	0 35 to 0 00	
	Nutgalls.....	0 50 to 0 00	
	Opium.....	6 75 to 0 00	
	Oil, Almonds.....	0 45 to 0 00	
	Cloves.....	1 10 to 0 00	
	Lemon.....	3 30 to 0 00	
	Peppermint, Hotchkiss	8 50 to 4 50	
	Olive, per gallon.....	1 50 to 0 00	
	Salad.....	2 20 to 0 00	
	Castor Oil.....	1 60 to 0 00	
	Rhubarb Root.....	1 70 to 1 90	
	Soap, Castile.....	0 12½ to 0 00	
	Senna.....	0 18 to 0 20	0 14
	Soda, Ash.....	2 70 to 0 00	
	Carb.....	3 60 to 0 00	3 50
	Yellow.....	0 25 to 0 00	
	White.....	0 80 to 0 00	
	OIL, PAINTS, &c.		
	Oil, per gallon.		
	Boiled Linseed.....	0 95 to 0 00	
	Raw.....	0 90 to 0 00	
	Lead, per 100 lbs.		
	Dry White.....	8 40 to 0 00	
	Red.....	8 00 to 0 00	7 25

Fluctuations.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Current Rates.	Jobbers' Rates.
	Varnish, per gallon.		
	Coach Body (Turp)....	8 25 to 4 00	
	Furniture.....	2 00 to 2 25	
	" (Benzine)	1 25 to 1 50	
	Spirits Turpentine.....	1 50 to 1 75	
	Benzine.....	0 40 to 0 45	
	SOAP & CANDLES.		
	Candles.		
	Tallow Moulds.....	0 10 to 0 10½	
	Wax Wicks.....	0 12½ to 0 00	
	Adamantine.....	0 18 to 0 00	
	Soap.		
	Montreal Common.....	0 02½ to 0 00	
	Crown.....	0 04 to 0 00	
	Steam Refined Pale.....	0 05 to 0 00	
	Montreal Liverpool.....	0 05 to 0 00	
	Family.....	0 06½ to 0 00	
	Compound Erasive.....	0 06½ to 0 00	
	Pale Yellow.....	0 07 to 0 00	
	Honey lb. bars.....	0 12½ to 0 00	
	BOOTS & SHOES.		
	Boys' Ware.		
	Thick Boots, No. 1....	1 50 to 1 60	
	Men's Ware.		
	Thick Boots No. 1....	1 75 to 2 00	
	Kips.....	2 25 to 2 50	
	French calf.....	2 80 to 3 00	
	Congress.....	1 75 to 2 20	
	Knee.....	2 50 to 3 50	
	Women's Ware.		
	Calf Balmorals.....	1 00 to 1 25	
	Buf.....	0 87 to 1 00	
	Calf Congress.....	1 10 to 1 20	
	Youths' Ware.		
	Thick Boots, No. 1....	1 25 to 1 30	
	PRODUCE.		
	Asbes, per 100 lbs.		
	Pots, 1st sorts.....	5 20 to 5 22½	
	" Inferiors.....	5 50 to 5 50	
	Pearls.....	4 45 to 4 50	
	Butter, per lb.		
	Choice.....	0 19 to 0 21	
	Medium.....	0 18 to 0 18	
	Inferior.....	0 12½ to 0 16	
	Cheese, per lb.....	0 09½ to 0 11	
	Coarse Grains, fr. Farm.		
	Barley, per 50 lbs....	0 00 to 0 68	
	Oats, per 40 lbs....	0 00 to 0 42½	
	Pease per 60 lbs....	0 00 to 0 82½	
	Flour, per brl.		
	Superior Extra.....	5 00 to 5 25	
	Extra.....	4 55 to 5 00	
	Fancy.....	4 60 to 4 75	
	Superfine.....	4 50 to 4 75	
	Superfine No. 2.....	4 15 to 4 20	
	Fine.....	3 85 to 4 00	
	Bag Flour: Cho. & Str.	2 45 to 2 55	
	Medium.....	2 25 to 2 45	
	Lard, per lb.....	0 11 to 0 12	
	Oatmeal, per brl., 200 lbs.	4 75 to 4 90	
	Fort.		
	Mess.....	0 20½ to 0 21	
	Thin Mess.....	0 00 to 0 19	
	Prime Mess.....	0 00 to 0 16	
	Prime.....	0 00 to 0 15	
	Dressed Hogs, p. 100lbs	7 25 to 8 00	
	Tallow, per lb.....	0 08 to 0 08½	
	Wheat, per 60 lbs....	0 95 to 1 00	
	U. C. Spring.....	0 00 to 1 00	
	" White Winter...	0 00 to 0 00	
	LEATHER.		
	Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1..	0 18 to 0 19	
	" " " " 2.....	0 15 to 0 15½	
	" O.S. Sole No. 1..	0 17 to 0 17½	

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
 100 " " 5's, "
 400½ " " ½lbs, "
 TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolongs, Imperials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.
 FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
 WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; Lacave's, Offley's, and Osborn's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.
 BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhd's. 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. 276 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, LAFRICAINE & 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, LAFRICAINE & CO.
 Montreal, 1st February, 1865.

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Request their Customers to observe that they have REMOVED to No. 215 ST. PAUL STREET, the premises lately occupied by James Tyre & Son, and next door to J. G. McKenzie & Co.
 Their Spring Importation will be very choice, especially in the FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT; and, to effect a speedy 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. 18 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.

CHAS. GAREAU,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
 62 McGill st., Montreal.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

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

Jose de Paul's, and Portilas Sherries, Quarles, Harris & Co.'s Port Wine.
 G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and DeVenoge & Co.'s Champagnes.
 J. Denis, H. Mounic & 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, FIG IRON, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for:

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

13 and 15 St. John st., and 12 and 14 St. Alexis st., Montreal.

(Established A.D. 1841.)

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

Sole Agents in Canada for

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

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AND BLANK ACCOUNT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,

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

Imperial.	14½ × 21 inch.
Super Royal.	12 × 18 inch.
Royal.	11 × 19 inch.
Medium.	10½ × 16½ inch.
Demy.	7½ × 14½ inch.
Foolscap.	7 × 12½ inch.

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

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

JOHN LOVELL,

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

STERLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

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

DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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

15 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

F. W. HENSHAW,

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

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