PRESS WORK.

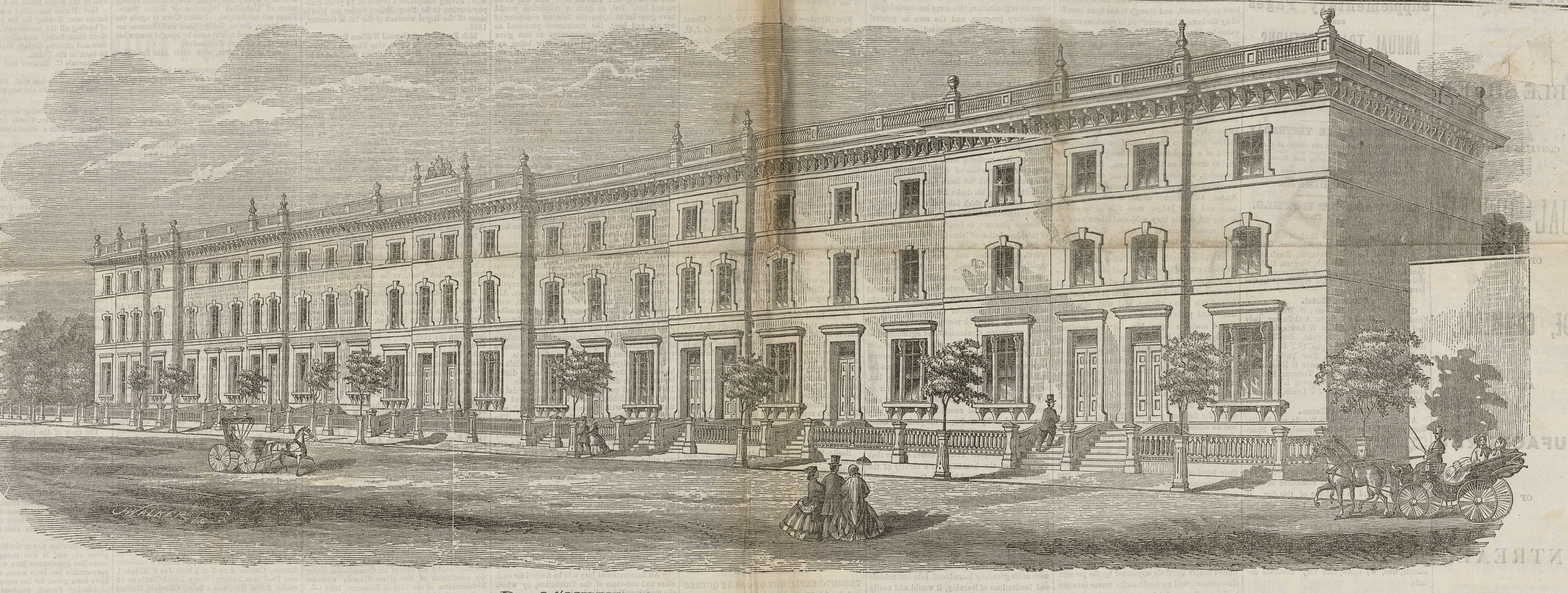
THE Proprietors of the *HERALD* JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT having
POWER PRESSES
In operation, capable of printing
50,000 Impressions per Day,
Are prepared to undertake the PRESS WORK of DAILY or WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.
All business entrusted to this Establishment will be executed with
Despatch and at Reasonable Profits

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1862. NUMBER 47.

TINTED BILL HEADS.

SPECIMENS of this description of BILL HEADS may be seen at the *HERALD* OFFICE, where they are Printed ... REASONABLE RATES.
Tinted ... GENERAL ASSORTMENT ... BIRMINGHAM, and
... particulars of which, and ... which will be ready
"HERALD" ... OFFICE,
No. ... Street.



D. M'NEVIN'S NEW BLOCK OF BUILDINGS.

(FOR DETAILS SEE ARTICLE ON NEW BUILDINGS.)

From Papers by the "Bohemian."

We publish this morning a somewhat startling letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, upon England's relations and policy towards her colonies, with an able commentary upon the Professor's views by the London *Times*, with his reply thereto. As affording matter for speculative consideration, the letter and article will both repay perusal.

THE LONDON HERALD (DERBYITE) ON THE BLOCKADE.

(From the Herald of the 5th inst.)

The blockading of the Southern ports is inflicting indescribable misery upon Lancashire and Yorkshire. The manufacture in which the larger part of our factory population is engaged is almost brought to a stand-still.

Tens of thousands (feeding hundreds of thousands of mouths), accustomed to the receipt of good wages, and quite unable to bear up against penury, are out of employment, with no other resource than the scanty relief of the poor law guardians and the liberality of the masters and shopkeepers, who are themselves suffering from the same cause.

Thousands more are earning but half wages, and are expecting soon to be deprived even of them. About the time when the world will be asked to look upon the glorious display of manufacturing industry and skill at South Kensington, the mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire will be entirely closed, and their large industrial population starving upon workhouse doles and the charity of whilom rich employers, now nearly bankrupt. The whole country participates in distress now; its developments will involve us in a general crisis. The blockade of the Southern ports is the one cause of the misery present and threatening. Yet, hard as it might be considered that the innocent people of this country should suffer from the savage persistence of the North in a useless struggle for domination, we should bear patiently enough all that might be thrown upon us if our rights were not distinctly violated.

If the blockade were of the character to which alone international law allows validity we should suffer and bear; but the blockade which President Lincoln has notified is not a legal one, and the attempt to enforce its recognition upon neutrals is a scandalous imposition. Lancashire and Yorkshire are starving because the English Government recognizes a blockade which it knows has not the slightest legality, according not only to the law recognized in Europe, but by that laid down in the most authoritative manner as well by the American courts in their judgments, as by the American Government in its treaties and dispatches. The English people respect law, but they cannot allow their best interests to be dangerously affected by acts which are directly contrary to law.

So long, therefore, as the English Government recognizes this sham blockade, the ports of the South are practically closed to us. The American Government can employ its naval forces for other purposes, and prolong this useless war.—Our acquiescence is not only suicidal, it is grossly unfair towards the Confederate States. We are bound to treat both belligerents with equal severity. If we allow the Federals to violate international law in this manner, we aid them to the prejudice of their opponents. It would be a gross scandal, a flagrant disregard alike of international law and of the impartiality we profess, to recognize such a fictitious blockade, even if our own interests were not damaged by it. To recognize it when its prolongation must spread ruin over some of our richest counties, is sheer madness.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Mr. Bright was present at a banquet given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., and in the course of a speech said:

"There can be no question at this moment which is more worthy the serious attention of all thoughtful people and of the government of this country than the question of the position of Lancashire. We have had, as generally is the case on all great questions, a world of nonsense talked with regard to American affairs. We are told that the blockade is a paper blockade, and totally ineffective, at the same time that we are told it is so grievous a calamity, because it is so effective, that it is necessary to break it down. We know that while cotton might be bought in New Orleans at this moment at eight cents or fourpence a pound, that it could be put down in Liverpool it would sell readily at 1s or 1s 2d. We know also that at the South almost everything they import is selling—if there be anything at all in the country—at five, ten or fifteen times its price; and whatever may be said of a ship escaping the blockade now and then, I believe that it can be demonstrated that there never was in the history of Europe a blockade at one time so effective throughout so long a line of coast. But that, of course, is no particular advantage to us who wish to have some of the produce of the Southern States. I mention it only to show that the pretences for interference on that ground are vain and foolish. People don't appear to think that interference means war.

There is a general impression in England that somehow or other America has gone to the dogs, and that this country, with its vast fleet, might do anything it likes with it. But suppose anybody had asked you in 1850 whether the United States were a very easy power to trample on, everybody would have said 'No'; but at this ment the population of the States that are under the government at Washington is greater than was the population of all the States of the American Union in 1850. More than ninety-nine per cent of all the maritime wealth and power that then belonged to the Union belongs now, as it did before, to the North, and, therefore, unless men go upon this principle, that a man whom you were very civil to before he met with an accident, may be meddled with without danger when he has his arm in a sling—I say that nothing can be more ignorant or more foolish than the idea that the United States, as now governed from Washington, are a power that can be trampled on as though they were a few disconnected provinces in a state of anarchy, such that any one might insult and injure them at pleasure." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bright concluded by urging neutrality in the American war, expressing his belief that the interests of Lancashire at this moment depended absolutely upon a perfect and a friendly neutrality on the part of this country and this government.

MR. SMITH ON "COLONIAL EMANCIPATION."

To the Editor of the *Daily News*:

SIR,—Ought not the narrow escape we have had of a war in defence of Canada to lead the nation to think seriously not only of the reduction of colonial expenditure, but of colonial emancipation? England has long promised herself the honor of becoming the mother of free nations. Is it not time that this promise should be fulfilled?

If there had been a war with the United States the Trent would have been the occasion, but Canada would have been the cause. It is because we have a dependency on that continent easily assailable, and which, because it is a dependency, it is thought not immoral to assail, that the idea of a quarrel with England rises in the minds of Americans whenever their temper or the desire of relief from internal difficulties leads them to think of a foreign war.

It was generally assumed that the war would have been short and easy. In defence of England all wars would be short and easy; but the best judges seem to think that a war would be by no means short or easy if waged in defence of Canada against a Power with an immense population close at hand and able to put an overwhelming force upon the Lakes.

There is but one way to make Canada impregnable, and that is to fence her round with the majesty of an independent nation. To invade and conquer an independent nation without provocation is an act from which, in the present state of opinion among civilized nations, even the American would recoil. The manifest unwillingness of the Canadians to be annexed was a greater tower of strength on the late occasion than our arms or theirs.

To protect dependent colonies we not only burden our over-taxed people with gratuitous taxation, but scatter our forces, naval as well as military, over the globe, leaving the heart of England open to a sudden blow. What do we gain in return? What is the use of our appointing governors of colonies except to the circle of men who make governing colonies their profession? The time was when the universal prevalence of commercial monopoly made it well worth our while to hold colonies in dependence for the sake of commanding their trade. But that time is gone. Trade is everywhere free or becoming free; and this expenditure and this perilous connexion have entirely survived their sole legitimate cause. It is time that we should recognise the change that has come over the world.

We have, in fact, long felt that the colonies did nothing for us. We now are very naturally beginning to grumble at being put to the expense of doing anything for them. If they are to do nothing for us, and we are to do nothing for them, where is the use of continuing the connexion?

We vaguely dream of making institutions for the colonies after the model of our own. The history of our own institutions ought to teach us that constitutions are not made, but grow, and that, to be strong and respected, they must be developed by a nation itself out of the elements of its own character and circumstances, not imposed on it, however benevolently, from without. We vaguely dream—some, at least, vaguely dream—of propagating constitutional monarchy and aristocracy over our colonial empire. A glance at the history of constitutional monarchy and aristocracy ought to show us that they are the modified offspring of feudalism, native to the feudal soil, and as incapable of being transplanted to a land of small estates and social equality as the trees of the tropics are of being transplanted to Canadian snows.

We are keeping the colonies in a perpetual state of political infancy, and preventing the gristle of their frames from being matured and hardened into bone. Not only so—not only do we retard their political development, but we actually give it a wrong bias, and that in a direction which perhaps is not generally suspected. We are making them extravagantly democratic. Their nominal subjection to the British Crown masks the want of a conservative element in their institutions, and makes them feel free to plunge with impunity into all the excesses of universal suffrage. In case they ultimately part from us violently (as, if emancipation is too long delayed, they must) this fatal bias will be aggravated. America was flung into her wild democracy partly by the force with which she parted from monarchy and aristocracy at her revolution.

In the same manner we are overlaying the religion of the colonies with a feeble Anglicanism, the creature of historical accidents in this country, and incapable of permanently forming the spiritual life of a new nation.

Our presence in Canada artificially preserves from absorption the French Canadian element, an antediluvian relic of old French society, with its torpor and bigotry, utterly without value for the purposes of modern civilization.

The connexion with the colonies which is really a part of our greatness—the connexion of blood, sympathy and ideas—will not be affected by political separation. And when our colonies are nations, something in the nature of a great Anglo-Saxon federation may, in substance, if not in form, spontaneously arise out of affinity and mutual affection.

It is difficult to say whether the West Indies are to be classed among colonies or dependencies. Since we washed our hands of slavery they have become a mere burden; and they will as certainly be a perpetual source of embroilment with the Confederate States (if the Confederates achieve independence) as our Northern possessions have been with the old confederation.

The case of military dependencies, such as Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, is, of course, distinct from that of colonies; yet it has been to a great extent affected by the same alteration of circumstances, especially by the triumph of free trade. We have no need now to post ourselves in arms all over the globe in order to make way for our trade, or to thrust an iron bar into the jaws of the Mediterranean to keep it open to our goods. Trade has become its own protection, and all waters are, or soon will be, open where there is a consumer requiring the goods which the producer brings. There is not the same fear which there was at the height of French domination lest the Mediterranean should become a French lake. A revived Spain, a revived Italy, and in course of time a revived Greece, will take good care of that.

On the other hand, the revival of the Spanish power, under comparatively liberal institutions, which even the Tory "Quarterly" now admits, will render Gibraltar every day a more dangerous and expensive possession. We won that place fairly in war; but Spain, to which while in our hands it is a standing insult, may as fairly try to win it back again. It seems to be admitted that since the vast improvement of guns and naval batteries it could not stand a naval siege. To hold it securely, therefore, we must remain masters of the Mediterranean, and to do this we must undergo the enormous expense of coping with the Mediterranean Powers in their own waters, at the same time that we keep up a sufficient force to protect our own coasts. With railroads, France, lying between us and our Mediterranean fleet, can concentrate her forces on the Mediterranean, and a few days afterwards in the Channel.

We have no longer, as when our flag was planted on the Rock of Gibraltar, to deal with the decrepitude of the old Spanish Monarchy, and we must not bear ourselves as if we had.

The Ionian Islands are not a permanent property, but a temporary trust. If this great England of ours only knew how much it would add to her greatness to do one signal act of moderation!

I do not say that we should hastily throw up anything, but I do say that since what we call our empire was formed the world is changed, and that we ought to take practical note of the change. I say, too, that the greatness of England really lies not in her empire, but in herself.

India, of course, stands on a peculiar footing. There, all cant apart, we have not only taken up a position from which it is difficult to recede, but assumed responsibilities which we are bound, if we can, to discharge. Whether the dominion of that country, as distinguished from the enjoyment of its trade, for the sake of which our dominion was originally acquired, adds to our real strength or wealth, seems at least open to doubt. It is indeed something—it is much—to have displayed on that great theatre the qualities of an imperial race. But when we come to actual advantages, a perennial supply of old Indians spending Indian pensions at Bath and Cheltenham seems the main item on the side of profit; while, on the side of loss, we must place a heavy annual expenditure of our best blood, wasted in Indian warfare, or by Indian disease; the paralyzing sense of our weak point, and the loss of dignity and force thence resulting to our diplomacy in Europe; and not only the Sikh and Affghan, but in a great measure the Russian war.

The crucial question probably is, whether the English can convert India from a dependency into a colony by settling it, taking the place of the Mahomedans, its last conquerors, and permanently forming the governing and civilizing class. If the climate or any other cause forbids this, the days of our dominion are numbered. No country, much less a poor country, as India on the average is, can afford permanently to pay exile price for its establishments. The taxation required to give all the servants of the State double pay and pensions would surely produce revolts; and to be always suppressing revolts in blood would be a prospect which we should hardly desire to encounter. The horrors of the Sepoy mutiny cancelled the work of all our Indian missionaries ten times over.

Whether our dominion in India propagates Christianity is a question the answer to which must be taken from facts, not from those who subsist, however meritoriously, by the missionary establishments. It is high time that the balance should be struck between the expenditure and the results, in order that we may be quite sure that we are not wasting in India that which might bear good fruit at home. But if you look to history, I think you will find that the great conversions of the heathen have been made, not by the clergy of a conquering Power, but by missionaries, in the full sense of the term, throwing themselves into a heathen nation, and offering to it in their own persons, unalloyed, the highest example of the religion which they preached. The religion of conquerors is seldom a welcome gift; and the English in India are sure to be always worse than the English in England, and by their vices to discredit their religion.

To revert, however to the case of the colonies proper. The policy of our statesmen towards them has, no doubt, of late years been high-minded and sagacious, favorable to self-government, and therefore theoretically favorable to emancipation. But actually to take the decisive step of emancipating a colony will be difficult for them unless they are strongly supported, and even pressed by public opinion. Our governments, under the party system, are ephemeral, and cannot exercise much foresight; they are hampered by routine, the fetters of which it is hard for them, in their brief tenure of power, to break; they are trammelled, not by the love of patronage, which few of our public men lack the dignity to disregard, but by the strong claims of political friends who stand ready for each colonial governorship as it falls vacant. Most of them are also probably unwilling, as servants of a monarchy, with aristocratic connexions, to ratify democracy in the colonies, while they find themselves unable to construct any other kind of constitution.

It is not to be expected that an inch of the empire will be given up by the present Premier. Though youthful in bodily vigour, he is old in ideas, and unconscious of the great moral and material changes which have taken place in Europe since he first entered public life. But he will be succeeded, probably, by statesmen more imbued with the ideas and alive to the exigencies of our own age; and, depend upon it, such statesmen will be disposed to retrench our empire in order to add to our security and greatness.

I am, &c.,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford, Jan. 27.

THE COLONIAL CONNEXION.

(From the London Times.)

Experience has taught us that there are certain fallacies which reappear at intervals like comets of short period, give a feeble glare for a week or two, and then vanish. As a general rule, we do not think it necessary to note their recurrence. The "psychological law" which causes a certain number of men to fancy themselves capable of great political discoveries always insures the reiteration of the same shallow theories and the same commonplace arguments. Among the oldest discussions of this kind is that which relates to the alleged inutility of Colonies. It has been handed down through the doctrinaires of two or three generations, and in our time has enjoyed almost as much favour as the projects for general disarmament or for equalizing the political rights of the sexes. But for the last few years its popularity with "thinkers" seems to have declined. These gifted persons have been forced to acquiesce in the prejudice of their countrymen, which is against the destruction of the British Empire. The immense increase of the national commerce, which has followed the founding of the colonies, and the recent development of those in North America, have satisfied the country that it has not been a loser by them. Nor are Englishmen generally indifferent to the spectacle which the Empire now presents. To have established communities in every region of the globe, and to find them uniformly prosperous, and desirous of maintaining their connexion with the Mother Country and each other, is a triumph of enterprise and civilization of which few among us fail to be proud.

So completely has the destruction of this noble fabric ceased to be an idea of any class of men who can influence the country, that when we find it from time to time reproduced by some narrow-minded and illiterate politician we are content to pass it over in silence as not worth discussing. But the subject has been just brought forward by a gentleman who is officially entitled to notice. Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern History at Oxford, has addressed a letter to a contemporary, in which he advocates the dismemberment of Queen Victoria's dominions as a policy to be carried out thoroughly and with as little delay as possible. Now, though the opinions of Mr. Smith as an individual may carry little weight, yet a Professorship of History at Oxford is a public function, and the opinions promulgated under its shelter are likely to receive notice even when they bear such evident marks of perversity as the letter of Mr. Smith. It is not always safe to count on the weakness of a bad argument. We know from experience that though not one Englishman in a hundred sided with the Peace Society, yet so old and able a ruler as the Emperor Nicholas was firmly convinced that Manchester would never allow England to go to war. So when we find that a person who may be held to speak with some authority, as teaching history and politics in the first English University, advocates the giving up of Canada and India, Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands, declares that England has relatively declined to such an extent as to make the retention of her possessions impossible, and expresses a belief that the death of Lord Palmerston will be the signal for the abandonment of these ancient provinces and garrisons, we feel bound to protest against such statements, as likely to mislead opinion in foreign countries, among the populations of India, and among the discontented factions of one or two of our dependencies. Should any of our foreign contemporaries, however, labour under this delusion, we can assure them that, in this country at least, Professors of History do not count for statesmen, and that the habit of propounding political theories to young men who cannot contradict them, without the responsibility of enforcing them in public life, is not reckoned the surest way to acquire practical views either of philosophy or politics. It would seem that the uprising of the British American people to defend their connexion with England, and the enthusiasm they have shown for the honor of our common flag, are no merits in the eyes of some among us. Those who are talking continually about "our American brethren," meaning thereby the people of the Federal States, have no word of goodwill for their own fellow-subjects who, placed in a position of great danger, did not shrink from accepting in our cause any quarrel which the violence of their neighbours might force upon them. The late events in Canada are taken as a theme by Mr. Smith, and he sees in them, not, as others do, reason for pride and gratification, but matter which should cause us to "think seriously." The result of his own "serious thinking" is that the British Empire is about to be broken up by revolt or foreign war, unless we forestall our adversaries by breaking it up ourselves. We have had, he tells us, "a narrow escape" of a war in defence of Canada. To protect dependent Colonies we burden our people with taxation. What do we gain in return? "What is the use of appointing governors of Colonies, except to the circle of men who make governing colonies their profession?" "This extensive and perilous connexion"—namely, that between the mother country and the Colonies—"has entirely survived its sole legitimate cause," which the writer declares was the monopoly of the Colonial trade. "We now are very naturally beginning to grumble at being put to the expense of doing anything for them. If they are to do nothing for us, and we are to do nothing for them, where is the use of continuing the connexion?" On the sentiment and style of this sentence we need make no comment. Nor does the argument call for much notice. Mr. Smith falls into an error of which no one conversant with the mercantile affairs of this country could be guilty. So far from the foundation and maintenance of Colonies being of no advantage to England, it can be proved by figures that our export trade has grown up and is now in a great measure supported by the settlements which Englishmen of past or present days have made in distant regions of the globe. Commercial monopoly has nothing at all to do with the benefits which a country like England receives from its Colonies. Those benefits depend on the fact that every emigrant becomes a far more productive customer when set down on a new soil than when he was struggling for existence at home. He immediately obtains the means of comfort and even of luxury. His ideas of both are formed from what he has seen and envied in his own country. His wants are those of Englishmen. He naturally becomes a large consumer of English productions. English manufactures, though not of the purest taste, English eatables and drinkables, though sometimes far from delicate or wholesome, are exported in immense quantities to supply what is really a piece of England in the New World or at the Antipodes. The wants [illegible] sian, the Mexican [illegible], but they differ in kind, and the difference is in our favour. France, with her artistic industry and the wines which she alone can supply, may be more cosmopolitan and more independant of special markets. But the statistics of Australian, Canadian, and Indian trade prove that even now the British settlements abroad are large elements in England's mercantile greatness.

This the whole world sees and acknowledges. Not even the conquest and re-conquest of India have excited more admiration of late among foreign nations than the colonization of Australia. Every French traveller breaks forth into raptures at the prosperity of Melbourne, and regrets that the Orleans Government did not assert its right to the Island of New Zealand. Yet it is but a few years since the Colonies of Australia were denounced as failures, and philosophers of Mr. Smith's school declared that the attempt to renew the experiment of America must end in ruin. Australia has grown up and now takes our manufactures by millions. The truth is that there is no wiser policy for a country like ours than to take possession of the waste places of the earth, and give our crowded populations the power of setling in them under our own laws, modified, if need be, to suit their particular exigencies. Men will not flock readily to a country where there is a strange or distrusted government, nor will they so readily choose a land disfigured by slavery and mob law as one which still cherishes a feeling of loyalty to the Sovereign and of attachment to the institutions of their native country. We will venture to say that, of those who once had misgivings as to the policy of retaining Canada, nine out of ten are by this time convinced of their error, and are prepared to give her all the assistance she may require, either for maintaining her allegiance to this country, or for working out her independence, whenever she is able and willing to do so. It is true that Canada numbers as large a population as the Confederate States in 1786; but when the American Colonies revolted there was no powerful Empire on their borders ready to absorb them into the gulf of democracy, and no one has elsewhere depicted in stronger colors than Mr. Smith himself the extreme pain and reluctance with which they realized the necessity of separation from the British Crown. As to the question of military expenses, that will, we think, be settled by the united good sense of Englishmen and colonists. Doubtless money has been wasted, as in the Caffre wars at the Cape; but more recently the duty of self-defence has been acknowledged by every Colony of importance. This journal has for years lost no opportunity of inculcating on the people of Canada and the Cape the necessity of a military organization of their own. The example of our own Volunteers has had a powerful effect, and the demonstration just made in Canada shows that henceforth those provinces need not draw largely on the resources of England for their defence.

It is also as well to remind the Professor that the Colonists have rights as well as ourselves. They are British subjects, and as long as they choose to remain so the Mother Country has no right to deprive them of their heritage. That they are contented with their position Mr. Smith does not deny, though, like the publichouse orator who claimed credit for being the first to apprise his audience that they were downtrodden and oppressed, he informs them that they suffer great evils by their connexion with us. The provision for the wants of members of the Church of England in the Colonies is denounced as "overlaying the religion of the Colonies with a feeble Anglicanism, the creature of historical accidents in this country and incapable of permanently forming the spiritual life of a new nation." The attachment of the French Canadians to the English Government is thus requited:—"Our presence in Canada artificially preserves the French Canadian element, an antediluvian relic of the French society, with its torpor and bigotry, utterly without value for the purposes of modern civilization."

But if the greater Colonies are to be abandoned both for their sake and ours, to save them from constitutional monarchy and Anglicanism, and to save ourselves from bankruptcy, India and the Mediterranean garrisons must be given up for other reasons. Gibraltar, we are told, cannot be much longer held against the Spaniards. "The revival of the Spanish power will render Gibraltar every day a more dangerous and expensive possession. . . . . It seems to be admitted that since the vast improvement of guns and naval batteries it could not stand a naval siege. . . . . We have no longer, as when our flag was planted on the Rock of Gibraltar, to deal with the decrepitude of the old Spanish Monarchy, and *we must not bear ourselves as if we had.*" In other words, Gibraltar must be given up, because England can no longer hold it from Spain. For similar reasons the surrender of Malta and the Ionian Islands is desirable, because we cannot "undergo the enormous expense of coping with the Mediterranean Powers in their own waters." As for India, the only profit of which Mr. Smith considers to be "a perennial supply of old Indians pending Indian pensions at Bath and Cheltenham," the prospect is a series of revolts which will soon cause the days of our dominion to be numbered. It is almost an insult to our readers to repeat such stuff as all this, but when we reflect on the ignorance of nations respecting each other, and more particularly the incredible opinions which prevail in regard to British power and policy, we feel that it is well not to pass it over. It is no uncommon thing to find matter equally worthless reproduced abroad as the utterance of English opinion. Even the "Discussion Forum" occupied the attention of the French police long before the people who walked along Fleet-street daily knew of its existence. So we may as well declare at once, for the benefit of Americans and Spaniards, Russians and Ionians, Sikhs and Sepoys, that England has no thought of abandoning her transmarine possessions. If they read Mr. Smith's letter, they will find he admits "it is not to be expected that an inch of the Empire will be given by the present Premier," who is too "old in ideas" to recognize the "exigencies" [illegible] hopeful event of Lord Palmerston's resignation or demise takes place they will be much disappointed if they expect that he will be succeeded by statesmen "disposed to retrench our Empire." So far from believing in her own decline, England believes that she was never more powerful than now, or more capable of holding what she has won. To the people of the Colonies we would say that, as long as they show the goodwill to the Mother Country and the loyalty to the Crown which now prevail, no party in this country will ever dare to deprive them of the birthright of British citizenship. No party, we believe, in this country desires to keep them against their will; nor do we pretend to deny that the time must come when they will no longer require our aid, and when it will be better for both that they should set up for themselves. In the meantime, whatever their race or religion, their rights are secure; and, if the letter which we have drawn from its obscurity be read in Quebec or Montreal, we would ask the French Canadians to believe that it in no way represents the opinions of any class of Englishmen, but only the fancies of one morbid mind.

COLONIAL EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Your justice will permit me to say that, in commenting on my letter to the *Daily News*, you misapprehend the view which I had endeavoured to express. I argued not against the founding of colonies, but in favour of their timely emancipation.

I did not assert the "inutility of colonies;" nor did I deny the expediency of "taking possession of the waste places of the earth;" nor am I ignorant of the fact that "it can be proved by figures that our export trade has grown up, and is now in a great measure supported, by the settlements which Englishmen of past or present days have made in distant regions of the globe." It is one thing to plant colonies; it is another thing to keep them in a state of permanent dependence on the Government of the mother country.

You say yourself, at the close of your article, that "the time will come when they (the people of the colonies) will no longer require our aid, and when it will be better for both that they should set up for themselves." Is it very "morbid" to think that the time, which you say will hereafter come for all, has, for some, come already?

The Times of the 2d of September last, in an article deprecating the idea of our undertaking the military defence of Canada, said, "We are not aware of any single advantage which Canada gives us, and which, in time of peace, we have not from the United States." That is precisely the gist of my argument, stated in the most forcible way.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford, Feb. 5.

FINANCES OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

[From the London Times, Feb 1.]

We in England have found no difficulty in deciding what has been the political error which has plunged the United States into their present lamentable condition. We have concluded, with a rare unanimity of opinion, that the error lay in the adoption of plans of war and conquest, instead of a peaceful and friendly separation. It is not much more difficult to decide what has been the nature of the miscalculation which, at the end of nine months, has plunged the finances of what was apparently a powerful and wealthy State into hopeless ruin and confusion. The Northern States are spread over a vast portion of the surface of the globe. They have a large and increasing population, an extensive trade and a considerable quantity of highly protected manufactures. But the government of the United States is not like the government of a European monarchy. If France or England go to war the whole resources of the nation are at the disposal of the Emperor or the Parliament. It never has been so in America. The central government and the individual States have divided the revenue between them. To Congress has fallen as its share the appropriation of the proceeds of indirect taxation. Such direct taxation as it levied is appropriated to the governments of individual States. The thing has become a custom and a tradition, and the result is that the government which speaks and acts for the whole of the American people *is really armed with a power which is only a fractional part of the whole financial resources of the nation.*

We hear a good deal said about imposing direct taxes which may support a forthcoming paper currency and form the basis of future loans; but nobody seems to have any heart for the business. It is not a popular movement, and Congress has recently given a signal proof of its abject subservience to the popular feeling of the moment. But such a step is worse than unpopular. It is impracticable. We do not doubt that in their dire extremity Congress will be forced to go through the form of imposing a large amount of direct taxation in order to repair, if possible, the credit of the country. But we also feel the fullest conviction that such direct taxation will never be really paid. The best financier in the world can do little unless he is provided with money or credit, and the American Chancellor or the Exchequer seems to be entirely destitute of both. We do not, therefore, wonder to find him engaging in the old iniquity of tampering with the currency, and, having nothing more valuable to offer now, seeking to pay his way with worthless promises to pay hereafter. A bill for issuing twenty millions sterling in government notes upon a market already sufficiently glutted with paper, issued by an enormous number of competing banks, is being hurried through Congress. The army is being paid in a dollar currency, and a money changer follows the paymaster to dole out to them, at a heavy discount the metallic value of their depreciated pay. But Mr. Chase has another scheme more creditable to the originality of his genius than the old and worthless plan of debasing the currency by the issue of paper money, sent forth, not as the representatives of the resources, but of the wants of the government. It would appear that in the State of New York, and in some other States of the Union, the banks are required to provide themselves with a certain amount of public securities in [illegible] into gold. These securities in many cases consist of the obligations of the State, which are regarded—and not unreasonably—as a better guarantee to the public and a safer investment for the banks than the obligations, in any form, of the United States government. The bright idea has occurred to Mr. Chase that his difficulties will be over if he can only contrive to raise the value in the market of the United States stock. "If," we may suppose him to reason, "the government of the United States were in good credit, its securities would bring a high price. If, therefore, I can raise the price of its securities, I shall in the same proportion raise the credit of the government. The securities are low because nobody wants them. Those who have them wants to get rid of them. The only resources is to force somebody to invest in them. We will pass a law requiring the banks to get rid of the State securities, and take the stocks of the federal government instead. Thus a new market will be opened for our depreciated funds, our credit will rise, and the stony-hearted capitalists of England and the Continent will gladly render money to a government whose stocks are quoted at so respectable a price." The banks object, very naturally and very energetically to this proposal. They tell the government flatly that the State stock is a far better security to the holders of their notes than the stock of the federal government, and they assure them that nothing will be gained by their manœuvres, for the banks already hold a sufficient amount of this stock to supply each other's necessities, without acting upon the market at all. The whole affair is a singular proof of the desperate difficulties in which the State is involved and equally desperate means to which it is ready to have recourse in order to free itself from them. But Mr. Chase has another scheme still, equally strange with his plan for imparting value and stability to government securities. He is said to contemplate the formation of new banks of issue—as if America had not too many already—upon the basis of a deposit of United States stock, to secure the circulation. Government undertakes to receive this circulation for all dues excepting imposts, and to pay it away to the public creditor whenever he is willing to receive it, which, if he follows the example of the State, as contained in their own programme, will not be very often. The object of these schemes seems to be to make the public funds the basis of the circulation, the rock upon which the confidence of the public is to rest, exactly because nobody has any confidence in them at all. The notion of artificially forcing up the value of public securities in the manner we have mentioned, is, of course, utterly chimerical. The very attempt, the ignorance of finance which it displays, and the position of utter helplessness which it indicates, are quite sufficient to swamp the public credit if it were not already ruined past recall. But the measure is even yet not quite full. Something remains to be said as to the manner in which these funds have been dissipated, and if we are to believe those who have made it their business to investigate the question, the annals of jobbing afford nothing parallel to the proceedings of almost every officer of the United States Government since the beginning of the war. An old stipendiary makes $32,000 by selling a contract for oxen, upon which the purchaser makes $26 000 Two millions of shoes have been manufactured at a gain to the contractors of three quarters of a dollar per pair. In one regiment four hundred and eighty-four horses out of a thousand, which cost the government nearly £12,000, were cast, not one of them being worth four pounds. The contracts for muskets are stupendous. One contractor spent $390,000 in linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, and dried herrings for the army, and then got "scared and quit." The very printing of the paper currency, which is ruining the country, has been a matter of fraud. Mr. Conkling might well say that the country was making a sufficient exhibition of itself without contributing anything to the Exhibition in London. The details are ludicrous enough, but what a break up of the whole fabric of society and civilization do they not expose to us! And yet, in the face of all this the contest is to go on and men are preparing a gigantic conflict for a country which they are doing all in their power to make not worth fighting for or living in.

THE "TIMES" ON THE STATE OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—FORESHADOWING OF THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION.

(From the London Times, Feb. 6.)

To-day a Session begins which will owe any importance it may acquire rather to the course of events than to the purposes of politicians. The extraordinary scenes which the world has witnessed during the last few years have taken away the zest from party conflict. The startling melodrama of Italian or American Revolution, and the magnificent spectacle of French Imperialism, have made the domestic entertainments which used to content us seem poor and antiquated. The old legitimate performances have their charm for the steady politician, whose highest delight is a debate in which the Speaker is addressed for four mortal nights on a vote of non-confidence by hon. gentlemen on his right and his left hand alternately, but under the influence of foreign tastes the heavy political drama has lost much of its attractions for the general public. This indifference seems to have affected even the actors themselves, so that we have at this moment the singular spectacle of a House of Commons which is almost equally divided between two antagonistic parties coming together as quietly as the Chamber of some German Principality. It may be that the instinct of combat will be roused by the presence of the foe, but for the time it evidently sleeps. If the politicians of the two parties sniff the battle from afar it does not incite them to utter a single war note. Electioneering victories have been gained, the Opposition ranks stand almost man for man on an equality with the Government, and yet no ground of attack has been chosen, and the two sides in the House may possibly confront each other as harmlessly as the two grand armies on the Potomac. To those who are not party men there will be little cause of regret in all this. Political conflict for its own sake, and as a kind of national calisthenics, can be dis[illegible] exercised as ourselves. We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work, but as long as the latter does all that the former is likely to do it will be impossible to rouse the nation to interest in party controversy.

We may therefore expect a Royal Messager without any striking announcement, and an Address agreed to without any vigorous debate. The first subject is one which, indeed, will enforce a melancholy unanimity. Her Majesty will refer to the irreparable loss which she and her children and the whole country have suffered through the death of the Prince Consort. In answer to this the two Houses will, of course, assure Her Majesty of their participation in the deep sorrow which the nation at large has expressed in so many ways. It was, we believe, contemplated to propose in each House an Address of Condolence. This, perhaps, would have been a more satisfactory mode of proceeding, but it seems that precedent is in favour of limiting the expression of the feelings of Parliament to a paragraph in the Address This was the course adopted at the death of Prince George of Denmark, and it will be followed on the present occasion. The debate will, however, give the principal members of both Houses the opportunity of paying the due tribute to the deceased Prince's high qualities, and the opinions of all classes in the country will be authoritatively expressed by the representatives of the people and the political leaders of the State.

Happily, our relations with all European Powers are not only peaceful, but cordial. It may be said that we have not an enemy or even a rival among our neighbors of the Continent. This fortunate condition of affairs will, no doubt, be remarked upon in the Queen's Message; but the chief interest will be excited by the passages in which Her Majesty will speak of her relations with the belligerent Republics of America. The facts connected with the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners and the demand for reparation will be shortly stated, and the satisfactory conclusion of this difference officially announced to Parliament. The state of Mexico has been for a long time such that the intervention of some foreign Power has been plainly inevitable. It only remained to see whether the intervention would be for the preservation or destruction of the Mexican nationality. Had the American Union continued to exist, there is little doubt that this splendid country would have been conquered and turned into Slave territory, as was the case with Texas. The feeble ruling class would have been overthrown, and the Anglo-American would have taken its place as the master—perhaps the owner—of the Indian population. But the convulsion in the United States has been contemporary with the total decay of vital force in the Mexican Republic. An intervention has been begun by England, France, and Spain, and the forces of the three nations will not hesitate to use all the means in their power to terminate the anarchy of the State. Without committing itself to any definite political scheme, the British Government will co-operate for the restoration of order and to secure the lives and property of residents in Mexico. The relations of this country with China will also probably form the subject of a paragraph in the Royal Message.

But a more important matter is the effect of the American War on the interests of the British working classes. Allusion will probably be made to the temporary distress which the blockade has caused, and a hope will, no doubt, be expressed that the conflict which rages in the New World may shortly come to an end. The neutrality which our Government desires to maintain is part of a settled policy, and we doubt not that in the debates on the Address the Ministerial leaders will satisfy the two Houses that nothing is further from their hearts than a wish to mix up this country in the quarrels of the American people. The recent demonstrations of loyalty made by the people of British America deserve, and will no doubt receive, the special approbation of the Crown. Not only does the patriotism of Canada and the other provinces gratify the just pride of Englishmen, but it adds henceforth to the resources of the mother country, by showing that the colonists are able and willing to defend themselves with but comparatively little assistance from us.

The internal affairs of the country rouse less curiosity, but still have an interest of their own. Political changes of every kind are for the present under the ban of opinion. So much has been done during the last 30 years that the appetite for what is commonly called "Reform" has been almost satisfied. But the present is a great opportunity for the scientific legislator. The whole domain of Law lies before him, and he may transform the tangled wilderness into a trim and well-kept garden. We are happy to learn that a Bill to facilitate the transfer of Land will form one principal measure of the Government during the present Session, and it will probably be announced in the Royal Message Other Bills for the Reform of the Law are also ready or in preparation. It is to be hoped that the Laws of Marriage in the three kingdoms may be brought into harmony with justice and with each other, and that such changes will be made in the administration of the Law of Lunacy as will preclude the possibility of another Windham case. Such will probably be the Ministerial programme for the present Session. Though modest in their plans of legislation, the Government will have no sinecure during the present Session. To steer the vessel of the State through the quicksands of foreign politics will require pilots of no small skill and firmness. The channel of neutrality is narrow indeed, and the slightest mistake may involve us in difficulty and peril.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR MURDER IN FRANCE.

The most intense excitement has been created throughout France by the trial of a man named Martin Dumollard, a labourer, who for the last eight years has been in the habit of murdering and robbing servant girls under the pretence of conducting them to good situations. His wife was indicted as an accomplice. On the 25th of May, 1861, a woman knocked at the door of M. Joly, and asked for protection from an assassin. The name of this woman was Marie Pichon. She [illegible] had come from Lyons. That same morning she was accosted by a countryman, clad in a blue blouse, with a hump on his back, and having a scar and a swelling on his upper lip. This person inquired the address of a registry-office, and took the opportunity of entering into conversation with her. He told her that he was employed as a gardener near Montluel, and that he had been sent to Lyons for the purpose of engaging a domestic servant. Marie Pichon accepted the offer. She got ready her box of clothes, and an hour or two afterwards, accompanied by her guide, took the train to Montluel, where they arrived soon after nightfall. The man, putting the box upon his shoulder, told Marie to follow him, saying that he intended to take a short cut. Suddenly, after having proceeded through lonely and unfrequented ways, and after having passed across several ploughed fields, the stranger stopped and laid down the box, saying that he was too tired to carry it further, but that he would go for it the next morning. They then resumed their journey, but this incident caused Marie to feel somewhat uneasy. Soon Marie Pichon observed that her companion seemed anxious that she should go first. She had before remarked that he had armed himself with a heavy stick, and now she noticed that he stooped several times to pick up stones. A few paces further on she saw him thrust his hand under his blouse, as though he were to draw forth a weapon. Terrified beyond measure, she stopped and said, "I see you have deceived me. I will go no further." "We have arrived at our destination," replied the stranger, at the same time stretching out his arms in the direction of his victim, who saw that a cord with a slip knot was above her head. She instinctively dropped a handbox and an embrella, and raising both her hands arrested the fall of the diabolical instrument of murder. Marie Pichon then took to flight. She fell several times, but on hearing the footsteps of her pursuer she summoned up all her energies and resumed her flight. At last she beheld a light and in a minute more she was safe under the roof of M. Joly. The search made for the box and the other articles was altogether fruitless. The attention of the officers of justice was soon directed to the occupiers of a house situate at Mollard The bad character of the man who resided there, the nocturnal excursions, and the striking resemblance he bore to the description of the malefactor who was "wanted," induced the *juge de paix* to proceed to the house of Martin Dumollard, already twice convicted of robbery—and to demand of him an account of how he had employed his time on the night of the 25th of May. The embarrassed manner of Dumollard and his wife, and the presence in their abode of a quantity of various articles, seemed to confirm the suspicions which were entertained. Dumollard was arrested and confronted with Marie Pichon, who immediately recognized him. Several searches were made in the house, and resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of clothes and other articles, all likely to have belonged to domestic servants. The police also found some pieces of stuff which had been taken from the box of Marie Pichon. The crimes subsequently brought to light extended over the period between February, 1855, and May, 1861; among the most remarkable of which is that of Marie Baday, and the attempt upon the life of Olympe Alabert. The latter girl, being deceived by the promise of 250f. wages, unhesitatingly departed with her guide, and after a long journey they arrived at nightfall in the environs of Tramoyes. They were approaching the forest of Montaveral, where some days previously the bleeding body of Marie Baday had been discovered, when, afrighted by the solitude, Olympe Alabert declared that she would proceed no further, and, suddenly quitting her companion, fled into a neighboring farmhouse. The *acte d'accusation* enters into particulars of two successive attempts, the objects being Josephine Charlety and Jeanne Marie Bourgeois. Both of them escaped by flight, and both lost their luggage and money. From November, 1855, to the close of 1858, no crime committed by the accused has been publicly charged against him. In December, 1858, however, he resumed his diabolical avocation, for, engaging a young servantmaid at Lyons, he conducted her to the wood of Montbain, and there, he first violated her, and then, having wounded her, buried her while she was still alive. The *acte d'accusation* concludes by stating that during the eight years in which the prisoner had pursued his career, six of his victims had been murdered after being violated, and nine other girls providentially escaped, though four of the latter number were compelled to leave in his hands the property which had excited his cupidity. Dumollard was condemned to death, and his wife to 20 years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S LIBRARY.—The Bishop of Exeter has given his theological library, consisting of upwards of 1,000 volumes, containing folio editions of the Fathers and a complete collection of Anglican Divines, to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, which his Lordship is anxious to see erected into a separate diocess. The library of which the Bishop's gift is to form a nucleus is to be situate at Truro, and is to be open for both the clergy and laity of the county. A liberal subscription has been started towards the erection of a suitable building.

☞ Any of our mercantile friends requiring copies of this morning's "HERALD," containing the ANNUAL REVIEW of the TRADE of MONTREAL, will oblige by sending their Orders in at an early hour.

THIS DAY'S "HERALD"

A

DOUBLE SHEET,

CONTAINS THE

ANNUAL REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE, COMMERCE,

AND

MANUFACTURES

OF

MONTREAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1861.

FURNISHED TO THE

BOARD OF TRADE

BY

HORACE LEE FORBES,

Collector of Statistics to the Board.

Preface.

General Remarks—Imports.

General Remarks—Exports.

Groceries.

Dry Goods.

Hardware.

Flour and Grain.

Provisions.

Ashes.

Freights—Sea and Inland.

Harbour.

Exchange.

Money.

Insurance Companies.

Consuls.

Boots and Shoes.

General Manufactures.

Buildings.

Sales Real Estate.

Tables of Imports.

Tables of Imports from different Countries.

Tables of Prices of Stock.

Imports, and the Countries from which the articles are produced.

Tables of Exports.

Fluctuation in Prices of Stocks.

Fluctuation in Prices of Produce

Goods in Bond, &c., &c.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE FOR **English News.** AND **Supplementary Pages** FOR ANNUAL TRADE RETURNS.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

A Night with the best Authors, at Nordheimers' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

Concert, in the Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of Saint Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

February 22—9 A.M. 18 above zero.
2 P.M. 27 above zero.
5 P.M. 23 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

FEBRUARY 22.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

R Haselden, Montreal; E C Fletcher, Quebec; [illegible] Montague, England; [illegible] Keith, Beauharnois; Dr Webb, Niagara, C W; Dr Jamieson, St Catherines; F G DesRoames, Malmaison; Capt Stroud, 63rd regiment; Lt-Col Danberry, 62nd do.

Ottawa Hotel.

C D Goodwin, New York; S Worthington, Quebec; C P Martin, Trenton; A C Turner, lady and two children, Brooklyn; W Lewis, do; J McGillis, Lanchester; S F Kerons, Brockville; J Brown, Sherbrooke; J Dumphy, G T R; E Munty, England; W Turner, jr, New York; W McDonald, do; W E Bayliff, Toronto; G Harson, do; A Braff, England; Mr O'Hara, Toronto; Miss O'Hara, do; J McCarthy, jr, Ottawa; L S Grant, Quebec; J G Stalp, Illinois; J P Leslie, Philadelphia.

Montreal House.

A B Bowen, Toronto; W S Wastin and family, England; H C Converse, Liverpoool; H B Sparrow, do; S Miller and lady, Coburg; W R Thomas, St Johns.

OUR ANNUAL COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—Our annual review of the trade and commerce of Montreal will be found in our issue of this day. It has been compiled by Mr. H. L. Forbes, who has for some time past prepared the statistical information for the Board of Trade of this city, and will, we believe, be found to do credit to his skill and industry. The information afforded embraces a large number of objects, and goes into very minute, and, we think, also very accurate details.

A CANADIAN SATRAP.—We confess to having had doubts respecting the truthfulness of the statement that our Canadian Chancellor of the Exchequer found nothing else sufficient for his dignity on his journies between Montreal and Quebec, than the privacy, convenience, and luxury of the Prince of Wales car and a special train. Some inquiries, however, make us obliged to say, and say with regret, that no less pomp and circumstance than that which we have described is thought fitting for the Oriental tastes of the great man, now at the head of our Treasury. There is really something sublime in the idea of the suddenness of the rise and the height of the splendour which has been reached by a gentleman whom most of us recollect a very modest as well as an astute man of business a few years ago, and very well satisfied if he was only accommodated as well as his fellow creatures and brother Christians. We have heard about Fouquet; the "immortal William" as our French friends call Shakespeare, has told us history informs us that Lord Chancellor or Clarendon made a great deal of money in a very short time and cut a great shine upon it. But we have some hope before long of being able to excel in ease and magnificence any of these old masters in the art of making oneself comfortable at the cost of other people. The arts are daily being cultivated with more success in Canada, and the art known as the *savoir vivre* must be nearly perfected under the hands of Mr. Galt. In the meantime, as a gentleman cannot indulge his taste in the "Jeames Plush" style without considerable outlay, so the Province of Canada, for the glory of being ruled by Oriental satraps, must make up its mind to foot a large bill. We believe that the Grand Trunk does not do a trip such as Mr. Galt requires to take him from Montreal to Quebec, for less than about £90 currency; so that every time our Chancellor of the Exchequer visits us or leaves us, from or on his way to the Seat of Government, that amount of money must be disbursed by some one. It is not Mr. Galt—that is certain. It is probably the Treasury of Canada; but surely no one will grudge money so very well applied. It is true that when merchants want their goods per G. T. R, they are frequently informed that the Company has not sufficient rolling stock.—We think that has been once or twice mentioned in certain public documents respecting this railroad. But what are a few barrels of pork and flour compared to the blessed duty of conveying the august persons of Mr. Galt or Mr. Geo. Cartier in the Prince of Wales' car, by a special train. We say nothing about the champagne and other necessaries of such a journey. *Ca va sans dire.* But we would just hint that if Mr. Chase or Mr. Seward were reported by a Congressional Committee as having paid £90 or £100 for a journey of this kind, we should all turn up the whites of our eyes in astonishment at the profligacy of American Statesmen. Very true, and perfectly right we should be. What have vulgar republicans to do with the magnificence which is essential to the public servants of a monarchy?

THE EXECUTION OF THE SLAVER CAPT. GORDON.—The legalized slave trade is happily so much a thing of the past, that hardly a man now alive, unless he has been engaged personally in the illicit traffic, has ever seen any of its circumstances. Once the case was very different. Two or three generations ago, Bristol and Liverpool regarded the purchase and sale of Africans as one of the leading sources of their profits—the staples of their commerce. In those days, persons, whose business led them to the wharves of our leading seaports, were as familiar with the cargo and instruments employed in the capture and the securing of men and women, as they are now in some harbors with the preparations for the killing of the whale. The beans and the water casks, the shackles, the whips, and the branding irons were exposed with as little shame by those who adventured in the African trade, as barrels of flour or bales of cotton in the present year of grace. In those days the low, drunken mob, excited and paid by the wealthy participants in the traffic, would rise to browbeat or pelt such men as Wilberforce or Clarkson, in an English commercial city, just as the same sort of mobs, inflamed and stimulated by the same kind of agency, have, in our own days, risen upon Lloyd, Garrison, or Wendell Phillips, or the other Northern abolitionists. In those days, too, the villainy was so respectable, and judged to be of so much importance to the prosperity of England, that the consciences of patriots, gentlemen, and even pietists were utterly hardened to the shame, so that perhaps the most cowardly and infamous of the crimes ever committed by man was looked upon as something even more meritorious than ordinary industrial pursuits. Boswell, who rarely differed with Johnson, ventured to differ with him on this commerce, and with a singular anticipation of the dialectics of the 19th century Slaveholder, he conceived not only that the trade was profitable and necessary, but also that it was eminently fitted to promote the spread of the Gospel by bringing the ignorant Pagans from Africa within the scope of the enlightened influences which used to surround the Plantation overseer with his brandy flask and his mulatto offspring.—Newton, the once celebrated clergyman, believed that he was a specially converted man before he was in orders; and in his journal he recorded with gratitude the wonderful communications of Grace which had taken place between Jesus Christ and his soul during a middle passage, in which he acted as Captain of a Slaver,—the scene of these communications being a cabin separated only by a half-inch bulk head from some hundreds of miserable creatures handcuffed, and laid close to one another in that cramped attitude which was found most convenient for stowage. Happily, as we have said, the horrors as well as the respectabilities of the Slave trade have been for men of British origin long a thing of the past. Not only the objects employed in the traffic, but even the literature which was employed to put an end to it, is now almost forgotten. It lives in the beautiful indignation of Cowper, because it is there allied with verse which the world will not let die; but the horrors of Clarkson's more prosaic protest, with the diagrams of the Slave decks, and the details of the commerce, have almost ceased to be read. Happily it is so. And yet in countries other than Great Britain this monstrous wickedness has still been perpetrated, and though it has been branded by the laws, it has contrived to purchase connivance by the expenditure of part of its enormous profits. It is scarcely to be wondered at, indeed, that where Slavery is popular, there the Slave trade should at least find license, and accordingly the flag of the United States has been constantly disgraced by these vile adventures. In general very little notice was taken of the sailings of Slavers, but now and then when a sufficient bribe was not administered, or when a functionary more than commonly honest and zealous got upon the track of an offender, we heard of a suspicious vessel being detained in port or arrested on the high seas. So far as we remember, we never saw that any one had been convicted of the crime in the courts of the United States. Often such criminals assumed a haughty tone, and their judges were fain to be almost apologetic, while they subjected them even to the inconvenience of a trial. Mr. Lincoln's Government is the first one which has had the heart or the courage to put the law fearlessly in it will be honorably distinguished amongst all its short comings, its errors, and its offences by the execution of Captain Gordon last week. At the time of the trial we gave some of the particulars of this man's offence, and with them the noble and pathetic words in which the judge passed sentence upon him. If we recollect rightly, he had, besides the offence of slaving considered in itself, aggravated the crime, if that were possible, by throwing overboard some scores of his negroes, in order to escape the consequences of capture. Since his conviction all kinds of influences have been used to obtain his pardon, and every trick has been put into practice in the law courts for the same purpose. The last of these was an attempt to prevail upon the Governor of the State of New York to refuse the use of the Jail for the execution. All these arts, however, have been steadily resisted by the executive, and their legal officers, and though it was at one time announced that a respite of a fortnight had been granted, it was speedily explained that it was accompanied by the explanation that the reprieve was only intended to allow time for the arrangement of the culprit's affairs, and religious reflections, and that he would certainly be hanged at the expiration of the period. The example of this just severity, and the active measures of the United States Marshals appointed by the present Government, will no doubt strike terror into the lawless ruffians, who have so long made their profits out of the woes of their fellow men. It will also serve to convince all of the wide difference in spirit, on the Slavery question in general, between a Republican administration and one nominally Democratic, but really elected for pro-Slavery purposes. The Republicans may value the constitution of the United States too highly, or they may believe too securely in the possibility of one day getting rid of slavery without violating that instrument. But, at least within the bounds prescribed to their action by the law, they are proving the sincerity of their desire to put an end to the atrocious evils which have been imposed upon the negro race.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—In the North, Saturday was, by proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, observed as a public holiday. In the South the President of the Confederacy was to be inaugurated. It is a pity that the ceremony was put off so long. The Confederate territory is rapidly growing less.

[illegible] ten o'clock on Saturday morning the poll was opened at the City Hall. Arrangements had been made to allow voters to record their votes peaceably and without molestation. A partition erected in the lobby divided those entering from those retiring, and police in large numbers were posted all along the passages, so that, in fact, from the moment of ascending the steps to the external balcony till they left the Hall, the voters were obliged to pass almost singly through a double file of city guardians. Under these circumstances, gentlemen of the most bellicose disposition would have had a restraint imposed upon their excitability, but we are happy to say that all precautionary measures were unnecessary, for, from the moment of opening the poll till it was closed at four p.m, everything was conducted in the most courteous and orderly manner, and there was not the slightest exhibition of the rancour to which elections are generally supposed to give rise. Both candidates for the Mayoralty were present throughout the greater part of the day, but the voting was very slack, as the following table of the number of votes polled in the respective Wards during the day shows:—

East Ward	27
Centre Ward	2
West Ward	4
St. Ann's Ward	20
St. Antoine Ward	54
St. Lawrence Ward	22
St. Louis Ward	54
St. James' Ward	90
Jt. Mary's Ward	64
Total	337

All speculations as to which of the rival candidates had the majority must be vague and doubtful, but the general opinion of those present attributed it to Mr. Beaudry. In the St. Antoine Ward the large majority of votes were said to have been recorded in favour of Alderman Bulmer. Those of his friends, however, who have not voted, should not neglect to do so, as the number of votes polled forms but a small proportion of the whole.

At four o'clock, a considerable number of persons assembled at the East end of the City Hall, apparently expecting to hear addresses from the Candidates for the Mayoralty, and the Police were drawn up to preserve order. The old *regime* of "speechifying," however, appears to have passed away; for both Messrs. Rodier and Beaudry passed from the Hall in silence, and the people dispersed.

BALL AND SHELL PRACTICE.—The Montreal Field Battery, which last week was engaged in ball firing on the ice, at the foot of McGill street, for the Company's medal, will wind up the competion this week by shell firing, and then the medal will be awarded to the winner. The target last week was about 700 yards from the edge of the river, and the ball a 6-pounder. The men each fired five rounds, and the practice was so good that General Williams complimented the Battery on their accuracy, expressing his astonishment that, from the uneven nature of the ground on which the gun stood, the precision was so excellent.

THE BURGLARS.—On Saturday Patrick Tobin, implicated, along with the gang of young burglars, in the robbery of the shop of Mr. Franchére, Notre Dame street, was brought up for final examination, and committed.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 22nd February, 81; fines imposed, $176.75.

AURORA SNOW-SHOE WALK.—The walk of the Aurora Snow-Shoe Club came off on Saturday on the Montreal Cricket ground. The following gentlemen entered as competitors for the Champion Gold Medal:—J. Gray, J. Roy, C. Broster, A. McGinnis, W. Gordon, and A. Cassels; the three latter dropped off before the third mile was completed, leaving the Course to Gray, Broster and Roy, and they kept thus till within a few feet of the winning post, on the 8th and last half mile, when Broster came springing past Gray at what the spectators called a long trot, coming in first, Gray second and Roy third. Mr. Gray received a very bad fall, caused by some one tramping on his snow-shoes, when but a few feet from the winning post. Time for the four miles, 41 min. 42 sec., averaging 10 min. 21½ seconds per mile. Mr. Roy's time was 42.32. Mr. Gray was declared winner by the Judges, and their decision was received with much cheering.

THE PROPOSED WEST END SKATING RINK.—We are happy to learn that about $8,000, or about two-thirds of the stock required for the capital of the proposed West End Skating Rink, has already been taken up, and that the land for the site will be shortly secured. For space and completeness, it is believed that the new rink will be by far the best, and best appointed place of winter amusement which has ever been got up on the Continent. We hope also, and believe, that it will be found possible to utilize the rink during the summer by employing it for purposes of pleasure and exercise adapted to the season.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES.—This battalion assembled for drill in the City Concert Hall on Saturday afternoon, and mustered pretty strong. They are now furnished with the Enfield rifle, and Saturday was, we understand, the second occasion on which they drilled with them. Taking into consideration the short time that has elapsed since its organization, this corps has made highly satisfactory progress, and the men in general may deservedly be complimented on their soldierly appearance. We are informed that the celebrated *Times'* Correspondent, Dr. Russell, was present on a recent occasion.

MR. ANDREW'S READINGS.—We have already called attention to this interesting entertainment, which will take place this evening. Be early, as a large number of seats are already secured.

THE FINE ARTS.—Man being fitted for enjoyment, it is perfectly natural for him to look about for the purpose of discovering where he can secure it with the least personal effort, for, notwithstanding his desire for it, he is also not a little inclined to shirk labor that may be necessary to achieve it, unless it is a kind of labor that promises pleasure in itself. There is too much of this description of labor bestowed for securing the indulgence of those appetites, the gratifica[illegible] gratification soon disqualify the mind for enjoying higher and nobler pleasures. In the commendable pursuit of an education, we are all perhaps too much inclined to neglect those studies which seem to lead the mind to the enjoyment of the charms of the natural world. We look merely to the pursuits of trade, commerce, mechanics, and agriculture, as if these were, and should ever remain, the sole aim of man's endeavors. They must of course receive all proper attention, for without them the æsthetic arts would lose their natural basis, but, to pursue them as if man was created for no higher enjoyment, is to neglect important elements of our mental constitution. When man was created and placed upon the plains of Eden, we find him surrounded with those beautiful objects that,—in the language of inspiration,—"*are pleasant to the sight.*" Thus it would appear that the "sense of the beautiful," is a faculty of the human mind bestowed by the Creator and designed for cultivation as well as gratification. If we would enjoy in the highest degree the pleasures that one may feel in a walk, a drive, a sail, or the contemplation of nature anywhere, let us educate the eye, as it only can be educated by training the hand to imitate the beautiful passages every where met with in the great picture gallery of nature. If the art of delineation were more generally introduced into our schools and institutions of learning, it would add vastly to the capacity of enjoyment—enjoyment too of a kind that would leave no sting behind. Acting no doubt partly on these views, many of our citizens,—some of them well advanced in years,—are now occupying a short portion of their time in the study of this delightful branch of art, under the tuition of Mr. S. Wood, who we find is meeting with great success in our city, as he has done elsewhere, and who furnishes the public with two hundred reasons for believing in the advantages of his system, in this morning's *Herald*.

THE BLACK SWAN AND NEGRO MARIO.—The nigger concert, if a popular, is not supposed to be a refining or elevating institution. But, apart from the coarseness of some of its ordinary incidents, the objections to it consist only in the performers assuming to be what they are not, without any reasonable purpose. We are, however, to-night to have a negro concert of a very different character, by artists who are what they seem to be; but who are not less gifted by nature, and cultivated by musical education, than if their skins were white. Most of our readers have heard seldom seen audiences, who appeared to be more interested in a singer than those present at her concerts. We have no doubt that her past popularity will gain for her a full house now. Her voice, it will be recollected, is very peculiar, being a double one, in which the tenor and treble are both perfect. The dark skinned Mario, who accompanies her, is, we are told, as excellent a singer as herself; but of this we know nothing, except from reports which are highly favourable to his abilities.

We understand that Mr. Blackwell, whose continued ill health has led to the termination of his connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, is about to return with his family to Europe, and that, preparatory to his leaving, he will dispose of the whole of his household furniture and effects, including a large collection of valuable paintings, engravings, water colour drawings, objects of art, china and glass ware, all of which have been collected with judgment and good taste.

The sale promises to be the most important of the season. The household furniture is of the best Provincial and English manufacture, all designed with regard to convenience and elegance. The sale will also include horses, carriages, sleighs, a quantity of choice wines, valuable books and cyclopædias, not included in Mr. Blackwell's professional library. We understand the sale will take place early in April, and will be conducted by Mr. Shaw.

The Treasurer of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society further thankfully acknowledges the following donations:—Mr. Scott, $2; Wm. Henderson, $5; Wm. Molson, $5; W. E. Eastty, $1; A. Laberge, $1.

OUR "BLUSHING HONOURS."—Our Quebec contemporary the *Gazette*, thus, gracefully and graciously speaks of the efforts of our citizens to use, as not abusing, the advantages of their position:

"Our sister city, says the *Gazette*, is in the way of luck, and indeed may be regarded as a general favourite of fortune. The most unpromising contingencies seem to turn out for its advantage, and her astute and enterprising citizens evidently know well how to make the most of their opportunities. Montreal at the present moment is literally crammed with soldiery, some five or six thousand troops being now quartered there or in its immediate vicinity; and of course they are fed, and lodged, and warmed, and made generally jolly from her good things, paid for in good British gold or its equivalents. This results from the very fact of her peculiar exposure in case of difficulties; and we heartily wish her joy of the handsome returns she is receiving for her magnanimous attitude in the moment of special danger. Then we must add, that Montreal, if somewhat grasping, is not unthankful, but is ever ready to prove her public spirit and to show an enlightened and liberal philanthropy. The contributions of her merchant princes to the noble institutions within her bounds are beyond praise, and no sooner is a special want of suffering humanity felt than it is acknowledged and provided for. It is now contemplated there to erect a memorial statue of our gracious Queen, also a military institution—we forget its name—for the particular advantage of the soldiers, and last not least, a Home or Refuge for destitute and friendless children. This is very praiseworthy, and we are sure that no one will envy the prosperity of a community that knows so well how to contribute its wealth to humane and benevolent objects.

NEW BOOKS,

FROM MESSRS. B. DAWSON & SON.

JOHN BRENT. By Theodore Winthrop, Author of "Cecil Dreeme." Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

There is a peculiar and romantic interest attached to this novel, it being from the pen of the late gallant Major Winthrop, who, it will be remembered, fell at the battle of Great Bethel, while cheering on his men. The universal testimony of the United States press is, that it is a work of rare and peculiar merit. A Boston contemporary, in noticing its appearance, quotes the following tribute to the memory of its author, from a lately delivered sermon by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of that city:—

"And so fell Winthrop—and a most precious life went out then; a man of such unquestionable genius, that I know of no one whom I can name as his equal in the land among the living, in the line of literature in which he has distinguished himself.

The man who could write 'John Brent,' not as a main part of his life-work, but as a mere incidental side-play, and lay it away, unpublished, as if it were but an insignificant specimen of his literary wealth and powers, shows a combination of high ability with rare modesty, which may well claim our admiration and respect.—However great the gain for him of his early and heroic death, we must deeply feel the loss which literature and society have sustained in his fall.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY. A treatise specially designed for young men. By John S. C. Abbott, author of the "Life of Napoleon." New York: Harper and Brothers.

PILGRIMS OF FASHION. A Novel. By Kinahan Cornwallis. New York: Harper and Brothers.

We gather, from a glance at the preface, that the author's object, in this tale of society in the United States, is, while exposing and ridiculing the folly and extravagance of, what is called, "Upper Tendom," to show how beneficial may prove the effects of the present war, in correcting the countless social evils, arising from this aping of the luxury and lavish expenditure of the European capitals by the wealthier classes in the United States.

NEW MUSIC.—*La Patrie avant tout.* Chant dedie aux Miliciens Canadiens—musique de J. U. Marchand, organiste—for sale by Henry Prince, 145 Notre Dame street.—This is a very spirited *chant patriotique*, and the melody being *tempo di marcia*, will admirably suit our Volunteers, to whom it is dedicated.

POLICE COURT—Saturday.

THE ASSAULT ON CAPTAIN GORDON.

Judgment was given in the case of Conway Gordon vs. Bernard Dooner, assault and battery. Mr. Coursol, before giving judgment, read paragraph No. 4, page 545, Archbold's criminal cases, the latter clause of which runs—"But in all these "cases the battery must be such only as was ne"cessary to the defence of the party or his rela"tion; for if it were excessive, if it were greater "than was necessary for mere defence, or if it "were after all danger from the assailment was "past, and by way of revenge, the prior assault "would be no justification." Mr. Coursol held that the prior assault alleged to have been committed by Captain Gordon—the pushing aside of [illegible] he, Dooner, would therefore be fined $8 including costs. The fine would have been $20, but that, if the witnesses for the defence were to be credited, Captain Gordon had made use of improper language to the carters on coming out of the house.

Mr. Bedwell (for the defence) here rose to comment upon the judgment, but the Court observed that it would not allow such a proceeding. He had no right to remark on the judgment while in Court, and must take his seat. Mr. B. then intimated that the case would be appealed.

Mr. Coursol would be very glad if it were appealed. He was always glad to have his judgments tested, but it would be better to appeal than to threaten to do so.

(CORRECTION.—In the Police Report on Saturday it was stated that the ball was at Captain Maitland's; it should have been Mr. Edward Maitland's.)

KICKING.

Bazile Roy vs. Louis Lefebvre, assault and battery.—The defendant was charged with kicking the complainant, a young boy, on Thursday last, opposite the Bonsecours Church. The case being proved, he was fined $8 including costs.

Another case of assault and battery—Mary Ann Simpson vs. John Simpson and Fanny Burnett—was fixed for this morning.

RECORDER'S COURT—Saturday.

Ten parties, all charged with being drunk, were brought before the Recorder on Saturday morning.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF GAS AT QUEBEC

A fearful illustration of the explosive effects of coal gas is to be witnessed in a dwelling on Lachevrotiere street, where the entire premises of four stories were blown up at an early hour yesterday morning. The explosion took place in the house occupied by Mr. Roberts, of the Customs Department. About half-past five o'clock Mr. Roberts went down stairs with a candle to examine into the cause of a strong smell of gas, by which he had been awakened, and an explosion immediately occurred. All the windows, with the exception of one of the garret windows, were blown out of the front and rear, some of the curtains lodging a hundred feet away. The furniture was as completely destroyed as if it had been thrown up to the ceilings and violently fallen down again. The piano was utterly knocked to pieces. The gas fixtures were twisted about, the mirrors broken, the plaster ceilings knocked down—the stair-cases detached from the brick-work—and the front wall of the house was thrown forward nearly a foot, so that it had to be propped up to prevent its falling outwards. The inmates of all the houses in the neighbourhood were awakened by the shock. Mirrors and mantlepiece clocks and ornaments were thrown down in the adjoining houses, and their walls cracked in several places.

The neighbours, even to those at Clapham Terrace, [illegible] houses quite as far away as which sensibly [illegible]

Fortunately no one was killed by the explosion, though there were eleven persons in the house at the time.

Mr. Roberts was found, half stunned, lying among the debris of the ceiling and furniture, in the basement. He escaped with a few bruises and a cut over the eye. Mrs. Roberts and the children, sleeping in an upper story, were miraculously saved, owing to the force of the explosion going through the windows. The two maid-servants were hurt, one of them having her shoulder broken, and both having to be sent to the hospital.

It appears that the gas must have escaped from the main through the sewer, for the meter shews that the gas was turned off in the house. Crowds of people visited the place during the day, to see the perfect work the explosion bad made, and the really disastrous and extraordinary nature of the explosion renders it worthy of inspection by all householders, who should profit by the warning.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Sir,—Would not a fitting opportunity present itself for ascertaining the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer movement in Canada on the next Queen's Birthday, when a grand national review might take place at some central locality, say Montreal, where the brigade of Guards are located; somewhat after the style of those at Aldershot, Wimbledon and Edinburgh in the old country? Here our volunteers might assemble, and, in conjunction with the Guards, go through some field evolutions and movements which would, I think, be of great service to them. Such an opportunity for testing our national spirit, enterprise and loyalty will not present itself every season, and it would be well if we availed ourselves of this one. I am confident of its utility if it was only to show the authorities of the neighboring Republic what a force we can bring into the field in a few months and to what a state of perfection we can bring it, and the animation and spirit it would give to the whole volunteer movement in British America—completely reinvigorating them, as it were—and lastly the great importance it would give Canada in the eyes of the British nation and Europe, especially during the presence here of so many military officers of distinction, it would be a just sense of pride to England and ourselves that the spirit of our forefathers has not deteriorated or departed from their descendants. I am positive that if permission be obtained from the proper authorities, and the proper endeavors to promote the scheme be adopted by the force it will not fail to be a great source of pride and satisfaction to the whole people of Canada.

I beg to remain,
Your obedient servant,
A CANADIAN CAVALIER.

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1862.

THE CONVICT BROWNE.—The sentence upon James Browne, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Hogan, still stands. If no action is taken by the Executive, the prisoner will be hanged on the 10th March. We are generally averse to giving advice to the Government in such matters. They have usually the whole facts before them, and upon them rests the responsibility of the decision. But in this case we think it well to state the sentiment of the Toronto public. The case has been tried twice; the facts are well understood, and have been thoroughly canvassed. There are some who believe Browne to have been guilty of the murder of Mr. Hogan, but there are exceedingly few who believe that he was proved to be so. It is generally considered that the Jury were more affected in their decision by the connection of Browne with the Brooke's bush gang, and his evil life, than by the direct proof that he struck the fatal blow. Many believe him to be innocent. He maintains his guiltlessness strenuously, and has convinced persons about him of his truthfulness. He once filled a better position than he has lately done, and shows signs of penitence for a career which he acknowledges to have been vile, while he disclaims the guilt of murder. The public feeling undoubtedly is that to hang him would be running a very great risk of doing an irrevocable injustice. If he were to be executed and the real murderer should afterwards be discovered, a much greater injury would be inflicted on the administration of justice than could possibly be done by commuting his sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(*From the London Times, Feb. 6.*)

Saturday was the last day on which guarantors or exhibitors were admitted to view the progress of the works, and, as this rule of exclusion will now be rigidly enforced, the nave and transepts during the afternoon were crowded by those who had the privilege of admission. Just now the works are really progressing with the most marvellous strides as to speed, so that the building visibly grows nearer to completion with almost every hour's work.

The scaffold that is fixed in the morning has done its work, is down, away, and up again in another part of the building before night. Nave and transepts, annex and side courts are all now being painted, walls are running up or being under-pinned, while cellars are excavating and courts are floored almost by the acre each day. The eastern dome is now completely riveted, and the western is far advanced. In a day or two the "centres" will be taken from under the eastern dome by the Thames Iron Company, and then nothing will remain to be done but to paint and glaze these portions of the great structure, and the work will virtually be over.

By the terms of their contract, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are bound to deliver the building to the Commissioners on the 12th of this month completed. Much will, of course, remain to be done after this date; but, practically, the building will then be handed over finished, and too much cannot be said in praise of the energy, skill, and determination of the contractors, who, though beset by difficulties of no common magnitude, have triumphed over all, and kept their agreement to the letter. On the 13th of this month the delivery of goods commences.

The refreshment department is advancing as rapidly as all the others. In the tenders issued the Commissioners said there would be no cellars allowed, and that all beer sold was to be racked fine. But, as such a restriction would have gone far to injure the famous character of our ale and beer, the contracters protested so strongly that the Commissioners at last gave way, and three huge cellars are now being excavated, part under the annex, part under the refreshment corridors, and part under the west arcades of the Horticultural Gardens. That they are of some magnitude may be guessed by the fact that it will cost nearly £5,000, to finish them. Messrs. Morrish and Sanders, the English contractors, are well forwarded in their arrangements, and are straining every nerve to eclipse, if possible, their rivals from France. M. Veillard has associated with himself Messrs. Polet and Chabot, of the Boulevard des Italiens, who recently provided the Royal banquet for the King of Prussia at Konigsberg, and the state dinnner at which Her Majesty was entertained by the Emperor on board the Grande Bretagne during the great fetes at Cherbourg. These are formidable antagonists to the English contractors; but, whoever gains the day in popular estimation, one thing seems certain, and that is that in the generous struggle for superiority the visitors are sure to be well attended to, and reap all the benefit of this wholesome competition.

Allsopp is to be the high-priest of the British Bacchus on this occasion as far as the ale is con[illegible] to be supplied exclusively by that firm. Special trains are already running from Burnton laden only with beer. That many tuns will be required may be judged when we state that Messrs. Allsopp have undertaken to deliver 300 butts, containing 108 gallons, into each contractor's cellar every week. The stout and porter are to be supplied by Hoara and Co., and the bottled stout by Guiness. Altogether, the arrangements making in this important department seem to promise very well indeed for the comfort of visitants.

In a few days the total number of medals to be placed at the disposal of the juries for distribution will be decided on and made public. In 1851 England gave at the rate of one medal to every five exhibitors, and this scale, eked out though it was with "honourable mention," was thought at one time to be far too limited. The French therefore, in 1855, gave one medal to every four exhibitors, and this was generally felt to be the least number that could give satisfaction. After our own experience and that of our allies in this matter, we must not be less generous now than the French found was absolutely necessary seven years ago. Besides, the expectations of exhibitors have been raised on this point from the fact that the medals will be of one class for merit, without any distinction of degree, and that no exhibitor will be entitled to more than one medal in any class or sub-class. If, in addition to these limitations, the medals themselves are given sparingly, there can be no doubt as to the dissatisfaction that will ensue. The following are the rules according to which the prizes will be awarded:—

"An international jury will be formed for each class and sub-class of the Exhibition, by whom the medals will be adjudged.

"Each foreign commission will be at liberty to nominate one member of the jury for each class and sub-class in which staple industries of their country and its dependencies are represented.

"The names of the foreign jurors must be sent to Her Majesty's Commissioners before the 28th of February, 1862.

"The British jurors will be chosen in the following manner:—Every exhibitor will name three persons to act on the jury for each class or sub-class in which he exhibits, and from the persons so named Her Majesty's Commissioners will select three members of the jury for each such class or sub-class.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of modifying these arrangements in any particular case where it may appear to them that the strict application of the principles of these decisions would be attended with injustice.

"The names of the jurors will be published in March, 1862.

"The juries will be required to submit their awards, with a brief statement of the grounds of each, to Her Majesty's Commissioners before the last day of May, 1862.

"Should the reasons assigned for any reward appear insufficient, or should no reason be given, Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to them[illegible]

"The awards will be published in the Exhibition building at a public ceremony, early in the month of June, 1862.

"They will immediately afterwards be conspicuously attached to the counters of the successful exhibitors, and the grounds of each award will be very briefly stated.

"If an exhibitor accepts the office of juror, no medal can be awarded in the class or sub-class to which he is appointed, either to himself individually or to the firm in which he may be a partner.

"The medals will be delivered to the exhibitors on the last day of the exhibition.

The sale of season tickets is still going on very well, especially of those which give admission to the series of fêtes which the Horticultural Gardens are preparing for this stirring season.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Jan. 31.

Royal-Artillery—Lieut Lewis Paxton Walsh to be Second Capt, vice Robert Boyle, removed the Supernumerary List; Lieut William Rooke to be Second Capt, vice George Malcolm Pasley, placed upon half-pay; Lieut Robert David Dewar Hay has been permitted to resign his commission; Assist-Surgeon George Sharp has been permitted to resign his commission; the second Christian name of Lieut Turnbull is Wilmot, not "William," as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan. 7.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Edward Coysgarne Sim to be Second Capt, vice Lonsdale Augustus Hale, placed on the Supernumerary List.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Daniel Donovan to be chaplain of the fourth class.

Feb. 4.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut Sir Samuel Hercules Hayes, Bart, from the 10th Foot, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, by purchase, vice Ewart, promoted.

16th Lancers—Gentleman Cadet John Palmer Brabazon, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Alan John Colquhoun, appointed to the 42d Foot.

Royal Artillery—Surg Richard Francis Valpy de Lisle, having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surg.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of the 1st October, 1858. The Christian names of Surg. Bone, M-D., are George Frederick, and not "Frederick" only, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 21st September, 1860.

Military Train—Capt Edward Jervis has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

3d Regiment of Foot—Capt Francis Houlton Hartwell, from the 17th Foot, to be Capt, vice Wm Henry, who exchanges; Ensign James Edward Foster to be Lieut, by purchase, vice John Awdry, who retires; Geo Agar Alexander, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster.

6th Foot—Capt Isaac Harmond, from 97th Foot, to be Capt, vice Henry John Lawrell, who exchanges.

7th Foot—Lieut Henry Edward Harrow, from the 59th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Frampton, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Capt Arthur George E Morley, from 90th Foot, to be Capt, vice William Lawrence Murphy, who has retired upon half-pay; Quartermaster-Serg Patrick Boylan to be Quartermaster, vice James Parrott Arrowsmith, who retires upon half-pay.

10th Foot—Lieut Robt Annesley to be Capt, by purchase, vice George Frederick Coryton, who retires; Lieut Walter Hedger to be Capt by purchase, vice George Wm Graham, who retires; Ensign Edward A H Roe to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Annesley; Ensign Alexander Fraser to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Hedger; Archibald Glen, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roe; Arthur Wm King, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser.

11th Foot—Clifford Wharton Charles Kemeys-Tynte, gent, late Lieutenant 1st Somerset Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd, appointed to the 16th Foot.

17th Foot—Capt Wm Henry, from the 3d Foot, to be Capt, vice Francis Houlton Hartwell, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Capt Thomas Gardiner, from half-pay, late 98th Foot, vice Charles Hill Fresson, who retires upon half-pay; the Christian name of Lieut Salmond is MacKenzie, and not Meik, as previously stated.

24th Foot—Lieut Robert C T Atthill, from the 50th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Oliver Goldsmith, who exchanges.

25th Foot—Ensign William Grogan Knox to be Lieut by purchase, vice Charles Edward Gore Browne, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached company; Gerald Menteath Shirley, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knox.

28th Foot—Ensign Ellis Houlton Ward to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Francis William Alfred Steward, deceased.

29th Foot—Lieut Henry Grantham Fulford, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Francis William Prittie, who exchanges.

33d Foot—Capt Joseph C Smythe, from the 53d Foot, to be Capt, vice Francis A Ball, who exchanges.

34th Foot.—Capt. Wm. Cody, from half-pay, late 3d West India Regiment, to be Capt., vice Edward Herman Marsh, who retires on half-pay.

36th Foot—Lieut Clement Sheriff T. Sale to be Capt, by purchase, vice Horace Edward Willett, who retires; Ensign George Cotton Dumergue to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Sale; William Skerrett, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dumergue.

50th Foot—Lieut Oliver Goldsmith, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Robert C. T. Atthill, who exchanges.

53nd Foot.—Capt. Francis A. Ball, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, vice Joseph C. Smyth, who exchanges.

55th Foot.—Ensign Francis Holt Tate to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Edwin Charles Hilton, who retires; Francis Hoey Wade, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tate.

59th Foot—Lieut. William John Frampton, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Harrow, who exchanges.

63d Foot.—Ensign Major Dawson Hill to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Charles Ellison Terrot, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 7th of January, 1862, has been cancelled; Gentleman-Cadet William Bigg, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hill.

69th Foot,—Surg. Huntley George Gordon, M.D., having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surg.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

75th Foot.—Capt Oswald William Every, from the 90th Foot, to be Capt., vice Thomas Carlisle, who exchanges; Ensign Anthony Rowland to be Lieut., without purchase, vice George Benjamin Singer, deceased.

79th Foot.—Surg. Thomas Goldie Scot, M.D, having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surg.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of October 1, 1858.

85th Foot.—Ensign William Frederick Hancocks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Boles Reeves, who retires; Avery Jebb, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hancocks.

88th Foot.—Ensign John James Davidson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lewis Mansergh Buchanan, who retires; Frederick Madden Maitland Mapleton, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davidson.

90th Foot.—Capt. Thomas Carlisle, from the 75th Foot, to be Capt., vice Oswald Wm. Every, who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major Wm. Temple Parratt, from Half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice Morley, appointed to the 9th Foot.

95th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Gresham Parke to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Sexton, promoted.

97th Foot—Capt Henry John Lawrell, from the 6th Foot, to be Capt, vice Isaac Harmond, who exchanges; Lieut Francis William Prittie, from the 29th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Henry Grantham Fulford, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut Frederic Arthur Riley to be Capt by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Henry Wilmot, who retires; Ensign Robert Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Riley; Ensign Walter Hepburn Melitas FitzHerbert, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Anstruther.

3d West India Regiment—Captain Gillian Maclaine Ross, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt, vice James Francis Birch, who retires upon half-pay.

PURVEYOR'S DEARTMENT.

Deputy-Purveyor John Thomson to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice William S. Rogers, deceased.

Deputy Purveyor Alfred Pope to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice William Anderson, placed on the retired list.

UNATTACHED.

Major Edward Burgoyne Cureton, from 12th Lancers, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase.

Capt Frederick Anthony Trevor, from the 4th Foot, to be Major, by purchase.

Lieut Maurice George Beaufoy FitzGerald, from the 97th Foot, to be Capt, by purchase.

BREVET.

Capt Charles Jolliffe, Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.

Memorandum.—The undermentioned officer upon half-pay has been permitted to retire from the Service, by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861:—

Cornet Archibald Glass, half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal	$ 200	whole	4 per cent	114, 114½
Bank B.N. America	£50 stg	do	3 per cent	....
Commercial Bank	$100	do	4 per cent	100, 100½
City Bank	80	do	4 per cent	102, 102½
Bank of U. Canada	50	do	None.	50, 46
Banque du Peuple	50	do	4 per cent	110 x d
Molsons Bank	50	do	4 per cent	113½, 114
Ontario Bank, Old	40	do	4 per cent	101½, 102
Do New	40	10 p c		100½, 101
Bank of Toronto	100	do	4 per cent	103½, 104
Quebec Bank	100	whole	4 per cent	103, 104
Banque Nationale	50	85 p c	4 per cent	104½, 105½
Gore Bank	40	whole	4 per cent	99, 101
B. Jacques Cartier	50	10 p c	None.	100
RAILWAYS.				
Grand T. of Canada	100stg	whole	None.	....
Atlantic & St. Lawrence, l'sed to G.T.	100	do	None.	....
Great W. of Canada	82	do	1½ pr ct.	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence	200	do	None.	12
MINES.				
Montreal Mini'g Co	20	$15	30 cts p sh	$2.00
Canada Mining Co.	5	90	......	....
Huron Copper Bay.	4	12½	20 p c	50 c p sh
Lake Huron Silver [illegible]	5	[illegible]	......	....
SUNDRIES.				
Mon'l Telegraph Co	40	whole	5 p c. 6 mo	119, 120
Mont'l City Gas Co.	40	do	4 p c. 6 mo	115
City Passenger R'y.	50	10 p c	....	100, 100½

BONDS.	Closing Prices.
Government 5 per cents	100 @ 100½
Government 6 per cents 1872	105½ @ 106½
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund 5p c	100
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents	96
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents	95
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 8 per cents	106
Champlain R. R. 7 per cents	70
Champlain R. R. Bonds, (Montreal & N. Y. 7 per cents)	90 @ 95
EXCHANGE.	
Bank on London	110½ @ 111
Private do	109½ @ 110½
Do with documents	— @ —
Bank on New York	97 @ 98
Private do	96 @ 97

EDW. ALEX. PRENTICE & Co.,
Brokers, No. 16 Exchange.

Montreal, February 22, 1862.

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL, February 22, 1862.

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $5.75@ $6.00; Extra, $5.40 @$5.50; Fancy, $5.15 @ $5.25; No. 1, $4.90 @ $5.00; No. 2, $4.60 @ $4.75; and Fine, $4.00 @ $4.10. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.60 @ $2.70; Scotch, $2.70 @ $2.75.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex cars and in store, $1.06 @ $1.10; White Winter do., $1.15@$1.20.

PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 65c @ 70c.

PORK.—Mess, $13.00 @ $13.50; Prime Mess, $11.00 @ $11.50; Prime, $9.50 @ $10.00. In hog, $4.00 @ $4.50 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—11c @ 14c.

ASHES—Pots, $6.70@ $6.75; Pearls, $6.55@$6 60.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $3.80 @ $4.00.

FLOUR.—Since our last the business done has been very limited; receipts continuing very light and demand principally for local consumption. Severe snow storms have blocked up the means of communication, and arrivals are likely to continue small for some days. Sales No. 1 have been made at $4.90 @ $4.95 on the spot, and $5.20 @ $5.25 for May. In Extras and Fancies not many transactions; stocks being small. Low grades continue in fair demand. Bags scarce and firm.

WHEAT.—The demand has continued active and receipts very small. All fair samples ex car find ready sale at $1 07, and in store at $1.10. Nothing doing for May: offering at $1.12½. Nothing to report for White Winter.

PEAS.—Saleable at quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Holders have advanced their views considerably since the recent rise in the United States, but hear of no transactions of consequence. In Hog receipts are small and prices tending upward; $4.30 may be considered the ruling figures for good averages.

BUTTER.—The demand is limited principally to home consumption. Prices steady for good to fair.

ASHES.—Have slightly declined and quiet at quotations.

OATMEAL.—Declining and few sales to quote.

FREIGHTS.—We hear of few engagements. An American ship has been done on private terms to load at Portland all next month.

EXCHANGE.—Bank, 60 days on London, 10½@ 1 per cent prem.; Private do., 8¾@9¾ per cent prem.; Bank on demand New York, 2 per cent dis.; Private do. do., 2@3 per cent dis.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

Mathews & Maclean's Daily Prices Upper Canadian Produce.

TORONTO, February 21, 1862.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.15 @ $5.35; Extra, $4.85 @ $5.00; Fancy, $4.40 @ $4.60; No. 1, $4.25 @ $4.50.

GRAIN—Prime Fall Wheat, $1.03 @ $1.07; Common to Fair, $0.95@$1.00; Spring Wheat, 83c@88c; Barley, 50c @ 55c; Oats, 36c@37c; Peas, 46c@50c.

Receipts moderate and prices unchanged. Flour in good demand for Superfine.

British Markets.

February 5.

LONDON.—PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar still very quiet, and prices weak; refined not much in demand, still low lumps cannot be bought under 48s 6d. Coffee: Stiffness continues; native Ceylon in public sales fetched 69s 6d to 71s 6d per cwt. Tea fully as dear, and the China accounts likely to further improve the market. Rice remains dull of sale, and prices weak. Saltpetre very quiet, prices unchanged. Tallow market flat for immediate delivery, and for March there are sellers at 46s 6d with few buyers; April to June, 46s 6d, and last three months 47s 6d is offered.—On 'Change: Tallow, 46s 3d to 46s 6d on the spot, 46s February and March, 46s 3d March, 47s 6d last three months. Linseed oil, 33s 9d to 34s; pale rape, 47s 6d; brown, 45s to 45s 3d. Scotch pig iron, 49s 3d. Sale of Straits tin reported rather under 119s; Banca held for 124s. Burra copper, 97s 10d to 98s. 2500 bags saltpetre, 39s 6d for 10½ and 4½, and 40s 6d for 3 per cent. Some parcels of fine Rangoon rice at 11s 6d. D. C. orange shellac advanced to £11 per cwt.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Sugar; 150 hhds. Barbadoes are reported at 34s to 38s 6d; 25 hhds Jamaica at 34s 3d to 36s 3d; and 3000 bags native Madras, part from the quay, at 31s 3d per cwt.

Nothing has occurred in Molasses, Rum or Coffee, nor has anything transpired in Rice.

210 bags Pimento, all faults, brought 2½d per lb.

Of Brimstone a cargo of best seconds (about 230 tons) has been sold for arrival at £6 15s per ton delivered. Ashes remain dull of sale. 100 tons Nitrate of Soda are reported at 13s; 200 bags Sagoflour at 16s 3d; 20 bales heated Gambier at 17s 6d; 50 bales Bombay Madder Roots, all faults, at 28s for first class; 5 tons Scotch Farina, l.f.c., at 17s 3d; 200 bags Baltimore Bark at 9s 9d per cwt.; and 4 casks fine flag Annatto at 9d per lb.

Dyewoods—100 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood have been sold at the quotations, and a parcel of Campeachy ditto, to arrive, on private terms.

Of Palm Oil 100 tuns have changed hands at £39 10s to £40 per ton. Linseed Oil, 35s.

South American Tallow rules at 47s to 48s.—100 packages fine American Lard sold at 47s 6d. Small sales of common Rosin at 13s. Spirits of Turpentine nominally worth 70s to 72s per cwt.

1000 bales Manilla Hemp are reported at £25 10s per ton.

Glasgow Markets.

[From David Bannerman's Circular.]

Glasgow, Feb. 5, 1862.

Supplies of Wheat and Flour, though not on the same heavy scale as of late weeks, are still liberal. Arrivals of Barley, Oats and Oatmeal are again of fair amount.

The Corn trade was dull all week, sales were dificult to make, and last Wednesday's prices could not be realized for almost any article.

To-day's Market was thinly attended, little business was done, and the feeling throughout was dull. Wheat of all descriptions can be bought on easier terms than last week, but there is no disposition to purchase shown. Barrel Flour, being relatively cheaper than Wheat, meets a moderate retail sale, at 3d to 6d lower than on this day week; 30s being the current selling price of Canadian Superfine or Extra State. Pease are unchanged. Indian Corn is again the turn lower. Beans, Barley, Oats and Oatmeal are dull of sale, and might each be bought somewhat lower than on last Wednesday.

Ashes are 6d lower, with little sale for either sort.

Butter is without improvement in demand.

Cheese is 1s to 2s per cwt. lower; good qualities offering at 37s per cwt.

Imports.

Manifest of the Steamship "BOHEMIAN," WM. BURGESS, Master, from Liverpool:—

Frothingham&Workman 426 bdls hoop 124 do sheet 103 plates iron; Baillie & co 10 bles m'dize; Joseph Tiffin 163 packages tea 25 bags coffee; Tetu&Garneau, Quebec, 7 packges m'dize 1 case; Thomas, Thompson&Son, Toronto, 2 pkgs m'dize; James Brough & co, Ottawa, 17 do; Jno Charlesworth, Toronto, 23 do; Wm Stephen & co 35 do; Hingston, McBain&co 5 bales 1 case m'dize; Wm Clarke&co, Toronto, 2 cses do; Jas Johnston&co 23 bales 6 cs; Stevenson, Sutherland &co 6 bales 21 cs m'dize; R Walker&sons, Toronto, 7 bales 9 cs m'dize; Geo Winks&co 15 bls 7 cs m'dize; J H Marsh, Quebec, 1 case seeds; Burritt, Lonsdale & Towner 4 cs 7 bls m'dize; A Robertson & co 8 cs 2 bale m'dize; Stirling, McCall & co 17 cs 9 bales m'dize; McCall, Sheheu&co, Quebec, 3 cs 6 bales m'dize; Gault Bros&co 8 cs 10 bls m'dize; Foster &Galbraith, Hamilton, 1 bl do; Munro&H 1 cs do; Alex Buntin & co 14 do; Mrs Hopkins 1 bx; H J Lawton 1 crate; J Mussen& co 3 cks; J Rankin 19 cs; S Allcock & C Laighton 2 cs; J Round & son 6 cks; Gordon&McKay 2 cs 3 bales; Jos McKay &Bros 14 cs 22 bles; Gordon&McKay 18 cases 10 bales; W Ferguson & co 2 cases 4 bales; Bryce, McMurrich&co 19 cs 9 bales; Stewart& McIntyre 1 case 8 bales; Kerr, Brown & co 1 bale; Hoskins & Clelland 14 cases; Alex Walker 5 cs 12 bales; Gilmour&Thomson 4 cs 3 bles; Rollo & Adam 2 cs; J McDonald& co 18 cs 12 bles; A McFarlane &co 9 bales 5 cs; Hughes Bros 8 cs; J Henderson & co 5 cs; J Beaudry 1 do; Walter McFarlane 1 bale; D C Hickey 1 case; F & J Leclaire & co 2 cases; D McInnes & co 51 cases 23 bales; W Benjamin&co 1 ble 4 cs; Order 1 cse; Gaston Fickson & co 2 cks chain 2 do hardware; J & H Mathewson 70 hf chsts; Winn & Holland 78 do; J M Ross&co 6 cs; F Hurdon&co 15 pkgs; Heron, Dickson & Logan 16 cs; Cunningham, Barclay& Lindsay 7 do; Chs Shaver 3 do; Kemp& co 1 do; W&H F Adams 2 do; Mrs H Davies 1 do; Betley &Kay 3 do; J Stovel 4 do; J Stanbury & co 6 do; Jacques & Hay 2 do; R Morris 1 do; B Dawson& Son 2 do; Chewett&co 1 do; Allan, Gilmour&co 72 bars; J Carruthers & co 39 bags; Order 266 half-chests; Wood & Leggatt 2 cases; J James&son 7 bags 8 cks; Johnson, Spencer & co 1 do; J Burrell&co 12 cs 5 bles; W McMaster & Nephew 12 cs 28 bles; Young, Law&co 18 cs 9 bles; M Lundy 2 cs 1 bale; W Millar 3 pockets; Laurie, Callum & co 7 cs 2 bles; Jas F Kidner 1 cse; Paul Hua 2 cases; Kerry Bros&Crathern 12 sacks; Adam Hope&co 4 bales; Gillespie, Moffatt &co 27 bles 11 cs; Buchanan, Harris& co 19 bles 1 cse; J Newson 1 cse; John Rankin 6 do; Wakefield, Coate &co 2 bles; John Dougall 5 do; G & H Gibson 3 do; Foulds & Hodgson 8 cs 8 bales; Thibaudeau, Thomas & co 3 cs 5 bles; Thomas Thibaudeau & co 3 cases 10 bales; L B A Poynter 1 case; Wm Eadon 5 bundles 1 cask 1 box; Rice Lewis & son 1 cask; Rordans&Finch 1 cs; Thos Reynolds 1 ck; H R Hamilton 2 bls; Gerhard Lomer 1 cse; Jas Scott 1 cs; Jas Roy 2 cs 2 bls; Gibb&co 8 cases; W G Russell 1 bg; E A Cohen 1 bl; W Darling&co 1 ck; Jas Baillie&co 4 cses 10 bls; Struthers&Carlisle 1 cs; Moses Staunton 2 cses; Richard Juson 67 bars iron 3 cks cutlery; Mr McLeod 2 cases; J Lyman 4 cks; W Lindsay 1 cs; Jeffrey Noad&co 12 bars; R H Hamilton 3 bls; H Jacobs&co 1 cs; W Goodwinter 2 cks; Thomson, Claxton&co 20 bls 38 cses; Frothingham& Workman 417 bars; W J Wilson 4 bales 89 rods; W&R Muir 2 bales; Ignace Renaud 1 do; Ogilvey&co 36 do 2 cs; Jas Donnelly 1 ble 8 cs; Lane, Gibb&co 15 chests; H Fowler&co 2 cses; Lewis Kay&co 8 bales 21 cs; Ross&co 100 iron knees 70 bars; F W Gates&co 22 cs 1 bale 4 do 3 do; T Mussen&co 1 case; Mr Thos May 4 cs; Mr A Rudiger 1 cse; Mr A Amos 6 do; Frere Hermingilar 1 do; Paul Hua 1 do; J Pratt&co 1 do; Duncan Sherman&co 5 bles; Thos Wilson&co 67 do; Order 10 do; Naylor&co 10 cs; [illegible] of Commerce 41 cs; Order 191 bales; Do 15 cases; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham 21 cases; Order 20 bales; Hiram Barney 325 cases; A Tood 4 cses books 1 cs; Thomas May 1 case; Thos Paddock 1 cs; J E Prindle 1 bx; Gilmore& Skinner 15 cses; N P Richardson&co 25 bndles; B&A Express Co 1 cs; Wm Sparrow 4 cks; Jordan Marsh&co 9 cses; J M Beebe&co 21 cs 4 bls; G M Barnard 9 bls; White, Brown, Davies&co 13 cs; Wm Scheuler 14 cs; Hon J B Crownshield 3 cs: Naylor&co 19 cs steel; Edmonstone A&co 8 parcels.

EXPRESS GOODS.

British&American Express Company 12 pkgs.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.

Feb. 22.

Laurent & L 1 piano; H Ebson 1 bx; Owner 10 brls tobacco; Prowse & McF 12 stoves; Owner 1 cylinder 1 shaft 1 cast iron front 1 do pulley 1 package washers 1 do iron rods 1 do grates; St Mary's College 1 box; Angus&L 1 bx paper; Duclos&T 1 bx.

Per Grand Trunk R. R., East.

Feb. 22.

J Giroux 50 bxs oranges; T D Hood 1 box; A Savage 50 brls oil; N Davis 3 bxs.

PASSENGERS

Per S. S. BOHEMIAN, from Liverpool to Portland, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862, WM. BURGESS, Master:—

Mr and Mrs Holland and child, Mrs Wentworth, Mr J B Stevenson, Mr White, Mr J Craig, Capt E Scott, Capt Coombe, Capt J B Minott, Capt J C Foxie, Capt Alexander Smith, Mr G J Crofton, Mr Geo Sampson, Mr John Stephenson, Mr Swanand and child, Rev Mr Camelon.—18 cabin and 69 steerage passengers.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15, 1862.

Passengers	10,846	$22,382 56
Mails and Sundries		3,432 28
Freight and Live Stock	13,397	60,199 27
Total		$86,014 11
Corresponding week, 1861		42,226 94
Increase		$43,787 17

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Sec. & Treas.

Amount of Co's Freight included in above, $216 39

BIRTHS.

At Quebec, on the 19th instant, the wife of Captain T. Malcon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. L. G. Trudel, of a son.

In London, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Geo. Carter, of a son.

At Pine Bank, near Galt, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. R. S. Strong, of a daughter.

At Picton, on the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Jiff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In Stratford, at St. James' Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. F. Paterson, B.A., Samuel Lloyd Robarts Esq., editor and proprietor of the Examiner, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. F. McCulloch, Mayor of the town of Stratford.

In Mitchell, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Rally, W. P. Morrass, Esq., editor of the Brant Herald, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of W. H. Hine, Esq., Stratford.

In Ottawa, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Scott, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Alexander Smyth Woodburn, to Miss Hannah Mills, both of Ottawa.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Christiana Steller, wife of Mr. John P. Seybold, aged 61 years.

☞ The Funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of Vitre and St. Dominique Streets, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Edward James Paterson, Captain in the Royal Artillery, (half pay) son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Paterson, of the same corps.

At Quebec, on the 20th inst., after a long and painful illness, Ann Watters, wife of Mr. David Marshall, aged 41 years.

At Ancient Lorette, on the 19th instant, Catherine Cummings, aged 51 years and 6 months, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph West, farmer.

At Quebec, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Etienne Drolet, at the advanced age of 88 years.

At New Richmond, County of Bonaventure, District of Gaspe, on the 16th instant, at the residence of his son, after an illness of five years, borne with true Christian resignation, Nicholas Boissonault, Esq., formerly a merchant of Quebec, and ex-member of Parliament for the County of Bellechasse. He leaves to deplore his loss, a wife and five children, as well as a large number of relations and friends, who will long regret him.

Suddenly, in London, on the 18th instant, of congestion of the brain, Mr. William Dickinson Mackintosh, of Sarnia, Solicitor, eldest son of the late Mr. William Mackintosh, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS will take place upon TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at ONE P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Building Committee, and deciding upon the issue of New Stock.

By Order.

JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 24, 1862. c 47

ARRIVED THIS DAY,
AT "DOLLY'S,"
BY EXPRESS,
Shrewsbury Oysters in Shell.
February 24. u 47

BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Montreal Line.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.

Special despatches to the Republican and Democrat, say that on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson and gave themselves up, saying that they had been deceived and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by the Tennesseeans against the Bowling Green force offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost Marshall of Clarksville has sent word to Gen. Grant to come up and occupy the town at once.

The officers of the gunboats now lying there represent that the Union feeling is very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was entirely composed of Germans and negroes for abolition purposes, but now that they see it is not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance. Prominent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail in the whole State in a week.

Gov. Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature next Monday for the purpose it is affirmed of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled, and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the State will soon be back in the Union.

Generals C. Buckner and Johnson are still at Fort Donelson.

Genl. Callum has sent 60 nurses and 10 surgeons to attend to the wounded at Mound City.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.

Gen. Halleck to-day telegraphed to Genl. McClellan that Gen. Curtis had taken Bentonville Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage, &c.

Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have reached here and are being rapidly forwarded to their destinations.

Gen. Buckner is expected to-night. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

A Union scout who was in Columbus on Tuesday night reports that no preparations were being made for the evacuation of that place.

14 steamers, with steam up, were at the wharf, and a salute was fired indicating the arrival of a General and reinforcements from the South.

The celebration to-morrow will be the grandest and most extensive affair ever seen in the West.

Louisville, Feb. 21.

The Journal was misinformed with regard to the Capias as reported yesterday by Judge Catron for the arrest of Gen. Buckner. He is under indictment, but it is not probable that the civil authority will demand him from the military authorities.

Belfast, Me., February 22.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington is being most appropriately celebrated. The streets are decorated with flags and business is generally suspended. 100 guns were fired at noon to-day, and all the bells of the city were rung.

We have the same report from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and other parts.

Fort Monroe, February 21.

The crew of the British steamer Fingal which ran the blockade at Savannah, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, were returned to Crancy Island this morning and sent back to Norfolk.

It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah has been abandoned by its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. This information is thought to be reliable.

Notwithstanding the admission that the Merrimac is a failure, the latest information received is that 200 men are at work on her, and that considerable quantities of shot and shell are going on board of her.

The intention to run the blockade has not been given up, and it was thought that she might make her appearance here within a week. Every preparation has been made, and standing orders have been given for her reception.

Another French gunboat arrived here last night. There are now four French vessels in the Roads.

The schooner Exertion, with ammunition, sailed for Hatteras yesterday.

Washington, Feb. 22.

All the Federal and Corporation offices, and many business houses, are closed.

New York, Feb. 22.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal on the 19th instant, arrived here this morning. She brings 200 bales of cotton. All was quiet at Port Royal. There was no further intelligence respecting the expedition against Savannah.

Washington, Feb. 22.

Thaddeus, the youngest son of the President, is dangerously ill.

Secretary Staunton had another attack of Vertigo on Thursday night, and is unable to receive visitors on business.

Mr. Fremont is seriously ill and it is feared will prove fatal.

Portland, Feb. 22.

The Canadian mails for the Jura will be detained 24 hours. The Jura consequently will not leave for Liverpool until Sunday afternoon.

New York, Feb. 22.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of to-day says it is reported that frauds upon the Government in articles of clothing and military horse trappings, have been discovered, amounting to $1,000,000. The names of the parties have not yet been made public, but it is indicated that they are from New York and Pennsylvania.

An editorial of the Richmond Examiner of the 19th states that a large portion of the foreign population of Richmond are disaffected.

Mechanics' Hall.
THE
BLACK SWAN,
Lately returned from Europe, where she met with great success, assisted by the
African Mario,
A gentleman of rare musical talents,
WILL GIVE
One Grand Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT,
AT THE
MECHANICS' HALL,
THIS
Monday Evening, 24th February.
She will be assisted by
EMINENT TALENT.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Reserved Front Seats, secured at the Hall, 75 cents.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
February 24. 47

TWO NICE OFFICES TO LET,
Opposite the Bank of Upper Canada, Great St. James Street.
Apply to
DYNES & HAWKSETT,
Artists and Photographists,
66 Great St. James Street.
February 24. 47

TO LET,
MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE and GROUNDS, the Residence of William Workman, Esq., Upper Drummond and Sherbrooke Streets, will be leased for one or more years, at a moderate rent, to a careful tenant. The FURNITURE can be had at a valuation.
Apply to
W. WORKMAN,
City Bank, from 12 to 3;
Or to
R. N. BOXER,
St. Joseph Street,
(Opposite City Bank),
Same hours.
February 24. r 47

TO LET,
The Three-story HOUSE, No. 4 in the New Block (St. Lawrence Place), above Sherbrooke Street, substantially built and fitted up with Water Closet, Bath, &c.
The aspect is commanding and cheerful, and the situation healthy.
Apply to
W. WORKMAN,
City Bank, from 12 to 3;
Or to
R. N. BOXER,
St. Joseph Street,
(Opposite City Bank),
Same hours.
February 24. r 47

WHOLESALE STORE.
TO BE LET,
A PART of one of the NEW STORES in Recollet Street, one door from St. Peter Street.
Apply to
WM. BENJAMIN & CO.
February 24. r 47

TO LET,
The STORE now occupied by Messrs. Starke, Smith & Co., No. 284 Saint Paul Street.
Apply to
J. A. PERKINS, JR.,
Advocate,
No. 9 St. James Street.
February 22. m 46

TO LET,
That Cut-stone HOUSE and LOT, with Outbuildings, in Wellington, near Grey Nun Street, at present occupied by W. B. Janes, Esq. The house is well finished, and a desirable residence. The whole will be made into a Store or Warehouse if required.
Apply to
GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street,
February 22, 46

TWO HUNDRED ADVANTAGES

OF

Mr. Woods' System of Drawing from Nature,

AS ORIGINATED BY HIMSELF, AND

TAUGHT IN FIFTEEN LESSONS

With complete success to all.

ROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, 83 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Classes now Open for Pupils Day and Evening

His interesting Gallery of Landscapes is open to Visitors from 3 to 5 P.M. and from 7 to 9 Evenings.

Its cheapness brings it within the reach of all.
It restrains evil passions, because
It occupies the mind with good thoughts.
It is eminently useful to every one.
Its lights and shades are like nature.
It does not look at earth as a stable, nor
It does not look at its fruits as fodder; but
It makes sight, thought and admiration profitable.
It is a store of pleasure lasting as life.
"Its fascinations are bewitching."
It gives new ideas of the pencil's power.
It has the softness of mezotint, and
It has the strength of a line engraving.
Its ease and rapidity are truly surprising.
It performs all it promises.
It accomplishes much in a short time.
It keeps pace with the age we live in.
It seeks to elevate the field of Art.
It leaves old systems far behind, hence
It is the most popular system known.
It quickly changes pupils to masters.
"Its *ærial perspective* is particularly beautiful."
It must be seen to have an idea of it.
It passes one's leisure most agreeably.
It is held in great esteem by its devotees.
It pays its author well for his labor.
It is unrivalled for moonlights.
It makes one wiser and better.
It exalts the mind above grovelling thoughts.
It makes Nature its text-book.
It pays ten-fold for what it requires.
It makes one cheerful and happy, and hence
It keeps one from growing old too soon.
It goes hand in hand with religion and virtue.
It can be learned by those claiming no taste.
It makes all trees "pleasant to the sight."(Gen.2.9)
It makes all Nature beautiful to the eye.
It corrects the taste for works of art, hence
It makes one enjoy good pictures.
It improves the eye for all kinds of business.
It is sought after by Drawing Teachers.
It is very useful to all Teachers.
It is so extremely rapid, that
It interferes with no other pursuit.
It is so well taught in fifteen lessons,
It needs no further aid or expense.
It elevates one in the scale of humanity.
It is never condemned when known.
It leaves no desire for other systems.
It never fails when fairly tried.
It is an amusement that is beneficial.
It is a "great boon" to all who learn it.
"It is worthy the attention of *all*."
It makes the Crayon more valuable than ever.
It gives great freedom in outline sketching.
It has given reputation to its Author.
It makes one see beauties not seen before.
It is taught to persons over seventy.
It accomplishes much in a short time.
It possesses exquisite softness in its effects.
It is more truthful than a photograph.
It is a graceful accomplishment for a lady.
It is a useful art for a gentleman.
It is a travelling companion for all.
It gives a pleasure not found in riches.
It ornaments a drawing room beautifully.
It gives more pleasure than any other study.
It is preferred by all to all other systems.
It converts travelling statues to living souls.
It is completely retained without practice.
It surpasses all expectations.
It removes difficulties found in other systems.
It does not injure weak eyes.
It leaves no excuse for poor work.
It gives one a property in all he sees.
It pacifies the angry strifes of men.
It soothes the asperities of life.
It gives joy to the peasant as well as prince.
It will ever afford joy for sadness.
It gives rise to good feelings in families.
It is a golden link binding man to his Maker.
It keeps the young from bad associations.
It puts gladness into the heart.
It reveals the glory of the Heavens.
It enlarges our views of the Creator.
It looks into Nature, not at its surface.
It excites praise for the beauties of Creation.
It is an ever present refuge from trouble.
It promotes the kindliest emotions.
It easily dispels any feeling of despondency.
It keeps wicked devices from entering the heart.
It is a kind friend in adversity.
It prevents much gossip and mischief-making.
It contributes to purity in heart and life.
It tends naturally to the love of truth.
It leaves no room for infidelity.
It opens a continual feast in Nature's works.
It promotes health by giving mental pleasure.
Its restraint from vices tendeth to long life.
It makes man conversant with God's works.
It is *truthful* in its Linear Perspective.
It is like Nature in its Ærial Perspective.
It is a good restorer of physical health.
It is a pleasant remedy for mental disease.
Its blessings in the two last are often felt.
It *guarantees* entire satisfaction.
It fills up the defects of other systems.
It leaves no desire unsatisfied.
It adorns and beautifies the mind.
It is very charming in the home circle.
It excites the admiration of everybody.
It leaves learners independent of masters.
It is a fairy road to Truth and Purity.
Its refining influence abides through life.
It is so easy it may be enjoyed by all.
It will enable one to sketch Montreal.
It tends to soften and expand the heart.
It is based on Nature's immutable laws.
It facilitates the labor of Drawing Teachers.
It gives zeal and energy to the Student.
It is practised by all who learn it.
It costs but little in time or money.
It secures good classes every where.
It is good for Merchants, Lawyers and Doctors.
It is good for Mechanics, Soldiers and Sailors.
It is the Clergyman's key to Natural Theology.
It is a joy to the Christian Man or Woman.
It leads the thoughts to the Great Artist above.
It is one of the best mental disciplines.
It is free from all smell, and perfectly healthy.
It saves the trouble of mixing colors.
It is good on Paper, Canvass, Wood or Metal.
It admits of alteration during its progress.
It can be worked sitting or standing.
It is good for the smallest or largest pictures.
It is learned by those claiming no talent.
It is the most rational of all systems.
It refines and dignifies the affections.
It developes the noblest pleasures of the mind.
It reveals beauty in Nature every where.
It opens the hand-book of Nature to all.
It saves years of labor in learning.
Its breadth and richness are se dom equalled.
It is remarkable for its comprehensiveness.
It is admirable for waters and skies.
It is good for the minutest details, and
It is good for the sharpest effects; hence
It is well adapted to Machines, Models, &c.
It requires no waiting for colors to dry.
It finishes a *good picture* in two or three hours.
It is taken up or laid aside in a minute.
It never was known to weary the patience.
It is highly approved by Artists and Amateurs.
It meets the approbation of all who learn it.
It saves much time lost by other systems.
Its effects excite the surprise of art-critics.
It is often learned by sexigenarians.
It strengthens the powers of description.
It often discovers and developes good taste.
It is thoroughly acquired in fifteen lessons.
It teaches to Draw from Nature correctly.
It is admirable for Drawing Canadian Scenery.
It is well adapted to all Landscape Scenery.
It works well by artificial light.
It gives much pleasure to all its learners.
It is *very cleanly*, and free from unpleasantness.
It is an infallible source of amusement.
It is easily taught to any adult person.
It is equal in effect to the finest engraving.
It is the cheapest system known.
It is good for drawing all subjects.
It is a fascinating accomplishment.
It educates the sense of the beautiful.
It refines and elevates the taste.
It is a sure preventative of loneliness.
It diverts attention from vicious pursuits.
It is considered very superior to other systems.
It qualifies one for enjoying beauty everywhere.
It is the great desideratum in pictorial art.
It has great freedom, delicacy and strength.
Its materials are cheap, and easily procured.
It is good for enlarging or diminishing pictures.
It serves to purify the moral sensibilities.
It enables the traveller to sketch any view.
It is excellent for Illustrating Natural History.
It is the best of amusements for a family.
It trains the eye for close observation.
It reveals beauty never before seen.
It gives constant enjoyment in viewing Nature.
It is good for the finest Architectural subjects.
It affords an object for outdoor exercise.
It keeps folks at home when they should be.
It is the most interesting of all systems.
It makes the hours pass quickly and pleasantly.
Its advantages are too numerous to mention.
It is very quickly and easily learned.
It is twenty times as rapid as other systems.
It is as much more beautiful as it is rapid.
It is easily learned by any intelligent person.
IT SECURES THE LEARNER ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

February 22. 46

FOR SALE,

The well-known Imported Horse

"DONCASTER,"

Formerly owned by Sir Edmund Head, late Governor-General.

Apply to

JOHN S. GIBB,
Quebec.

February 20. r 46

HORSE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, well broke. Apply at the PRINCE OF WALES LIVERY STABLES, Haymarket Square.

February 22. r 46

THE

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY

WILL GIVE THEIR

THIRD CONCERT

OF THE SEASON,

IN

Nordheimers' Hall,

ON

Friday Evening next, 28th Feb.

PROGRAMME:

"HAYDN'S SEASONS."

☞Concert to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, admitting one, 50 cents; two, 75 cents; three, $1. To be had at Dawson's, Pickup's, and at the Music Stores.

Conductor ....MR. G. CARTER.
Leader of the Orchestra..MR. F. H. TORRINGTON.

February 22. b smwf 46

A Night with the Best Authors.

SELECTIONS GRAVE & GAY.

MR. ANDREW

Has the honor to announca that, on the Evening of

Monday, February 24, 1862,

He will give his First Soiree of

Literary and Dramatic

READINGS,

AT

NORDHEIMERS' HALL,

Under the immediate auspices of

St. Andrew's Society,
St. Patrick's Society,
Caledonian Society, and
Thistle Society,

On which occasion he will be supported by

MR. CHARLES HILL

AND

MR. ALFRED BAILEY.

Mrs. Laura Honey Stevenson

Has kindly consented to vary the Entertainment with appropriate Songs, including all Dr. Arne's Music of Shakspeare's "Tempest."

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets and Programmes to be obtained of the members of the Committees of the respective Societies, and at the principal Book and Music Stores.

February 17. b mwsm 41

THEATRE ROYAL.

MRS CHARLES HILL'S BENEFIT

UNDER THE

DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams,

Bart., K.C.B.,

Commander of the Forces in B. N. America,

AND

Maj.-Gen. Lord Fred. Paulet, C.B.,

Commanding the District and Garrison of Montreal,

With the OFFICERS of the STAFF and GARRISON.

On Saturday Evening, 1st March,

When will be presented Poole's Comedy,

'Twould Puzzle a Conjuror;

OR, THE CZAR AND THE DESERTER.

A GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT.

To conclude with Howard Payne's Drama,

The Soldier's Return;

OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

Mr. and Mrs. C. HILL will, on this occasion, be assisted by the most Popular AMATEURS of the City, MUSICAL and DRAMATIC.

February 20. 44

A CARD.

IN consequence of Mr. MEVES having notified his intention to withdraw from the Firm of MAYSENHOELDER, MEVES & BADDELEY, Jewellers and Chainmakers, the undersigned beg to apprise the Public that, on and after the 1st of May ensuing, they will carry on the same business, under the style and firm of MAYSENHOELDER & BADDELEY, in the Premises situate No. 5 St. Lambert Hill, next door to Dr. Nelson's Surgery.

DAVID MAYSENHOELDER,
GEORGE BADDELEY.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1862. r 46

Summer Hotel and Watering Place

TO LET.

The Undersigned Proprietor of BANG'S ISLAND, in Portland Harbour, has during the past season, erected a FIRST-CLASS SUMMER HOTEL, with a view of making that Island the most attractive Watering Place in the State of Maine; and now invites proposals from Hotel-Keepers for a lease of the premises (furnished or unfurnished) for a term of three or five years. The Hotel is built of Brick, and contains seventy-five Bed Rooms, besides spacious Parlours, Dining Room, Kitchen, &c., &c., arranged in the most approved manner; a wide Veranda surrounds the House on three sides, and a large Cupola has been erected on the Roof, commanding an unrivalled Panoramic View of the Ocean and Country. The Island is one of the largest and most pleasantly situated of any in Portland Harbour, and commands the advantages of Sea-Bathing and the Country, having a fine Sand Beach for Bathing, and extensive and heavily wooded Groves; and offers every facility for Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Steamers ply between the City and the Island several times a day during the Summer, and it has already become one of the favourite places of resort of the citizens of Portland during the Summer months. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, and a large Hall, for the accommodation of Pic-Nic Parties, are now in course of erection; and a sufficient number of Bathing Houses will be placed upon the Beach for the accommodation of the Guests of the Hotel as soon as the season opens.

Since communication with Canada has been opened by the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland and its vicinity have become the favourite Watering Places of the people of Canada, and the Proprietor believes that the OTTAWA HOUSE, on Bang's Island, will not lack patronage from that Province.

The Hotel will be ready for occupancy the first day of June next, and applicants for the Lease may communicate with the Proprietor, or with the Architect, C. A. ALEXANDER, ESQ., at Portland, who will give any further particulars that may be desired.

LEMUEL CUSHING.

Chatham, C.E., 18th Feb., 1862. 1m mwf 44

EDWARD THORNTON,

PIANOFORTE TUNER,

Many Years with J. W. HERBERT & CO. and A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

HAVING commenced on his own account, he trusts his well-known reputation as a first-class Pianoforte Tuner during 18 years' residence in this city, together with the high recommendations and testimonials he has received from Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer and other great Artists, will be a sufficient inducement to the musical public of Montreal to give him a share of their patronage.

Orders for Tuning left with Messrs. BROWN, MUNRO & Co., Pianoforte Makers, 124 Craig Street, will meet with prompt attention.

February 5. 3m mwf 31

PRINTING! PRINTING!!

THE PROPRIETORS of the "HERALD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT having lately added to their Stock of STEAM PRESSES one of

HOE'S

RAPID PRINTING MACHINES,

(The largest in Canada), are prepared to undertake

Press Work

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

The Proprietors of the

"Herald" Job Printing Office

Having now in use

FIVE STEAM PRESSES!

Capable of throwing off

12,000 Impressions per hour,

Are prepared to execute

PRINTING

Of every kind—PLAIN and FANCY—on the shortest notice, and at LOW RATES.

MAMMOTH POSTERS

In Coloured Inks.

Catalogues
Hand Bills,
Bills of Lading,
Railway Work,
Blank Forms
Commercial Circulars,
Law Blanks,
Bills of Exchange,
Cheque Books,

And every other description of

Plain and Fancy PRINTING.

GOVERMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER in charge at Montreal, until NOON on MONDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1862, for

The Execution of Works & Repairs

under the direction of the ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, at the following Stations, from 1st APRIL, 1862, to 31st MARCH, 1865:—

MONTREAL,—including Hochelaga, St. Helen's Island, Isle Ronde, &c.

SOREL,—Chambly, St. Johns and Isle aux Noix.

Line of Beauharnois Canal.
Cornwall and Line of Canal.
Ottawa.

Separate Tenders to be received for each Station, and they may be made for each of the three divisions of Trades in the Printed Schedule, although a preference will be given to any one offering for the whole of the Trades at any Station. The Tenders to state the rates per cent below, or above, or at the printed prices, (for the whole of the services under each Trade) at which the party is willing to execute the same.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, and Schedules of Contract, together with any other information required, at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICES at Montreal.

A deposit of Twenty Shillings will be required for each Set of Printed Schedules so obtained, but will be returned to the several parties on their giving up the Schedules undamaged.

Two responsible Sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Contractors to pay for the drawing up of the Contract by a Notary—who will be selected by and receive his instructions from the Senior Commissariat Officer—as well as for such Notarial copies as may be required by the said Officer.

Payment will be made at the period stated in the Schedule by Drafts in Bank Notes on one of the Chartered Banks.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA,
Montreal, 21st February, 1862. 45

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY

OF MONTREAL.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL, will be held in the OFFICE of the COMPANY'S WORKS, GRIFFINTOWN, on MONDAY, the THIRD day of MARCH next, at ONE o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Board.

GEO. ROBSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1862. trs 43

Field, Garden & Flower Seeds

FOR 1862.

Lower Canada Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

St. Ann's Hall, over St. Ann's Market,

MONTREAL.

THE subscriber has now received his supplies of SEEDS for the coming Season. His stock is most extensive and complete in every branch.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Hall.

WM. EVANS.

February 15. ws-t1st My 40

DR W. E. BOWMAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

McGill Street, Montreal.

August 13. 193

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public that their MANUFACTORY, lately (partially) destroyed by fire, is now in full operation, and they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured.

As their premises have been greatly enlarged, and their manufacturing facilities much improved, they have, in addition to their usual stock of

First-Class Cabinet Furniture,

Commenced the manufacture of all the

Cheaper descriptions of Articles

in their line, a large stock of which they purpose to have ready for sale in the course of a few weeks.

J. & W. HILTON.

February 20. 44

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for washing without rubbing the Clothes.

"Box Hill, Nunawading, Victoria, October 25th, 1861.

Mr. Harper Twelvetrees,

Sir,—Having been induced to try your "Soap Powder," we had satisfactory evidence of the utility of the article on the first trial, and we strongly recommend it to all mothers and laundresses as being one of the best articles ever invented by man, as regards the saving of time and labour. It is a positive fact that any one may wash double the quantity of clothes in half the time.

We beg to remain yours respectfully,
EMMA SADDINGTON, EMMA PADGHAM."

Patentee: HARPER TWELVETREES' "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London.

Agents for Montreal—Thomas Claxton & Co.

January 11. 1y-s-eow 10

Just received ex S.S. Nova-Scotian

30 BARRELS PRIME CEPHALONIA CURRANTS

For sale by

HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

February 19. 43

BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated at No. 5 Pres-de-ville Place Lagauchetiere Street.

November 1.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

LARGE assortment of Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, 3 New Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses, Feather Pillows, Carpets, 1 Cooking and 3 Box Stoves, Coal Stove, 3 Oil Paintings, 1 Bedroom Set, and the balance of the Goods unsold on Friday last. The whole to be sold on

Wednesday Morning, February 26

At the Subscribers well known Auction premises

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

47

SALE OF GROCERY STOCK

PARTIALLY DAMAGED BY FIRE,

On account of whom it may concern.

The Subscriber will Sell, at the Store of MR. WM. ANDERSON,

TIFFIN'S BUILDINGS, (opposite Bonsecours Market),

On Thursday Morning, Feb. 27th,

THE whole of the STOCK, SHOP FITTINGS, &c., partially damaged by fire and water, consisting in part of:

"Hunt's" and Burgundy Port, best Sherry Wines, "Martell's" and Bordeaux Brandy, De Kuyper's Gin, Molson's High Wines, Peppermint, Molasses, Standard Syrup, Triple Clarified Bordeaux Vinegar, Muscovado and Crushed Sugar, Black and Green Teas, Herrings,

With the usual assortment of Groceries

71 sacks Coarse Liverpool Salt
Set 5 Tea Canisters, Scales, Weights and Measures, and the Shop Fixtures, &c.

TERMS CASH.—The whole without Reserve, and for immediate removal.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

47

JOHN GREGORY & CO.,

Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants,

No. 35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

THE Subscribers hold three Auction Sales weekly, which offer the quickest and best means of disposing of all descriptions of Groceries, Provisions, Fish, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Dry Goods, or Household Furniture and Effects.

From the great variety of Goods offered at each Sale, we are always able to command a large audience at all seasons. Our charges are low, and accounts rendered and sales cashed as soon as effected. Our Stores are large, commodious, fully covered by insurance, and situated in the most central and business locality in the city.

Doing a General Jobbing Business, and having many years' connection with the trade of both sections of the Province as well as the local, we are prepared to receive all descriptions of consignments either for Private Sale or Auction, and can guarantee quick returns.

Speaking the French and English languages with equal facility, Sales are conducted in both.

Particular attention will be paid to Sales of Household Furniture, Real Estate, or other outdoor business.

Regular Auction Miscellaneous Sales, at our own Stores, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at TEN o'clock.

JOHN GREGORY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

34

Glasgow Drug Hall,

268 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HONEY SOAP.

THE FINEST HONEY SOAP in 1 lb bars for 25 cents. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

The WINTER FLUID is decidedly the most elegant and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of Chapped Hands and Lips, and all Roughness of the Skin. It works like a charm. Price 25 cents.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, are pronounced by all to be the most palatable, speedy and efficacious Cough Remedy in use.—Be sure and get the genuine, which have the Subscriber's name on the label. Sold by the Druggists in boxes 25 cents each.

HARTE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER—For sale by the Grocers in packets, 4d., 7½d. and 1s. 3d each.

The Finest ILLUMINATING OIL 3s. per gal.

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

February 20. 44

RINGLAND & EWART

Have constantly on hand an extensive and elegant assortment of

Dress Shirts and Collars
Dress Ties and Scarfs
White Kid Gloves

Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing,

SNOW BOOTS, OVER HOSE, &c.

The largest stock in town of

Fancy Flannel Shirts, Scarfs, Ties,

&c, &c, &c.

CANADA SHIRT STORE,

272 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 19. 43

The Victoria Skating Club

OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for an Act of Incorporation of a Company to establish a Skating Rink in the City of Montreal.

February 19. r 43

New Music.

FOR SALE at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 145 NOTRE DAME STREET:

BRINLEY RICHARD'S

Kathleen Mavourneen,
Floating on the Wind,
The Last Rose of Summer,

☞All reprinted at half price.

February 18. 42

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

SUITABLE FOR THE

LAKE OR LOWER PORTS BUSINESS,

100 feet in length, 21 feet beam and 9½ feet depth of hold, and will carry about 12,000 bushels grain.

Apply to

CAPT. HY. BARTHE,
Sorel, C.E.

February 20. 44

Cartes de Visite

OR

ALBUM PORTRAITS

THE great demand for this style of PORTRAITURE has induced MR. NOTMAN to arrange a Light and introduce a few accessories to his STUDIO specially adapted for their production.

They are deservedly popular, being *truthful, very becoming, and easily transmitted by post*

ALBUM PORTRAITS

OF

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

GENERAL SIR W. F. WILLIAMS,

BISHOP OF MONTREAL,

AND

OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,

FOR SALE,

With a choice assortment of

ALBUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS

NOTMAN,

Photographer to Her Majesty,

9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,

MONTREAL.

January 10. 9

NOTMAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER to HER MAJESTY

9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,

MONTREAL.

October 15. 247

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

November 5. 266

HOUSES, &c.,

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES.

A Two-Story BRICK HOUSE and Garden to LET, with Water, Gas., &c.

Apply to

G. B. BURLAND,
66 St. François Xavier Street.

February 20. 44

TO LET,

A Convenient CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 17 St. Geneviève Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, containing nine rooms.

Apply to

THOS. JENKING,
207 Notre Dame Street.

February 19. 43

HOTEL TO LET.

TO LET, that commodious and central HOTEL, situated in St. Paul Street, opposite the Bonsecours Market, and at present occupied by Messrs. Villeneuve & Pariseau. The Stables attached to the Hotel will accommodate upwards of fifty horses.

Possession on the 1st day of May.

Apply to

JOHN ATKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.

February 20. 44

FOR SALE,

FOUR FIRST CLASS CUT STONE HOUSES in one block, recently built, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order. The Property is situated in a convenient and respectable locality.

Apply to

GIBB & HUNTER,
47 Little St. James Street.

February 21. 45

FURNISHED HOUSE.

A Gentleman, desirous of giving up housekeeping, wishes to dispose of the Furniture (which has only been in use two months) and rent the House.

Situation pleasant—within five minutes' walk of Post Office.

Address Drawer 203 Post Office.

February 20. 44

TO LET,

The premises No. 6 ST. JOHN STREET, first door from St. Sacrament Street. Alterations made if necessary.

Apply to

O. BERTHELET,
Or ALFD. LAROCQUE

February 20. 44

TO LET,

ONE STONE HOUSE, Berri Street.

Possession 1st May.

Apply to

LOUIS BOYER.

January 21. 2m 18

TO LET,

THREE TWO STORY CUT STONE STORES, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Nuns' Buildings, St. Joseph Street.

Apply to

GEO. WEEKES,
Agent.

February 13. 38

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st May next,

That two-story STONE HOUSE, No. 16 Cote Street.

Apply to

ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE,
127 Craig Street.

February 13. 38

TO LET,

A Neat two-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 1 Poplar Place, Mountain Street, with Gas and Water. Rent low. Possession 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 8. 34

TO LET,

The three-story CUT STONE STORE on the corner of Common and Prince Streets.

Possession on the 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 8. 34

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A First Class Double Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE, containing all modern improvements, with about half to one acre of Ground attached, in the vicinity of Sherbrooke Street.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 7. 33

TO LET,

The HOUSE adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, in Upper Guy, near Sherbrooke Street. It is in excellent order, contains Fourteen Apartments, and, besides a Well of excellent Spring Water, is supplied from the Water Works. The Stables are new and commodious, and there is over half an acre of Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, attached to the premises.

For further particulars, apply on the Premises; or to

ALEX. URQUHART,
St. Peter Street.

February 4. 30

TO LET,

The Handsome VILLA RESIDENCE and GARDEN, with Coach-House and Stabling, No. 129 Drummond Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

Rent moderate.

Apply on the Premises, or to

HENRY JACKSON,
2 Cornwall Terrace.

February 4. 30

HOUSE TO LET.

A very convenient and pleasant HOUSE, No. 22, Corner of St. Antoine and St. Edward Streets.

Possession on 1st May next.

Apply to

A. RAMBAU,
112 Commissioners Street,
Or 20 St. Antoine Street.

February 6. 32

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

Those Two pleasantly-situated HOUSES on Craig Street, opposite the centre of Viger Square. They will be fitted up with modern improvements, and every way suitable for a Genteel Family.

Early possession will be given.

Apply, on the Premises, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

CHARLES McDONALD.

February 5. 31

TO LET,

That Spacious HOUSE and GARDEN, Sherbrooke Street, for many years occupied by Madame de Montenacte.

BENJ. DELISLE.

January 23. 20

TO LET,

BRICK HOUSE, No. 43 Queen Street.

—ALSO,—

DWELLING (Cut-stone Front), No. 27 Wellington Street.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

January 8. 7

TO LET,

That Fine Cut-Stone HOUSE, fronting on Notre Dame Street, occupied for the last ten years by Mr. J. W. Herbert, who is retiring from business, as a Music Store and Piano Manufactory, and DWELLING HOUSE, with an extensive Yard, one Brick Vault three stories high, a Workshop and Sheds.

Possession 1st May next.

Apply to

J. W. HERBERT,

Or to the Undersigned,

R. A. R. HUBERT,
No. 2 Little St. James Street, or at the Donegana Hotel.

January 23. 20

TO LET,

A Neat Two-story CUT-STONE HOUSE in Fortification Lane, next door to Mr. Ash.

Rent low.

Possession on 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 4. 30

TO LET,

Two or Three Good OFFICES in the Union Buildings, with Fireproof Vaults.

Rent low.

Possession on 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 13. 38

TO LET,

The First class Two-story CUT-STONE HOUSE, No. 4 Portland Place, fitted up with all modern improvements.

Possession on 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

February 4. 30

TO LET,

THE BRICK COTTAGE, with about 7 acres of Land, belonging to the Estate of the late W. E. Holmes, Esq., St. Catherines, adjoining the property of John Boston, Esq. Possession immediately, if required.

Apply to

COURT & MACINTOSH.

February 3. mwf 29

HOUSES, &c.,

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

ST. ANTOINE PLACE.

TO LET,

Two of those First Class Houses—Nos. 1 and 5. They are of Cut Stone, three stories in height, with large Garden all round, planted with forest trees; also large Yard and first class Stable, Ice House, Shed, &c. Five minutes from the Post Office.

Enquire of

JEAN BRUNEAU.

February 8. trs 34

TO LET,

A first-class CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 27 Sherbrooke Sreet, presently occupied by the proprietor; is fitted up with Gas, Water, Baths, Closet, &c. Stables, Coach House, Root Cellar, Wine Cellar, Rainwater Tank, &c.

There is a large Garden and Orchard well stocked with Fruit and Flower Plants.

Enquire on the premises.

February 6. trs 32

TO LET,

No. 133 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

A First-Class BRICK HOUSE, presently occupied by J. N. Beaudry, Esq. This House has a *Parterre* in front and a Garden in the rear, and is fitted up with Gas, Furnace, Speaking Trumpet, &c., &c.

Apply on the Premises; or at Jacques Cartier Normal School, to

D. BOUDRIAS.

January 24. mwf 21

STORES.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

The Three Story CUT STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 25 Lemoine Street, third door West of McGill Street, newly built, with good Offices, Sample Rooms, &c., &c.

Apply to

MESSRS FABRE & GRAVEL,
Boookseller, St. Vincent Street.

Or to the Proprietor,

L. DELORME,
St. Hyacinthe.

February 20. r 44

STORE TO LET.

That large STORE forming the corner of Commissioners and St. Nicholas Streets, with Offices on St. Paul Street connecting therewith; well adapted for an extensive Wholesale Grocery or General Commission Business.

For particulars, apply at this Office

February 21. m 45

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

That three-story STONE WAREHOUSE, in rear of Store No. 233 St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Seymour, Whitney & Co.

Apply to

ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE,
127 Craig Street.

February 19. 43

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

That commmodious Three Story STONE STORE, No. 20 Grey Nun Street, from 1st May next.

Apply to

W. LYMAN,
At N. S. Whitney's, McGill Street.

February 15. 40

WHOLESALE STORE TO LET.

TO LET.—The Subscriber intending to discontinue the Auction branch of his business on the 1st of May next, and confine himself to Hardware Manufacturers and General Hardware Agencies, is desirous of letting the very extensive and commodious new premises he now occupies, No. 202 St. Paul Street, for one year from the above date. If suitable to a tennant, he would retain the second Flat, which has an independent entrance. A Lease extending beyond the period mentioned may be had from the proprietor.

ALEX. BRYSON.

February 14. 39

STORE TO LET.

The first class two-story CUT STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 301 St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Foley & Co.

Immediate possession, if necessary,

February 13. 38

TO LET,

The first-class FOUR STORY CUT STONE WAREHOUSE, at present occupied by Messrs. R. S. Miller & Co., No. 225 St. Paul Street, with immediate possession if necessary.

February 7. 33

TO LET,

FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

That Three-Story STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 220 St. Paul Street, and extending to Capital Street in rear, at present occupied by D. Masson & Co. Apply to

WM. MURRAY.

Feoruary 3. 29

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET,—TWO STORES and OFFICES in YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, McGill Street.

Apply to

JOHN YOUNG.

January 31. 27

TO LET,

That First-Class WAREHOUSE, No. 285 St. Paul Street, now occupied by Messrs. Ross, Nield & Co. This is a most desirable stand for a Wholesale Dry Goods business, and will be let in whole or in part for one or a term of years.

Apply to

JAMES. S. EVANS.

January 31. 1m 27

TO LET,

Those Fine NEW CUT-STONE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, on Recollet Street, now finished, with all conveniences and on the most modern and approved principles. The Basements are spacious, and are guaranteed water-tight.

Apply to

MOSS & BRO.

January 14. 12

TO LET,

Those Eligible NEW CUT-STONE STORES, West End of Notre Dame Street. They are fitted up with PLATE GLASS WINDOWS and finished in the most modern style, and are not surpassed in the city for a first-class Retail Trade.

Possession 1st March.

MOSS & BRO.

January 14. 12

STORE TO LET.

That LARGE and COMMODIOUS STORE, in DAVID'S BLOCK, No. 49 Great St. James Street, lately occupied by S. B. Fish as a Dry Goods Store, to be LET from the 1st of May next.

Possession may be had on 1st April.

Apply to

ANDREW ROBERTSON,
263 St. Paul Street;

Or,

WILLIAM BENJAMIN,
196 Notre Dame Street.

January 18. 16

TO BE LET,

The LARGE STONE STORE at the Longueuil Ferry, formerly occupied as the East India Company's Tea Store.

Apply to

T. B. ANDERSON.

February 4. trs 30

TO LET,

The WAREHOUSE, No. 58 Commissioners' Street.

Apply to

P. M. GALARNEAU & CO.,
204 St. Paul Street.

January 23. 2m trs 20

TO BE LET,

The Extensive STORES and OFFICES in St. Gabriel Street, formerly occupied by Forsyth, Richardson & Co., and lately by Anderson, Evans & Evans.

Apply to

T. B. ANDERSON.

February 4. trs 30

TO LET,

Those CENTRAL PREMISES, occupied by Cowan & Cross, St. Maurice Street. An excellent stand for general business.

They are also particularly well adapted for Manufacturing purposes.

Apply to

ROBT. CROSS,
On the Premises.

February 1. d,dly-trs 28

OFFICES TO LET.

Several commodious OFFICES to Let in the Building forming corner St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, at present occupied by R. Campbell & Co. Entrance from St. Sacrament Street, adjoining Merchants' Exchange.

Apply to

STARKE, SMITH & CO.,
284 St. Paul Street.

February 11. 36

HOUSES, &c.,

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

SHOPS AND DWELLINGS.

TO LET,

The SHOP and DWELLING on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Alexis Streets. Also, a large BAKE-HOUSE in the rear, which would answer for a Carpenter or Cooper Shop.

Enquire on the premises.

February 11. 36

TO LET

The SHOP and DWELLING, at the Corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets, mow in the occupation of Mr. McBride.

Enquire of

EDW. GOFF PENNY
HERALD Office.

January 21. 18

TO LET,

TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 36 and 48 McGill Street, facing the St. Ann's Market.

—Also—

A BRICK WAREHOUSE, off McGill Street.

—And—

The large STONE STORE, No. 9 William Street, presently occupied by Thos. Gordon & Co.

Apply to

W. E. PHILLIPS.

February 21. 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET,

THREE Three-Story First-Class BRICK HOUSES on St. Antoine Street, opposite the residence of John Torrance, Esq.

—ALSO,—

The SHOP and DWELLING, Corner of St Antoine and Mountain Streets, one of the best Business Stands for a Grocery in the City.

—AND,—

The SHOP and DWELLING on Mountain Street, a good stand for a Shoe or Dry Goods Store, the whole fitted up with Gas, Water Closets and Baths, and heated with Hot Air.

Rent moderate.

Possession on 1st May next.

Apply to

C. TUGGEY.

January 27. mwf 23

TO LET,

The large STONE BUILDING on Water Street, near the Barracks, belonging to Baron de Longueuil, and formerly occupied by Her Majesty's Troops.

Apply to H. O. ANDREWS, Esq., 7 Little St. James Street, or to the subscriber at St. Johns, C. E.

J. COOTE.

February 12. mwf 37

TO LET,

SEVERAL SPACIOUS OFFICES on the second story of the New Building, Nos. 29 and 31 St. Vincent Street. On the third story are large apartments, well lighted, suitable for Architects, &c.

—ALSO,—

TWO OFFICES in St. Therese Street.

Apply to

S. GIRALDI.

February 12. mwf 37

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Nos. 1 and 2 WINDSOR PLACE. If sold, but a small amount will be required on passing the deed, and the balance may remain on the Property for a term of years, at 7 per cent interest. The situation and buildings are equal to any in Montreal.

—ALSO,—

A SHOP and DWELLING No. 123 in House corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, now occupied as a Fancy Goods Store.

—AND,—

A SMALL SHOP in St. Gabriel Street, with DWELLING over the Gateway.

For particulars enquire of

ARCH. FERGUSON,
Mansfield Street

January 24. 21

TO LET,

A first-class WINE CELLAR, in St. François Xavier Street.

Apply to

BENNING & BARSALOU.

February 8. 34

TO LET,

FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

The LARGE OFFICES in the Montreal Assurance Company's Building, No. 9 Great St. James Street, at present occupied by "The Life Association of Scotland.

—ALSO,—

A DOUBLE OFFICE on the same Floor, with use of Fire-proof Vault.

Apply to

WM. MURRAY,
Manager.

February 3. 29

OFFICES TO LET,

AT No. 18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

TWO ROOMS, connecting on 1st floor front.
THREE ROOMS, 2nd floor front, and
THREE ROOMS, 3rd floor back.

Apply on the premises.

February 9. 35

TO LET,

A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, well adapted for Manufacturing purposes.

Apply to

A. B, HERALD OFFICE.

January 20. 17

THEATRE ROYAL,

TO LET

By the Night or by the Week.

Apply to

J. W. BUCKLAND,
St. Lawrence Hall.

January 11. 10

For Sale, or To Let

That well-known PROPERTY on Sherbrooke Street, belonging to THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH, lying between the Properties of J. G. McKenzie, Esq., and the Estate of the late Hon. John Molson, with a VERY SUPERIOR TWO-STORY CUT-STONE DWELLING, Stables, &c, thereon erected.

Apply to

BETHUNE & DUNKIN,
Advocates.

December 25. 308

FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

1st. A LAND, situate at the Cotedes-Neiges, Parish of St. Laurent, containing 72 arpents in superficies, with a Barn thereon erected.

2nd. An EMPLACEMENT situate in the same place, containing 90 x 198 feet, with a House and Tanner's Shop in basement, and a Shed and Stable thereon erected.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH FORTIER, Proprietor, or to the Undersigned.

J. A. LABADIE, N.P.,
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

February 18. trs 42

HOTEL AND FARM TO LET,

At LONGUEUIL, adjoining the Steamboat Ferry, at present occupied by Mr. John Booth, and previously by Mr. Walter Prendergrast and the late Mr John McVey.

Apply to the Proprietor, at Longue Pointe,

EDWARD QUINN.

December 4. mwf D W 290

HOUSE AND FARM,

To Let or For Sale.

THE RESIDENCE of the late MISS GLEN, of Chambly—a two-story Stone House, very commodious for a large family. Good Cellars and Kitchen, with Servants' Rooms; excellent Grates, with Marble Mantel-Pieces, in four of the apartments; Inside Shutters and Double Windows; a good Dairy and Ice House, and a Garden near the House.

—Also,—

A FARM, of 70 acres, all under cultivation, in rear of the House. Good Wells and extensive Outhouses.

The situation is one of the most lovely on the Chambly Lake, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding beautiful scenery.

Further information may be obtained from JOHN YULE, Esq., of Chambly, and DR. GLEN, of Chambly.

December 6. 292

Guest & Company,

OF

DUDLEY, ENGLAND,

CAUTION their friends and the public against a different quality of HORSE-SHOE NAILS, marked with a C very closely imitating their celebrated G mark, and to guarantee purchasers having their GENUINE HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of their four distinctive marks, all Casks, Bags, and Labels, will be Branded, for their G mark,

G

GUEST.

February 5. 3m-w-31

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

VALUABLE

CORNER BUILDING LOT,

Sherbrooke & St. Urbain Streets.

THE Subscribers have been instructed to sell by Auction, on

Thursday, 27th Feb.,

That very valuable and desirable LOT, forming the Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Urbain Streets (near the Residence formerly "The Manse"), having a frontage of 135 feet on St. Urbain Street, 31 on Sherbrooke, and 45 in rear.

Perfect title, and very liberal terms of payment.

This is an admirably situated Lot for a Genteel Residence, has a most commanding situation, and immediate possession can be given.

Sale at our Offices at TWELVE o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

36

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

Continuation of John Street from Notre Dame to Great St. James Street.

THE Subscribers have received instructions to sell, by Auction, at their Offices in St. Sacrament Street,

On Thursday, 27th Feb.,

A VERY IMPORTANT PROPERTY, situate in Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite John Street, (facing Mr. E. Shelton, Grocer), and having a frontage of 45 feet by 90 feet in depth, French measure, with certain Buildings thereon erected, the Lease of which terminates on the 1st May next, when possession to the purchaser will be given.

This very valuable Property is known as Lot 47 on the Seminary Plan, and has an undoubted Title, having been in possession under the present deeds for about 70 years.

Besides being in one of the most important parts of Notre Dame Street, it derives great additional value from the certainty that arrangements are nearly perfected for opening the continuation of *John Street to Great St. James Street,* thus making one of the most important thoroughfares in the City from the wholesale business part of the City, and which will come within a few feet of this Lot.

The terms of payment will be liberal. A plan may be seen in a few days at our Office, and other important advantages will be pointed out.

Sale at TWELVE o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

36

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

OF

Purchasing Superior Stationery,

AT ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to reduce his very extensive stock of STATIONERY, will sell, for a short time, AT COST PRICES, for CASH ONLY:—

FOOLSCAP from $1,40 to $2,60 a ream; usual price $1,80 to $3,50.
POST PAPER from $1 to $3 a ream; usual price $1,50 to $4 a ream.
COMMERCIAL NOTE (large) 75 cents; usual price 90 cents a ream.
SUPERIOR BUFF Letter Envelopes, $1,10 a thousand; usual price $1,50 a thousand.
STATIONERY of all kinds and BLANK BOOKS, subject to equal reductions.

No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

February 19. 43

Stereoscopic Views

BELOW COST PRICES.

THE extensive Stock of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the Subscriber can now be had at the following very liberal reduction in price: VIEWS, assorted, only FIFTY CENTS a dozen; Usual price, NINETY CENTS.

Interesting Groups, Figures, &c., reduced to $1 a dozen. Usual price, $1.50.

Colored Subjects $1.60 a dozen; Usual price, $2.50 a dozen.

A similar reduction in prices of STEREOSCOPES.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

MUSIC

At less than One-Fourth the usual prices.

THE Subscriber offers, for a short time only, his large collection of select Music at the very low price of FOUR-PENCE—Seven Cents—for single sheets. Large pieces in proportion.

This Music is worthy the attention of all musicians, consisting of several thousand pieces, embracing the compositions of the most eminent composers.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Feb. 19. 43

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. Seltzer Water—the same as imported by us expressly for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A fresh supply received by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries Hall.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. Bath Sponges, fine quality, just received by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. —Finest London Toilet Soaps. Brushes—Finest quality Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Nail and Shaving Brushes.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

February 20. 44

FINEST HAVANA SEGARS, Real Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Segar Cases. Also, Cut and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, (Raw and Manufactured), and all the Machinery.

The whole of the above for sale at reduced prices, to close the Estate of the late N. P. W. KURCZYN, No. 79 McGill Street.

February 21. r mwf 45

NOTICE.

Estate Omer Allard.

THE CREDITORS of the ESTATE are hereby notified that a FINAL DIVIDEND will be declared on the 25TH INSTANT, at the Office of AMABLE PREVOST & CO.

AMABLE PREVOST,
R. ST. JEAN,
Assignees.

February 21. u ft 45

Confectionery! Confectionery!!

J. G. Holbert & Co.,

Wholesale Confectionery,

41 St. Francois Xavier Street, corner of Hospital,

MONTREAL,

TENDER their thanks for the extensive patronage they have hitherto received, and solicit a continuance of public favour. They will continue to manufacture GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, CONVERSATION and all other kinds of LOZENGES, BOILED CANDIES, and everything in the Confectionery line. Having just added to their stock a fine selection of the latest improved machines, they are prepared to execute any order that may be entrusted to them.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and see the Goods, as they are made from the finest Sugars and warranted pure and free from adulteration, and will be sold at extremely low rates.

J. G. HOLBERT & CO.,
41 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Over Owler & Stevenson's Printing Office.

February 19. du 43

COOKING STOVES—For Wood or Coal, of the most approved patterns, with Hot Water Backs if required.

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE—An assortment constantly on hand, comprising almost every article required in house-keeping. Best English Block Tin Ware, Tea Trays, &c.

GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.

February 17. 41

Canadian Paper Hangings.

THE Subscriber, AGENT for the GEORGETOWN ROOM PAPER WORKS, offers to *the trade only* a complete assortment of Canada Manufactured PAPER HANGINGS, which he is enabled to dispose of at prices to compete with any Paper imported and of superior quality; and is now prepared to fill orders for any quantity, and on favourable terms of credit.

J. HENRY EVANS.

February 19. 1m 43

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALEX. BRYSON.

HARDWARE.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE of HARDWARES.—The Subscriber will sell by CATALOGUE, *strictly without reserve,* on TUESDAY, the 25th February, and following days,

An EXTENSIVE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM, and other HARDWARE.

Terms Liberal, for particulars of which, and hour of sale, see Catalogues which will be ready about the 18th.

ALEX. BRYSON,
Auctioneer.

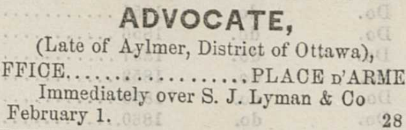
39 W

MR. McCORD,

ADVOCATE,

(Late of Aylmer, District of Ottawa),
OFFICE..................PLACE D'ARMES,
Immediately over S. J. Lyman & Co

February 1. 28



J. PALMER,

Hair-Dresser, Wig-Maker and Perfumer,

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE NAPOLEON.

NO. 125 NOTRE DAME STREET.

February 4. 30

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS (marked on the envelope "Tenders for Bills") will be received by SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Montreal, until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, for BILLS, to be drawn at Thirty Days' Sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the extent of

£50,000 Sterling.

The proceeds of the Bills to be deposited with the Bank of Montreal, to the credit of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

The Tenders to state the rate of Exchange, and to specify in Sterling the amount of the Bills, as well as the number of sets required.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA,
Montreal, 19th Feb., 1862. 43

UNITY

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Association,

OF LONDON,

With which is amalgamated the EQUITABLE FIRE OFFICE.

Capital...................£2,500,000 Stg

Deposit Fund in Canada, $50,000.

CANADA BRANCH:

OFFICE, No. 11 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

DIRECTORS FIRE DEPARTMENT:

J. FROTHINGHAM, Esq.
B. HOLMES, Esq.
A. LAROCQUE, Esq.
W. LUNN, Esq.
J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq.
J. TORRANCE, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS transacted at the most moderate Rates of Premium.

The large Bonus declared on the last Division of Profits render the Association a most desirable medium for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained at the Chief Office, Montreal.

W. P. REYNOLDS,
Manager in B. N. A.

December 2. 288

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, carrying on Business as FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style and firm of HENDERSON, HOLCOMB & CO., MONTREAL, HOLCOMB, HENDERSON & CO., TORONTO, and HOLCOMB, COWAN & CO., KINGSTON, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

JAMES H. HENDERSON,
S. F. HOLCOMB,
ALEX. COWAN.

Kingston, 19th Feb, 1862. r 44

WITH reference to the above the Subscribers will continue the Business under the style and firms of HOLCOMB & COWAN, TORONTO and KINGSTON, and COWAN & HOLCOMB, MONTREAL.

S. F. HOLCOMB,
ALEX. COWAN.

Montreal, 19th Feb., 1862. r 44

CITY FOUNDRY,

60 & 62 Queen St.

Montreal.

IRON RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

PARTICULAR attention is called to our great variety and choice selection of Patterns for CEMETERY RAILINGS.

JOB WORK and every description of CASTINGS will receive prompt attention.

IVES & ALLEN.

July 24. 176

Plate Chests, &c.

J. A. GARLICK, having again returned to Montreal, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Military and Naval Officers of Canada, that he has again commenced the manufacture of PLATE CHESTS, MILITARY and NAVAL ACCOUTREMENT and CAMP CHESTS; also DESPATCH BOXES, with Bramah and Mordan Locks; GUN, PISTOL and SWORD CASES, and every description of Fancy Cases to order.

J. A. G. also desires to state to Merchants and others at a distance requiring Gun and Pistol Cases, that they can have them made perfectly correct, by drawing on paper the exact size of stock, length and width of barrel, and size of flask.

All articles warranted to stand any climate.

N.B.—Old Articles Repaired equal to New.

Factory, 25 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

February 7. 1m 33

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, of MONTREAL, will receive APPLICATIONS until NOON, the 21st instant, from persons qualified to take charge of the PUBLIC SCHOOL in GRIFFINTOWN, vacated by Mr. Alex. S. Robertson. The emoluments exceed One Hundred Pounds per annum and a free House.

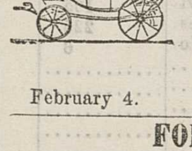
None need apply who are not well acquainted with the most approved system of Teaching, and who are not prepared to enter upon the duties on the 1st proximo.

The Applications, with Testimonials addressed to the Undersigned, may be left at the Office of the Unity Fire Association.

WM. LUNN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 13. 38

NEW SLEIGHS!!



FOR SALE, CHEAP, a few First-class TANDEM and other SLEIGHS, by

M. & P. GAVIN,
23 Craig Street,
Near Victoria Square.

February 4. 1m trs 30

FOR SALE,

A VERY HANDSOME MARE, 16 hands high, 5 years old in June. Free in Harness and warranted sound.

Enquire at this Office.

February 19. 43

WANTED.

ONE or TWO experienced SALESWOMEN for the LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT. None need apply unless experienced hands.

Apply to MRS. AITKEN between the hours of 10 and 12.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

February 15. 40

WANTED,—To wait on Table, &c., a respectable PROTESTANT WOMAN, (Scotch preferred).

Apply at
183 St. Antoine Street.

Hours—3 to 5.

Feb. 19. r 43

WANTED,—By a Gentleman, a comfortable airy BED-ROOM, with BREAKFAST, On the line of the City Passenger Railway preferred. Apply to A.A., HERALD Office.

January 8. 7

STOCK TABLE.

Comparative Statement of the variation in the prices of the leading Stocks generally sold in our market. The quotation given is the last of each month:

STOCKS.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	LAST DIV.—6 MOS.
Bank of Montreal, 1853	20 p. ex d.	23 prem.	25 prem.	26½ prem.	26½ prem.	25 prem.	28½ prem.	24½ prem.	....
Do. 1854	24½ prem.	21 p. ex d.	23 prem.	24½ @ 25 pr.	24 @ 24½ pr.	24 prem.	22½ prem.	15 prem.	....
Do. 1855	20 prem.	10½ prem.	12 prem.	15 prem.	17 prem.	17 prem.	15 prem.	10½ prem.	....
Do. 1856	14 @ 14½ pr.	....	10½ prem.	15 @ 15½ pr.	16½ prem.	20 prem.	15¾ @ 16 p x d	15¼ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1857	16¼ @16½ pr.	17 prem.	16¾ prem.	16½ @ 17 pr.	14 @ 15 pr.	4½ @ 5 prem.	5½ ex div.	8 @ 9 prem.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1858	15 p. ex d.	14½ p. ex d.	14¾ prem.	14 prem.	15¼ prem.	17 prem.	17½ ex d.	16½ ex d.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1859	18 prem.	12 prem.	12¾ prem.	15½ prem.	15½ prem.	15½ prem.	18½ ex div.	16½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1860	21 prm, ex div	1¼ prem	20½ prem	20½ prem.	20½ prem	21 prem	18 prm, ex dv	16 @ 17 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	17 p. ex d.	14¾, 15, 15¼ p	5¾@16 prem	16½ prem	17½ prem	17¾@18½ prm	19½ 19¼, 18¾ p	12 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Bank of Toronto, 1860	Par	No sales	prem	1½ prem	2 prem	2½ prem	½ prem	1 prem, ex dv	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	4 p. ex d.	5 prem	4½ prem	No Sales	7 prem	7 prem	No sales	7 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Ontario Bank, 1860	1 prem	3 prem	5 prem	6½ prem	6 prem	7 prem	No sales	4 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	3 p. ex d.	5 prem	5@5½ prem	7 prem	No Sales	No Sales	5 prem	2 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Bank of British North America, 1853	....	18 prem.	15 prem.	6½ prem	19 prem.	15 prem.	16½ prem.	16½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1854	15 prem.	23 prem.	None.	None.	25 @ 27½ pr.	25 prem.	25½ prem.	20 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1855	21 prem.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 1856	None offering.	None offering	None offering.	37½ pr. offered	None offering	None offering	None offering	No sellers.	3 ⅌ cent. with bonus
Do. do. 1857	Do.	40 prem.	None.	None.	None offering	Do.	None.	None.	3 do. do. and bonus
Do. do. 1858	None offering.	None offering	None offering.	None offering	None offering	None offering.	None offering.	None in mkt.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	None.	No Sales.	No Sales.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	Par	No sales	No sales	Off'd at 10 pm	Sales at 10 pr	No sales	No sales	No sales	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commercial Bank, 1853	11¼ prem.	11¼ p. ex d.	10 prem.	15½ prem.	16½ prem.	15 prem.	15¼ prem.	15¾ prem.	....
Do. 1854	16 @ 16½ pr.	13½ p. ex d.	13 @ 14 pr.	14 prem.	15 prem.	15½ prem.	15¼ prem.	15 prem.	....
Do. 1855	11¾ prem.	6 prem.	11 prem.	12 prem.	13 prem.	13½ prem.	14 prem.	14½ prem.	....
Do. 1856	10½ prem.	None offering.	10 prem.	11 prem.	12 prem.	13¾ @ 14 pr.	13¾ prem.	Books closed.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1857	14 @ 14½ pr.	do.	11½ @ 12 pr.	12 @ 12½ pr.	9 @ 10 pr.	2¾ @ 3 pr.	5 prem.	8½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1858	12¼ prem.	Books closed	9¾ prem.	Buyers 10¼ p	11¼ @ 11½ p.	12 prem.	14¼ prem.	14½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1859	13½ prem.	10½ ex div.	10¾ prem.	12 prem.	12½ prem.	12½ prem.	No sales.	15½ ex div.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1860	11½ prem	13½ prem	9¾ prem	10 prem	10 prem	10 prem	10 prem	9½@10 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	5¼ prem.	6 prem	6½ prem	6¼ prem	3½ prem	1½, 2, 2½ prm	3@3¾ prem	3½ prem	4 ⅌ cent.
City Bank, 1853	3½ prem.	3½ p. ex d.	6½ prem.	7½ prem.	3¼ prem.	7½ prem.	10½ prem.	10½ prem.	....
Do. 1854	9½ @ 10 pr.	7½ p. ex d.	8 prem.	8¾ @ 9 prem.	9 prem.	9¾ prem.	9¾ prem.	3½ prem.	....
Do. 1855	3 prem.	Par.	½ prem.	1½ prem.	2½ prem.	2 prem.	1½ prem.	Par.	....
Do. 1856	Books closed.	Par.	1 prem.	3 @ 3½ prem.	5 prem.	10 prem.	7¼ pr. ex div.	11½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1857	11½ @ 12 pr.	12 @ 13 pr.	13¼ prem.	13¼ @ 13½ pr.	12 @ 12½ pr.	Unsettled.	½@1 pr. ex d.	2½@3 pm.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1858	Sellers 8 p.	Buyers 7½ p.	6½ prem.	6 prem.	7 prem.	7¾ prem.	7 p. ex. d.	7 p. ex d.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1859	12½ ex div.	7½ prem.	6 prem.	10 prem.	10¾ prem.	9½ prem.	8 ex div.	9 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1860	7½ prem	½ prem	9 prem	9½ prem	9@9½ prem	9½ prem	10 prem	4½@5 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	4 p. ex d.	7 prem	7½@8 prem	No Sales	9¼ prem	9¼@9½ prem	3½ prem	4 prem	3½ ⅌ cent.
Bank of Upper Canada, 1853	3 prem.	3 p. ex d.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	....
Do. do. 1854	9 @ 10 prem.	9 @ 10 prem.	None.	None.	6 prem	6 @ 7 prem.	7¼ @ 8 prem.	Unsettled.	....
Do. do. 1855	1 dis.	No sales.	2½ dis.	4 dis.	2½ dis.	1 dis.	1½ prem.	Par.	....
Do. do. 1856	1 dis.	Books closed.	2½ dis.	3½ @ 4 dis.	Par.	½ @ 1 prem.	2 prem.	Books closed.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	1 prem.	do.	½ prem.	No sales.	2½ @ 3 dis.	10 dis.	10 @ 11 dis.	None.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	10 dis.	B. c., sel. 8 d.	Sellers 12 d.	12 dis.	12 dis.	10 dis.	9 dis.	Books closed.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	9½ dis.	11 dis. ex div.	12 d. ex div.	14 dis.	14½ dis.	No sales.	12½ dis.	13 dis.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	16 dis	20 dis	16½ dis	16½ dis	20 dis	25 dis	32 dis	30 dis	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	40 dis	15 dis	30 dis	No Sales	56 dis	No Sales	53, 52 dis	54 dis	....
Molson's Bank, 1858	Buyers 6 p.	Buyers 6 p.	No Sel. at 6 p.	8 prem.	8 prem.	3 prem.	9 prem.	9¾ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1859	No Sellers.	No Sellers.	No Sales.	No sales.	12½ prem.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1860	13 prem	No sales	No sl's, 13 p o	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. 1861	14 prem	11½ prem	No Sales	No Sales	13 p. ex d.	13 prem	No Sales	13 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Banque du Peuple, 1853	¼ dis.	1 prem.	1½ prem.	2½ prem.	½ prem.	¼ prem.	1 prem.	1 prem.	....
Do. do. 1854	1 @ 2 prem.	1 @ 2 prem.	1 @ 1½ prem.	2 @ 2½ prem.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	Sellers 2½ dis.	....
Do. do. 1855	1 dis.	2½ dis.	2½ dis.	3 dis.	5 dis.	2 dis.	No sales.	3 dis.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1856	1 dis.	Par.	Par.	None.	Par.	Par.	Par @ ½ pr.	1 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	3 prem.	4 prem.	6 @ 6½ pr.	None.	2 prem.	6 dis.	1½ dis.	Par.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	5½ prem.	Sellers 4½ p.	6 prem.	Books closed	4 @ 4½ prem	4¾ prem.	8 prem.	8 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	8¼ prem.	7 prem.	7½ prem.	10 prm. ex d.	7 prem.	7½ prem.	8 prem.	10 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	12 prem	14½ prem	16 prem	16 prem	12½ prem	14 prem	14@14½ prem	14 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	8½ prem	9½ prem	9½ prem	10 prem	8@8½ prem	8½ prem	9@8½ prem	9 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Montreal Mining Consols, 1853	None.	29s.	33s. 9d.	57s. 6d.	76s. 3d.	80s.	70s.	60s.	....
Do. do. 1854	59s.	47s @ 47s 6d	45s	31s 3d @ 32s	22s 6d @ 24s 9	23s. @ 24s.	20s.	5s. 3d.	....
Do. do. 1855	3s. 6d.	5s.	7s.	8s. 3d.	12s. 6d. after a call of 2s. 6d.	16s. 3d.	15s. 6d.	11s. 8d.	None.
Do. do. 1856	10s. @ 11s.	9s. 6d. @ 10s.	9s. 6d. @ 10s.	10s 3d@10s6d	11s.	11s.	Sellers 10s.	Sellers 10s.	None.
Do. do. 1857	9s.	8s.	8s.	8s 9d @9s 6d	8s.	Nothing d'ing	Do. 8s@8s6d	7s 6d @ 8s 6	....
Do. do. 1858	$1 per share.	$1,10.	$1,30.	$1,30.	$1.30.	Sellers $1,50.	No sellers.	$2,75 ⅌ share	....
Do. do. 1859	$2.	$2.	$3.	$2 50.	$2.75.	$2.50.	$2.75.	$3.	30 cents per share.
Do. do. 1860	$3.10	$2.80@$3	No sales	No sales	No sales	$3	$2 55	$2 50	30 cents per share.
Do. do. 1861	$2 per share	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	$2.00	30 cents per share.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, 1853	15 dis.	12½ dis.	None.	None.	None.	25 dis.	25 dis.	25 dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1854	37½ @ 40 dis.	42½ dis.	45 @ 50 dis.	50 dis.	60 dis.	70 dis.	65 @ 70 dis.	80 dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1855	62½ dis.	....	....	....	80 dis.	....	82½ dis.	85 dis.	None.
Do. do. do. 1856	82½ @ 85 dis.	82½ @ 85 dis.	82½ @ 85 dis.	82½ @ 85 dis.	82½ @ 85 dis.	82½ @ 85 dis.	85 @ 90 dis.	85 @ 90 dis.	None.
Do. do. do. 1857	No sales.	80 @ 85 dis.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	88 @ 90 dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1858	Buyers 87½ d.	Buyers 87½	Buyers 87½	Sellers 87½ d	Buyers 87½ d	77 dis.	Buyers 87½ d.	87½ dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1859	84 dis.	84 dis.	Nothing d'ing	Nothing d'ing	Nothing d'ing	85 dis.	No sales.	No sales.	None.
Do. do. do. 1860	No Sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	None.
Do. do. do. 1861	No Sales	No Sales	90 dis	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	None.
Grand Trunk Railway, 1854	35 dis.	37 @ 37½ dis.	40 dis.	45 @ 50 dis.	45 @ 50 dis.	Buyers 50 dis	45 dis.	Sellers 45 dis.	....
Do. do. 1855	49 dis.	36 dis.	36 dis.	37 dis.	33 dis.	No sales.	No sales.	40 dis.	....
Do. do. 1856	None.	None.	Buyers 49 dis.	None.	Buyers 50 dis.	Sellers 50 dis.	Sellers 50 dis.	B 45 d, S none	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	No trans.	No trans.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	Buyers 52½ d.	Buyers 55 d.	Buyers 60 d.	63 dis.	64 dis.	Buyers 66 d.	Buyers 66 d.	66 dis.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	None in mr'kt	No St'k in mk	None in mrk't	Ask'd for, n.s.	67½ dis.	None in mrk't	None in mr'kt	None in mr'kt	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	None.
Do. do. 1861	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No sales.	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	None.
Great Western Railway, 1855	20 dis.	5 prem.	Par after div.	No Sales	7½ prem.	10 prem.	10 prem.	10 prem.	....
Do. do. 1856	Buyers 20 pr.	20 prem.	20 prem.	20 prem.	17½ prem.	6 prem.	4 prem.	Buyers 4 pr.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	None.	None.	None.	Nothing d'ng.	None.	None.	no bs. at 15 ds	Offrd. 15 dis.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	Sellers 10 d.	Buyers 15 d.	None.	None.	None.	Buyers 20 d.	Buyers 20 d.	20 dis.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	None in mrk't	None offering	None offering	None offering	None offering	None offering	Nothing d'ing	Nothing d'ing	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	3 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 1853	3 prem.	None.	None.	None.	20 prem.	18 prem.	25 prem.	25 prem.	....
Do. do. 1854	Par.	½ dis.	1 @ 2 prem.	2½ prem.	3 @ 4½ prem.	4 @ 4½ prem	4½ prem.	....	....
Do. do. 1855	7½ prem.	7½ prem.	3½ prem.	No sales.	No sales.	4 prem.	7½ prem.	12½ prem.	....
Do. do. 1856	3 prem.	5 prem.	3½ prem.	10 prem.	10 prem.	15 prem.	15½ prem.	16 @ 16½ pr.	5 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	16 @ 16½ pr.	19 prem.	No sellers.	17½ @ 18 pr.	16 pr.	10 prem.	9 @ 10 pm.	None offering.	5 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	Buyers 17 p.	17 prem	13 prem.	14 prem.	15½ prem.	15½ prem.	16½ prem,	20 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	14½ prem.	15 prem.	12 prem.	12 prem.	13 prem.	17 prem	15 prem.	15½ prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	16 prem	18 prem	14 prem	16 prem	17 prem	17 prem.	17 prem	17½@18 prm	5 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	17½ prem	12½ prem	16 prem	No Sales	16 prem	No Sales	9½ prem	20 prem	5 ⅌ cent.
Montreal Gas Company Stock, 1853	37½ dis.	6½ dis.	7 dis.	6⅞ prem.	6½ prem.	6½ dis.	....	None.	....
Do. do. 1854	16 @ 16½ dis.	16 dis.	16 @ 20 dis.	16 @ 20 dis.	Sellers 15 dis.	20 dis.	Sellers 20 dis.	Sellers 22½ d.	....
Do. do. 1855	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 dis.	25 dis.	....
Do. do. 1856	Sellers 25 dis.	Buyers 27 dis.	Buyers 27 dis.	Buyers 25 dis.	Buyers 25 dis.	22½ ex div.	Buyers 19½ dis	18 @ 19 dis.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1857	None.	20 @ 22 dis.	20 @ 22 dis.	14 @ 15 dis.	None.	None.	None.	None.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1858	12½ dis.	12 dis.	11 dis.	8 dis.	7 dis.	8 dis.	Buyers 7½ dis.	6½ dis.	3 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1859	7½ prem.	7½ prem.	10 prem.	11 prem.	12 ex div.	12 prem.	13 prem.	14 prem.	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1860	No sales	No sl's, 17 p of	No sl's, 17½ of	No sales	No sales	20 prem	21 prem	24 prem	4 ⅌ cent.
Do. do. 1861	16 @ 17 pr	16@17 prem	18 prem	No Sales	15 prem	15 prem	15 prem	No Sales	4 ⅌ cent.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds, 1854	Par.	Par.	Par.	Par.	Sellers 5 dis.	5 dis.	Sellers 10 dis.	Sellers 15 dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1855	22½ dis.	No sales.	No sales.	35 dis.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	35 dis.	....
Do. do. do. 1856	Sellers 35 dis.	Sellers 45 dis.	Buyers 45 dis.	Buyers 45 dis.	Buyers 45 dis.	45 dis.	Buyers 50 dis.	Buyers 50 dis.	3½ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. do. 1857	Do. 5 dis.	No sales.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None in mkt.	3½ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. do. 1858	Buyers 30 d.	B 35 d.,S 25 d.	Buyers 35 d.	Buyers 35 d.	Sellers 30 d.	Sellers 30 d.	Buyers 30 d.	No sales.	3½ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. do. 1859	Nothing do'g.	30 dis.	30 dis.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	No sales.	3½ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. do. 1860	20 dis	No sales	Off'd at 20 dis	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	No sales	3¼ ⅌ cent.
Do. do. do. 1861	No Sales	30 dis	30@30½ dis	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	29 dis	No Sales	7 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.

Exports of the Produce of Canada.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Province of Canada, during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1861, and shewing to what country the same were exported:

ARTICLES.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO Great Britain.	British N. America.	United States.	Other Foreign C'ntries.
		$	$	$	$	$
THE MINE.						
Copper Ore....tons.	10	400	400	....	......	
TOTAL Produce of the Mine	....	400	400	....		
THE FISHERIES.						
Fish—Dried and Smoked....cwt.	....	....	....	....	......	
Pickled....brls.	957	7038	1310	....	5728	
TOTAL Produce of the Fisheries	....	7038	1310	....	5728	
THE FOREST.						
Ashes—Pot....brls.	18201	570202	503217	....	66985	
Pearl....brls.	6192	171157	171157			
Timber—Oak....tons.	250	5000	5000			
Standard Staves...mille.	72	10067	10067			
Other Staves.....do.	433	17033	13706	2169	1158	
Deals.....std. hun	620	13011	13011			
Plank and Boards .M. ft.	3549	48320	44165	....	4155	
Railroad Ties.....pcs.	3752	332				
Oars.....pairs	1000	1155	1155	....	332	
Other Woods	....	3937	700			
Saw Logs.....num.	....	....	....	....	3237	
TOTAL Produce of the Forest	....	840214	762178	2169	75867	
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.						
Animals—Horses.....Number	2438	165560	....	....	165560	
Horned Cattle. do	26	780	....	....	780	
Swine..... do	418	6108	....	....	6108	
Sheep..... do	719	1944	....	....	1944	
Poultry	....	17150	....	....	17150	
Produce of Animals—Beef....cwt.	540	4424	4424			
Bacon and Hams..cwt.	582	4752	4429	....	323	
Beeswax.....lbs.	3580	835	717	....	118	
Bones.....cwt.	1430	4308	4308			
Butter.....lbs.	4576720	511845	419907	48364	43324	250
Cheese.....lbs	274400	21644	21356	263	25	
Eggs.....doz	272460	29149	....	....	29149	
Feathers.....lbs	950	390	....	....	390	
Furs—Undressed..No.	....	169116	157058	60	11998	
Hides.....cwt.	270	1468	....	....	1468	
Horns and Hoofs..cwt.	620	2531	2531			
Lard.....lbs	23590	2353	1295	540	9	509
Pork.....lbs	1797	12930	5842	4876	1812	400
Sheeps' Pelts.....No.	1150	922	....	....	922	
Wool.....lbs.	7710	20592	9224	....	11368	
TOTAL Animals and their Products	....	978801	631091	54193	292148	1159
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
Balsam	....	950	300	....	650	
Barley and Rye.....bush.	40143	22195	660	....	21535	
Barley—Pot and Pearl.....lbs.	35640	3271	300	665	2306	
Beans.....bush.	316	445	....	....	445	
Bran.....cwt	1090	940	....	40	900	
Flax.....cwt	598	6452	4745	....	1707	
Flax Seed.....bush.	1734	2148	....	....	2148	
Flour.....brls.	604979	3116200	2733451	316922	63846	1981
Fruit, Green.....brls.	1758	5183	3416	329	1398	40
Hops.....lbs.	1150	300	300			
Indian Corn.....bush.	4474	3132	....	....	3132	
Maple Sugar.....lbs.	90	9	....	....	9	
Meal.....brls.	29727	114289	94576	6454	13259	
Mineral (or Earth) Oil.....gals.	380	207	207			
Oats.....bush	622918	211092	103472	320	105650	1650
Other Seeds.....bush.	8863	21147	2524	....	18623	
Peas.....bush.	1552044	1175068	1151289	7936	15722	121
Vegetables	....	338	....	28	233	77
Wheat.....bush	3406411	3818697	3782719	3034	32944	
TOTAL Agricultural Products	....	8502063	7877959	335728	284507	3869
MANUFACTURES.						
Books	....	266	60	206		
Biscuit.....cwt.	105	419	....	419		
Candles.....lbs.	225	69	....	69		
Carriages.....No.	6	950	820	130		
Hardware	....	286	....	238	48	
India Rubber	....	22443	6000	4885	11558	
Leather	....	556	....	556		
Machinery	....	72	72			
Oil Cake	....	33943	29894	....	4049	
Rags	....	2501	700	....	1801	
Starch.....lbs.	109000	6251	5751	500		
Straw	....	630	....	....	630	
Wood	....	327	320	....	7	
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Cider. galls	29	15	....	....	15	
Whisky.....galls	72	81	....	....	81	
Other Spirits.....galls	22528	14879	14879			
TOTAL Manufactures	....	83638	58496	7003	18189	
OTHER ARTICLES.						
Castoreum	....	1864	1864			
Furniture	....	700	....	....	700	
Peas Split	....	820	....	....	820	
Saltpetre	....	144	144			
Water, Mineral.....brls.	....	6	....	....	6	
TOTAL Other Articles	....	3534	2008	....	1526	
RECAPITULATION.						
Produce of the Mine	....	400	400	....		
Produce of the Fisheries	....	7038	1310	....	5728	
Produce of the Forest	....	840214	762178	2169	75867	
Animals and their Products	....	978810	631091	54103	292448	1159
Agricultural Products	....	8502063	7877959	335728	284507	3869
Manufactures	....	83688	58496	7003	18189	
Other Articles	....	3534	2008	....	1526	
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, 1861	....	10415758	9333442	399003	678265	5028
" " " 1860	....	6020715	4868893	202440	943552	5830

TATEMENT OF PASSAGES OF THE STEAMERS OF THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1860 TILL 1st NOVEMBER 1861.

STEAMSHIPS.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Passage.	Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage.	REMARKS.
			Dys. Hrs.			Dys. Hrs.	
North American	Nov. 1.	Nov. 11.	9.08	Nov. 24.	Dec. 6.	12.00	
Palestine	" 8.	" 21.	12.05	Dec. 1.	" 14.	12.11	
Nova-Scotian	" 15.	" 28.	12.03	" 8.	" 20.	11.09	
Canadian	" 22.	Dec. 4.	11.17	" 15.	" 28.	13.03	
North-Briton	" 29.	" 12.	12.22	" 22.	Jan. 7.	15.12	
Bohemian	Dec. 6.	" 19.	12.20	" 29.	" 10.	11.12	
Anglo-Saxon	" 13.	" 25.	11.23	Jan. 5.	" 19.	13.03	
North-American	" 20.	" 31.	10.11	" 12.	" 24.	11.05	
Nova-Scotian	" 27.	Jan. 9.	12.23	" 20.	Feb. 1.	11.17	
Canadian	Jan. 3.	" 17.	13.14	" 27.	" 7.	10.13	
North-Briton	" 10.	" 23.	12.16	Feb. 3.	" 15.	12.15	
Bohemian	" 17.	" 30.	12.09	" 12	" 22.	10.10	
Anglo-Saxon	" 24.	Feb. 6.	12.22	" 17.	" 28.	11.09	
North-American	" 31.	" 17	16.03	" 24.	Mar. 7.	11.01	
Nova-Scotian	Feb. 7.	" 21.	13.05	Mar. 2.	" 14.	11.00	
Canadian	" 14.	" 28	13.04	" 9.	" 20.	10.01	
North-Briton	" 21.	Mar. 8.	14.16	" 16.	" 28.	11.02	
Palestine	" 28.	" 17.	16.20	" 23.	April 4.	12.09	
Bohemian	Mar. 6.	" 24.	15.13	" 30.	" 13.	13.06	
North-American	" 14.	April 1.	17.00	April 6.	" 19.	12 05	
Nova-Scotian	" 21.	" 3.	12.12	" 13.	" 26.	12.04	
Canadian	" 28.	" 8.	9.23	" 20.	May 3.	11 18	
North-Briton	April 4.	" 16.	11.01	" 27.	" 10.	11.17	
		QUEBEC.		QUEBEC.			
Jura	" 11.	April 24.	12.05	May 4.	" 14.	10.08	
Bohemian	" 18.	May 1.	12.19	" 11.	" 23.	11.18	
North-American	" 25.	" 8.	12.18	" 18.	June 5.	16.14	Lost Screw.
Nova-Scotian	May 2.	" 15.	12.16	" 25.	" 6.	11.10	
Canadian	" 9.	" 20.	10.16	June 1.	....		
North-Briton	" 18	June 3.	15.06	June 8.	June 21.	13.10	
Hibernian	" 23.	" 5.	12.02	" 15.	" 25.	10.21	
Bohemian	" 30.	" 12.	12.23	" 22.	July 4.	11.08	
Jura	June 6.	" 17.	10.11	" 29.	" 10.	11.04	
Anglo-Saxon	" 13.	" 26.	12.17	July 6.	" 17.	10.23	
Nova-Scotian	" 20.	July 4.	13.18	" 13.	" 24.	11.13	
North-Briton	" 27.	" 10.	12 07	" 20.	Aug. 1.	11.08	
Hibernian	July 4.	" 15.	10.08	" 27.	" 8.	11.09	
North-American	" 11.	" 22.	10.22	Aug. 3.	" 13.	10.13	
Norwegian	" 18.	Aug. 4.	16.09	" 17.	" 26.	9.18	
Anglo-Saxon	" 25.	" 5.	10.07	" 10.	" 19.	9.20	
Novo-Scotian	Aug. 1.	" 13.	11.07	" 24.	Sept. 5.	11 19	
Bohemian	" 8.	" 19.	10 06	" 31.	" 12.	10.01	
Hibernian	" 15.	" 27.	11.07	Sept. 7.	" 17.	9.17	
North-American	" 22.	Sept. 2.	10.17	" 14.	" 24.	9.19	
North-Briton	" 29.	" 10.	11.19	" 21.	Oct. 1.	10.16	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 5.	" 17.	11.18	" 28.	" 7.	9.20	
Jura	" 12.	" 24.	11.15	Oct. 5.	" 16.	10.07	
Bohemian	" 19.	Oct. 2.	12 08	" 12.	" 24.	11.02	
Norwegian	" 26.	" 8.	11.18	" 19.	" 29.	9.22	
North-American	Oct. 3.	" 16.	12.05	" 26.	Nov. 6.	10.20	
			611.14			549.18	

Average Westward.... 12.11 Average Eastward.. 11.11

We notice in the *New York Herald* of January 4th a tabular statement of the passages made by the different Lines crossing the Atlantic, from which we gather the following comparative results:—

Cunard Line—

New York Branch..	26 passages	Westward,	occupied 336 days 7 hours.	Average	12 days 22 hrs
Do. do. ..	26 "	Eastward,	" 304 " 23 "	"	11 " 17 "
Boston Branch.....	26 "	Westward,	" 355 " 16 "	"	13 " 16 "
Do. do.	26 "	Eastward,	" 298 " 10 "	"	11 " 11 "
Inman Line.....	51 "	Westward,	" 726 " 2 "	"	14 " 5 "
Do. do.	49 "	Eastward,	" 618 " 1 "	"	12 " 15 "
Canadian Line....	50 "	Westward,	" 671 " 1 "	"	13 " 10 "
Do. do.	48 "	Eastward,	" 537 " 4 "	"	11 " 4 "

The difference in the time of the Canadian Line given in the *New York Herald* from that in the above table arises from the fact that one is from 1st November, 1860, till 1st November, 1861, while the other is from 1st December till 1st December; but either way, the passages of the Canadian steamers compare favorably with those of any Line whatever.

The Canadian steamers suffered more detention from fog and ice during last season than in any fomer year since they commenced running.

STATEMENT shewing the value of the principal Articles Exported from Montreal, by Sea, via the St. Lawrence, in 1861:—

Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		$
Ashes—Pot and Pearl...brls.	22393	674374
Butter.....cwt..	36041	468521
Copper Ore.....tons..	10	400
Fish—dried and pickled..	....	1310
Flour.....brls..	591979	30523[illegible]4
Furs and Skins	....	157118
Pork.....brls..	1110	15547
Deals.....std..	620	13011
Oars.....pairs..	6000	1155
Oak.....tons..	250	5000
Planks and Boards.....pcs..	....	44165
Staves, other.....M..	433	15875
Do.....std..	72	10067
Wheat.....bush.	3373511	3785753
Peas.....bush.	1522044	1159225
Beef	....	4424
Bones	....	4308
Castoreum	....	1864
Cheese.....lbs..	274120	21619
Fruit, green	....	3745
Flax.....cwt..	310	4745
Horns and Hoofs	....	2531
India Rubber Manufactures	....	10885
Lard.....lbs..	22500	1835
Meal.....brls..	23250	101030
Oats.....bush..	26360	105442
Other Seeds.....bush..	1850	2524
Oil Cake	....	29894
Starch	....	5751
Spirits.....gal..	22528	14879
Wool.....lbs..	33100	9224
Total		$9728575

STATEMENT shewing the value of the principal Articles, (*Produce of the United States,*) Exported from the Port of Montreal, by Sea, via the St. Lawrence, during the year 1861:—

Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		$
Butter.....lbs..	125690	13803
Beef.....brls..	1200	18164
Cheese.....lbs..	460000	37605
Flour.....brls..	8988	44052
Hams and Bacon.....cwt..	1070	7568
Oil Cake	....	9480
Starch.....lbs..	95220	8560
Tallow.....lbs..	38700	3095
Tobacco.....lbs..	152300	22864
Wheat.....bush..	2233938	2512225
Indian Corn.....bush..	1474542	827595
Total		$3505511

STATEMENT of Exports at the Port of St. Johns, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1861:—

Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Total.*
		$	$
THE MINE.			
Pig & Scrap Iron, tons	19½	837	837
THE FISHERIES.			
Fish, pickled, brls	45	332	332
THE FOREST.			
Ashes, Pot, brls	200	3000	
Timber, Ash, tons	3.18,40	14	
" Elm "	9 9,40	17	
" White Pine	971 24,40	3887	
Knees, No.	26	26	
Scantling, pcs	233450	12377	
Planks and Boards, M.	24878462	291454	
Other Woods	....	32	310807
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.			
Horses, No.	2	150	
Poultry		20	
Butter, lbs	200	25	
Eggs, doz	66935	8078	
Furs, undressed, No	150	300	8573
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Barley and Rye, bush	239472	132125	
Barley, pot and pearl, lb	15000	300	
Flaxseed	287	369	
Flour, brls	613	3249	
Fruit, green, brls	26	75	
Meal, brls	1002	4810	
Oats, bush	763710	221918	
Other Seeds, bush	346	662	
Peas, bush	17025	11864	
Vegetables	....	727	376096
MANUFACTURES.			
Candles, lbs	40	6	
Hardware	....	4	
Soap, lbs	60	3	
Sugar Boxes, No.	31181	9074	
Wood	....	235	9322
OTHER ARTICLES.			
Leeched Ashes, tons	1371	550	
Manure	....	10	
Old Paper, lbs	17449	143	
Rotten Stone, brls	200	160	
Selecate, (crude)	....	10	
Carboys, No	26	56	
Fire Bricks, M	3	100	
Old Type, lbs	399	40	
Oakum, lbs	50	4	
Rice, lbs	216684	10259	
Salt, bush	12708	1908	
Zinc Paint	....	160	13400
Total			$719367

W. MACRAE, Coll.

Custom House, St. Johns,
31st December, 1861.

LICITATION.

THE hereinafter described LOTS OF LAND, depending of the *communaute de biens* heretofore existing between the late AUGUSTIN PLANTE and MARGUERITE TOUCHETTE, in their lifetime, Farmers, of the Parish of St. Dominique, County of Bagot, to wit:—

1.—A Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Dominique, on the 6th Range, containing two arpents in front, and thirty arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front to the line of division between the fifth and sixth ranges in rear to the seventh range, on one side by the land hereinafter described, and on the other side by Joseph Plante, with a house (in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road of Canada) and a barn thereon erected; to distract from the said Land the Emplacements now owned by and sold to Robitaille, Latour, O. Boyle, Louis Marquette, Carolus Cabana, and Francois Dorion; and, moreover, the Piece of Land sold to the said Grand Trunk Company, as now fenced and bounded; and also the Lots of Land or Emplacements hereinafter described, and situated to the south side of the said Railroad.

2.—Another Land or Farm, situate in the said Parish, on the 6th Range aforesaid, of an irregular figure, in the immediate vicinity of the Farm hereto first described, and being the last Farm of the Seigniory Dessaulles, in the range aforesaid, containing forty-five arpents in superficies, more or less, bounded in front by the Railroad aforesaid, in rear by the line of division between the Seigniories Dessaulles and Langan, and on the other side by the line of division between the said 5th and 6th ranges, without buildings; to distract the Emplacement sold to Dame Zoe Danis, Widow Cabana.

3.—Another Land, situate in the Parish of St. Liboire, County of Bagot aforesaid, in the range called Ste. Magdeleine, containing four arpents in front, and twenty-one in depth, bounded in front by the Queen's Road in the range aforesaid, in rear by the line of division between the said Seigniories Dessaulles and Langan, on one side by Louis Lefebvre, and on the other side by Antoine Allard, without buildings, and all in wood; to be divided in two parts, from the front to the depth.

4.—Four Lots of Land or Emplacements, situate on the lot of land firstly described, on the south side of the said Railroad, as now built, containing each a quarter of an arpent in superficies, with the exception of the public road now marked and fenced in front of the said Emplacement.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, to wit:—

The Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 4, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Dominique, on Monday, the 10th March, now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Land No 3, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Liboire, on Thursday, the 11th March, also now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

For the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned Notary, at his Office.

H. ST. GERMAIN,
N. P.

St. Hyacinthe, Feb. 12, 1862. r mt 41

LICITATION.

THE hereinafter described LOTS OF LAND, depending of the *communaute de biens* heretofore existing between EUSEBE MESSIER, Yeoman, of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, District of St. Hyacinthe, and the late CHARLOTTE WILCOTTE, his first wife, to wit:—

1.—A Pice of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Dominique, County of Bagot, in the Range called St. Dominique, of two arpents in front, by seven arpents and a-half in depth; bounded in front by Francois Cadoret's land, in rear by Hilaire Mathieu, on one side by Jacques Bourbonniere, and on the other side by Narcisse and Pierre Chartier, without buildings thereon erected, and all in wood.

2.—An Emplacement, situate in the City of St. Hyacinthe, on Cascades Street, containing forty feet in front, and ninety feet in depth, bounded in front by the said street, in rear by Joseph Fitchett's land, on one side by the street called St. Dominique, and on the other side by Petrus Bernard or his representatives, with a small house and other small buildings thereon erected.

3.—A Land, situate in the said Parish of St. Hyacinthe, on the south-west side of the Range called the *Grand Rang*, containing three arpents in front, and thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the road of the said Range, in rear by F. X. Dion's land, on one side by Levic Chaput or his representatives, and on the other side by the lands of the concession of the River Yamaska, with a house, barn and other buildings.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, viz:—

The Lot No. 1, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Dominique, on Monday, the 10th March, now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The Lot No. 2, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, on Wednesday, the 13th March, now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The Lot No. 3, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, on Wednesday, the 13th March, now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

For the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned Notary, at his Office.

H. ST. GERMAIN,
N. P.

St. Hyacinthe, Feb. 12, 1862. r mt 41

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED—

- Blackstone's Commentaries, new edition, 1862, by Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL D.
- The Lady of La Garaye, by Hon. Mrs. Norton.
- A History of Infantry, by H. B. Stuart.
- A Selection from the Norse Tales, for the use of children, by Geo. W Dasent.
- God's Way of Peace, a Book for the Anxious, by Horatius Bonar, D.D.
- Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1862.
- Physiology of the Nervous System, by Brown Sequard.
- Canada—Why We Live in it, and Why We Like it, by Mrs. Edward Copleston.
- The United States and Canada, as seen by Two Brothers, 1858 and 1861.
- Life of the Prince Consort, by Edward Walford.
- Thorney Hall, by Holme Lee.
- Gilbert Maninger, by do.
- Tender and True, by the author of Clara Morrison.
- Confidence, by the author of Rita.

—Also,—

- Infantry Sword Exercises, 15c.
- Queen's Regulations, pocket edition, 30c.
- Artillery Exercises, do, 30c.
- Drill and Rifle Instruction for Corps of Rifle Volunteers, 15c.

For sale by
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

February 6. 32

MINTORMS' MATERIALS for WAX FLOWERS—Just received a full supply.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

THE Subscribers are AGENTS for MINTORMS MATERIALS for Wax Flowers—Just received, from London, a supply of WAX in SHEETS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

WAX FLOWERS—All the Materials for making Wax Flowers just received from Mintorms, Bond Street, London.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes
AGENTS.

February 7. 33

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, February 10, 1861.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m	5.30 p m [1]
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa,)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m [2]
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	12.30 p m	3.00 p m [3]
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m 11.00 p m	8.00 a m 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	1.15 p m	2.00 p m [4] 7.00 a m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.30 p m	5.00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 6.30 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 4.00 P.M.
[4] do do 8.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted), except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Quebec; steamer from Portland discontinued.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

THE time for receiving PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS will expire on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

Petitions to Parliament.

PARTIES who may intend to forward PETITIONS to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY at the approaching SESSION, are hereby notified that the Standing Order which permitted the reception of *Printed* Petitions has been rescinded, and all Petitions will therefore, in future, be required to be in manuscript.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

42

MONTREAL

City Passenger Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting on the 2nd instant, that FIVE CALLS of TEN PER CENT EACH will become due and be PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

First Call payable on the 4th day of December next.
Second Call payable on the 4th day of January, 1862.
Third Call payable on the 4th day of February, 1862.
Fourth Call payable on the 4th day of March, 1862.
Fifth Call payable on the 4th day of April, 1862

(By Order),
ALEX. R. PRATT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company,
5th November, 1861. 266

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this BANK will take place at their BANKING HOUSE in this City, at THREE o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH NEXT, agreeably with Clause XVIII. of the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

Montreal, 28th January, 1862. r m 24

NOTICE.

WE have admitted MR. ANDREW MACKERROW as a PARTNER in our BUSINESS. From and after this date the Business will be carried on under the name and style of JOHN AITKEN & CO.

JOHN AITKEN.
JOHN AITKEN, Jun'r.
ANDREW MACKERROW.

All DEBTS DUE to the late Firm of JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO. must be settled by the 15th February.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1862. 30

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, application will be made for the passing of an Act to enable JAMES D. WHELPLEY and JACOB J. STORER to obtain Letters Patent for a "New and Improved Description of Furnace," and also for a "New and Improved Mode of Treating and Manufacturing Metallic Ores."

Montreal, Jan. 29, 1862. 2m F 27

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ROSE, of this City, PRINTER, having ASSIGNED his ESTATE for the BENEFIT of his CREDITORS, by Deed before Mtre. WILLIAM F. LIGHTHALL and Colleague, Notaries, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all DEBTS due to the said HENRY ROSE must be PAID immediately to the undersigned ASSIGNEES, who alone are authorized to grant Receipts, at the OFFICE of JAMES SMITH, N.P., 72 St. Francois Xavier Street.

WILLIAM ANGUS,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
J. C. BECKET.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1861. 301

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned;

And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as all claims remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
ASSIGNEE,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late JOHN TIFFIN, Esq., are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, his EXECUTOR; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to send in their Claims, duly authenticated.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Executor.

Montreal, Jan. 28, 1862. 25

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of COWAN & CROSS, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late Firm will be arranged by MR. ROBERT CROSS.

JAS. P. COWAN,
ROBERT CROSS.

Montreal, 28th Dec, 1861. 312

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO., was DISSOLVED on 31st December last.

All Accounts due to and by the late Firm will be settled by either of the Undersigned.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
W. H. RINTOUL.

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1862. 9

Notice of Copartnership.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of RIMMER, GUNN & CO., as

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants

and will carry on business in the Stores formerly occupied by RIMMER, RINTOUL & Co.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
WILLIAM GUNN.

Montreal, January 8, 1862. 9

MAYORALTY.

To J. L. Beaudry, Esq.:

SIR,—

Having learned that you had been placed in nomination as a Candidate for the Mayoralty, we join ourselves to those who have proposed your candidature, to assure you of our sympathies. We have confidence in your experience of affairs, and we consider you as perfectly qualified to fulfil the charge of Mayor of this city. If you do not refuse the candidature, count upon us for an active support for your election.

We are, Sir,
Your obdient servants,

Eugene Lamoureaux
V Hudon
Zepherin Benoit
J Cimard, N P
Yacinthe Latrimouille
Pierre Jacques Beaudry
John Johnson
Remi Lambert
John Graves
C Melangon
C Roy
Thomas Wilson
L J Beliveau
E Dansereau
Pierre Hudon
G Lepage
David Beauchamp
Joseph Duhamel, senr
Edouard Mercier
Frs Marsoin
Joseph St Aubin
Amable Jodoin
Ant Duhamel
John Cuddy
Magloire Dumont
Louis Lemai
Martin Hart
F X St Charles
J E Vadeboncœur
Jeremie Perrault
J Letourneux
J O Mercier
Augustin Larose
E H Merrill
L N Duverger]
F H Lantier
Chs Desrochers
Michel Thivierge, senr
O O Perrault
Ed Gauthier
David Francœur
Amable Marion, junr
J B Chartrand
Leon Marion
Arch Laurie
R B Busseau
A Cardner
L Bertrand
Joseph Rayan
John Pratt
Chas F Pratt
G Boucher
G Rolland
J B McKercher
A Boileau
O Lahaye
W Farrell
M V Galarneau
C Galibert
J H Galarneau
W Benjamin
Jos D Giroux
John Stuley
J B Archambault
Joseph Baillargeon

J B Robert
C A Leblanc
Charles Lacaille
Leon Hurteau
D Masson
Ol V Laliberte
Joseph Guibord
Jos Duhamel, advocate
Joseph Simard, senr
Joseph O Labelle
Toussaint Thomas
Michael Marley
Joseph Leveille
Chas F Draycott
A McNaughton
J N Duhamel
P Marion
Joseph Lebeau
J Isaie Riviere
Narcisse Lafreniere
Callixte Dupras
M C Desnoyers
Joseph Laurin
Amable Marion
Peter MacAvoy
Michael Cuddy
Joseph Cedras
P Newman
J Prefontaine
D Homard
Moise Brossard
Michel Laurent
David Laurent
W H Merrill
D Senecal
Joseph Parent
Tref. Lafricain
Michel Thivierge, junr
E E Beaudry
C O Giroux
Charles Gravel
James Haynes
Raymond Chartrand
Daniel L Connor
John Rankin
Andrew Crawford
Lewis Raynor
J W Carle
John A Leclerc
Robert Woods
L G Fauteux
L Marchand
Alex Charbonneau
D McKercher
Nestor Turgeon
Rapsael Camiran
C Seybold
L Lupien
J Kirkup
T Davidson
J Grenier
H Duchesneau
H Cotte
Louis Perrault
Eloi Perrault

GENTLEMEN,—

Your requisition honors me much, and I thank you cordially. My first thought was to decline your offer; but although it must cause great sacrifices on my part, I consent to remain on the ranks as Candidate for the Mayoralty.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. BEAUDRY.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1862. m tfm 42

FRANCIS GUNDILL & CO
OFFER FOR SALE:

Mixed Pickles
Harvey's Sauce
John Bull Sauce
Mushroom Ketchup
Essence of Anchovies
French Capers
Tarragon Vinegar
French Olives
Tomato Sauce
Prince of Wales' Sauce
Lancashire Sauce
Essence of Coffee

Perfumery
Hair Brushes
Nail do
Tooth do
Brown Windsor Soap
White do do
Honey Soap

Hair Cloth
Curled Hair

ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

February 4. 30

FUNERAL
Furnishing Warehouse.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

Desks! Desks!!
MADE TO ORDER.

A variety at present on hand.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

Shops Fitted Up,
AND
GENERAL CARPENTER'S WORK EXECUTED.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

February 4. 30

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
HUNNEWELL'S COUGH REMEDY
COD LIVER OIL, imported direct from Newfoundland; in quart, pint and half-pint bottles
CLARK'S COD LIVER OIL
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c
BLANCHARD'S PILLS and SYRUP of IODIDE of IRON
WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION of LIME and SODA
CUSHMAN'S SYRUP of the SUPERPHOSPHATE of IRON
CUSHMAN'S CHEMICAL FOOD
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
SYRUP of BITTER BUGLE, for Cough, Spitting of Blood and Consumption
PULMONARY BALSAM
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
HASTING'S SYRUP of NAPTHA
BUCHAN'S BALSAM of LIFE
ROGERS' SYRUP of LIVERWORT
TAYLOR'S BALSAM of LIVERWORT
SHAKER'S SYRUP of SARSAPARILLA
BOGLE'S HAIR DYE, Black and Brown
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, do do
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID
MOFFAT'S PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
ENGLISH BARLEY SUGAR, in 1lb tins
ENGLISH JUJUBES

—Also,—

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL, at 3s. per gallon.
PORTLAND KEROSENE, 3s. 6d. per gallon

For Sale by
JOHN GARDNER,
Dispensing Chemist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

January 23. 20

Notice to Forwarders.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE Grand Trunk Railway Company offer FOR SALE their

Steamer "No. 1,"

Formerly used on the Longueuil Ferry, and for the last two seasons plying between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

The Boat is to be seen at the Shipyard of Mr A. CANTIN, in this City, and where, on application to Mr. Cantin, who built her, every information as to capacity, power, &c., can be had.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Vessel, addressed to the undersigned, will be received to 15th March next.

TERMS CASH.

W. SHANLY,
General Traffic Manager,
Grand Trunk Railway.

February 7. dn 33

STEAMSHIPS & STEAMERS

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COP'Y.

Winter Arrangements.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.

☞ RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following first-class Steamships:—

NORWEGIAN, 2500 tons	Capt.	McMaster.
HIBERNIAN, 2500 tons	"	Grange.
BOHEMIAN, 2200 tons	"	Ballantine
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2200 tons	"	Borland.
ANGLO-SAXON, 1800 tons	"	Graham.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 1800 tn's.	"	Burgess
JURA, 2300 tons	"	Aiton.
NEW SHIP, 2600 tons	"	

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

One of the undernoted or other Steamships will sail from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle, to receive on board and land Passengers to and from Londonderry.

The following are the dates of Sailing from Portland:—

Bohemian	Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.
Hibernian	Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.
North-American	Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.
Anglo-Saxon	Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.
Jura	Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.
Nova-Scotian	Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

RATES OF THROUGH PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL:

	CABIN, (According to Accommodation,)	STEERAGE.
To Glasgow from	$72.50 @ $86.50	$35.50
To Londonderry	$72.50 @ $86.50	$35.50
To Liverpool	$72.50 @ $86.50	$35.50

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets,
And Passenger Depot Grand Trunk Railway,
Portland, Maine.

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1861. 287

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have PASSPORTS from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson

SCOTIA (now building).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves N.York,	Wednesday, Feb. 1[illegible]
AMERICA, Moodie, " Boston,	Wednesday, Feb. 1[illegible]
ASIA, Lott, " N.York	Wednesday, Feb. 2[illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York.
Or to
E. C. & J. G. BATES,
103 State Street, Boston.

May 7. 108

MILITIA
REGULATION,
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY
SWORDS,
AT
R. SHARPLEY'S,

Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

December 21 305

Aitken's Outfitting Establishment,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING — A complete assortment in every size and quality.
LADIES' CHEMISE, 2s 6d
LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, 6s 3d
A splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S DRESSES and KNICKERBOCKER SUITS
LADIES' LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
HOOP SKIRTS
MOROCCO AND GOLD BELTS
HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS—all sizes. Plain, Fancy and Embroidered
SHIRT COLLARS in all latest styles
SCARFS AND NECK TIES suitable for the season
FANCY-FLANNEL SHIRTS A new lot at *greatly reduced prices*
LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GLOVES AND MITTS in Cloth, Kid and Ringwood
GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS from 10s
GENTS' SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

—Also,—

Great Bargains in White and Fancy Flannels.

JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO.,
211 & 213 Notre Dame Street

January 9. 8

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES
AND
Monuments.
FOUNTAIN MARBLE WORKS,

No. 6 Bonaventure St., opposite the Hall

THE Undersigned is prepared to execute Orders of every description in the MARBLE LINE at greatly reduced prices, and in a superior style of workmanship.

N.B.—White Marble Grave Stones as low as $3.

GEO. THOMSON,
Practical Marble Worker.

September 27. 1y-tts 232

New Crop Teas
LANDING EX "JURA."

Half-chests	Finest	Old Hyson
Half-chests	do	Gunpowder
Half-chests	do	Young Hyson
Half-chests	do	"Japan" do
Half-chests	do	do Oolong
Half-chests	do	Uncolored Japan Tea

—ALSO,—

50 barrels New Crop Currants
500 bags Arracan Rice

For sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

November 6. 266

250 BARRELS
Choice Fall and Winter Apples,
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
THIS DAY,
BY
Havilland, Routh & Co.

December 3. 289

REMEMBER
Downer Kerosene Oil,
Surpassed by None,
ONLY 3s. 6d. PER GALLON

W. R. HIBBARD,
LAMP DEPOT.
161 St. Paul Street.

REFINED PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, a 2s. 6d. per gallon.

W. R. HIBBARD,
OIL AND LAMP DEPOT,
161 St. Paul Street.

November 7. 267

PRIME PORTO RICO SUGAR

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig "Frank," from Porto Rico, via Portland,
228 hhds. STRICTLY PRIME SUGARS

— ALSO, —

Quintals Large Table Codfish
Barrels No. 3 Mackerel
Barrels Newfoundland Cod Oil
Puns. Fine Old Cuba Rum
Cases Brandy, Whisky, &c., &c

For Sale by
JAMES MITCHELL

June 20. 147

For Sale by the Subscribers,
250 Packages Choice Butter,

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO,

December 4. 290

RAILROADS, &c.

Grand Trunk Railway
CITY TERMINUS.

ON and after MONDAY, December 16th, the following Passenger Trains will leave the BONAVENTURE STREET STATION:—

Western Trains.

Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Intermediate Stations, at.... 9.00 A.M.

*Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Kingston, Toronto, London, and Detroit, at.... 4.30 P.M.

*This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads, for all points West.

Eastern Trains.

Passenger Train for Portland and Boston, stopping overnight at Island Pond, at.... 3.00 P.M.

*Mail Train for Richmond Junction and Quebec, at.... 7.00 P.M.

*On Friday nights this Train will leave at 9.00 P.M., conveying the Mails and Passengers for the Montreal Ocean Steamers, leaving Portland on Saturday.

Single and Return Through Tickets are now issued to Three Rivers, and Passengers leaving Montreal on Monday and Thursday Evenings will connect with the Three Rivers Stage at Arthabaska Station.

For the accommodation of the Local Traffic, a Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving POINTE ST. CHARLES STATION at 9.00 A.M., for Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Intermediate Stations, and to the corresponding Train, arriving at Pointe St. Charles at 8.50 P.M.

Trains will arrive at Bonaventure Street Station, as follows:—

From Quebec and Richmond, at..... 9.30 A.M.
From Toronto and the West, at..... 10.30 A.M.
From Island Pond (Portland and Boston), at.... 12.45 P.M.
From Kingston and Ottawa City, at. 8.45 P.M.

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1861. 295

1862. 1862.

Standstead, Shefford and Chambly
RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE No. 1.

ON and after TUESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

MILES.	LEAVES.	HOUR P.M.
	Waterloo	12.30
7¼	Holland's	12.50
14	Granby	1.15
21	St. George	1.40
29	West Farnham	2.05
33½	St. Brigide	2.20
36	Soixante	2.30
43	St. John's....(Arrive)	2.55
	Arriving in Montreal at	6 45

GOING EAST.

MILES.	LEAVES.	HOUR P.M.
	St. John's	4.50
7	Soixante	5.10
9½	St. Brigide	5.20
14	West Farnham	5.45
22	St. George	6.10
29	Granby	6.45
35½	Holland's	7.10
43	Waterloo....(Arrive)	7.30
	Leaves Montreal (St. Lambert's) at	4.00

Stages leave West Farnham, on arrival of Cars, for Cowansville, Farnham Centre, Sweetsburg, Knowlton, St. Cesaire, Dunham, Stanbridge, and Richmond, Vt.

Stages leave Waterloo for Ely, Melbourne, Richmond, Georgeville, Stanstead, Knowlton, Potton and Knowlton Landing.

FRAS. PRUYN,
Superintendent.

A. B. FOSTER,
Lessee.

Walerloo, February 13, 1862. 43

Montreal and Champlain Railroad.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

ON and after WEDNESDAY, August 7th, the Steamer "IRON DUKE" will leave for St. Lambert, to connect with Trains for New York and Boston, at

6.15 A.M. & 3.45 P.M.

Reaching New York in 15, and Boston in 17 hours.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 6, 1861. 198

OTTAWA & PRESCOTT RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING
On Monday, June 10, 1861

MAIL TRAIN will leave Ottawa at 7 A. M., arriving in Prescott at 9.30 A.M., connecting at Junction with Grand Trunk Express Train going East and West, and at Prescott with the Canadian and American Line of Steamers going East and West. Also, with the N. Railroad Train for New York and Boston. Passengers leaving Ottawa by this Train, and connecting at Junction, will arrive in Montreal at 2 P.M.

Returning, will leave Prescott at 2 P.M., on arrival of Train from New York, connecting at Junction with the Grand Trunk Mail Train from Montreal, arriving in Ottawa at 4.30 P.M.

Accommodation Train will leave Prescott at 6.15 A.M., arriving in Ottawa at 11.15 A.M.

Returning, will leave Ottawa at 12.30 P.M., arriving in Prescott at 4.40 P.M., connecting at Junction with Grand Trunk Mail Train going East. Passengers by this Train will arrive in Montreal at 9.30 P.M.

B. FRENCH, JR.
Superintendent.

Prescott, June 5, 1861. 218

STEVENS' HOUSE,
[LATE DELMONICO'S,]
21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway
NEW YORK.

ROOMS, 75 cents PER DAY.

JOHN O'GRADY, JR.,
Proprietor.

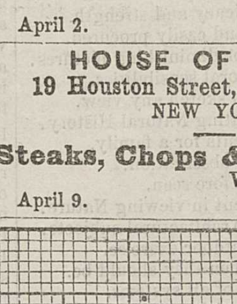
April 2. 78

HOUSE OF LORDS,
19 Houston Street, off Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Steaks, Chops & Old Wines

W. J. HOWELL,

April 9. 85



TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S
BEST
ENFIELD
CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Of every description, for
SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams' and other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION AND BALL CARTRIDGES,

For Whitworth's Rifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breach Loaders.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAYS'-INN-ROAD, LONDON, W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

April 5. 1y f 82

THE MONTREAL HERALD
And Daily Commercial Gazette
Is Printed and Published by the Proprietors D. KINNEAR, EDWD. GOFF PENNY, and ANDREW WILSON, at No. 109 Notre Dame Street.

Statistics of Montreal for the Year 1861

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE, COMMERCE,
AND
MANUFACTURES
—OF—
MONTREAL
—FOR THE—
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER
1861.

Furnished to the BOARD OF TRADE, by
HORACE LEE FORBES,
Collector of Statistics to the Board.

PREFACE.

The appointment of Collector of Statistics having for the first time been made by the Board of Trade of this City, and it having devolved upon me not only to collect Statistics of the present year, but also to present a report of the trade for the same period, I approach the task with a feeling of diffidence that my readers must fully appreciate, and I can only trust to their kindness to overlook any faults I may unwillingly have committed

There is no more important task in a commercial community than the exact and proper compiling of statistics, dry as the study may seem to be, yet it becomes clothed with a deep national interest when the statistics can shew from absolute facts that the trade and manufactures of a city within a period of ten or fifteen years have more than doubled themselves, that places which years ago were but mere unthought of villages have risen into the status of influential towns, possessing, according to their developed wealth, not only commercial but also political importance, whereas on the other hand old and long established towns have not only stood still, but have absolutely retrogaded in their march of civilization. Standing still is an impossibility, for we must either march slower or quicker with the tide.

Before virtually entering on my subject, I beg to lay before the Board of Trade some of the improvements in the collection of statistics which I, in connection with the officers of the Board, have carried out.

Firstly.—We have published weekly returns of Customs Imports, same as is done in New York.

Secondly.—We have published the daily returns by canal and river of the receipts of wood, lumber, &c., by schooner and barges.

Thirdly.—We have published weekly returns of Exports and Imports of Produce of all sorts by the river steamers touching at all the ports between this and Quebec.

Fourthly.—We have inaugurated a better system of procuring the Canal receipts of Produce. This system, though it has worked inefficiently this year, will, I am certain, operate well in future.

Fifthly.—We have arranged through Mr. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, to receive weekly the exports of Produce, via Coaticook and Rouses Point, these being essentially the winter ports of Montreal.

Sixthly.—We have obtained, in addition to the inspection returns of flour and ashes weekly given, those of Pork, Beef and Leather, which heretofore have not been published.

These have been the results of steady perseverance, and in spite of many obstacles. One thing I would seriously call the attention of the Board to, is the fact that we get no returns of Produce sold at our different markets. Now this constitutes a very important element in the statistics of this city; although I have been in correspondence with the Town Council on the subject, I am sorry to say the result has not been satisfactory. I would therefore seriously call the attention of the Board to the subject, because, during the winter months especially, a very large amount of Grain and Provisions are brought into and disposed of in our different city markets. The collection of returns might be made at comparatively so small an expense that I consider it the bounden duty of the Corporation to bestir themselves in the matter.

In many other matters great improvements are required, but which it was impossible to obtain this year, owing to the difficulty which all collectors of statistics encounter during their first year—for example, there is the greatest confusion between the canal and harbour receipts of cord-wood, lumber, &c. For instance, wood, &c., passing through the canal into the harbour, and discharging there, is entered in both the Harbour Commissioners Office as well as that of the Canal, thereby virtually making our imports in all such cases double. In my daily returns, published in the *Herald* and *Gazette*, I have taken great pains to separate them, but should I give the return, it would exhibit such a falling off as in comparison with former years that it would not render justice to the increased business in both departments. I shall therefore present in their proper place the returns as previously made out, in order to draw a comparison, for the same error has existed ever since these returns were first published. In future years, by following the system I have daily carried out, this branch of our trade may easily be represented in its true light. I must here point out to the Board the extreme difficulty of organizing a complete system of obtaining statistics both of trade and manufactures in a city where it has previously been done only to a limited extent, and the value of which the public do not yet seem sufficiently to estimate. These remarks apply especially to the statistics of the manufacturing interests. I can only say that I have spared neither time nor trouble in endeavoring to lay before you a correct report of the commerce of this rapidly increasing city.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The year which has just drawn to a close has been, without exception, one of the most important years in not only the commerce, but also the general increase of Montreal. Business has, in most branches, vaccillated between trying disasters and gratifying successes. Every department of trade has undergone a very difficult ordeal. In the spring, two of our leading branches, viz., produce and dry goods, were much depressed. Still, but few failures occurred. Towards the close of the season, confidence returned, and a business was done, sufficient both in volume and profit, to satisfy the most sanguine.

I shall endeavor to give a general sketch of Trade last year. A peculiarly bountiful harvest in 1860, revived at once the drooping spirits of all who, having seen the comparative failure of the crops of the former three years, foreboded a continuance of depression, and with the sanguineness of a young country, everybody looked forward to a large and profitable business for the coming season. Money was plentiful; stocks of imports were not heavy in importers' hands; a general spirit of hopefulness prevailed; the black clouds hanging over the Northern and Southern States, were but on the edge of the horizon, and the commercial world generally, predicted that they would disperse before the active spring trade should commence. In Europe, all looked peaceful; never for years had the political sky been so clear of clouds. Differences were talked of between Austria and her dependencies, of a warlike state in Italy, arising from the French occupancy of Rome, and the iron heel of the Austrians still pressed on Venetia, but all the rest of the world was quiet. Money, the great arbiter of nations, as regards peace and war, was for all legitimate purposes, easily obtainable. Trade in no branch had been overdone. In fact, throughout Europe, a more healthy business tone prevailed than for many years previous. In England the stocks of flour and grain, both imported and native, were light, nor were large supplies expected from the continent. This, owing also to light supplies in the American Eastern marts, caused a speculative feeling which resulted in heavy transactions for future delivery, and the first consequence was, a rapid rise in produce all over, not only Canada, but also the Western States. Country merchants, seeing farmers getting these high prices, naturally imagined a corresponding increase in the consumption of groceries and dry goods. This idea spread itself to the towns, and consequently, large orders, especially for dry goods, were sent home to supply the supposed demand. Every one, in fact, laid himself out to do an extensive business. It is painful to begin the chapter of accidents which frustrated all these well built hopes. Firstly, came a most extraordinarily tempestuous winter, which, by blocking up all the country roads, and also the railways, almost cut off all communication between town and country. The vast hoards of grain in the West continued locked up, as shippers could not send it over the Grand Trunk Railroad, uncertain how long it would be detained on the road. The Lower Canada farmers were only able to bring in half their usual supply; consequently, farmers could not pay country storekeepers, these again could not pay the wholesale men, and stocks that both parties hoped, and reasonably so, to have worked off during the winter, had to be held over till the Spring, and consequently, the large imports of our Montreal merchants cou'd not be pushed off, except to doubtful parties, as a general caution seized the community. Produce, also, when brought forward, instead of coming, as was hopefully expected, to a rising market, found one exceedingly depressed. Hardware and crockery stood their ground, owing to not heavy importations. As a climax to Spring misfortunes, in June, Fort Sumter fell before the victorious forces of the Confederates, and thus the two dark clouds met, and the first flash of lightning burst through the political atmosphere, which was the fore-runner of the fearful storm. To add to our disasters this spring, we were visited with one of the most tremendous floods almost ever known. On Saturday morning, the 12th April, the river had not swollen over its usual height at that time of year, but on Sunday night, almost, I may say quite without warning, the flood set in, and on Monday, Griffintown was inundated, McGill Street half under water, as was also a large portion of St. Paul Street; and in fact the most valuable mercantile quarters of the city. It is unnecessary to go into any detail; suffice it to say, the damage done was very considerable; and in the midst of the inundation, the potash store, though flooded with water, was entirely destroyed by fire, the rival element proving itself the more powerful. When the navigation fairly opened, we had an immense flood of produce poured in upon us, but unfortunately, the ships arrived at the same time as the opening of the canals, which caused vast delay, as they had to be discharged before taking in cargo, and consequently, great detention of barges, propellers, &c., took place.

As the season wore on, affairs generally looked brighter, and the beginning of the Fall saw a much healthier tone pervading our city; in fact, I may almost say that all classes were retrieving the heavy losses made during the Spring. Produce men were shipping heavily, having bought cheap during the decline in the West, and an ascertained deficiency in the European markets, made profits, any way, to a great extent, repay their Spring losses. (For details I refer to the notices of separate articles.) Dry goods merchants imported but lightly, and were thus enabled to work off their heavy accumulation of Spring stock to a profit. Hardware and crockery merchants not having lost much, were in an extra good position, so that, altogether, notwithstanding the American troubles which broke out in full force, and have seriously interfered with our trade generally all over the province, Montreal has suffered less than the Western cities.

We have to deplore the loss of three Ocean steamers on the St. Lawrence route. The first was the "United States," belonging to the Glasgow Ocean Steam Line, luckily without loss of life; the second was the "Canadian," belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, attended, I regret to say, with considerable loss of life; and the third was the "North Briton," belonging to the same Company. As the causes of these disasters have been so fully discussed through the medium of the press, it is perfectly unnecessary that I should go over the old ground again. We can only trust that, by improved lighting of the Gulf, such serious losses may for the future be avoided.

The City Horse Railroad, which was so much talked of in 1860 has become an established fact. It was opened in November, and has steadily been running since. As far as patronage goes, it must be considered a success.

The Grand Trunk Company have at last felt the necessity of a city terminus; and pending the discussions as to where its permanent station is to be, they have made arrangements with the Montreal and Champlain Railroad to share their station in Bonaventure Street, and the passenger cars now run there, which is a great convenience to the travelling community.

I shall now go more into detail to prove the general prosperity of the city. There are four tests: Firstly, the general imports of goods and produce into a town; secondly, the exports; thirdly, the growth of manufactures; and fourthly, the increased value of assessed property.

Total value of Imports for the last ten years:—

1851 was	$9,178,840
1852	9,245,884
1853	14,014,788
1854	16,221,004
1855	12,372,580
1856	16,144,696
1857	16,848,536
1858	11,584,068
1859	15,690,340
1860	15,479,443
1861	16,814,161

Amount of Duties collected at this port for the last ten years:—

1851 was	$1,230,844
1852	1,335,076
1853	1,296,408
1854	1,913,444
1855	1,240,248
1856	1,678,903
1857	1,846,760
1858	1,673,504
1859	2 335,192
1860	2,454,249
1861	2,391,819

This decrease in duty arises from two sources; Firstly, a serious reduction in duty on tea and sugar; and secondly, from a considerable amount being held over in bond, which duty will go to swell next year's return.

I now give the Exports from Montreal, Coaticook, and St. Johns, for the last three years:—

PORTS.	1859	1860	1861
Montreal,	$3,044,762	$6,956,236	$10,415,738
Coaticook,	1,487,217	2,576,222	
St. Johns,	1,867,868	2,800,633	719,367
Montreal, articles, produce of U.S.	56,376	781,651	3,505,611

These returns show a most satisfactory result, as the nearer the exports of a country approach the imports, so much more solid is the basis of its trade. The heavy falling off of the exports *via* St. Johns is the result of the troubles in the States, and shows us in a forcible manner how intimately our prosperity is bound up in that of the neighboring Republic.

I have in my notice of Freights given full details of the tonnage of the port for the last few years. I here give the arrivals by sea for the last ten years:—

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1851	275	58,885
1852	185	45,145
1853	253	60,507
1854	258	71,072
1855	197	48,533
1856	222	69,962
1857	169	60,518
1858	162	63,239
1859	172	81,042
1860	240	118,216
1861	503	245,562

These returns show a steady increase in the tonnage of the port for the last four years. Last year this increase was vastly in excess of anything heretofore known; but we must trust that we shall, having so largely directed the grain trade into this channel, be able to keep it, and that future years may see a steady increase in our tonnage.

For the details of other returns I must refer to my full reports on the separate branches of our trade, and also to my report on the manufactures.

There is one subject to which I must allude, having mentioned it in my Preface as one of the branches of our trade on which for the first time light has been thrown. I refer to our River trade—the statistics of which are not kept in any public department, and it was only by personally taking the manifests of the steamers and schooners that I have arrived at a perfect knowledge of it. The extent of it is a great deal more than the public are aware of, if in fact any one had ever thought about it. I give the statistics:—

Exports down River to Quebec, Three Rivers, Terrebonne, Chambly, &c., for season 1861.

Flour	Bags 36,070, Brls. 273,526
Rye Flour	do. 628
Oatmeal	do. 2,220
Pork	do. 7,059
Beef	Tces. 350, do. 820
Ashes	do. 32
Tallow	do. 115
Butter	Tubs 1,871
Lard	Kegs 529
Whiskey and H.'-wines,	Pns. 1489, Brls. 829
Biscuits	Bags 3,204, Boxes 1,278
Wheat	Bush. 176,281
Barley	do. 22,587
Oats	do. 8,605
Peas	do. 28,009
Seeds (Timothy, Clover and Flax)	do. 5,038
Corn	do. 4,488
Hides	16,722
Cattle	Head 1,185
Sheep	1,272
Pigs	65

Imports up River from Quebec, Three Rivers, &c., for same period.

Ashes	Brls. 893
Pork	do. 48
Beef	do. 18
Oatmeal	do. 4,312
Potatoes	Bush. 57,452
Oats	do. 153,104
Peas	do. 18,193
Seed (Timothy, Clover & Flax)	do. 12,734
Barley	do. 12,513
Butter	Tubs 4,332
Cattle	Head 3385
Sheep	20,764
Pigs	618
Calves	658

Thus it will be seen that a very respectable trade has been brought before the public. As said before, could we get any return of our City trade (*i.e.*, that over the markets), the merchants would be astonished at the result. For instance, our imports of grain, by official sources (bringing flour into bushels), amount to 13,779,071 bush.; and we may safely say that what is sold over the markets, and direct to the breweries and distilleries, in fact, the Lower Canada trade amounts to about 5,000,000 more (in fact, one of our largest, if not the largest, grain dealer estimated the indirect amount at 7,000,000 bush). This makes a total for our Grain trade of nearly 20,000,000 bushels for the season, which is a very respectable figure.

The last subject in these remarks I shall touch upon is one of great importance, and, in fact is the chief index of progress of a town, viz., the Increase of population:—

Population in 1852	57,715
Do. do. 1861	91,006
Increase in nine years	32,291

or 56 per cent. This is exclusive of those in the suburbs outside the City boundaries, which amount to 10,433 more. I classify them—

Natives of England	4,394
Do. Scotland	[illegible]
Do. Ireland	14,469
British Origin, Lower Canada	21,647
French do. do.	42,886
Other do. do.	121
Upper Canada	1,208
France	184
Germany	363
United States	1,706
Other Countries	793
	91,006

I now proceed to the different branches of trade:—

THE HARBOUR.

In all shipping Ports the first and great consideration is a plentiful accommodation for the rapid discharging and loading of vessels, and next to that the cheapness with which both operations can be performed. Few circumstances have more tended to make Liverpool the great port she has sprung up to be than these very considerations, that she is and has been undoubtedly the cheapest port in Great Britain.

It is, therefore, an imperative duty to see if we come up to the requirements of the rapidly increasing shipping trade of this port, and every candid person must confess that last season we did not, nor was it to be expected that we should when we consider that in 1860 only 240 sea going vessels with a tonnage of 118,216 arrived here, and that last year our arrivals amounted to 503 vessels of 245,562 tons burden, making more than double the amount. It will easily be perceived that we must at times have been dreadfully cramped for room. From the Canal to below to below the current was one bristling forest of masts, and many had to anchor in the stream at the foot of the current waiting their turn to procure berths. Early in the season a great deal of trouble was caused by high water, which, flooding our wharves, made discharging an almost impossible task; stages had to be erected, and, in fact, gangways were rigged out from vessels to the street and cargoes discharged and loaded over them. When the water subsided things rapidly got into better working order, but still we were dreadfully cramped and many vessels, after discharging, were unable to load, owing to a deficiency of Elevators for the number of vessels in the port. The largest number in port at one time was 117 sea going ships, whereas we have, properly speaking, berths for only 42 such craft. The flood that at one time obstructed business so much, did us after all a material service, as it enabled vessels of considerable tonnage to discharge and load in the eastern basins and piers, which generally are only suitable for wood barges and the river steamers. These basins, with a certain amount of dredging, might easily be made available for the Lower Port vessels during the whole summer, and thus relieve the western part of the harbour. However, in spite of our being so cramped for room, we got through our shipping business more easily than could at one time have been supposed; but the fact was patent to everybody, that much greater accommodation is required if we are desirous not only of maintaining our new business, but also of giving it the due extension that we all trust will be the case every succeeding year.

The consequence of this general feeling is an immense crop of projects, plans, &c., for permanently increasing our harbour accommodation, but I much fear the merchants are much in the position of Sancho Panza at his grand banquet in his Kingdom of Barrateria - no sooner is one tempting dish placed before him but ere he can touch it, it disappears and another takes its place. So it seems with our harbour improvements, what with hydraulic docks, new wharves and piers on the shoal in front of the town, docks in Hochelaga Bay, &c., &c., we see one season pass away and another approach without anything being done in the way of preparation for the coming year, supposing that we have such a heavy spring fleet this year. It really behoves our merchants to do something quickly if they wish Montreal to take her proper rank as the leading sea port of British North America.

It is impossible to specify the many plans proposed for increasing our harbour accommodation, and I can only refer those interested in the subject to the different pamphlets in the possession of the Board of Trade.

Three new Elevators are to be added to our present existing stock, thus making 8 for next season, and also two receiving barges to bring down Grain from the mills.

Another improvement is an appointment of a Grain Inspector for the port, and it is also under consideration the further appointment of a Port Warden, who shall have the inspecting that vessels are properly lined and dunnaged. These two appointments would doubtless have the effect of hindering grain being shipped in the unfit state it was last spring, and also of preventing vessels from being lined with green boards and deficient dunnage, as was also the case last year.

Another important subject I feel myself bound to bring before public notice is, the present system of river pilotage, which, in my opinion, requires material modification. Firstly, it is a generally expressed wish of the Pilots, that all who desire to learn the business should be apprenticed for 3 or 5 years to a passed Pilot. This system obtains in every other port, and is generally considered the best. Secondly, all Pilots should be obliged to take vessels in succession. I believe the Trinity Board can compel a Pilot to take down a vessel, but the difficulty is to find one. The proper plan would be this, to compel every pilot to enter himself on his arrival at the Trinity House, and to give his residence in town, and also to report himself daily at the Trinity office so that a vessel when ready would only have to notify the Pilot next on turn. This is the only method of putting an end to the present system of Pilots concealing themselves until either a large vessel is ready or the captain of some vessel is willing to give them a considerable douceur to go down. They know well enough that the captain cannot inform, as he is subjected to the same penalty for giving as they for receiving a bribe. While on the subject of the Harbour I give the arrivals and departures of vessels during last year and also the previous one. I cannot for 1860 give so complete a report of cargoes as during the last year, owing to statements not been drawn up in the same manner:—

	1861. Ves.	1861. Tons.	1860. Ves.	1860. Tons
From Liverpool:				
General cargo	68	65321	68	64069
Coal, salt and iron	40	27949		
Ballast	17	14317		
From Glasgow:				
General cargo	39	24668	30	20532
Coal and iron	9	5995		
Ballast	7	5538		
From London:				
General cargo	14	4315	13	7092
Iron	1	991		
Ballast	14	6908		
From Sunderland:				
General cargo	1	437	1	787
Coal	10	2968		
Ballast	2	1053		
From Bristol:				
Coal	2	961	1	445
Ballast	7	3940		
From Maryport:				
Ballast	2	408		
Coal	3	*802		
From Hull:				
General cargo	2	620	1	276
From Shields:				
General cargo	2	547	1	273
Coal	5	1778		
From Newcastle:				
General cargo	1	352	2	724
Coal	5	1371		
From Portsmouth:				
Coal	1	192		
Ballast	1	816		
From Fleetwood:				
Ballast	1	703		
From Gloucester—Ballast	7	2934		
Salt	1	146		
From Exmouth—Ballast	1	405		
From Grimsby—Coal	1	254		
Ballast	1	549		
From Pymouth—Ballast	3	1141		
From Hartlepool—Ballast	2	649		
Coal	1	431		
From Whitehaven—Ballast	1	359		
From Falmouth—Ballast	1	460		
From Galveston—Ballast	1	314		
From Belfast—Ballast	3	1209		
From Dublin—Ballast	4	1556		
From Youghall—Iron	1	302		
From Ardrossan—Iron	2	4061		
Ballast	1	720		
From Ballena—Ballast	1	244		
From Galway—Ballast	2	1063		
From Londonderry—Gen. cargo	1	265		
From Wexford—Ballast	1	240		
Iron	1	302		
From Cardiff—Ballast	1	274		
From Swansea—Coal	1	320		
From St. Helen's—Ballast	1	330		
From Antwerp—General cargo	6	2918	5	1709
Ballast	1	452		
From Havre—Ballast	1	848		
General cargo	1	285		
From Rotterdam—Gen. cargo	1	175	1	526
From Hamburg—Ballast	1	739		
From Norway—Ballast	11	5226		
From Christiansend—Ballast	1	350		
From Marseilles—Gen. cargo	2	623	1	362
From Charente—Gen. cargo	2	469	1	204
From Bordeaux—Gen. cargo	3	674	1	264
Ballast	2	572		
From Oporto—General cargo	1	191	1	108
From Leith—General cargo	2	756		
Ballast	1	336		
From Gibraltar—Ballast	9	3123		
From Carthagena—Ballast	1	902		
From Cadiz—Ballast	1	858		
From Madeira—Ballast	2	999		
From St. Helena—Ballast	1	637		
From Rio de Janeiro—Coffee	1	109		
From Porto-Rico—Sugar	3	296	2	246
From New York—Gen. cargo	4	1327		
Ballast	2	846		
From Boston—Ballast	6	5384		
From Portland—Ballast	2	1090		
Lower Ports:				
Fish, oil, plaster, &c	107	9576	79	10447
Ballast	12	3558		
From Quebec—Ballast	22	11458		
From Cork			3	830
From China			1	392
From Cardiff			1	278
From Palermo			1	168
From Ports not enumerated			26	9065
	503	245562	240	118216

We also give the different Ports to which our produce was exported. We may simply state that all vessels sailed with full cargoes:—

	1860. Ves.	1860. Tons.	1861. Ves.	1861. Tons.
For Liverpool	73	68067	146	126327
For Glasgow	34	22097	68	45883
For London	19	7770	57	27551
For Gloucester	14	4222	20	7686
For Bristol	8	2392	20	8532
For Cork (orders)	1	286	40	14732
For Amherstburg	1	280	..	....
For Carde's (Cuba)	1	95	..	....
For Boston (U S.)	6	1093	..	....
For New York	1	397	..	....
For Lower Ports	60	5108	102	7862
For Quebec	11	4941	3	1579
For Plymouth	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
For Exeter	..	....	4	876
For Southampton	..	....	1	289
For Little Hampt'n	..	....	2	433
For Hull	..	....	1	310
For Cowes	..	....	2	399
For East Hope	..	....	1	199
For Shoreham	..	....	2	382
For Penrith	..	....	2	331
For King's Roads	..	....	1	431
For Lanelly (W'les)	..	....	1	336
For Dublin	..	....	3	1978
For Belfast	..	....	2	963
For Newry	..	....	1	291
For Wexford	..	....	2	480
For Dundee	..	....	5	1275
For Bordeaux	..	....	1	95
	229	116748	494	250281

In giving the general tonnage, both export and import, it is necessary to shew the amount carried by our Liverpool and Glasgow steamers. The outward freight in 1860 for both lines was 35,299 tons, and for 1861, 38,054 tons. This, it must be remembered, is not the gross tonnage of the steamers, but the *actual tonnage of freight* carried by them. The above figures are compiled from the absolute statements, shewing the amount of flour, grain, &c., carried, and are consequently as near as can be correct.

The voyages of our Ocean Mail line, in comparison with the Cunard Company's steamers, will be found in another part of my report.—Every one can see that the St. Lawrence is the shortest route from Liverpool to this continent. In order to make it safe as well as expeditious, our Gulf should be lighted up the same as the American coasts are, and then we would hear far less, if at all, of these sad losses of steamers, which, while they cast a gloom over the city, spread a widefelt distrust in our line.

As our capabilities for storage belong essentially to our harbour accommodation, we give a table of the different warehouses connected with the canal, and their capacities, as follows:—

Amount of Storage connected with the Canal:

	Wheat. bush.	Flour. brls.
Ira Gould & Sons	200,000	20,000
Grant, Hall & Co	200,000	15,000
J. McDougall	150,000	8,000
Jas. Holiday & Brother	150,000	120,000
Jaques, Tracy & Co	......	25,000
D. Murray	......	9,500
Glassford & Co	......	2,000
Black & Perry	......	4,000
A. & D. Ferguson	......	10,000
T. M. Bryson	......	10,000
— McGibbon	......	9,000
J. Breckenridge	......	20,000
— Robertson	8,000	1,600
Gillespie & Co	......	12,000
McDonald & Co	......	11,000
McLennan & Co	......	25,000
McDougall	......	4,000
Canal Sheds	......	27,000
	708,000	333,100

Although this table shows a considerable amount of storage room, yet, with but slight expense, a very much increased accommodation could easily be afforded, which, doubtless, will be done, should occasion require it.

In connection with this subject, I give the Inland Freight capacities for the season:—

1861. Steamers.	Capacity of Flour. Brls.	Brls.
JAQUES, TRACY & CO:		
Steamer Huron	3800	
Do Colonist	3800	
Do Avon	3000	
Do Indian	3000	
Do St. Lawrence	3000	
Do Ottawa	3000	
		19600
HENDERSON, HOLCOMB & CO:		
Steamer Wellington	3800	
Do Brantford	3500	
Do West	3800	
Do George Moffatt	2400	
		13500
BLACK, PERRY & CO:		
Steamer Bowmanville	3600	
Do Whitby	3500	
Do Ranger	3000	
Do Magnet	2900	
		13000
CHAFFEY & CO:		
Steamer Boston		3000
MAIL LINE:		
Steamer Passport	1000	
Do Kingston	1500	
Do Magnet	2000	
Do Champion	1000	
Do New Era	1000	
Do Banshee	1000	
		7500
BAY OF QUINTE LINE:		
Steamer St. Lawrence	1600	
Do St. Helen	1750	
		3350
AMERICAN LINE:		
Steamer Salaberry	1000	
Do Ottawa	1000	
Do Blue Bonnet	1000	
		3000
Steamer Protection	2000	
Do Walter Shanly	1500	
		3500
Total carrying Freight of Steamers		66450

The barges and schooners we estimate according to the quantity of bushels of wheat they can carry. I give the regular barges employed in the trade:—

		Bushels.
Glasssford, Janes & Co	28 barges.	294000
Henderson, Holcomb & Co	16 barges. 3 schrs.	200000
Chaffey & Co	13 barges.	120000
E. Bailey	8 barges.	102000
Geo. Smith	15 barges.	105000
		819000

Besides these, Henderson, Holcomb & Co. chartered a quantity sufficient to carry 200,000 bushels more, and other parties, induced by the high freights, employed their barges to carry grain between Kingston and Montreal. This is exclusive of the Western schooners, which came direct from the Lakes, and of the number and capacity of which it is impossible to form an estimate. The great drawback last season was the delay in discharging, and, should that be obviated this year by increased facilities both of harbour accommodation and by elevators for discharging barges, &c, we have an inland fleet capable of satisfactorily performing the whole of our probable trade for the coming season.

FREIGHTS.

Sea Freights.—In shipping Ports nothing is of more import than the rate of freight, insurance and general charges in all Produce to be exported. Two causes create a shipping port and regulate its importance. First and foremost is the facilities it possesses of easy and cheap communication with the interior of the country whence the supplies of Produce are derived, and secondly the power to transport them in the cheapest manner to the place of consumption. Now, for many years New York and Boston have been regarded in such a light and that notwithstanding all our efforts the St. Lawrence route could not successfully compete with them. There were two reasons for this, firstly—the Inland freight to New York and Boston was nearly as cheap as to Montreal, and secondly—the means of rapid discharging into sea-going vessels, and the freight to Europe was very considerably less. This latter advantage occurred as follows: New York and Boston imported sufficient to give good inward bound freights to vessels and thereby enabling them to take cheap rates for outward cargoes; whereas we on the contrary have had to bring a large number of vessels here in ballast, and the homeward freight has therefore had to pay for both voyages. These disadvantages were lessened this Spring by the unusually large imports this season, and in New York the decreased imports thus forced many vessels to come out in ballast.

Freights for flour to Liverpool, which may generally be looked upon as a criterion, opened in 1860 at 3s 3d@3s 6d. stg., ℔ brl, and gradually rose to 4s@4s 6d toward the end of August, but in October declined again to 3s 6d@3s 9d, from which rate they gradually rose, till in November they reached 4s 6d@5s., which may be regarded as the closing rate, For Grain, freights opened to Liverpool at 6s 6d @ 7s 6d per quarter, but declined in the middle of June to 6s@6s 6d. In July they rose to 7s@7s 6d However from the 9th to the 16th August, freights rose rapidly to 8s@8s 6d, with an upward tendency but very slack demand. In September freights further advanced to 8s 6d @ 9s, and finally closed in November at 12s@12s 6d.

The last past year freights opened at 3s 6d @ 3s 9d., and high as 4s 3d for well known vessels. But the large quantity of vessels chartered from all parts to come here had a great influence in keeping down the rate of freights, especially as those of New York and Boston ruled considerable lower than here. This was in despite of an import of grain, flour, &c., unexampled in the annals of the city. We consequently saw freights for flour remain very equal during May and June, about 3s 6d to 3s 9d and 4s, and one time they touched 4s 3d. July, however, saw a rapid decline, owing to not much offering, and an unwillingness to ship at that season. Freights fell consequently to 2s 9d@3s., and did not rise till towards the middle of August. Of course, in the height of our summer season we always look for low freights, on account of the danger of flour souring, and generally there is but little coming forward. The rise in the European markets in the Fall had a great effect in stiffening freights, though at first such was the quantity of produce brought forward that many fluctuations took place, and towards the middle of September they fell again as low as 2s 9d to 3s from 3s 3d to 3s 6d, which was the rate on the 15th August. In October, owing to the improved reports of the English markets, freights gradually began to creep up, and although we had a large fall fleet, more than was expected, still produce poured in in sufficient quantity to enable every vessel to get a full cargo, and freights, although not very high, remained firm for the remainder of the season. Grain freights opened at 7s 9d to 8s 6d to Liverpool, and remained steady till the middle of July caused by the danger of shipping at that period of the year, and also by the general depression of the trade. The rate during July ranged from 6s @ 6s 6d, and 6s 3d. August witnessed a slight rise to 7s; and towards the end as high as 7s 6d, which advance was not maintained in September, owing to a large amount of freight coming out, and the fear that there would not be sufficient grain forward to fill the vessels.—However, the beginning of October dispelled all such fears, and as produce rapidly came forward, so did freights rise, till they reached 8s 9d @ 9s at the end of October, and the season closed as high as 9s 6d @ 10s per quarter. The prices throughout the season must have been remunerative to shipowners, although a large quantity of vessels came out here in ballast.—Next year we will be in a better position to give despatch to vessels, if not in unloading, any way in taking in cargo, as three new Elevators are to be added to the five we have already, and some barges for depositing grain in, should the vessels to which the grain is consigned not be ready to receive it.

The following tables show the rate of FREIGHT to Liverpool, Glasgow and London for the seasons of 1860 and 1861. The quotations are in Sterling:—

1860.

DATE.		ARTICLES	LIV'RPOOL s. d.	GLASGOW s. d.	LONDON s. d.
May	12	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	12	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	12	Flour, barrel	3 0	3 9	3 9
	12	Grain, qurt	6 6	7 6	7 0
	19	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	19	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	19	Flour, barrel	2 9	3 9	3 9
	19	Grain, qurtr	6 6	7 6	7 0
	26	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	26	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	26	Flour, barrel	3 0	3 9	3 9
	26	Grain, qurtr	6 6	7 6	7 0
June	2	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	2	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	2	Flour, barrel	3 6	4 0	3 9
	2	Grain, qurtr	6 6	7 6	7 0
	9	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	9	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	9	Flour, barrel	3 6	4 0	3 9
	9	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 0
	16	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	16	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	16	Flour, barrel	3 6	4 0	3 9
	16	Grain, qurtr	7 9	7 6	7 0
	23	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	23	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	23	Flour, barrel	4 0	4 0	3 9
	23	Grain, qurtr	7 9	7 6	7 0
	30	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	30	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	30	Flour, barrel	4 0	4 0	3 9
	30	Grain, qurtr	7 9	7 6	7 0
July	7	Potash, tons	30 0	30 0	30 0
	7	Pearlash, tns	37 6	37 6	37 6
	7	Flour, barrel	4 0	4 0	3 9
	7	Grain, qurtr	7 9	7 6	7 0
	14	Potash, tons	35 0	35 0	30 0
	14	Pearlash, tns	40 0	40 0	37 6
	14	Flour, barrel	4 0	4 0	3 9
	14	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 0
	21	Potash, tons	35 0	25 0	30 0
	21	Pearlash, tns	42 6	40 0	37 6
	21	Flour, barrel	4 0	4 0	4 0
	21	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 6
	28	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	28	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	28	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	28	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 6
August	4	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	4	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	4	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	4	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 6
	11	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	11	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	11	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	11	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 6
	18	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	18	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	18	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	18	Grain, qurtr	7 6	7 6	7 6
	25	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	25	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	25	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	25	Grain, qurtr	8 0	8 6	8 0
Sept.	1	Potash, tons	40 0	37 6	35 0
	1	Pearlash, tns	47 6	45 0	40 0
	1	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 3	4 0
	1	Grain, qurtr	9 0	8 6	8 0
	8	Potash, tons	45 0	40 0	35 0
	8	Pearlash, tns	52 6	47 6	40 0
	8	Flour, barrel	4 6	4 6	4 0
	8	Grain, qurtr	9 0	8 6	8 0
	15	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	40 0
	15	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	45 0
	15	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	4 6
	15	Grain, qurtr	9 6	9 0	9 0
	22	Potash, tons	47 0	45 0	40 0
	22	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	45 0
	22	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	4 6
	22	Grain, qurtr	10 0	9 6	9 6
	29	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	40 0
	29	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	45 0
	29	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	4 6
	29	Grain, qurtr	11 0	10 6	9 6
October	6	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	45 0
	6	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	50 0
	6	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	6	Grain, qurtr	11 0	10 6	10 0
	13	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	45 0
	13	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	50 0
	13	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	13	Grain, qurtr	11 0	10 6	10 0
	20	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	45 0
	20	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	50 0
	20	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	20	Grain, qurtr	11 0	10 6	10 0
	27	Potash, tons	47 6	45 0	45 0
	27	Pearlash, tns	55 0	50 0	50 0
	27	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	27	Grain, qurtr	11 6	11 0	10 6
Nov	3	Potash, tons	50 0	47 6	45 0
	3	Pearlash, tns	57 6	55 0	50 0
	3	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	3	Grain, qurtr	12 0	11 6	10 6
	10	Potash, tons	50 0	47 6	45 0
	10	Pearlash, tns	57 6	55 0	50 0
	10	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 0	5 0
	10	Grain, qurtr	12 0	11 6	10 6
	17	Potash, tons	60 0	50 0	45 0
	17	Pearlash, tns	67 6	55 0	50 0
	17	Flour, barrel	5 0	5 6	5 0
	17	Grain, qurtr	12 0	12 0	11 0
	24	Potash, tons	60 0	55 0	50 0
	24	Pearlash, tns	67 6	55 0	50 0
	24	Flour, barrel	5 6	5 6	5 0
	24	Grain, qurtr	12 6	12 6	11 0

1861.

DATE.		ARTICLES.	LIV'RPOOL s. d. s. d.	GLASGOW. s. d. s. d.	LONDON. s. d. s. d.
May	9	Potash, tns	0 0@00 0	00 0@00 0	00 0@00 0
	9	Prlash, tns	0 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	9	Flour, bbl	3 0 2 9	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	9	Grain, q'tr	9 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	16	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	16	Prlash, tns	45 0 00 0	45 0 00 0	15 0 00 0
	16	Flour, bbl	3 6 3 9	3 6 3 9	3 9 4 0
	16	Grain, qrtr	7 9 8 6	7 9 8 6	8 6 9 0
	23	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	23	Prlash, tns	45 0 00 0	45 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	23	Flour, bbl	3 6 3 9	3 6 3 9	3 9 4 0
	23	Grain, qrtr	7 9 8 6	7 9 8 6	8 6 9 0
	30	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	30	Prlash, tns	45 0 00 0	45 0 00 0	15 0 00 0
	30	Flour, bbl	3 6 3 9	3 6 3 9	3 9 4 0
	30	Grain, qrtr	7 9 8 0	7 9 8 3	8 9 9 0
June	6	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	6	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0
	6	Flour, bbl	3 9 4 0	4 0 4 3	0 0 4 0
	6	Grain, qrtr	8 0 8 6	8 0 8 6	8 0 9 0
	13	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	13	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0
	13	Flour, bbl	3 9 4 3	3 9 4 3	4 0 4 3
	13	Grain, qrtr	7 3 8 0	8 0 8 6	8 9 9 0
	20	Potash, tns	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	20	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0
	20	Flour, bbl	4 0 4 0	3 9 4 0	4 0 4 3
	20	Grain, qrtr	7 6 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 3 8 6
	27	Potash, tns	5 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	40 0 00 0
	27	Prlash, tns	45 0 00 0	0 0 0 0	50 0 00 0
	27	Flour, bbl	3 9 4 0	3 9 4 0	4 0 4 3
	27	Grain, qrtr	7 6 7 9	8 0 0 0	8 0 8 3
July	4	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	4	Prlash, tns	37 6 00 0	37 6 00 0	37 6 00 0
	4	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 3	3 0 3 3	3 6 3 9
	4	Grain, qrtr	6 0 6 6	6 0 6 6	6 9 7 6
	11	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	11	Prlash, tns	37 6 00 6	37 6 00 0	37 6 00 0
	11	Flour, bbl	2 9 3 0	2 6 3 0	3 0 3 6
	11	Grain, qrtr	6 0 6 6	6 0 6 6	6 9 7 6
	18	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	18	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0
	18	Flour, bbl	2 9 3 0	2 9 3 0	3 0 3 6
	18	Grain, qrtr	6 0 6 3	6 0 6 3	6 0 6 3
	25	Potash, tns	25 0 00 0	25 0 00 0	32 6 00 0
	25	Prlash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	37 6 00 0
	25	Flour, bbl	2 9 3 0	2 9 3 0	3 0 3 3
	25	Grain, qrtr	6 0 6 3	6 0 6 3	6 3 6 9
August	1	Potash, tns	25 0 00 0	25 0 00 0	25 0 00 0
	1	Prlash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	1	Flour, bbl	2 6 2 9	3 0 3 3	3 0 3 3
	1	Grain, qrtr	6 0 6 3	6 0 6 3	7 0 7 6
	8	Potash, tns	25 0 00 0	25 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	8	Prlash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	35 0 00 0
	8	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 3	3 0 0 0	3 9 4 0
	8	Grain, qrtr	7 0 0 0	6 3 0 0	7 6 8 0
	15	Potash, tns	25 0 00 0	25 0 00 0	30 0 00 0
	15	Prlash, tns	32 6 00 0	30 0 00 0	35 6 00 0
	15	Flour, bbl	3 3 3 6	3 0 0 0	3 9 4 0
	15	Grain, qrtr	7 0 0 0	6 3 0 0	7 6 8 0
	22	Potash, tns	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	22	Prlash, tns	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	22	Flour, bbl	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	22	Grain, qrtr	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	29	Potash, tns	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	29	Prlash, tns	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	29	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	29	Grain, qrtr	7 6 0 0	0 0 0 0	8 0 0 0
September	5	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	5	Prlash, tns	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	5	Flour, bbl	3 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	3 6 4 0
	5	Grain, qrtr	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6	7 6 8 0
	12	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	12	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	12	Flour, bbl	2 9 3 0	2 9 3 0	3 0 3 6
	12	Grain, qrtr	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	7 0 7 6
	19	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	19	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	19	Flour, bbl	0 0 3 0	0 0 3 0	3 3 3 6
	19	Grain, qrtr	6 9 7 6	6 9 7 0	7 0 7 6
	26	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	26	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	26	Flour, bbl	0 0 3 0	2 9 3 0	3 3 3 6
	26	Grain, qrtr	6 6 7 0	6 6 7 0	7 0 7 6
October	3	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	3	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	3	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 3	3 0 3 3	3 3 3 9
	3	Grain, qrtr	7 3 7 6	7 3 7 6	3 9 8 3
	10	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	10	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	10	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 3	3 0 3 3	3 6 3 9
	10	Grain, qrtr	7 3 7 6	7 3 7 6	7 9 8 3
	17	Potash, tns	30 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	17	Prlash, tns	35 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	17	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 6	3 0 3 3	3 6 3 9
	17	Grain, qrtr	7 9 8 3	7 6 8 0	8 0 8 6
	24	Potash, tns	35 0 00 0	30 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	24	Prlash, tns	40 0 00 0	35 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	24	Flour, bbl	3 3 3 6	3 3 3 6	3 9 4 0
	24	Grain, qrtr	8 6 9 0	3 6 9 0	9 3 9 6
	31	Potash, tns	45 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	31	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	31	Flour, bbl	3 3 3 6	3 3 3 6	3 9 4 0
	31	Grain, qrtr	8 6 9 3	8 6 9 0	8 9 9 0
November	7	Potash, tns	45 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	7	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	7	Flour, bbl	3 0 3 3	3 9 4 0	4 3 4 6
	7	Grain, qrtr	8 6 9 6	9 0 9 6	10 0 10 6
	14	Potash, tns	45 0 00 0	40 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	14	Prlash, tns	50 0 00 0	50 0 00 0	00 0 00 0
	14	Flour, bbl	2 9 3 0	3 0 3 3	4 3 4 6
	14	Grain, qrtr	9 6 10 0	9 0 9 6	10 0 10 6

Inland Freights.—In reviewing this branch of our trade for the past year, I have pleasure in stating that, on the whole, it has been satisfactory, owing to the abundant harvests of 1860 and 1861, The rates obtained by our regular traders during the season of 1861 were:—

	From Lake Ontario. Grain. Per bus.	From Lake Ontario. Flour. Per brl.	From Lake Erie. Grain. Per bus.	From Lake Erie. Flour. Per brl.
April 15 to May 20.	12 @10½c	40 @35c	14½@15c	45@50c
May 20 to June 8.	10 —c	35 30c	— —	— —
June 8 to June 17.	— —	25c	— —	— —
June 17 to June 20.	8½ 9c	20c	— —	— —
July 1 to July 31.	6 8c	20 18c	— —	— —
Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	6½ 7c	17½ 20c	9 10½c	— —
Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.	7 8c	20 25c	10½ 11c	— —
Oct. 1 to Oct. 30.	10 15c	30 50c	15 16c	— —
Nov. 1 to Nov. 20.	15 16c	50 35c	— —	— —

It is thus shown that the opening rate was higher than we have had it for some years, and midsummer rates have been as usual, though I should say on the whole the summer rates have been a shade better than usual. The higher rates which ranged after the 10th of October from Lake Ontario was caused chiefly by the large number of propellers being taken off the route and running to Lake Erie, where they were chiefly employed from the latter part of July until the second week of October, owing to the sudden pressure of down freight from all parts of Western Canada and also from Lake Michigan. The higher rates continued but for a short period during which the steamers have had full loads downwards at rates as above stated. The upfreight has not, however, been so abundant as was expected from so large a harvest as we had in 1860, which as a rule regulates the imports of our western friends. As far as I can ascertain, the amount carried upwards was much the same in quantity as in 1860, but owing to the Mail Line being again on the route to Lake Ontario, instead of as it was between Quebec and Kingston the previous year, and taking its fair share of freight, other forwarding establishments got proportionately less, Yet, notwithstanding this diminution of quantity carried, the result has been on the whole favourable to the trade. The rates ruled steady throughout, varying from $2 @$3 according to the description of goods, whilst Pig Iron has been lower and Dry Goods higher than these figures. So that, on the whole, I may safely assert that the past year's business has been better than any year the Forwarders have had since 1856. I have not heard of any new freight steamers in course of building; the severe losses the Forwarders have sustained for some years past, has no doubt taught them a caution not to increase their stock unless with prospects of steady rates and employment, and in this I must say they are wise, likewise, in acting as I understand they are doing this winter, viz., in putting their vessels in a thorongh state of repair for the ensuing year's operations. Their experience no doubt leads them to the conclusion that whilst the earnings of their craft for the past year, gives a fair return in the reduced value of stock, (as it has been since 1857) it would show a different result had the stock been taken at what it would now cost to build. I trust that a year or so of successful business will induce them to increase their stock.

Whilst on this subject I would allude to a project entertained by some parties of building a line of large propellers to run from Port Dalhousie or the head of Lake Ontario to Quebec, in order to induce a direct trade to and from the West, making Quebec the transhipping port for Europe.

Our good friends in Quebec can, no doubt, build any number of craft to form such a line, but I learn from those who have a great many years experience in the trade that they do not think such a project would result satisfactorily to those who might embark in it, for the simple reason that after many years sending propellers through to Quebec, it has been found more advantageous to discharge at Montreal, the same as it is for the western sailing craft to discharge at Kingston into barges. The want of return freight at Quebec and detention there has ever been found too great a sacrifice for propellers. The sailing craft between Montreal and Quebec can conduct the trade more economically.

It is satisfactory to see our floating Elevator companies preparing vigorously for the coming season's business; so that instead of one floating Elevator in 1861, we shall have eight this spring capable collectively of transhipping 380,000 bus. of Grain in 24 hours if required. I need hardly state, with such facilities if properly directed, neither our inland nor ocean going ships will have to complain of detention.

GROCERY MARKET.

During the year our Grocery Market has been subjected to many fluctuations. In the spring expectations naturally were entertained of a large trade, and at praying prices, therefore the imports of all staples were heavy. When spring sales took place, prices did not realize the sanguine expectations of importers, this was owing to several causes. We had an extraordinarily tempestuous winter, and the railways and ordinary country roads were almost blocked up, thus destroying our usual country trade. Secondly,—The struggles which broke out in the States spread their baneful influence over Canada, and induced extreme caution on the part of dealers. Thirdly,—The Western men, owing to the heavy supplies of grain held by them not coming forward in a great many cases according to contract, were hampered for money, and therefore not in a position to purchase to any extent here. In Lower Canada we laboured under the same disadvantages: bad country roads and extreme tightness of money amongst the country storekeepers. These causes operated to keep down the prices of all the leading staples during the spring; merchants did not sufficiently look ahead to see that the very causes which created the depression in the spring, were likely to inaugurate a fall business at very different prices. The large imports in the commencement of the season had the effect of checking any excess in the fall, and the troubles in the States connected with the war tariff, caused a great revulsion in business in New York and Boston, our two leading sources of supply. Another reason was the almost cash principle adopted by American merchants, had the effect of forcing Western men here, where they could buy as cheap as in the States, and at the usual credit, consequently we have seen a steady (although at times fluctuating) rise in the prices of the leading staple articles of the Grocery trade; the causes of this improved state of affairs I shall notice more particularly as I review each separate branch.

The impending difficulty with our neighbours (the *Trent* affair) being so far satisfactorily adjusted, we may look upon our Grocery trade as in a very healthy state. Credit has not been unduly expanded, on the contrary, this fall the leading merchants have determined to contract their engagements within safe limits, and afraid of breakers ahead, have wisely restricted their operations. The banks have plenty of money, and are and have been liberal in their discounts in all cases where the paper presented them is for purely commercial purposes. The advent als of a large body of troops must doubtless exercise a considerable influence in the consumption of Groceries, our stocks of all leading staples throughout the Province are not heavy, so that considering all circumstances, we may look forward to a healthy winter trade at fair prices. The low price of agricultural produce will, of course, have a great effect throughout the country on the consumption of all Grocery articles except such staples as Tea, Sugars, and Tobacco, as it is a well known fact that people stint themselves in nearly anything, rather than do without what the American people consider as the indispensibles of life, which are the above three enumerated articles.

I give comparative prices monthly of all the leading Groceries. I merely give them during what may be considered the business season, as the fluctuations during the winter are so light that I consider it would only be needlessly taking up space in giving them during those months.

SUGAR.

This staple article has undergone many fluctuations. The season opened with but light stocks and fair prices; say Dark to Bright Porto Rico, $7.40@8.25, and same qualities of Cuba $6.50@8.00. Prices gradually declined under the influence of heavy imports, amounting up to the middle of June for Montreal alone to 3,304 tons, against 1,372 tons for the corresponding period in 1860. The New York markets also shewed a drooping tendency, and it was generally expected that a quiet and safe business would be done. In June prices touched the lowest price.

In July a rally took place, owing chiefly to the speculative feeling in New York. Those that calculated on the speedy extinction of the Southern rising, and consequently the usual Louisiana supply, which amounts for export to nearly 20,000 tons, coming into the market, found their hopes frustrated. The production of the Brazils and Havana has proved short; the consumption of England and the Continent has been very heavy, taking any surplus from the East Indies or Java. The production of the West Indies has been rather under an average, so that all these circumstances combined caused a rapid rise in the States; for some time our markets did not participate so quickly in the upward improvement, owing to the rise in the American duties enabling us to buy there to a great advantage in bond, but as soon as the duty paid price there became equivalent to the bonded price and new duty, we felt at once the effects of the rise, and considerable speculative transactions took place during the fall. Prices touched their highest about the end of September, when a reaction took place, owing to the uncertainty of political affairs and the heavy stocks pressed forward. A decline supervened till the market became relieved, and the stocks in New York as well as in England being light, we saw a rise from the temporary depression, and we close the year with by no means heavy stocks and a fair prospect of a good trade for the coming season.

I give the comparative monthly prices of raw and refined Sugars during this year and last.

Comparative Prices of Sugar.

	1860. Porto Rico. Per 100 lbs. $	1860. Cuba. Per 100 lbs. $	1860. Loaves Canada. Per lb. c.	1860. Dry Crushed. Canada. Per lb. c	1861. Porto Rico. Per 100 lbs. $	1861. Cuba. Per 100 lbs. $	1861. Loaves. Canada. Per lb. c.	1861. Dry Crushed Per lb. c.
April 6	8.00 a 9.00	8.00 a 8.75	12	11¾	6.00 a 7.00	5.50 a 6.50	9¾	9¼
May 11	7 75 a 8.75	7.90 a 8.65	12	11½	6 00 a 7.00	5.50 a 6.75	9½	8¾
June 2	7.75 a 8.80	7 90 a 8.65	12	11½	6.00 a 6.60	5.50 a 6.60	9½	8½
July 7	8 00 a 8.55	7.90 a 8.45	11½	11¼	5.60 a 6.60	5 50 a 6.40	9¼	8⅝
August 17	8.00 a 8.80	7.90 a 8.70	12	11½	0.00 a 8.00	6.50 a 7.60		
Sept. 21	8.00 a 8.75	7.50 a 8.60	11½	11¼	8 25 a 9.00	8.00 a 8.75	11⅛	11¼
Oct. 5	8.00 a 8.65	7.30 a 8 50	11½	11¼	8.20 a 8.60	7.75 a 8.50	11⅛	11¼
Nov. 9	8.00 a 8.60	7.30 a 8.50	11⅛	10⅞	7 75 a 8.00	7.00 a 8.00	11⅛	11¼
Dec. 14	7.40 a 8.25	6.50 a 8.00	10	9¼	7.75 a 8.25	7.00 a 7.75	11⅛	11¼

Imports and value of Raw Sugar for the last eight years.

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. $
1854	139649	606896
1855	150971	659948
1856	150313	1036268
1857	124802	1092196
1858	133425	865436
1859	161493	940460
1860	168416	905456
1861	222242	910810

Imports and value of Refined Sugar for the last eight years.

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. $
1854	19278	141332
1855	1745	11708
1856	6842	60000
1857	11636	120188
1858	3585	35260
1859	6072	51024
1860	3753	32056
1861	192	1747

Stock of Raw Sugar remaining in Bond on the 31st of December for the last eight years.

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. $
1854	27677	111832
1855	23577	130156
1856	29377	207648
1857	31565	301756
1858	39477	298904
1859	30460	149632
1860	45096	226247
1861	53779	236414

Stock of Refined Sugar remaining in Bond on the 31st of December for the last eight years.

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. $
1854	6900	31040
1855	416	4264
1856	103	1308
1857	715	8368
1858	177	2092
1859	789	7904
1860	1610	11851
1861	0000	703

TEA.

About the most important grocery article connected with our trade is *Tea.* There are few subjects that require a more general knowledge, in order to be able to write about than this one, such are the fluctuations occasioned by a variety of causes in its production and distribution. There is not only the probable amount of supply of China, but also of Japan and Java Teas, and the relative consumption of England, Russia, the States and Canada, all vast tea consuming countries. This Spring the trade opened with very light stocks in all hands and a comparatively low range of prices. Imports for the first six months of this year were but light in comparison with former years, dealers who looked for the usual large imports and at prices lower than the New York market, allowed themselves to run out of stock. The American war tariff came on in June, but such was the attenuation of the stock in the States, prices of Teas rapidly rose sufficiently high to make the duty paid equal to the bonded price with the new duty added. Our merchants were, therefore, forced to turn their attention elsewhere, and they purchased considerably in the English market, but stocks of Teas suitable for Canada being by no means heavy in England we very soon ran short again, prices had meantime say September and October advanced so much that all speculation was checked and dealers bought for immediate wants. We imported a very considerable quantity of Japan and Java uncolored teas, which on account of their excellent quantities and comparative cheapness met with a very favorable reception at the hands of dealers, and will no doubt ultimately come into very general consumption.

In searching for the causes of the great rise in teas, not only in America but also in Europe this year, it is necessary to look at the state of China for the last few years, every one is aware of the rebellion in the Western and Northern parts of that vast Empire, and at the same time it is equally well known that the great tea districts lie north westerly up the Twantzie river, as far as 500 miles, now a great part of these districts are in possession of the so called rebels, and although they have expressed themselves anxious to encourage commerce with Europe still they are unwilling that the advantages of the trade should pass through Imperial ports. To illustrate what I advance I will quote from Olyphant & Co.'s circular:—

SHANGHAE, August 3rd.

> "The rebels are reported to have again occupied the Tychow districts, and cut off the Teas which were *en route* for that market (Mingpo); in some instances destroying entire chops and indefinitely postponing future receipts—such constant disappointment to the Teamen (and utter ruin to many of them) will have a very sensible effect upon the new crop, which will doubtless be a very short one except of Pingsuey kinds, which district still continues undisturbed. A very much larger proportion of this kind is, however, being taken for England than was the case last season, and the quantity for the United States will be proportionately diminished"

To further illustrate what I mention above I quote from Olyphant & Co.'s circular, dated Hong Kong, 31st October, in which the exports of Green Teas from all China for the season ending 11th October, are given:—

	Black.	Green.
1858 to 1859	12,211,034	19,001,757
1859 " 1860	13,495,069	17,869,270
1860 " 1861	19,485,220	8,586,036

It will, therefore, readily be perceived why the rapid advance has taken place in Green Teas. The imports to England up to same period shew an increase of about 5,000,000 lbs., but this is very nearly all in Black Teas. Our early Fall sales went off at very full prices, though subsequent ones did not maintain the extreme rates, owing to Western men stocking themselves to a considerable extent at the early sales and expecting from the quantity latterly brought on the market a reduction in price, which holders were not inclined to submit to. Our market this season has closed firm with but small stocks. As regards next season I shall only say a few words—so far all indications are for high prices and moderate shipments of China Green Teas. The disturbing causes in the Northern Tea districts still continue and there exists for the reduced quantity a more than ordinary competition from other countries besides America, caused in a great measure by the profits made in England on Green Teas, and I believe there is every prospect of Russia being opened to imports by sea, thereby diminishing materially the expenses of the old overland route. The large American Tea Houses are not likely to import heavily and the state of our neighbors affairs is not such as to induce heavy consignments

We may safely look for some increase in Japan Teas, which as before said are regarded with favor and last year left large profits. Of course under competition the future cost of them will be considerably enhanced. We may under high prices look for an unusually large quantity of *spurious* Teas. It is yet to be seen what the effect of the relatively low prices of *Black* Teas will have on *Green*, both here and in the United States.

I leave my readers to estimate to what extent the inevitable financial disturbances now pending over our neighbors may influence all business.

As regards Montreal, I am informed that Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. expect to receive their usual annual direct importations, though, of course, it will be at greatly enhanced cost.

I give the comparative prices for the last two years, and also imports and stocks.

Comparative Prices of Tea.

	1860. Young Hyson. cents.	1860. Souchong cents.	1861. Young Hyson. cents.	1861. Souchong cents.
April 6th.	37½ to 60	40 to 75	60 to 70	56 to 60
May 11th.	37½ " 60	35 " 50	60 " 70	56 " 60
June 2th.	37½ " 60	35 " 50	60 " 70	56 " 60
July 7th.	37½ " 60	35 " 50	60 " 70	56 " 60
Aug. 17th.	37½ " 60	35 " 50	65 " 95	50 " 60
Sept. 21st.	40 " 60	35 " 50	70 " 95	50 " 60
Oct. 5th.	40 " 60	35 " 50	70 " 98	50 " 60
Nov. 9th.	40 " 65	35 " 50	70 " 90	59 " 60
Dec. 14th.	40 " 65	35 " 50	70 " 90	59 " 60

The quantity and value of Tea entered at this Port for the last nine years:—

1853	2240299	$553764
1854	2018169	474140
1855	1937519	442788
1856	1916386	461592
1857	1717377	503680
1858	2096229	513640
1859	2041750	603460
1869	1577179	471381
1861	2585641	957281

Remaining in bond 31st Dec., each year:—

1854	568431	$152544
1855	647629	157880
1856	178065	37552
1857	660834	189804
1858	522270	150740
1859	98780	20508
1860	184924	67442
1861	692183	266865

TOBACCO.

Leaf tobacco is now admitted under the Reciprocity Treaty free of duty. The Western districts of Canada are as well adapted for its growth as the neighboring State of Ohio, which yielded in 1830 about 22,000 hhds. One of the arguments in favor of the free importation of the raw article, is the encouragement of home manufactures. Judging from the experience of the past year, the manufacture of tobacco never can be carried on to a great extent in Canada. The climate is the chief drawback. Warm weather is absolutely necessary to its manufacture, and an extended market is needed to carry it on profitably. The range of qualities consumed in Canada is very limited.

To illustrate what I say, a hhd. of tobacco worth 10 cents per lb, will furnish leaf for manufacturing the 10's sold to Canada at a price little over the cost of the raw material, whilst the profit of the manufacturer is derived from such portions of the hhd. as are suited for the Australia and California kinds, and which Upper Canada Leaf opened at 4c, and continued at this figure till July and August, when it advanced to 5c. It subsequently rose to 6c, at which all in the market changed hands. It is now held at 8c.

American Leaf advanced in the same ratio, but is comparatively higher this winter; such qualities as were selling here in May at 6½c, being now worth 12c in New York. The high prices of manufactured have materially increased the consumption of leaf tobacco, which has therefore come more into demand, and tends to lessen the sale of 10's.

Imports of leaf, I give with those of manufactured; of course, it paying no duty, there are no stocks in hand.

The limited consumption of Spanish Leaf does not entitle it to much notice, except in reference to the question of its admission here free of duty, for whilst under the Reciprocity Treaty it comes in through the United States free, if imported direct, it has to pay the full duty of 30 per cent.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The trade has never been more prosperous to all concerned, in this city, than that of the year just closed. In January last, prices in New York had reached their lowest, and heavy purchases were made by our Canadian importers. The grocers, however, hesitated at laying in stock, and consequently, during April and May, prices ruled low here. In spite of this, importers availed themselves of the low prices in New York to add to their investments, although a large portion of their purchases were left in New York for resale. The imports into Montreal for the first 6 months ending 30th June, were 427,267 lbs. against 382,408 lbs. in 1860, being an increase of 44,861 lbs. The estimated stocks held in New York on Montreal account, would show an aggregate increase of purchase amounting to about 250,000 lbs.

The imports of the last 6 months of the year show a decrease, as was to be expected.

Prices here have ruled at little over New York rates, and no inducement will be found for further imports, so long as the war exists. Stocks must gradually decrease in the United States, and as the small receipts from Western manufactories have now entirely ceased, their dependence is exclusively on the stocks now held there. Nor is it supposed that the termination of the war would affect prices for some time; the manufacturers of Virginia, though provided with leaf, are now quite bare of the other ingredients, such as liquorice, refined sugar, &c., without which, the description most needed for Canada, 5's and 10's, cannot be manufactured.

Considering that stocks in buyers' hands were never smaller, and that the largest wholesale men have but very little in hand, it is apparent that an ordinary consumption will be difficult to meet, if imports are discontinued for another half year, unless prices rise to a standard never before anticipated.

Comparative Prices of Tobacco.

	1860. Honey Dew, 5's, 8's, 10's. Per lb. cts. cts.	1860. U. S. Leaf. Per lb. cts. cts.	1860. Canada Leaf. Per lb. cts. cts.	1861. Honey Dew, 5's, 8's, 10's. Per lb. cts. cts.	1861. U. S. Leaf. Per lb. cts. cts.	1861. Canada Leaf. Per lb. cts. cts.
April 6th.	14 a 22	5 a 8	4 a 7	12 a 18	6 a 8	4 a 5
May 11th.	14 a 22	5 a 8	4 a 7	15 a 21	6 a 9	4 a 5
June 2nd.	14 a 22	5 a 8	4 a 7	19 a 25	6 a 9	4 a 5
July 7th.	14 a 22	5 a 6½	4 a 5	20 a 28	7 a 10	5 a 6
Aug. 17th.	12 a 20	5 a 6½	4 a 5	20 a 27	6 a 8	4½ a 6
Sept. 21st.	12 a 20	5 a 6½	4 a 5	20 a 30	8 a 15	6 a 7
Oct. 5th.	12 a 20	5 a 7	4 a 5	20 a 30	9 a 15	6¼ a 7
Nov. 9th.	12 a 17	5½ a 7	4 a 5	27 a 36	9 a 15	6¼ a 7
Dec. 14th.	12½ a 16	6 a 8	4½ a 5½	30 a 40	9 a 17	6¼ a 7

	Manufactured. Lbs.	Manufactured. Value.	Unmanufactured. Lbs.	Unmanufactured. Value.
1855	771009	$ 93420	301842	$22468
1856	952408	130088	587107	50112
1857	1090308	193684	463051	49948
1858	935358	145404	79879	12644
1859	1077279	159508	1100819	67245
1860	1036117	105961	1032886	54832
1861	709924	79694	....	84125

Quantity and Value of Manufactured Tobacco in Bond, at the end of the following years:

1855	97610	10804
1856	125400	18700
1857	120573	23624
1858	792702	61576
1859	227016	28980
1860	217878	19474
1861	172629	24695

COFFEE.

This article, although of considerable interest, yet does not enter sufficiently into consumption in this market to give it a high place amongst our staple groceries, the general beverage of Canada being Tea. As regards the movements of this trade, I shall follow them for the last two seasons. In the month of April 1860 prices began to rise, owing to short supplies and a good demand. Rio rose from 13c to 15c; Jamaica from 14½c to 17c; Java 17c to 19c; La Guayra 15c to 17c. This was not speculative, but a fair trade demand, and the advance was throughout the season steady. Java, in December, reached 20c a 21c. This last spring, business opened with a brisk demand, but a very great scarcity for the finer qualities, and prices abroad ruling high, so little margin was left for profit, that attention was more especially directed to the commoner grades. The imports of Rio, Cape, and St. Domingo were large, and qualities which two years ago were difficult of sale, owing to their cheapness, now, at the high prices of the superior sorts, met with a ready outlet. Jamaica has had a good sale, owing to its being of a medium value, and of good strength and quality. This fall prices have still had an upward tendency but the small demand has operated against any decided rise in rates. The causes of this are chiefly short stocks in both England and New York. As regards the States, on account of the anticipated danger of Southern privateers, an impression prevailed that the rates of insurance would rule so high from South America to the Northern ports that merchants were very cautious in sending their orders; and as regards other sources of supply, the consumption has gradually surpassed the production, so that even in spite of American troubles a rise in price was inevitable, nor can we look for a fall till the one counterbalances the other.

I give relative prices and imports:—

Comparative Prices of Coffee.

	1860. La Guayra. per lb.	1860. Java. per lb.	1861. La Guayra. per lb.	1861. Java. per lb.
April 6	15c	18 a 19c	17 a 18c	19 a 20c
May 11	15c	18 a 19c	17 a 18c	22 a 22½c
June 2	15 a 17c	17 a 18c	17 a 19c	22 a 22½c
July 7	15 a 17c	17 a 18c	17 a 18c	21 a 22½c
Aug. 17	....	18 a 20c	17 a 18c	22 a 23c
Sept 21	....	18½ a 19c	17 a 18c	22 a 23c
Oct. 5	....	18½ a 20c	19 a 20c	23 a 25c
Nov. 9	....	18½ a 19c	18 a 19c	22½ a 24c
Dec. 14	....	19 a 21c	18 a 19c	22½ a 24c

Quantity and value of Green Coffee imported for the last eight years:

	Lbs.	Value.
1854	542,009	50,500
1855	411,150	42,948
1856	505,489	58,000
1857	225,149	33,064
1858	473,609	52,816
1859	598,949	72,693
1860	188,036	26,149
1861	794,935	92,678

MOLASSES.

The imports this last spring were considerably in excess of those of 1860, and prices consequently declined from 24c to 26c per gallon, in April, to 20 to 23c per gallon for Muscovado in July. The end of that month and the beginning of August, however, saw a rapid rise, owing to slight stocks and a speculative demand; and October shewed an advanced range of prices as high as 33 to 36c for Muscovado. This was the highest point reached; and although stocks were not heavy, still other causes brought a decline in price. Chief amongst these was the very low price of Butter. It is a well known fact that when the price of butter is high in this market, molasses participate in the advance; this arises from the Canadians substituting one for the other, according to price; this Fall, therefore, butter being a drug, they consumed it, instead of bringing it to market, and therefore nearly all demand for molasses fell off; and although fall receipts were not heavy, and stocks but light, we have seen a steady decline of price; nor can I see any present indications of a rise.

Sugar House Syrup has, to a certain extent, followed the same course as Muscovado molasses, though the decline has not been so great in the former as in the latter.

I give the comparative prices and Imports.

Comparative Prices of Molasses.

	1860. Muscovado. Per gall.	1860. Sugar House Syrup. Per gall.	1861. Muscovado. Per gall.	1861. Sugar House Syrup. Per gall.
April 6	31c a 33c	45c a 50c	24c a 26c	42c a 45c
May 11	31c a 32½c	48c a 50c	24c a 26c	35c a 40c
June 2	31c a 32c	48c a 50c	24c a 25c	35c a 36c
July 7	30c a 31c	48c a 50c	20c a 23c	29c a 38c
Augt 11	30c a 31c	48c a 50c	27c a 30c	35c a 40c
Sept. 27	30c a 31c	48c a 50c	30c a 31c	35c a 40c
Oct. 5	30c a 32c	48c a 50c	33c a 36c	43c a 45c
Nov. 9	30c a 32c	48c a 50c	27c a 29c	43c a 45c
Dec. 14	27c a 30c	48c a 50c	27c a 29c	43c a 45c

Imports of Molasses for the last eight years.

	Galls.	Value.
1854	886199	
1855	811995	
1856	1106628	
1857	920756	
1858	958432	$188976
1859	844876	163440
1860	815832	128937
1861	790298	128927

Molasses remaining in Warehouse for years—

	Galls.
1859	286568
1860	118721
1861	94670

PEPPER.

Like all other spices, has materially advanced in value. In May, the quotations were 10 to 11c. During the months of August and September, it advanced to 12 to 13c., and in several cases as high as 14c. was paid. The Fall imports being but moderate, and prices in England ruling high, rates here have been fully kept up, and the market closes with less than an average stock.

Comparative Prices of Pepper.

	1860. Black. Per lb. cts. cts.	1881. Black. Per lb. cts. cts.
April 6th.	12 a 13½	10 a 11
May 11th.	12 a 13½	10 a 11
June 2nd.	12 a 12½	10 a 11
July 7th.	11 a 12	10 a 12
Aug. 17tn.	11 a 13	12 a 14
Sept. 21st.	11 a 12	12 a 14
Oct. 5th.	12 a 12	12½ a 14
Nov. 9th.	10½ a 11½	12½ a 14
Dec. 14th.	10½ a 11½	12½ a 14

PAINTS.

The imports of the different kinds of paints have been very steady for some years back, and this is a business so regular, as to be influenced by few fluctuations. The chief import is of white lead, and, to a considerable extent, of Nos. 2 and 3. Red lead is also imported to a fair extent. A party here has recently commenced manufacturing Chromes, but so far the business done has not been sufficient to deserve more than a passing notice.

Comparative Prices of Paint, &c.

	1860. White Lead. No. 1. Per keg. $ cts. $ cts.	1860. Putty. Per cwt $ cts. $ cts	1861. White Lead. No. 1. Per keg. $ cts. $ cts	1861. Putty. Per cwt $ cts $ cts
April 6th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 50 a 4 0	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60
May 11th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 40 a 3 75	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60
June 2nd.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60
July 7th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 25 a 3 60
Aug. 17th.	2 40 a 2 66	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 00 a 3 50
Sept. 21st.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 00 a 3 50
Oct. 5th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 10 a 3 50
Nov. 9th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 00 a 3 30
Dec. 14th.	2 40 a 2 60	3 25 a 3 60	2 80 a 3 00	3 40 a 3 70

GLASSWARE.

Window Glass opened this Spring with such light stocks that orders were sent to have it shipped via Boston. The imports have been about the same as ordinary, but prices have an upward tendency, this to a great extent is owing to the Belgium manufacturers, (on whom we chiefly rely for window glass, as they have almost cut out the English makers,) feeling very discouraged at the political state of affairs in the States they have to a large extent closed their furnaces. Plate Glass is still imported in larger quantity from England, although the Belgian plate glass bids fair to supersede it. The difference is this, that the English, although very pure, does not seem to possess the peculiar whiteness of the Belgian, and both being the same price the latter is preferred. Stocks this Fall are light, but as regards future prospects, everything depends upon the serious question of war and Peace.

I give the price of window glass: 7 x 9, 9s; 7½ x 8½, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; 8 x 10, 98 9d; 10 x 12, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; 16 x 20, 19s 3d to 19s 6d; 16 x 22, 10s 6d to 10s 9d.

Bottles of all sorts have fluctuated considerably in price, and before the spring arrivals some speculations took place, but such articles are at all times but poor objects of speculative operation, for such is our limited market that the slightest over imports render them a drug and quite impossible of sale, as a rule all such bulky articles are dangerous to touch except for immediate wants, as storage and extra handling, &c., soon runs away with any profits. I take wine bottles as a criterion for the trade. In April last the price was very high, but on the arrival of the Spring fleet it gradually fell, till in September it reached its lowest point, viz.: $4, this low mark induced buyers to operate, and the market being cleared prices rose to $5 a $5.50 at which they closed.

I annex the comparative prices for the last two years:—

Comparative Prices of Glass.

	1860.	1861.
	Wine Bottles.	Wine Bottles.
	Per gross.	Per gross.
April 6th.	$8.00 to 9.00	$7.00 to ....
May 11th.	4.50 " 5.00	5.00 " 5.25
June 2nd.	4.50 " 5.00	5.00 " 5.25
July 7th.	4 50 " 5.00	5.00 " ....
Aug. 17th.	4.50 " 5.00	4.50 " 5.00
Sept. 21st.	4.50 " 5.00	4.00 " 4.00
Oct. 5th.	5.00 " 5.20	4 50 " 5.00
Nov. 9th.	5 00 " 5.20	4.50 " 5.00
Dec. 14th.	6.50 " 7.00	5.00 " 5.50

SOAP.

The stock of imported owing to the protective duty, has been considerably under the average of previous years. At the opening of last Spring's trade, Steel's and Casey's brought 5½c, but the average figure for the year may safely be put down at 5¼c for ordinary, and 5c for large lots. Mathewson's and other Montreal Manufactured sell better than any other, in fact, it may be said that the bulk of the trade now take preference to Liverpool made.

Comparative Prices of Soap.

	Liverpool.		Montreal.		Liverpool.		Montreal.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts
April 6th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5½	a 6½	4½	a 5
May 11th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5½	a 6½	4½	a 5
June 2nd.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5½	a 5½	4½	a 5¼
July 7th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5
August 17th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5
Sept. 21st.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5
October 5th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5
Nov. 9th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5
Dec. 14th.	5½	a 6	4½	a 5½	5	a 5½	4½	a 5

Imports of Soap for the last seven years:—

1855	....	....	$58674
1856	....	....	75616
1857	....	....	72212
1858	....	....	46000
1859	....	....	31048
1860	....	....	28490
1861	....	....	34696

Remaining in bond at close of years:—

1855.......	Value	$28820
1856............		56792
1857............		3920
1858............		6144
1859............		3828
1860............		6024
1861............		12187

MUSTARD

At the opening of the navigation was very low in stock, since then there has been a full supply. Prices for Coleman's in 2 and 48 jars, have ranged from 20c a 21½c per lbs. Present rates are 20½c a 20¾c.

Comparative prices of Mustard.

	1860.			1861.		
	Coleman's.			Coleman's.		
	cts.		cts.	cts.		cts.
April 6th.	22	a	23	21	a	22
May 11th.	22	a	22	21	a	22½
June 2nd.	20	a	22	21	a	22
July 7th.	20	a	22	22	a	23
August 17th.	20	a	22	21	a	22½
September 21st.	20	a	22	21	a	22⅛
Tctober 5th.	20	a	22	20½	a	20
November 9th.	20	a	21	20	a	20½

RICE.

This although not an article of large import has this Fall attracted a considerable degree of attention. The troubles in the United States causing Carolina Rice to be almost excluded from the North, created a speculative demand here. In the Spring but a fair business was doing. As the price and sale of Rice, is to a great extent, governed by the supply of grain and a large quantity of the latter coming forward, attention was not turned to Rice; but as the Fall wore on and it was seen that the supplies of Rice must be short a speculative demand, as before said, set in, a considerable rise in price was the consequence. As however, the speculative movement died out in New York, so it did here, and prices receded. The year closes with a dull trade at rather downward rates. I give average monthly prices for this and last season, and also the importations.

Comparative prices of Rice.

	1860.		1861.	
	Arracan.	Patna.	Arracan.	Patna.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
April 6th.	3 95 a 4 00	3 70 a 3 80	3 60 a 3 65	3 60 a 4 00
May 11th.	4 00 a 0 00	3 70 a 3 80	3 60 a 3 65	3 60 a 3 65
June 2nd.	3 85 a 3 90	3 80 a 3 85	3 50 a 3 85	3 60 a 3 90
July 7th.	3 85 a 3 90	3 75 a 3 80	3 35 a 3 45	3 50 a 3 60
August 17th.	3 75 a 4 00	3 70 a 4 10	3 45 a 3 60	3 45 a 3 60
Sept. 21st.	3 75 a 4 00	3 70 a 4 10	3 50 a 3 60	3 60 a 3 70
October 5th.	3 70 a 3 90	3 70 a 3 80	4 25 a 4 15	4 30 a 4 50
Nov. 9th.	3 60 a 3 70	3 50 a 3 65	4 00 a 4 20	4 20 a 4 00
Dec. 14th.	3 60 a 3 70	3 50 a 3 65	4 00 a 4 20	4 00 a 4 20

Value of Rice imported during the last eight years:—

1854	....	....	$34004
1855	....	....	55144
1856	....	....	39976
1857	....	....	72448
1858	....	....	27332
1859	....	....	64924
1860	....	....	76633
1861	....	....	76944

STARCH.

British.—This is an article which has been and will be greatly affected by the local manufacture. It stands to reason that any country which contains within itself the elements of the manufacture of any article of general consumption, must in the nature of things be able by importing skilled labor to compete successfully with any country which has to pay freight, insurance and above all a duty of 30 per cent.

The only drawback to us is that our markets are of such limited extent that we cannot erect the vast manufactories that England can, who has all the markets of the world at her disposal, and we know well now-a-days, the larger the manufactory, the cheaper can the makers afford to supply. The imports of Glenfield and fancy English Starch, have been about the same as usual, and prices have ruled steady. In fact we seldom see much variation in the price of Glenfield Starch, it is so well known in this city, and undue quantities are never pressed on the market. The Canada factories supply us with an excellent article at a very reasonable rate, say 6c per lb, and it will no doubt in the course of time seriously interfere with our importations. For as before said we can obtain all the elements of manufacture cheaper than England, and our skill in manufacturing is rapidly equalling that of the mother country.

I give the comparative prices of Glenfield and Canada Starch:—

Comparative Prices of Starch.

	1860.		1860.	
	Glenfield.	Canada.	Glenfield.	Canada.
	Per lb. cts. cts.	Per lb. cts. cts.	Per lb. cts. cts.	Per lb. cts. cts.
April 6th	13 to 17	10 to 11	11 to 12½	6 to 9
May 11th	13 " 17	10 " 11	11 " 12½	6 " 9
June 2nd	13 " 17	10 " 11	11 " 12½	6 " 9
July 7th	13 " 15	10 " 11	11 " 15	6½ " 8
Aug. 17th	13 " 13	9 " 11	9 " 14	6½ " 8
Sept. 21st	11 " 12	6 " 9	9 " 14	6½ " 8
Oct. 5th	11 " 12	6 " 9	9 " 14	6½ " 8
Nov. 9th	11 " 12	6 " 9	9 " 14	6½ " 8
Dec. 14th	11 " 12	6 " 9	9 " 14	6½ " 8

Imports of Starch for the last seven years:—

1855	....	....	$17592
1856	....	....	28740
1857	....	....	14596
1858	....	....	None.
1859	....	....	22298
1860	....	....	19735
1861	....	....	7780

VINEGAR.

There has been a full average import of this article this season, and prices have been fairly maintained. The only new feature to notice is that American made Vinegar is almost driven out of the market and what stock remains on hand is impossible of sale, except at such low prices as must leave a great loss.

In Montreal we now manufacture a vinegar which has already supplanted the American, and now seriously interferes with the English and French imported. A quantity of very superior French has been imported this Fall and has affected the market generally. Stocks of foreign are rather heavy. I give comparative prices:—

Comparative Prices of Vinegar.

	1860.		1861.	
	English.	Bordeaux.	English.	Bordeaux.
	Per gal. cts. cts.	Per gal. cts. cts.	Per gal cts. cts.	Per gal. cts. cts.
April 6th.	40 to 42	40 to 42½	35 to 40	40 to 45
May 11th.	40 " 42	40 " 42½	35 " 40	40 " 45
June 2nd.	40 " 42	40 " 42½	35 " 40	40 " 45
July 7th.	40 " 42	40 " 42½	35 " 40	40 " 45
Aug. 17th.	40 " 42	40 " 42½	35 " 40	40 " 45
Sept. 21st.	40 " 42	40 " 42½	35 " 40	40 " 45
Oct. 5th.	40 " 42	40 " 45	35 " 40	40 " 45
Nov. 9th.	35 " 40	40 " 45	36 " 40	40 " 45
Dec. 14th.	35 " 40	40 " 45	35 " 40	40 " 42

Imports of Vinegar for the last eight years:

1854	....	....	$19480
1855	....	....	9864
1856	....	....	7692
1857	....	....	27144
1858	....	....	9708
1859	....	....	17800
1860	....	....	13113
1861	....	....	11634

OILS.

A branch of our business which is rapidly increasing in importance and must ultimately take a high rank as one of the sources of natural wealth of Canada is the manufacture of Coal Oil and Petroleum. This, although not either produced or manufactured in this city yet enters so intimately into the articles capable of extensive development that it requires a full notice. It was first introduced into this Province in 1858, simultaneously from Glasgow and New Brunswick under the name of Burning fluid. But afterwards deposits of the oil, in the crude state, were discovered in Pennsylvania and Western Canada, and now refining establishments have sprung up in different parts of the continent, chiefly in Boston, Portland and Toronto. This trade has already assumed very large dimensions and is capable of as yet unknown extension. There are so many appliances to which this oil, either in the crude or manufactured state, can be turned that we may safely say, the discovery is only in its infancy, and as regards refining it, it were desirable if the capitalists of Montreal would turn their attention to that branch of the trade, as it could be done here cheaper than in either Portland or Boston. It is difficult to give any correct estimate of the quantity imported this year into this city, owing to only a certain amount passing through our Custom House, viz.: that from the United States, whilst that from Toronto is not reported. As far as I can learn the quantity this year is about 30,000 barrels of 40 gallons each. The price which opened at about 65c a 70c per gal. declined under the great competition, and the greater cheapness in refining to about 50c a 60, at which rate it now rules.

Numerous are the applications to which this oil may be applied: first y, as a very fine and cheap burning oil; secondly, for lubricating purposes, and thirdly, for the manufacture of gas. There are doubtless many other uses, but I cannot in a report of this sort go more into detail, but necessarily it will become an important element in the material prosperity of the Province. Fears are entertained the supply will run short, but our historical knowledge of the oil springs in India, which are and have been in use for over a thousand years, may safely guarantee us against any proximate falling off of the supply.

Linseed.—The price of this oil opened last spring much about the same that ruled for the last two seasons, but prices rising in England occasioned an advance here. The cause of the rise of price in England was chiefly the shortness of supply from the East Indies. Imports into the Province were, therefore, light, and although we manufactured a considerable amount here, still it was not enough to fill the gap occasioned by our short supply from England. Another circumstance relative to this rise in [illegible] ing from 52c to 85c a 87½c per gallon, and in Liverpool lately from 28s to 35s per cwt. Prices here may be quoted now at 85c to 90c, with but a moderate stock, and unless they recede in England we are likely to see a further rise here. I give further on the comparative prices of Linseed Oil.

Fish Oils.—During the season these have been scarce and have at times attracted a considerable degree of speculative inquiry, though as a rule prices were lower last year than in 1860. The great demand for Cod Oil is amongst the leather dealers, and the supply having been short, prices have been stiff. The stock in first hands of all description of fish oil is small and prices towards the spring are more likely to advance than recede.

In Olive Oil a fair amount of business has been doing. In the spring considerable imports caused a depression, which the general drooping state of the markets did not tend to dissipate; however, like most articles in the Grocery trade, towards the Fall a reaction took place, and at the large auction sales, fully attended as they were by the Western buyers, prices fully regained the depression and closed at much about the same as they opened. I refer to my comparative table of prices for quotations:—

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OILS.

	1860.					1861.				
	Linseed Boiled	Olive.	Pale Seal.	Cod.	Salad.	Linseed Boiled	Olive.	Pale Seal.	Cod.	Salad.
	Per gallon. cts. cts.	Per gallon. $ cts. $ cts.	Per gallon. cts. cts.	Per gallon. cts. cts.	Per dozen. $ cts. $ cts.	Per gallon. cts. cts.	Per gallon. $ cts. $ cts.	Per gallon. cts. cts.	cts. cts.	Per dozen. $ cts. $ cts.
April 6th..	77 a 80	1.25 a 1.35	72½ a 75	80 a 90	3.75 a 4.75	70 a 75	1.35 a 1.40	70 a 72½	58 a 60	3.70 a 4.20
May 11th..	75 a ..	1.30 a 1.40	72½ a 75	60 a 65	3.75 a 4.75	70 a 75	1.35 a 1.45	68 a 70	58 a 60	3.70 a 4.20
June 2nd..	75 a 85	1.35 a 1.40	70 a 72	58 a 60	3.75 a 4.75	70 a 75	1.32 a 1.45	68 a 72	50 a 62	3.70 a 4.00
July 7th..	73 a 75	1.25 a 1.30	62½ a 64	58 a 60	3.75 a 4.35	72 a 75	1.30 a 1.40	70 a ..	57½ a 60	3.60 a 4.00
Aug. 17th..	75 a 80	1.25 a 1.30	62 a 65	53 a 55	3.75 a 4.35	72½ a 75	1.30 a 1.35	60 a 62½	50 a 52½	3.65 a 4.30
Sep. 21st..	75 a 80	1.25 a 1.30	62 a 65	53 a 55	4.00 a 4.50	77½ a 80	1.30 a 1.35	60 a 62½	50 a 52½	3.65 a 4.30
Oct. 5th..	70 a 80	1.40 a 1.45	63 a 67½	55 a ..	4.50 a 5.00	75 a 77½	1.30 a 1.35	60 a 65	47½ a 50	3.65 a 4.30
Nov. 9th..	70 a 74	1.40 a	66 a 68	56 a 58	3.70 a 4.20	75 a 80	1.30 a 1.35	60 a 65	51 a 53	3.40 a 4.25
Dec. 14th..	70 a 75	1.35 a 1.40	65 a 70	56 a 60	3.70 a 4.20	80 a 85	1.30 a 1.40	70 a 74	58 a 60	3.44 a 4.25

SALT.

This article has undergone considerable fluctuations; prices opened this spring at from 65c to 70c for Liverpool coarse, and $1.90 to $2 for stoved, but the large fleet we had in the Spring and the impossibility of obtaining cargo induced a great number of vessels to bring out Salt or coal instead of ballast, the consequence was that prices declined rapidly, and Liverpool coarse towards the end of May sold as low as 40 cper bag ex ship; this produced a speculative demand, and no large quantities coming forward prices recovered themselves and rose to 60c for coarse, in July, and 80c for stoved. In spite of the state of affairs in the States, which prohibited the usual supply of salt via New Orleans and the Mississippi for the great pork packing Western States, a fall took place in prices in August and continued till after the last inward bound vessels arrived, when holders became sensible of the fact that the supply for the West must come through Montreal and the lakes, as being by far cheaper than via New York, prices then rallied and closed at 65c a 70c for Liverpool coarse and 90c a 95c for stoved:

Comparative Prices of Salt.

	Liverpool Stoved.	Liverpool Coarse.	Liverpool Stoved.	Liverpool Coarse.
	Per minot.	Per bag cts. cts.	Per minot. $ $	Per bag. cts. cts.
April 6th	......	68 to 70	1.90 to 2.00	65 to 75
May 11th	......	65 " 70	1.90 " 2.00	65 " 70
June 2nd	......	48 " 50	.65 " .70	46 " 50
July 7th	......	57 " 59	.80 " .87½	60 " 65
Aug. 17th	......	53 " 55	.80 " .85	55 " 60
Sept. 21st	......	53 " 55	.80 " .85	50 " 55
Oct. 5th	......	55 " 60	.90 " .95	55 " 60
Nov 9th	......	60 " 62	.90 " .95	65 " 70
Dec. 14th	......	60 " 65	.90 " .95	65 " 70

FISH.

There has been a larger importation of Herrings into Montreal this year than ever before known. This is owing to the disturbed state of the American markets, which diverted a large proportion of the supply from Boston and New York. Here it is well known that our imports of Fish generally commence in September, and at that period last year the American troubles were in full force. This Fall the season opened earlier than usual, and several arrivals took place in August, these being thrown at once on the market, had a very depressing tendency; and when the large Fall supplies came forward prices gave way, and inferior sorts were a complete drug. Favorite brands of round Herrings always maintained comparatively fair prices; but the common small round sold on the wharf at 4s 6d to 6s 3d per barrel, which would hardly pay the barrel and salt. It does not answer to send the inferior round herring to this market; and I would caution all shippers against doing it. Another cause of the great fall in price was that many small shippers bring their fish in their own vessels, and are anxious to realize at once in order to buy flour as a return cargo. Were they, on the contrary, to intrust their cargoes to some agent, they would, as a general rule, obtain much better prices. For instance, in spite of our large imports, which, excepting No. 1 round herrings, sold at very poor rates, we are at present with exceedingly light stocks in first hands, nearly our whole supply having gone into those of Western dealers; nor are the local merchants by any means sufficiently stocked for our spring trade, and we may look for a rise in price before Lent. These remarks apply not only to Herrings, but also to Codfish and Mackerel. Of fresh fish, which forms a large item of trade, especially during the winter season, it is impossible to say anything definite; but I am assured by those largely connected with it, that the imports are fully equal to last year, and prices range the same. While on the subject of fish I would "*en passant*" throw out an idea of the way in which our oyster beds in the Gulf are dredged, it is so badly performed that should the present system continue much longer, fertile as they are, they will to a great extent be destroyed. In a report of this sort I ought perhaps not to call attention to this matter; but still as we do a considerable trade with that part, I feel myself justified in so doing.

Comparative Prices of Fish.

	1860.		1861.	
	Dry Cod.	Split Herrings.	Dry Cod.	Split Herrings.
	Per 112 lbs.	Per bbl.	Per 112 lbs.	Per bbl.
April 6	$4.00 a $4.25	$4.00 a $5.00	$3 00 a $3.80	$4.50 a $5.2[illegible]
May 11	3.75 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.50	3.50 a 4.00	4.50 a 5.2[illegible]
June 2	3.75 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.50	3.50 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.5
July 7	3.75 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.50	3.50 a 4.00	3.00 a 4.0
Aug. 17	3.75 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.50	3.00 a 4.00	4.00 a 4.[illegible]
Sept. 21	4.00 a 4.50	4.20 a 4.70	2.50 a 4.40	4.00 a 4.2
Oct. 5	4.30 a 4.40	4.25 a 4.60	2.30 a 3.50	4.00 a 4.[illegible]
Nov. 9	4.00 a 4.25	5.00 a 5.25	3.00 a 3.20	4.00 a 4.[illegible]
Dec. 14	4.00 a 4.25	5.00 a 5.25	3.25 a 3.50	4.00 a 4.[illegible]

Value of Fish imported for the last eight years:

1854................	$127,821
1855................	25,734
1856................	221,559
1857................	1,071,644
1858................	86,940
1859................	141,352
1860................	143,122
1861................	132,715

VARNISHES.

I give in another place some short account of the manufacture of Varnishes. Here I treat of them commercially. The price has increased materially this season owing to the great advance in turpentine, but still not to a relative extent on account of the large stocks held this spring, with of course the greatly diminished consumption consequent on high prices. Should, however, prices of turpentine not recede we must look for greatly enhanced prices of varnish, as the old stocks are nearly exhausted and that at present manufactured is produced at a vast increase of expense. I give the latest prices of copal varnishes, furnished by the leading manufacturer of this city:—

Best white Copal $4½ a 4¾; best coach body $3½ a 3¾; best carriage $3 a 3¼; best flowing $3 a 3¼; No. 1 Furpentine $2¼ a 2¾; No. 2 do $2 a 2¼; quick drying furniture $1¾; best damar $2¼ a 2¾; best black Japan for carriages $2 a 2¼; do do for iron work $1½ a $2.

TALLOW.

The trade in this article is entirely governed by the Chicago market; should prices rise here beyond what they are there, with merely freight added, orders from the soap and candle manufacturers are transmitted direct to their buyers there. Prices here have during the season ruled very steadily, although lately they have shewn a declining tendency, not that stocks are over large, though the different manufacturers are fully stocked, but on account of the vast change that the introduction of coal oils is making in superseding the use of candles, causing the consumption of them materially to fall off.

Comparative Prices of Tallow.

	1860.			1861.		
	American.			American.		
	Per lb.			Per lb.		
	cts.		cts.	cts.		cts.
April 6th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
May 11th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
June 2nd......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
July 7th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
Aug. 17th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
Sep. 21st......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
Oct. 5th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
Nov. 9th......	11½	a	..	10	a	11
Dec. 14th......	11¾	a	..	10½	a	..

SALTPETRE.

Within the last month there has been a speculative demand and prices have considerably advanced. This has been caused by the proclamation prohibiting its export from England. English refined has changed hands at $11 75 a $12 up to $15 per 112 lbs. Present selling prices are to be quoted as high as $20 for English, and $16 for American, but no transactions at those rates. I give quotations up to 14th December last:—

There is no stock here or in Quebec.

Comparative Prices of Saltpetre.

	1860.			1861.		
	Per lb.			Per lb.		
	cts.		cts.	cts.		cts.
April 6th.......	11	a	13	11½	a	13
May 11th.......	11	a	13	11½	a	13
June 2nd.......	11	a	13	11	a	13
July 7th.......	11	a	12½	11	a	13
Aug. 17th.......	10	a	12	12½	a	14
Sept. 21st.....	10	a	12½	12½	a	14
Oct. 5th.......	11	a	12	12½	a	14
Nov. 9th.......	11	a	12	11½	a	12½
Dec. 14th.......	12	a	13	11½	a	12½

SEEDS.

Clover.—The market opened with an abundant supply, and prices favored buyers, but towards the close of the season stocks became reduced, and prices advanced. The great bulk of the Seed offered in this market is raised in Western Canada; but that produced in Rawdon and its neighborhood (C. E.) being much esteemed by our farmers for sowing with Timothy uniformly commands a higher price. Buyers are frequently imposed upon, however, by unprincipled speculators who substitute Western for Rawdon Seed, or sell a mixed sample for the latter quality. This difficulty would be prevented to a considerable extent if the farmers from Rawdon would attest to the growth, signed by the minister or curate of the parish.

Timothy.—This article was very much in demand in the early part of the season, and $3 was paid for best samples. Subsequently buyers on American account having filled their orders, prices gave way, and $2 was the highest price paid for choice lots.

Flax.—The market for this article ruled without much fluctuation at $1.40 to $1.50 per bush. of 56 lbs. for good merchantable Seed. Inferior was sold much lower, according to quality.

The attention of Western farmers is now directed to the growth of this article, and likewise to the production of the fibre, for exportation, which promises at no distant date to become a most valuable branch of industry. As a crop it is considered to be more reliable than wheat, and it is not subject to so great fluctuations in price.

The importance of this crop to Lower Canada, which has to a great extent become impoverished by a persistance in a defective system of farming, can scarcely be exaggerated, and Government could not do a greater service than by assisting the farmers to drain their lands, encouraging the introduction of machinery for dressing flax, and at the same time, through the agency of the Agricultural Societies, instructing the cultivators in the best mode of raising it, in order that this important crop may be grown without impoverishing the soil.

I refer the readers to the statistics of the trade between this, Quebec and the intermediate river ports, by which it will be seen that we import 12,734 bush. seeds of all sort, and export per same route 5,038 bush.

Comparative Prices of Seeds.

	1860.			1861.		
	Timothy.	Clover.	Flax.	Timothy.	Clover.	Flax.
	Per bush.	Per lb.	Per bush.	Per bush.	Per lb.	Per bush.
April 6....	$2.25 a $2.50	10c a 12c	$1.50 a $1.60	$2.25 a $2.50	10c a 12c	$1.50 a $1.60
May 11....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60
June 2....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60
July 7....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.25 a 1.35
August 17.	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.25 a 1.35
Sept. 21....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	2.00 a 2.25	10c a 11c	1.25 a 1.25
Oct. 5....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	1.85 a 2.00	9c a 10c	1.25 a 1.35
Nov. 9....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	1.50 a 1.75	8c	1.25 a 1.35
Dec. 14....	2.25 a 2.50	10c a 12c	1.50 a 1.60	1.50 a 1.75	8c	1.25 a 1.35

TOBACCO PIPES.

Glasgow T D's have been less freely imported last year than usual and stocks comparatively speaking are light; prices are much steadier. For fancy pipes there is little or no enquiry. Henderson's Montreal T D have been in increased demand and prices advanced to $1.40 a 1.50 for plain and tipped. The loss for breakage for imported pipes causes home made to be preferred by many in the trade:

Comparative Prices of Tobacco Pipes.

	1860.			1861.		
	Henderson. T.D.			Henderson. T.D.		
	Per Box. $			Per Box. $		
April 6th.....	1.30	a	1.40	1.10	a	1.35
May 11th.....	1.30	a	1.40	1.10	a	1.35
June 2nd.....	1.30	a	1.50	1.30	a	1.40
July 7th.....	1.20	a	1.35	1.10	a	1.40
Aug. 17th.....	1.20	a	1.35	1.10	a	1.30
Sept. 21st.....	1.20	a	1.35	1.40	a	1.50
Oct. 5th.....	1.20	a	1.35	1.40	a	1.50
Nov. 9th.....	1.10	a	1.35	1.40	a	1.50
Dec. 14th.....	1,10	a	1.35	1.40	a	1.50

CANDLES

Throughout the year have been in plentiful supply, particularly Belmont Sperm and American-made Composition. Some of the latter are very inferior, and have become a perfect drug. Tallow Candles were very short in supply during the months of July, August, and part of September, but now orders are easily [illegible] oils has materially affected the consumption of Candles and, consequently, prices. These oils are now a staple in every grocery store, and affect not only candles, but also pale seal and other oils.

Comparative Prices of Candles.

	1860.		1861.	
	Belmont Sperm.	Montreal Mould.	Belmont Sperm.	Montreal Mould.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
April 6...	33 a 34c	12½ a 13c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13½c
May 11...	33 a 34c	12½ a 13c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13½c
June 2...	33 a 34c	12½ a 13c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13c
July 7...	33 a 34c	12½ a 13c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13½c
Aug. 17...	33 a 35c	12½ a 14c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13½c
Sept. 21...	32½ a 34c	12½ a 14c	32½ a 33c	12 a 13c
Oct. 5...	32½ a 34c	12½ a 13½c	32 a 33c	12 a 13c
Nov. 9...	32½ a 33c	12 a 13c	32 a 33c	11 ..
Dec. 14...	32½ a 33c	12 a 13½c	33 a 33c	11 ..

Importation of Candles for the past seven years:—

1855	....	....	$28,148
1856	....	....	52,652
1857	....	....	47,6 4
1858	....	....	12,564
1859	....	....	30,876
1860	....	....	22,119
1861	....	....	20,002

COAL.

This article showed much the same vicissitudes as Salt, owing to a very large import this spring. Vessels from Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, &c., prefer bringing out coal to coming out in ballast, hoping thereby to make sufficient to pay the expenses of the outward voyage. Last year this proved a miscalculation, as such was the quantity imported that it was at one time a perfect drug. Combined with this, the summer imports of American Coal were heavy; and although the import of Sydney has to a great extent died away, still there has been a full if not excessive import of Pictou—so much so that some of our iron founders are pretty well stocked for next season. The trade during the whole year has been dull. Prices opened high but fell rapidly as soon as the navigation opened and it was ascertained that such a large quantity was coming forward. Towards the fall the supplies were lighter of English Coal, owing to the losses in the spring; but still, such was the stock, that the navigation closed with our yards full; and owing to the stoppage of all works on the canal during the winter, and most of the heavy consumers having stocked themselves during the summer, the trade is likely to be dull and prices low.

Comparative Prices of Coal.

	1860.		1861.	
	S eam.	Sydney.	Steam.	Antracite.
	Per chal.	Per chal.	Per chal.	Per 2000 lbs.
April 6...	$7.50 a 8.00	$7.00 a 7.50	$7.00 ..	$8.00 a 8.50
May 11...	7.50 a 8.00	7.00 a 7.50	7.00 ..	7.00 a 7.35
June 2...	6.50 a 7.00	7.00 a 7.50	4.00 a 4.45	6.50 a 7.35
July 7...	6.50 a 7.00	7.00 a 7.50	4.50 a 5.00	6.50 a 7.25
Aug. 17...	6.50 a 7.00	7.00 a 7.50	4.50 a 5.00	6.50 a 7.25
Sept. 21...	6.50 a 7.00	7.00 a 7.50	5.00 ..	6.50 a 7.25
Oct. 5...	6.50 a 7.00	7.00 a 7.50	5.00 ..	6.50 a 7.25
Nov. 9...	5.25 a 6.00	7.00 a 7.50	4.00 a 4.75	7.00
Dec. 14...	5.25 a 6.00	7.00 a 7.50	4.09 a 4.75	7.00 a 7.50

IMPORTED FRUITS.

Prices opened for all sorts firm, though at the commencement of the season there was a temporary depression, owing to a cargo which had been held over from the Fall of 1860 being brought upon the market; as soon, however, as that was disposed of, a rise took place in prices. The discouraging accounts from the Mediterranean regarding the new crop, and the light stocks in New York, caused an active speculative demand in that city, which naturally reacted on this market, and caused towards the Fall a steady rise in prices. News was also received that owing to the wet weather in Zante, the crop of Currants would be, if not deficient, at least of a very inferior quality; and as a proof of the truth of these advices, I see by a recent circular from London that old crop fruit is selling at higher prices than the new, thus plainly indicating that there is something defective in the packing of the new.

Stocks here of old fruit are pretty well used up, and the quantity of new in first hands is but small, so we may expect an average business at full rates.

Comparative Prices of Fruit.

	1860.			1861.		
	Layer Raisin.	Valentia Raisin.	Zante Currants.	Layer Raisin.	Valentia Raisin.	Zante Currant.
	Per box.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per box.	Per lb.	Per lb.
April 6	$3.40 a $3.50	7c a 9c	7c a 10c	$2.65 a $2.70	8c a 9c	5c a 8c
May 11	3.15 a 3.30	7 a 7	7 a 10	2.50 a 2.60	8 a 0c	5 a 8
June 2	3.00 a 3.10	7 a 8	7 a 10	2.50 a 2.55	7 a 8	4 a 8
July 7	2.80 a 3.00	7 a 9	7 a 10	2.70 a 2.75	7 a 8	4 a 8
Aug. 17	3.25 a 3.50	7 a 9	7 a 10	2.70 a 2.75	8 a 8½	6 a 8
Sept. 21	3.25 a 3.50	7 a 9	6 a 9	2.70 a 2.75	8 a 8½	6 a 8
Oct. 5	3.25 a 3.50	8 a 9½	5 a 8	2.00 a 2.50	8 a 8½	10 a 12
Nov. 9	3.10 a 3.20	8¼ a 9¼	5 a 8	2.00 a 2.60	10	12 a 13
Dec. 14	3.10 a 3.20	8½ a 9¼	5 a 8	3.00 a 3.50	a 11	12 a 15

Imports of Dry Fruit for the last eight years.

1854	......	$8356
1855	......	86608
1656	......	144908
1857	......	171024
1858	......	68768
1859	......	103580
1860	......	98092
1861	......	77431

Imports of Green Fruit for the last eight years.

1854	......	$110712
1855	......	51996
1856	......	34956
1857	......	34260
1858	......	5880
1859	......	62424
1860	......	99948
1861	......	79083

WIN AND SPIRIT TRADE.

The trade in WINE has undergone a very considerable change in the last few years. In old established countries, the style of Wine imported is a sort of commercial barometer of prosperity or hard times—the finer Wines being more freely imported during good seasons, so, in times of commercial distress, the bulk of import falls on the cheaper descriptions. This rule, however, does not hold good to the same degree in young communities, where a short period of a false inflated prosperity gives rise to a great consumption of luxuries of all sorts, altogether beyond the legitimate requirements of society. This state of things we saw in Canada some few years ago, during the building of the Grand Trunk Railroad and the period of the general speculation in wild lands. The imports of the finer classes of Wines were then very considerable,—people being apparently regardless of the prices they had to pay. When the speculative bubble burst, and the inevitable reaction set in, a great change took place in the quality of Wines imported; and while at present very little first class fine Wine comes into the market, a considerable amount of first quality second class is consumed. A large quantity of the cheaper kinds of Wine is also annually imported.

Our trade, last season, has been a fair, regular one, with but little fluctuation in prices. The Western buyers, at the fall sales, purchased considerable quantities of ordinary descriptions, but did not cause any rise in prices. The effect, as regards prices, of that fell disease to grapes—called the *oidion*—which seems ravaging the vine districts of the South of France and raising the prices there, has not, this last season, extended to Montreal; but whether it will not affect imports this year, it is as yet impossible to say. At any rate, it is very unlikely that prices will be lower during the coming season.

I give further on Comparative Prices, and also Imports and Stocks in Bond for the last eight years.

LIQUORS, the trade—in foreign—has a tendency every year to become less. This is owing to two causes: the enhancement of price of most foreign liquors, and the manufacture here of the different styles usually imported; secondly, to the increased consumption of our home produced Whiskey, which, being purer than the bulk of so called imported spirits, has, therefore, obtained a large increase of sale.

BRANDY is the most important foreign spirit according to the imports and stocks, but also according to the season being healthy or not. Often a year has set in with a heavy stock and downward tendency of prices, and an unhealthy season has not only swept the market but also caused a high range of prices. The sale of the imported article is very much interfered with for following causes,—the price of pure Brandy has of late years ruled very high, thereby causing a large local manufacture out of *Silent Spirits* worked up to suit the market as either Dark or Pale Brandies; and these imitations have considerable sale throughout the country districts. Of course, there is always a large amount of pure Brandy which commands a fair rate, though the rise during the year has not been equal to expectation, considering the crop in France has turned out very deficient and stocks, both in England and the United States, are but light.

I give the Comparative Prices for the last two years in connection with other liquors.

GIN.—The large importations last year of this article left us with a very heavy stock and greatly depressed prices. The spring imports being heavy, there has been a steady decline, and the price of Hollands which opened in April 6th at $1, fell gradually till the 14th December to 80c @ 85c ₩ gal. The consumption of Gin has, to a considerable extent, superseded that of Brandy, but we remain at the close of the year with heavy stocks on hand. I give Prices and Imports further on.

JAMAICA RUM.—The consumption of this article has declined in all parts of the world, and especially in Canada. Formerly, when we had a large body of troops here, Rum being the Commissariat drink imported for them, the consumption was considerable; but, of late years, that not being the case, the demand has been light. Another reason is that the supply of pure Jamaica has, of late years, fallen far short of the demand, and the difference has been made up by Windward Island, or in Liverpool styled Green Rum, which is of a very inferior quality. The sale here has been but limited.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—Formerly, this liquor had a considerable sale in Montreal, both in bottles and bulk; but, latterly, owing to the superior quality and cheapness of Canadian made, it is nearly driven out of the market and sells now at prices that cannot be remunerative to importers. I give importations.

English, Scotch, and Irish ALES and PORTER have nearly shared the same fate, and are almost superseded by our local manufactures. Of course, a certain amount is still imported, but it is yearly diminishing—the duty of 30 ₩ cent. being almost prohibitive and the superior quality manufactured by our local distillers is such that the imported kinds are seldom asked for.

CANADA WHISKEY.—The production of this article has increased of late years very considerably, and—both here and in Western Canada—such a superior description has been produced, that it has superseded to a very large extent imported liquors. This year, there have been considerable fluctuations in prices owing to a large importation of Western Canada Whiskey. In spite of the decline in the price of grain, our local distillers kept up high prices which naturally induced Western producers to send to this market as the most profitable; this caused a fall in prices of about 10c ₩ gal. for HighWines, Montreal made falling from 75c—the highest price in 6th April,—to 65c—the highest price in August and September, whereas the Western Canada distillers supplied the market at 2½c @ 5c lower than our local distillers. The price of Grain rising, and the keen competition abating to a certain extent, prices advanced, at the close of the season, to 75c @ 80c ₩ gal. for High Wines.

There has been a considerable amount of the best quality shipped to England and France, and I believe that this trade is only opening and is capable of large development.

I give the amount of Whiskey and Ale produced in Montreal, and also the quantity of Grain consumed in the manufacture.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Grain used in Distilleries and Breweries.—Quantities of Spirits and Malt Liquors Manufactured,—and Duties Collected.

Year 1861.

	Bushels of Grain.	Gallons of Spirit. Proof.	Duty Collected.
Distilleries..	395,558	867,660	$50,859 60
	Bushels of Malt.	Gallons of Malt Liquors.	Duty Collected.
Breweries...	97,513	[illegible]06,334	$12,063 34

Montreal Ale and Porter.—We now produce a very superior article of both descriptions, and may safely challenge comparison with any part of the world. The best materials are used, and the most skilled labor we can obtain is employed. The consequence is, that local brewers have almost driven the products of Great Britain out of the market. The high duty of 30 per cent. of course has a vast influence; but in despite of that, such is the excellent quality that we now manufacture that, even were the duty lowered, we might safely defy competition.

I give comparative prices of wine:—

Comparative Prices of Wines.

	1860.				1861.			
	Champagne Moets.	Madeira.	Port.	Sherry.	Champagne Moets.	Madeira.	Port.	Sherry.
	Per doz.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per doz.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per gal.
April 6....	$15 a $20	$2.50 a $4	$1.50 a $4	$1 a $5	$15 a $20	$2.50 a $4	$1.50 a $4	$1 a $5
May 11....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
June 2....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
July 7....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
Aug. 17....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
Sept. 21....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
Oct. 5....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
Nov. 9....	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5
Dec. 14....	15 a 20	3.50 a 4	1150 a 4	1 a 5	15 a 20	2.50 a 4	1.50 a 4	1 a 5

Comparative Prices of Liquors.

	1860.						1861.					
	Brandy. Martell.	Brandy. Case.	Jamaica Rum.	Hollands Gin.	Case Gin.	Montreal H. Wines.	Brandy. Martell.	Brandy Case.	Jamaica Rum.	Hollands Gin.	Case Gin.	Montreal H. Wines.
	Per gal.		Pe gal.	Per gal.	Per case.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per doz.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per case.	Per gal.
April 6......	$3.00 a $3.75	....	$1.40 a $1.50	$0.97 a $1.00	$3 a $3.30	70 a 75c	$3.00 a $3.25	$8.75 a $10	$1.35 a $1.90	$1.00 a ..	$4.25 a $4.50	65 a 70c
May 11......	3.00 a 3.75	....	1.40 a 1.50	97 a 1.00	3 a 3.30	70 a 75c	3.00 a 3.25	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.90	95 a $1.00	4.00 a 4.25	62½ a 70c
June 2......	3.25 a 3.75	....	1.40 a 1.50	95 a 1.05	3 a 3.30	70 a 75c	2.75 a 3.00	.....	1.35 a 1.90	90 a 95	3.00 a 3.30	60 a 65c
July 7......	3.00 a 3.50	....	1.40 a 1.50	95 a 1.05	3 a 3.30	65 a 70c	2.60 a 2.70	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	90 a 95	2.25 a 2.60	60 a 65c
Aug. 17......	3.00 a 4.75	....	1.40 a 1.50	1.00 a 1.05	3 a 3.30	65 ..	2.60 a 2.70	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	90 a 95	2.25 a 2.60	60 a 65c
Sept. 21......	3.00 a 4.75	....	1.40 a 1.50	95 a 1.00	3 a 3.30	65 ..	2.60 a 2.70	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	90 a 90	2.25 a 2.60	60 a 65c
Oct. 5......	3.00 a 4.75	....	1.40 a 1.50	95 ..	3 a 3.30	70 ..	2.60 a 2.79	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	85 a 90	2.25 a 2.60	60 a 65c
Nov. 9......	2.90 a 3.10	....	1.35 a 1.40	90 a 95	3 a 3.30	75 a 80c	2.60 a 2.70	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	85 a 90	2.25 a 2.60	60 a 65c
Dec. 14......	3.00 a 3.25	....	1.35 a 1.90	95 a 1.00	3 a 3.30	75 a 80c	2.60 a 2.70	8.75 a 10	1.35 a 1.50	80 a 85	2.25 a 2.60	.. 65c

Comparative Prices of Porter and Ale.

	1860.		1861.	
	Dublin Porter.	Dow. E. I. Pale.	Dublin Porter.	Dow. E. I. Pale.
	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.
April 6.....	$2.75 a $2.50	$1.25	$2.10 a $2.30	$1.25
May 11.....	2.25 a 2.50	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.25
June 2.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.25
July 7.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.10
Aug. 17.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.3)	1.10
Sept. 21.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.10
Oct. 5.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.10
Nov. 9.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.10
Dec. 14.....	2.10 a 2.30	1.25	2.10 a 2.30	1.10

Imports of Brandy for the past eight years—

1854..........	213359 gals.		$286756
1855..........	127712	....	218236
1856..........	124333	....	202140
1857..........	86804	....	182140
1858..........	10636	....	21040
1859..........	60682	....	66216
1860..........	31541	....	53961
1861..........	62619	....	103487

Remaining in Bond at the end of—

1855..........	104914 gals.		$152496
1856..........	26676	....	47856
1857..........	59346	....	127912
1858..........	12704	....	28180
1859..........	29702	....	31504
1860..........	20119	....	28480
1861..........	25595	....	52546

Imports of Gin for the past eight years—

1854..........	67477 gals.		$32680
1855..........	113590	....	54024
1856..........	97327	....	51196
1857..........	108776	....	58660
1858..........	40382	....	17632
1859..........	89902	....	39860
1860..........	95733	....	35546
1861..........	89975	....	35231

Remainining in Bond at the end of the years—

1854..........	24466 gals.		$8824
1855..........	43624	....	21264
1856..........	8251	....	3880
1857..........	58084	....	29572
1858..........	14494	....	6552
1859..........	24918	....	13128
1860..........	37583	....	17196
1861..........	41645	....	18673

Imports of Rum for the past eight years—

	gals
1854..................................	27511
1855..................................	23808
1856..................................	55708
1857..................................	14542
1858..................................	12646
1859..................................	28855
1860..................................	15686
1861..................................	12576

Remaining in Bond for the years ending—

	gals.
1854..................................	11402
1855..................................	8622
1856..................................	16652
1857..................................	16486
1858..................................	2333
1859..................................	16226
1860..................................	13412
1861..................................	9628

Imports of Whiskey for the past eight years—

1854..........	142600 gals.		$59624
1855..........	89515	....	44752
1856..........	49870	....	27712
1857..........	84633	....	52408
1858..........	69901	....	22264
1859..........	19961	....	14988
1860..........	17487	....	12595
1861..........	10462	....	6974

Remaining in bond—

1855..........	9172 gals.		$[illegible]836
1856..........	2305	....	956
1857..........	88028	....	2[illegible]736
1858..........	10565	....	9092
1859..........	9661	....	6512
1860..........	11345	....	8348
1861..........	10131	....	6689

Imports of Ale and Porter for the past eight years—

1854..................................	$44120
1855..................................	451 0
1856..................................	89024
1857..................................	94036
1858..................................	17452
1859..................................	21644
1860..................................	10885
1861..................................	8761

Imports of Wines for the past eight years—

1854..................................	$264356
1855..................................	175736
1856..................................	181336
1857..................................	384684
1858..................................	38706
1859..................................	153460
1860..................................	155180
1861..................................	169280

Wines remaining in Bond at close of the past eight years—

1854..................................	$150336
1855..................................	161336
1856..................................	36104
1857..................................	258736
1858..................................	1218 4
1859..................................	125611
1860..................................	123516
1861..................................	122571

DRUG AND CHEMICALS.

The demand for leading Chemicals, viz., *Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Borax*, &c., has kept pace with the increase and activity of our manufactures, and the supply for the most part being ample and regular, there has been little fluctuation, and prices have ruled low during the year. *Sulphur and Blue Vitriol* were formerly included in the list of free goods, but by an order in Council during the past year, a duty of 20 per cent has been imposed. *Cream Tartar* was in moderate demand and quiet during the earlier part of the season, but latterly it has been more buoyant, and it may now be quoted at 40c for genuine in powder. When imported in a pulverised state this article is frequently adulterated with alum, which, for all ordinary purposes, is highly objectionable.

In *Mercurials* there have been no material variations from the prices of last year. *Iodine* and its compounds continue to decline in price. *Opium*, which, at midsummer, had very much receded, is now advancing, and may be quoted at $6.50. *Jalap, Ipecacuana*, and *Camphor*, continue to advance, the latter in consequence of diminished production, and is now more than 100 per cent above the ordinary average price,—the quotation being 95c to $1. *Shellac* is somewhat lower, with fair demand. *Quinine* remains without material change; the *Sulphate of Quinidine* which is used to some extent as a substitute, is sold much lower, and serves to control the price of the former. *Castor Oil* was very dull during the early part of the summer, but subsequently rallied, and may be quoted at 20c for prime and good seconds. If purchased in the American market, the article can only be advantageously bought in bond, the American duty amounting to a prohibition, when added to that charged by our Government.

The market for drugs and chemicals must be regarded on the whole as advancing, and prices for the most part are in favor of sellers.

INDIGO.

The season opened with pretty heavy stocks and a dull demand, and prices were about the same as at the close of 1860, or if anything a shade lower, as Madras was to be bought for 65c a 85c, though the nominal quotations were 70c a 90c. This state of affairs continued till September and October, when it was determined to dress the American troops in blue, a lively demand sprung up, and prices rapidly rose, the market being nearly swept by American buyers. Our stocks at present are very small; yet such is the slight consumption that they are sufficient for our present wants, and we need not look for any further rise in price.

Comparative Prices of Indigo.

	1860.			1861.		
	Madras.			Madras.		
	Per lb.			Per lb.		
April 6.........	70c	a	$1.00	70c	a	.90
May 11.........	70c	a	1.00	70c	a	.90
June 2.........	70c	a	1.00	70c	a	.90
July 7.........	70c	a	1.00	70c	a	.90
August 17......	70c	a	1.00	70c	a	.90
September 21...	70c	a	.90	7 c	a	.90
October 5......	70c	a	.90	80c	a	$1.00
November 9.....	70c	a	.90	80c	a	1.00
December 14....	70c	a	.90	90c	a	1.00

Importation of Indigo for the past seven years:—

1855	....	....	$13,412
1856	....	....	20,812
1857	....	....	18,628
1858	....	....	4,164
1859	....	....	28,244
1860	....	....	
1861	....	....	11,590

NAVAL STORES.

Turpentine.—The price of this article opened comparatively low, the general opinion being that the American troubles would blow over and not come to an absolute state of war, but the capture of Fort Sumter by the Confederates and the determination of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to put down the Southern rebellion at any hazard, soon dispelled any such illusions. It was then at once seen we must depend on local and Northern States' stocks in hand for the supply of all articles furnished ordinarily by the Southern States. Foremost amongst these stands Turpentine, and the consequence was a rapid rise in prices, which have now attained a point which has had the effect of most materially checking consumption. Stocks are but light, and until the Southern Ports are again opened to our trade, do we see any chance of a decline.

The above remarks apply equally to *Rosin*. I give comparative prices of both.

Comparative Prices of Naval Stores.

	1860.		1861.	
	Rosin.	Turpentine.	Rosin.	Turpentine.
	Per Bbl.	Per gallon.	Per Bbl.	Per gallon.
April 6th	$2 50 a 2 75	60c a 70c	$2 60 a 3 00	60c a 70c
May 11th	2 25 a 2 50	60 a 70	2 67 a 3 00	90c a $1 00
June 2nd	2 20 a 2 30	69 a 70	2 75 a 3 00	$1 00 a 1 10
July 7th.	2 20 a 2 30	60 a 70	3 00 a 3 10	1 00 a 1 10
August 17th.	2 25 a 2 50	60 a 70	3 00 a 3 50	1 20 a 1 30
September 21st.	2 25 a 2 50	60 a 70	4 00 a 4 50	1 50 a 1 75
October 5th.	2 00 a 2 20	60 a 70	4 50 a 5 50	2 00 a 2 00
November 9th.	2 05 a 2 10	60 a 70	5 00 a 5 75	2 00 a 2 00
December 14th.	2 05 a 2 10	60 a 70	5 75 a 6 00	2 00 a 2 00

THE GRAIN TRADE.

FLOUR.—This article, in connection with Wheat, forms the most important item in our Export trade, and, therefore, it is requisite to give as careful a statement as possible of the movements in it. For some three years before 1861 it was impossible to form any criterion of the ultimate prospects of the trade, not only our Canadian but also the Western States harvests being so poor that we had, after supplying our own wants and those of the large commercial cities of the seaboard, but a very small quantity left for shipment, as shewn by our exports for the four years previous to 1861. During last winter and towards the spring a very large speculation business was done at $6 ₩ brl. ₩ No. 1 Superfine, for Flour deliverable in May and the beginning of June. This speculation arose from light stocks in England as well as in the Eastern States and Montreal; and also that the Produce merchants here did not calculate on the enormous harvests in the West of 1860. This want of knowledge is in some measure to be ascribed to the blocking up of our roads by steady snow storms, which did not prepare them for the immense supplies hoarded up in the country, and which only required the opening of our canals to let loose. Therefore, hardly had the inland navigation opened than an enormous supply, not only of Flour, but also of Wheat and other Grain, was poured into our market; and consequently a rapid fall in price took place. Flour that was sold to arrive in May at $6 when delivered was only worth $4.90 @ $5.12½. This was owing to three causes. Firstly, a considerable supply of Flour had been steadily shipped from New York and Boston to England before our navigation fairly opened, thereby preventing the expected rise in that market. Secondly, our rates of freight were exceedingly high, being 4s 3d @ 4s 9d ₩ brl. to Liverpool, and proportionably high to other ports. Thirdly, owing to the pressure of Produce paper, the rates of Exchange declined to 4½ @ 5 ₩ cent.; and any paper of that description, unless first-class names were attached, was for a time perfectly unsaleable. The consequence was that very heavy losses were entailed on all the shippers of produce, and at one time serious doubts were felt of the capability of our weathering the storm. Nothing, however, more conclusively proved the solvency of those engaged in the trade than the fact that, with but two exceptions, all the others came out of the ordeal with almost unimpaired credit, and were in a condition to operate heavily this Fall, which operations have been generally considered so remunerative as to a great extent to neutralize the spring losses. The beginning of September saw the lowest price touched, and the market gradually began to recover itself, owing to the following reasons:—The troubles in the States naturally interfered with the crop of the Southern and Central States. In England there was an ascertained deficiency, which would require an import of some 7@8,000,000 quarters for the coming year. Nor were there before the harvest any heavy stocks to fall back upon, and a large amount of farmers' wheat offering—July and August—was of very of inferior quality. As regards France there was also a very heavy deficiency, amounting to nearly 9,000,000, which the Government at once to a large extent provided for by buying in all the European markets, and thereby causing a general rise in price. Spain, which has generally been a wheat exporting country, has last year, owing to short crops, had to import. The same remark applies to Italy and the South of Europe generally. The great wheat producing districts of the north of Germany have this last year been able to do little more than supply their own markets, so that the shortcomings of Europe generally have only had two sources of supply, viz., the Black Sea and North America.

All these circumstances gave a buoyancy to our market this Fall, and in spite of large supplies and also reports of the unlimited quantities that could be sent forward, prices during the shipping season were well sustained; and, considering the unfortunate state of famine apparent in some districts of Ireland, as well as England and France being by no means overstocked, we do not think that we can look to any decline in prices. We did a large Fall trade and have all the elements for doing an extensive Flour and Grain business in future. I give the receipts and exports of flour and other produce through what I may term official sources, viz., the canals and railroads further on, but that does not do justice to the Montreal trade. In order to do so better I can only take the past year, seeing that I have no positive data to go on respecting previous ones.

For instance, the import of flour from all parts is.......... brls. 939064

The number of barrels ground in our city mills.................. 192652

1131716

The exports, as given by our ordinary returns, amount to.......... brls. 651945

By returns of shipments to Quebec and intermediate river ports...... brls. 273526

brls. 925471

Exclusive of 36070 bags, equal to.. brls. 20600

946071

Thus showing a vast increase of business on our usual official statements. These results are got at by great labour, and extensive caution has been used in bringing them before the public. Could any method be devised of collecting our winter local trade returns we should see a very much enhanced state of figures in the Flour and Grain trade.

Comparative prices of flour.

	1860.	
	Superfine No. 1. Per brl.	Extra.
May 2.........	$5.50@5.60	$6 50@7.00
June 6	5 35@5.40	6.25@6.50
July 4.........	5.40@3.55	6.25@6.50
Aug. 1.........	5.40@5.55	6.00@6.50
Sept. 5.........	5.70@5.80	6.00@6.25
Oct. 3.........	5.60@5.70	6.00@6.25
Nov 7.........	5.30@5.40	6.15@6.25
Dec. 5.........	5.00@5.10	6.00@6.25
	1862.	
	Superfine No. 1. Per brl.	Extra.
May 2.........	$5.12@5.20	$6.00@6.25
June 6.......	4.70@5 00	5.50@5.75
July 4.........	4.00@4 30	5.75@6.00
Aug 1.........	4.40@4.50	5.90@6 00
Sept. 5.........	4.55@4.65	5.00@5.10
Oct. 3.........	5.50@5.60	5.75@6.00
Nov. 7.........	5.40@5.50	5.80@6.00
Dec 5.........	5.05@5.15	5 90@6 00

WHEAT of course fluctuates in its general bearings in proportion with the changes of the flour market, though at times it is operated upon by what one may term local causes, such as a short supply and a considerable quantity of freight offering, which always causes a temporary rise, and *vice versa*, large supply and shortness of freight causing a fall. But the general features of the trade are the same. For instance, like flour the prices of all kinds of wheat gradually declined, till in the beginning of September they reached their lowest point. During the end of September a rise took place, which continued with fluctuations till the end of the season.

The supplies this year have been on an extraordinary scale, as will be seen by reference to my table of receipts and shipments. A great deal that came forward in the spring was decidedly not in a fit state for shipment, and the consequence was a severe loss to shippers, in many cases owing to heating. In another part of the report it will be seen the action of the Board of Trade in appointing a Grain Inspector, which appointment, it is to be hoped, will have a beneficial effect.

From very careful enquiries in all districts of Western and Eastern Canada, there is no doubt that the last year's crop of wheat will be considerably below an average, the general estimates two thirds, and a considerable quantity owing to a very wet season was harvested in inferior condition. The accounts from the Western States give pretty much the same estimate.

Same as with flour I have to add to the reports of wheat a considerable quantity shipped by steamers and barges to Quebec and the River Ports.

Shipments of wheat per official sources, bus........................	5936643
Shipments to Quebec, &c..........	176271
Total Exports, bus...........	6112914

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF WHEAT.

	1860.				
	U. C. White. Per 60lbs.	U. C. Spring. Per 60lbs.	Red Winter. Per 60lbs.	Milw'ke No. 1. Per 60lbs.	Chicago No. 1. Per 60lbs.
May 2..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1 24 @1 26	[illegible]
June 6..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 5..	$1 40 @1 50	$1 30@1 35	$1 30@1 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7..	1 35 1 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5..	1 35 1 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1861.				
May 2..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 5..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indian Corn.—Rapid as has been the stride in the increased shipments and receipts of wheat last year that in Corn is far greater, amounting during the season to bush. 1510767 against bush. 138214 during the corresponding period last year, and shipments are in the same proportion. Prices opened in May on receipt of the first arrivals at 54c @ 56c. ₩ 56 lbs., and continued so during the month, supplies at first being but light. In the first week in June a rapid fall took place to 45 @ 50c., at which former price there were buyers, but sellers held out for the latter. Very little was done, and towards the end of the month prices further declined to 40c @45c. During all July the trade was very dull, chiefly owing to the short supplies In the beginning of August prices rather stiffened and 44c to 46c was about the rate. The rise continued during the whole month, and prices cloeed at 46@47c, a considerable business having been done. In September a large business was done at rapidly advancing rates, and prices closed in favour of sellers at 52½c. The first week in October saw a further rise to 55c, and after various fluctuations it rose at the close of the month as high as 57½c. This was the highest price reached. November saw a comparatively dull business at declining rates, and the season closed with retail rates at 50@55c.

Comparative Prices of Indian Corn.

	1860. Per 56lbs.		1861. Per 56lbs.
May 2........	70c@75c	..	....
June 6........	65c —c	..	45c@50c
July 4........	65c —c	..	40c 44c
Aug. 1........	55c 60c	..	44c 46c
Sept. 5	60c 65c	..	45c 46c
Oct. 3........	60c 65c	..	55c —c
Nov. 7........	....	..	55c 56c
Dec. 5........	....	..	50c 55c

In other Grains—*Barley* is not an article of export to Europe; all that is not used for our local purposes goes to the different breweries in the States. It is a grain of which our local statistics give us but a light idea of the movement, as Montreal merchants buy the bulk of Barley grown in the districts between this and Quebec on the south side of the river, and ship it direct to the States. Also the great amount of Barley from the country, within what may be termed sleighing distance of Montreal, and which is sold over the market, finds its way almost direct to the different Breweries.—There is, however, no means of getting at these statistics, and I must therefore refer to the quantities imported and exported per official sources; and also that by steamers, &c., up and down the river to Quebec, &c.

Comparative Prices of Barley.

	1860. Per 50lbs.		1861. Per 50lbs.
May 2............	75c@77½c	..	60c @ 5c
June 6............	75c 77½c	..	57½c 62½c
July 4............	65c 70c	..	40c 45c
Aug. 1............	65c 70c	..	40c 45c
Sept. 5............	65c 70c	..	40c 45c
Oct. 3............	70c 72½c	..	45c 55c
Nov. 7............	70c —c	..	52c 57½c
Dec. 5............	60c 65c	..	47½c 52½c

PEAS are one of the largest cereal products of Eastern Canada, and have formed one of our chief articles of export. The soil of the Lower Province is peculiarly adapted for raising them; and as they, as a general rule, fetch a fair market price, farmers pay a good deal of attention to their cultivation. As in any case should grain be low and pork high, they are the finest possible food for fattening hogs on. During the last year a very large export business has been done in them, prices in England having ruled high, but, of course, they have undergone the fluctuations of other grains as the list of prices will show.

The Fall shipping demand has been good and steady prices have generally prevailed. Of course, like Wheat and other export grains, the market has been regulated by the quantity brought forward and the amount of freight offering. I refer to the statistics of receipts and exports, and also to those of our River trade, and also give comparative prices.

Comparative Prices of Peas.

	1860. Per 66lbs.		1861. Per 66lbs.
May 2............	82c @85c	..	72c @75c
June 6............	80c 82½c	..	70c 75c
July 4............	72c 75c	..	65c 70c
Aug. 1............	75c 80c	..	75c 70c
Sept. 5............	77½c 80c	..	65c 70c
Oct. 3............	77½c 82½c	..	74c 76c
Nov. 7............	70c 73c	..	70c 75c
Dec. 5............	67½c 70c	..	67½c 72½c

OATS.—In Lower Canada no Grain is more universally cultivated than this, for two reasons. It can be grown after more or less exhausting the soil with Wheat: and secondly, of all crops it is the least liable to the attacks of insects, whilst its straw ranks next to hay for fodder. This last year has been a most propitious one for Oats, and the crops of it all over the country are very large. There has been during the past season a larger export than was even know from Montreal and at very fluctuating prices. The shipping season closed with comparatively high rates, but since the close of the navigation a large amount has been brought forward by the farmers and prices have gradually receded till now. Oats are now only worth 30 @ 32c, and in the country the price is not over 25c, if even that.

The statistics of the river trade will shew what a large amount comes from the river Ports.

Comparative Prices of Oats.

	1860. Per 40lbs.		1861. Per 40lbs.
May 2............	42½c@44c	..	....
June 6............	40c 42c	..	[illegible]
July 4............	[illegible]	..	25c 30c
Aug. 1............	42c 44c	..	25c 27c
Sept. 5............	40c 42½c	..	27c 30c
Oct. 3............	35c 40c	..	30c 33c
Nov. 7............	35c 40c	..	32½c 37½c
Dec. 5............	35c 40c	..	34½c 37½c

RECECIPTS OF PRODUCE FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS, TO CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

(From the Montreal Brokers' Circular)

	Ashes brls.	Flour brls.	Wheat. bush.	Pork. brls.	Barly bush.	Peas. bush	Corn. bush.	But'r. kegs.	Lard. kegs.	Beef. brls.	Oatm'al bush.	Oats. bush.
1857............	26804	585626	1667724	12110	19410	167233	330084	12587	1500	69	929	15051
1858............	28430	669064	1774164	14640	23881	177908	105087	17569	2416	729	1854	113566
1859............	37745	575810	635424	17668	27925	113186	71430	22215	578	486	618	63093
1860............	33455	586497	2640957	9014	30723	778074	138214	41960	1863	244	7025	37791
1861............	29327	939064	7292406	14233	100930	1251105	1516757	66325	2218	1381	18911	76320
Inc. 1861 with 1860.	....	352567	4641449	5219	70207	473031	1378543	24365	355	1137	11886	38529
Dec. " "	4128	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA FOR FOLLOWING YEARS.

	Ashes brls.	Flour brls.	Wheat. bush.	Pork. brls.	Barly bush.	Peas. bush.	Corn. bush.	But'r. kegs.	Lard. kegs.	Beef. brls.	Oatm'al bush.	Oats. bush.
1857............	26316	239301	859912	373	4	186180	28631	6723	78	258	292	120
1858............	25097	197742	669241	332	300	429018	149967	11223	543	936	1882	33160
1859............	29476	170373	59806	1241	29008	344159	3115	13089	24	450	338	12900
1860............	37150	275367	1643309	1444	253	1238845	923587	38304	4292	1004	20945	206732
1861............	35209	651945	5936643	757	1819	1649893	1470025	58890	4083	2062	33463	311101
Inc. 1861 with 1860.	....	374478	4293494	....	1567	343048	1451638	23486	....	1058	12518	104369
Dec. " "	1941	....	....	687	....	....	....	....	119	....	....	....

ASHES TRADE.

POT ASHES.—As regards both Pots and Pearls, this branch of our trade is entirely controlled by foreign influences, and there is no article so little worked upon by local increase or deficiency of demand. Great Britain entirely regulates our markets. Of course she more or less governs our market for Grain, Lumber, &c. but in those articles the United States have a strong controlling influence, whereas with ashes we alone look to her.

The trade last season was peculiar, owing to the total destruction by fire of the Ashes Store on the 15th April during the great flood, at which time 4189 brls. Pots and Pearls were destroyed. It was generally considered that so great a loss would occasion a rise in the home markets, but such was not the case; and although prices advanced here pending the return news of the probable effect in Liverpool and Glasgow and considerable activity was displayed, yet such was the dull state of the home markets that the news did not produce any rise there; the consequence was a drooping and dull market here.—During the spring we saw a steady decline, which continued with some fluctuations till towards the end of October, when a rally took place, which lasted till the end of the shipping season. I will endeavour to point out as clearly as possible the circumstances which influenced the prices of both Pots and Pearls in Great Britain. They are these: Pots are chiefly used for the manufacture of soft soap, which is necessary for washing woollen stuffs; they are also extensively used by Calico Printers and in making Prussiate of Blue and Bi-cromate of Potash. Now, it stands to reason that any stagnation of trade in Lancashire or Yorkshire must at once effect the price of Pot Ashes, as neither soft soap nor dyes are in so much demand. Pearls are influenced by somewhat different causes from Pots, being nearly entirely used in Glass manufactories. For the last few years the difference of price between them and Pots has diminished; formerly it used to be about five shillings, now it is not over 2s @ 3s, and at times has been the same. This is owing to the more limited market for Pearls. At present in Great Britain there is manufactured to a large extent a so-called *British Pearl Ash*, made, so to say, from the refuse of the Glassworks, Pots, &c. This ash, although not so strong as ours, is very pure.

I must say a few words respecting the production of Ashes, which depends less on the price in the market than on circumstances which we may designate *local*. For instance, should large tracts of new land be settled up, we have always a large supply of ashes, as there is nothing not only more profitable to the clearer of new lands than the making of ashes; but, at the same time, it supplies him with ready money to enable him to get in his spring crops. Hence comes it that the supply to a great extent depends upon the opening up of new districts. Many years ago we drew the bulk of our supplies from Canada East. Now the manufacture of the Lower Province, including what is brought into Quebec, does not come up to 2,000 barrels. As the Western Province has become settled up, so have our ashes producing districts receded, and now the bulk of our supplies are obtained west of Toronto and back of Belleville on the Government Emigration Road. Of course, the large manufactories are influenced in their make by the state of the markets; but the small men, including new settlers, go on steadily making, irrespective of a fall of a few shillings per cwt. This more especially refers to Pots. Pearls, requiring more labor and capital, are more easily influenced by fluctuations of price.

Comparative Prices of Ashes.

	1860.		
	Pots.		Pearls.
May 2............	$5 80@5 85		$6 40@6 45
June 6............	5 80 5 82½		6 40 6 45
July 4............	5 70 5 80		6 00 6 10
Aug. 1............	5 80 5 90		5 85 5 95
Sept. 5............	5 60 5 65		5 40 5 45
Oct. 3............	5 65 5 70		5 50 5 52½
Nov. 7............	5 50 5 60		5 65 5 70
Dec. 5............	5 50 5 60		5 50 5 55
	1861.		
	Pots.		Pearls.
May 2............	$7 05@7 10		$7 30@7 35
June 6............	6 30 6 35		7 00 7 10
July 4............	5 60 5 70		5 80 6 00
Aug. 1............	5 50 5 55		5 90 6 00
Sept. 5............	6 00 6 05		6 35 6 40
Oct. 3............	5 75 5 85		6 40 6 45
Nov. 7............	6 45 6 55		6 65 6 70
Dec. 5............	6 10 6 20		6 20 6 25

Statement of the number of barrels of Pot and Pearl Ashes received into Store for inspection, and delivered during every year from 1846 to 1861 inclusive, and the Quantity Remaining in Store on the 31st December annually:—

	Received.		Delivered.		In Store.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	P'rls
	Bbls.	Bbls	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1846..	16229	8506	16692	19323	890	218
1847..	14661	5841	15131	5985	420	74
1848..	15895	7514	16109	7553	206	35
1849..	23026	10221	22966	10191	266	65
1850..	28996	11125	29031	11116	231	74
1851..	26742	9071	26307	8919	666	226
1852..	23558	8972	23408	9002	816	196
1853..	18131	7403	18487	7409	460	190
1854..	15275	4816	15269	4905	466	101
1855..	14113	5742	14382	5814	194	29
1856..	16924	7343	16369	7017	752	375
1857..	18576	8776	18981	9054	347	97
1858..	22549	7120	22012	6948	884	269
1859..	29147	9318	28822	9393	1209	194
1860..	26382	8310	25335	7370	2256	1126
1861..	22855	8030	22161	7608	346	259

PROVISIONS.

PORK.—The trade in this article has fallen off greatly of latter years. Formerly we used to supply the great lumbering districts of the Ottawa river, but of late years they have, by the opening of the Bytown and Prescott railroad, supplied themselves from the West direct, as Pork can be procured cheaper in Chicago than we can afford to supply it; the consequence is a large falling off in our trade, and we must look for other outlets for what we pack. In Barrelled Pork, during 1860, the trade was good, owing to high prices, good demand and limited supply. In August and September prices touched $22½ and remained high till the close of the navigation. In December prices had declined to $17. Last spring the market had opened with a good supply and remunerative prices, reaching as high as $21 in the early part of May, but as in all other branches of business, the American troubles operated most injuriously, more so, perhaps, in Pork than in any other articles. The Southern States being closed, the large supply always taken by them, amounting at least to 200,000 brls. per annum, was thrown back on the Eastern and Canadian markets. The effect of the blockade caused a rapid depression of prices in the West, and consequently when the Fall packing commenced, a new outlet had to be found, and large supplies were sent forward to the Eastern seaboard and Canada. This result being anticipated during the summer, prices here steadily declined, as the comparative statement of prices annexed will show. When our Fall packing trade commenced, an enormous amount of dressed hogs poured into the market, and also from Western Canada a large quantity of live hogs were sent down, that being found to be a cheaper manner of transporting them to market. The consequence was that prices for hogs opened low, and owing to the rumours of unheard of supplies coming forward, steadily declined; when they touched what was considered likely to be the lowest point, considerable speculation set in in barrelled Pork, but without causing a rise, as about 20,000 barrels were reported to be on the way between this and Chicago, which effectually checked any tendency to a rise in price. The amount of Pork packed and inspected during last year by our two Inspectors amounted to 16,455 brls. of all sorts, this is nearly double 1860, but as the inspection returns were not furnished to the public in that year it is very difficult to give exact figures. Our chief outlets were in the country down the river and the Lower Ports; last year we exported to Quebec and intermediate river Ports 7,050 brls. Our packers are turning their attention to the making of Prime Mess, suitable for the Commissariat, and the lighter kind of Hogs have been in better comparative demand than the heavy ones.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PORK.

	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Prime.
1860.			
May....	$19 00@$19 50	$13 75@$14 35	12 00@$12 50
June....	18 50@ 19 —	None.	None.
July....	20 50@ 21 —	None.	None.
August.	21 50@ 22 —	None.	None.
Sept....	21 50@ 22 —	None.	None.
Oct	21 50@ 22 —	15 50@ 16 —	14 50@ 15 —
Nov....	21 —@ — —	None.	None.
Dec....	17 —@ — —	None.	None.
1861.			
May....	$20 —@ 21 —	$16—@ 16 50	$14 50@$15 —
June....	18 —@ — —	16—@ 16 50	14 50@ 15 —
July....	17 50@ 18 —	15—@ — —	13 50@ 14 —
August..	17 —@ 17 50	14—@ 15 —	13 —@ 13 50
Sept....	17 —@ 17 50	14—@ 14 50	13 50@ 14 —
October.	15 50@ 16 —	14—@ 14 50	13 50@ 14 —
Nov....	14 50@ 15 —	12 50@ 13 —	10 —@ 11 —
Dec	14 —@ — —	12—@ 12 50	10 —@ — —

BEEF.—This is an article in which we do very little, owing to two causes, viz., the high price of Cattle in this market; and secondly, the clumsy way in which we formerly used to cut it, thereby rendering it unfit for export to England. Our business fell away to a mere retail one. Since the last three years or so such a marked improvement has taken place in our cutting and packing, that the trade is beginning to revive, and we trust that we may, by carefully cultivating it, succeed in establishing a good export business to England. Several shipments were made last year, which we believe resulted successfully. The arrival of so many troops will, doubtless, influence our beef packing considerably, as they always consume a large quantity. But we must not shut our eyes to the fact that Lower Canada, as a rule, is not a beef-producing country, the long winters and consequent expense of keeping a heavy stock of cattle over, induces our farmers, as a rule, only to raise sufficient for their own requirements.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BEEF.

	Tcs.	Prime Mess.	Prime.
1860.			
May .	None.	$10 50@$11	$7@$8
June .	None.	11 50 12	— —
July...	None.	12 — —	9 —
Aug..	None	12 — —	9 —
Sept..	None.	12 — —	9 —
Oct..	$19@19 50	11 — —	7 —
Nov .	19 19	9 50 10	7 —
Dec..	19 —	9 50 10	7 —
1861.			
May..	$19 50@$20	$10 —@—	$7 —@$7 50
June.	10 50 20	10 — —	7 — 7 50
July..	20 — —	10 50 11	8 — — —
Aug.	20 — 21	— — —	— — — —
Sept.	21 — —	12 — —	9 — 10 —
Oct..	19 — —	10 — 11	7 50 8 —
Nov.	19 — —	9 50 10	7 — 7 50
Dec.	19 — —	9 50 10	7 — 7 50

BUTTER.—An extensive business has been done in this article during last season, owing to large supplies and a good demand in England; prices have ruled low, and towards the Fall such was the amount poured into the market that the inferior qualities, of which the bulk of our imports consisted, became a perfect drug, and were hardly saleable at any price. After the close of the navigation supplies fell off and prices rallied, and December saw us with light stocks and rising rates.

I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Lower Canada farmers to the faulty manner in which they pack their butter, and which causes a loss in price of 3c or more cents per lb. than American packed. The following are the chief causes—the very uncertain quality of butter packed in one tinnet, as but few of the farmers make sufficient at one churning to fill a large tinnet, consequently the butter is packed in layers with salt between, and very often it is of different colors, thereby materially damaging its value. The tinnets also are not sent to market neat and tidy looking, which is another drawback, and lastly, there is no standard of weight for the packages, such as there is in New York. Our farmers could, with a little trouble, surmount these disadvantages, and render Lower Canada packed butter equal to that of any other country in the world; and they certainly would find their profit in it.

MONEY.

The year 1861 was marked by unusual fluctuations in Money and Exchange, resulting, in a great measure, from the disturbed state of affairs in the neighbouring Union. Early in December, 1860, the threatened secession of the Southern States, consequent upon the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, caused a panic in the New York money market, the effects of which were very seriously felt throughout the Province. The year, consequently, opened with a stringent money market, but without any serious pressure, and, as the season advanced, the promise of a large produce trade contributed to restore confidence. During the months of January, February and March there was the usual scarcity of money, resulting from the dullness of trade, but the Banks acted with their usual liberality towards the produce merchants, and there was generally little difficulty in obtaining discounts when good securities were offered. In April several causes combined to destroy confidence and disturb the equilibrium in the money market; the decline in breadstuffs, after the heavy cash and time purchases of the previous three months, the commencement of hostilities in the United States, which, for a time, completely destroyed business and threw a large quantity of goods, as well as a considerable amount of Canadian acceptances, upon this market at the opening of the Spring business. These causes, however, were, after all, only partial in their effects and confined to particular branches of trade. During the whole Summer all undoubted commercial paper was freely taken by the Banks, and while a large amount of paper, which, in ordinary times, was considered perfectly good, was declined owing to the increased risk, the Banks experienced considerable difficulty in using all their capital to advantage. Later in the season there was considerable stringency among dry goods importers and jobbers, owing to the heavy Spring importations being beyond the wants of the trade, and this evil was increased by the quantity of American goods thrown upon the market and forced to sale. Money matters continued thus to oscillate between ease and stringency till the "Trent" difficulty presented itself and turned the scale. The prospect of war caused a general contraction of business, and at the same time a *contraction* by the Banks of their line of discounts. The peaceable solution of the "Trent" affair late in December was immediately followed by the suspension of specie payments by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Banks, a step which completely neutralized the improvement in money matters which must otherwise have resulted from the settlement of the Mason and Slidell difficulty. The year 1861 thus opened and closed with a stringent money market, arising from the same cause; the unfortunate civil war in the United States, which, whatever may be our opinion as to the nature and object of it, all must regard as the greatest evil that ever afflicted the American Continent.

EXCHANGE.

As regards last year, we give the following comparative tables, which exhibit the variations in the rates of Bank and Private Exchange on London and New York for the business seasons of 1860 and 1861 :—

1860.

Date.		Bank 60 days on London.	Private 60 days on London.	Bank sight on N. York	Private sight on N. York.
May	4	10@10½p	8½@9 p	¼@¼ pr	¼dis@par
	11	10 10½p	8½ 9 p	¼ ¼ pr	¼dis par
	18	10 10½p	8½ 9 p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	25	10 10½p	8½ 9 p	¼ prem	¼dis par
June	1	10 10½p	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	8	10 10½p	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	15	10¼ 10½p	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	22	10 10½p	8½ 9 p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	29	10 10½p	8½ 9 p	¼ prem	¼dis par
July	6	10 10½p	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	13	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	2	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	27	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
August	3	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	10	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	17	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	31	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
Sept.	7	10¼ prem	8½ 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	28	10¼ prem	9 9½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
October	12	10 prem	8 8½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	19	10 prem	8 8½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
Nov.	2	10 prem	8 prem	¼ prem	¼dis par
	9	9@ 9½p	7½@8 p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	16	8½ 9 p	7 7½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	23	8 8½p	4½ 6½	¼ prem	¼dis par
	30	7½ 8½p	4 6½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
Dec.	7	7½ 8½p	5 6½p	¼ prem	¼dis par
	14	6½ 8½p	3 4 p	1 prem	par @¼pr

1861.

Date.		Bank 60 days on London.	Private 60 days on London.	Bank sight on N. York	Private sight on N. York.
May	2	7@ 8 p	4½@5½p	¼@ ½p	¼dis@par
	9	7 8 p	4 5 p	½ prem	¼dis par
	16	6½ 7½p	4 5 p	1 prem	par@¼pm
	23	7 prem	4 4½p	1 prem	par ¼pm
June	6	7 prem	4 5 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	13	7 prem	4 5 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	20	7 prem	4 5 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	27	7 prem	4 5 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
July	4	7 prem	4 5 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	11	8 prem	5 6 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	18	8 prem	5 6 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	25	9 prem	7½ 8 p	1½ prem	¼@ ¾prm
August	1	9½ prem	7 8½p	1½ prem	¼ ¾prm
	8	9½ 10 p	7½ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	15	9½ 10 p	7½ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	22	9½ 10 p	8 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	29	9½ 10 p	7½ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
Sept.	5	9½ prem	7½ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	12	9½ prem	7½ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	19	10 prem	8½@8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	26	9½ 10 p	7¾ 8½p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
October	3	9 prem	7½ 7¾p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	10	8½ 9 p	6¾ 7 p	1½ prem	¾ 1 prm
	17	8½ prem	6¾ 7 p	1 prem	½ prem
	24	8 8½p	6½ 7 p	1 prem	par@¼pm
	31	8 8½p	6½ 6¾p	1 prem	par ¼pm
Nov.	7	8½ prem	6 6¾p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	14	8½ prem	7 prem	1 prem	par ¼pm
	21	8½ 9 p	7½ prem	1 prem	par ¼pm
	28	9 prem	7½ 8½p	1 prem	par ¼pm
Dec.	5	9½ prem	8½ 9 p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	12	9½ prem	8½@8¾p	1 prem	par ¼pm
	19	11 prem	8¾ 9½p	par	¼ dis
	26	11 prem	8¾ 9½p	1 dis	1@1¼ dis

This Spring, owing to the large shipments of produce, the rate of Exchange ruled but low, and very considerable difficulty was felt in negotiating any but first-class paper. Our produce merchants had operated so heavily, and the gloomy aspect of affairs (in that department) in England, made the Banks so cautious that, during May and June, Bank Bills of Exchange were worth only 7 per cent. premium and Private from 4½ to 5 per cent., and, if drawn against argued produce, were generally unsaleable. This low rate of Exchange had a very serious effect here, and, although it is wrong to blame the Banks for strictly acting up to their interest, still there are, at times, public interests to be consulted, which last Spring might reasonably have induced them to have pursued a more liberal line of conduct, and, by taking produce paper on easier terms, have prevented, to a large extent, the heavy losses which fell on all shippers.

July saw a very considerable rise, owing to the most of the produce paper being worked off, and most satisfactorily to the Banks. Last Fall, although a large business was done in produce, the same depression did not take place, owing to the greater confidence the Banks felt in produce transactions, and also a large demand from the dry goods merchants, to meet their paper due last Fall in England for their extensive Spring purchases. There was a decline towards the end of October, but not to be compared with that of the Spring, and in November prices recovered themselves. Towards the end of the year, the uncertain state of our relations with the neighbouring Republic has had the effect of causing a rapid rise, more especially as the suspension of specie payments there has sent New York Exchange on London up to 12½ per cent., which, of course, has operated very considerably on our local rates. Any extreme advance has, however, been checked by the sale of Commissariat Bills, which have been purchaseable at a little over 10 per cent. premium.

Bills on New York.—Bank opened in May at ¼ @ ½ per cent. premium and Private at ¼ discount @ par. This state of matters continued till the end of May, when, having to remit for purchases, Exchange rose to 1 per cent. for Bank and par @ ¼ for Private. Those rates ruled steady till August, when an advance took place, and Bank Exchange rose to 1½ per cent. and Private ¾ @ 1 per cent. premium. But these extreme rates declined gradually, till, at the end of the year, owing to the political complication of affairs and the suspension of specie payments of the American Banks, instead of a premium the market closed at (Bank rate) about ½ @ 1 per cent. discount and Private 1½ @ 2 per cent., with a downward tendency.

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal.—In the middle of April this stock was freely taken at 20 per cent prem., advancing in May to 20½ @ 21 per cent prem. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent on the 1st of June, the stock declined to 17 per cent premium, and continued to decline till the middle of July, when it reached 14½ per cent premium, advancing, by the end of the month, to 16 prem. During the month of August the price ranged from 16 @ 16½ prem., advancing, early in September, to 17¼, and by the end of the month to 17½ premium. Early in October the price advanced to 17¾, the range throughout the month being 17½ @ 17¾ prem. In November the stock advanced to 18½ @ 19 prem. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the 1st December, the stock declined to 16 per cent. It further declined by the middle of the month to 15 per cent, and by the end of the month it had fallen to 12 per cent. prem.

City Bank.—During the month of April this stock ranged from 7 @ 7½ prem., and continued steady at this rate till after the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of June, when it declined to 4 prem., but almost immediately advanced to 5 @ 5½. By the end of June it had risen to 7@ 7½ prem., and continued at this rate, with but little variation, till the end of July, when the price rose to 8 prem. By the middle of August the stock advanced to 8½, and by the end of the month to 9 prem. During the month of September the range was from 9 @ 9½, the principal sales being at 9¼. In October the stock opened quiet at the same figures, and remained without any noticeable change till the middle of November, when the price declined to 8½ prem. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the 1st of December, the stock fell to 5 @ 5½ premium, at which it continued steady till near the end of the month, when, in consequence of the general derangement in money matters, it declined to 4 per cent prem., at which figure the market closed nominally at the end of the year.

Commercial Bank.—Early in April this stock was sold, to a considerable extent, at par, but advanced by the middle of the month to 5 per premium, at which it remained steady till the end of May, with occasional sales at 5¼ @ 5½ prem. Early in June, and before the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent, the stock advanced to 5½ @ 6 premium. In the beginning of July there were sales, ex dividend, at 2½ @ 3 prem.; towards the end of the month the stock suddenly advanced to 6 @ 6½ prem., and continued steady at 6 @ 6½ till the middle of September, when it declined to 4 @ 4½ prem., and by the end of the month was freely offered at 3½ prem. Early in October the stock declined to 2½ prem., and continued to range from 2 @ 3 till the end of November, when it rose to 3½ @ 4 prem. After the declaration of a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent early in December, the stock advanced to 5 prem., but, the books being closed, there were few transactions, the sales, ex dividend, being at 1 @ 1½ prem.

Banque du Peuple.—The price of this stock opened steady in April at 10½ premium, and continued without change till the end of May, when, in consequence of the new stock being put on the market, the price declined to 8 @ 8½ prem., but advanced in June to 9 @ 9½ prem., with the privilege of taking the new stock. Early in July the new stock having been issued, the "old" declined to 8 @ 8½ prem, while the "new" was held at 5 @ 5½ prem., and, by the end of the month, the old stock had advanced to 9½ prem. and the new to 7 @ 7½ prem. After the declaration of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent, the stock rose to 10½ for "old" and 9 per cent prem. for "new," and at the end of August there were sales, ex dividend, at 9 prem. Early in September the price declined to 7½ prem. for the paid-up stock, but again advanced by the end of the month to 8½ prem. At the beginning of October "old stock" was in fair demand at 9 premium, while the "new" had declined to 5 prem., the price ranging throughout the month from 8½ @ 9 premium for "old" and 5 @ 5½ for "new." From this time till the end of December the price of old stock ruled steady at 8½ @ 9 prem., closing, however, dull at these rates, in consequence of the general derangement in money matters.

Bank of Upper Canada.—This stock opened heavy in April at 30 per cent discount, with but few transactions during the month. Early in May the price declined to 35 dis.; by the middle of June it had declined to 40 dis., and by the end of the month to 45 dis. In July the price was nominal at 50 per cent discount, falling by the middle of August to 60 dis. In the beginning of September the feeling was rather better, and holders were asking 50 @ 55 dis.; there were sales at 57 @ 58 dis., and by the end of the month there were buyers, but no sellers, at 55 dis. By the middle of October the price had advanced to 50 dis., and all the stock offered was freely taken at that figure. In November the price again declined to 53 dis., and by the end of December it was freely offered at 55 dis.

Molsons Bank.—This Bank having declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent on the 1st of April, the first sales after this date were made ex dividend, the rate being 11 per cent prem. There were, however, but few sellers, and during the months of May and June the price was almost nominal. In July the rate was nominally 12 per cent prem., with small sales towards the close of the month at 12½ prem. In August the stock advanced to 14 prem., at which rate there were buyers but no sellers. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent on the 1st of October, holders were asking 13 prem., which, being above the views of buyers, there were no transactions till after the middle of the month, when there were sales at 11½ prem., but holders generally asked 12½ prem. Towards the end of the month the price advanced to 12½ @ 13 prem., at which rates considerable sales were effected. During the month of November the price was steady at 13 prem., holders asking 13½ @ 14 prem. In December the tightness in the money market caused a slight decline in the price of this stock, and there were sales towards the end of the month at 12 @ 12½ prem.

Ontario Bank.—During the month of April this stock was in demand at 5 @ 5½ prem., advancing early in May to 6 per cent prem., with sales towards the end of the month at 6½ prem. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent on the 1st of June, there were sales at 4 per cent prem., and by the end of June the price had advanced to 5 prem. In July the stock opened at 5 and closed at 5½ prem., advancing early in August to 6 prem., and by the end of the month to 7 prem, this rate including the privilege of taking a portion of the new stock at par. During September and the early part of October the stock ruled steady at 7 @ 7½ for "old" and 2½ for "new," but by the end of October the old stock had declined to 6 and the new to 1 per cent prem. Early in November, and before closing of the books, there were considerable sales of paid-up stock at 6 @ 6½ prem. After the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent on the 1st of December, there were large sales at 2½ @ 2½ prem., the price gradually declining to par at the close of the year.

Bank of Toronto.—Very little of this stock was offered here during the year, and prices for the most part were nominal.

In Bonds, Debentures, Railway and Mining Shares, &c., the business this yeor has been very small, capitalists preferring to invest their means in Bank Stocks and other first-class securities. The redemption by Government of the Consolidated M. L. F. Debentures has, of course, caused a large amount of these securities to pass through the hands of the Government Brokers.

The following is a statement of Monthly Averages of Canadian Banks, taken from the Returns published by the Auditor-General in the *Canada Gazette*:—

Date.	Capital.	Disc'ts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Dep'sts
1858.	$	$	$	$	$
January 31.	18041513	30468213	1982688	8450573	8358437
February 28	18057669	30758657	2042757	8477114	7251386
March 31...	18071775	30921803	2004000	8352030	7249846
April 30....	18132587	30713550	1929948	8348410	7793577
May 31.....	18165652	30068176	2107873	8057114	7614409
June 30.....	18326020	30279684	2152236	8188288	9159327
July 31.....	17757635	30300069	2075230	8438313	8616399
August 31..	18448710	30351386	2209045	8688356	8436413
Sept. 30....	18513362	30578385	2451875	9882725	8056070
October 31.	18607016	31365829	2469191	10571204	8880820
Nov. 30....	18630446	31474243	2496732	10704819	10934310
Dec. 31.....	18379129	31837131	2567860	9658819	9134362
1859.					
January 31.	18257987	32444320	2623546	9375380	9638284
February 28	18294831	32896492	2637901	9300161	10166666
March 31...	18459398	33050485	2602926	8852605	10417822
April 30....	18512390	32962882	2503451	8583642	10934243
May 31.....	18661743	33416375	2508152	8122125	8401482
June 30.....	23612460	39259628	2850900	8649700	12538472
July 31.....	23648486	39479892	2685700	8548455	12977851
August 31..	23561248	39328088	2869462	8516369	13327260
Sept. 30....	23770426	40557148	2959329	9921990	13337195
October 31.	23738461	40720612	3309965	11236055	13515173
Nov. 30....	23788254	40340470	3555320	10795336	13881251
Dec. 31.....	23860045	40439706	3434351	10659455	13317280
1860.					
January 31.	23906597	41332011	3134259	10660770	12853440
February 29	23929433	41589369	3227231	10547073	13077663
March 21...	24095998	41797305	2963758	10421868	13161736
April 30....	24141044	41250858	3556428	9911898	14159773
May 31.....	24308197	40422275	4356679	9478440	15195901
June 30.....	24401062	39603290	4531337	9769304	15956922
July 31.....	25383303	40041080	4863998	10328244	15828588
August 31..	25149126	40390455	4625516	10739934	15848991
Sept. 30....	25527559	41803711	4661424	12998388	15633800
October 31.	25605627	43002202	5006562	14756242	16989502
Nov. 30....	25634924	44111584	5012129	13642576	17294612
Dec. 31.....	25669714	44280795	4348566	12532298	16034705
1861.					
January 31.	25710516	45622446	4340546	12832657	16294253
February 28	25728414	47227687	4223594	13178328	16694144
March 31...	25759797	45178591	4077143	12804150	16735502
April 30....	25835578	47146746	4590710	12136321	17753538
May 31.....	26094754	46415300	4322340	11650532	18958572
June 30.....	26260130	43653232	4960439	11780365	18721294
July 31.....	26269043	42986783	5943206	11977599	18326921
August 31..	26377881	42685869	5400588	12044481	18465810
Sept. 30....	26535008	43690511	5666082	13291583	19009701
October 31.	26722581	44964300	5869383	15259202	19486023
Nov. 30....	26805756	44041296	6180320	14956080	19847907
Dec. 31.....	26891225	43295270	7037239	13662641	19148528

DRY GOODS.

This has steadily been one of the most important branches of our trade, because Montreal always has been and must continue the chief depot of this article for Canada, and although, we often find that our merchants can purchase groceries to advantage in the States, yet dry goods, have as a rule, been a direct business with Great Britain for the simple reason that we can purchase there as cheap as the Americans themselves, and the prices here would not afford any commission to New York merchants. During 1860 the trade was generally remunerative and satisfactory, stocks not being in excess of demand. From a very bountiful harvest the highest anticipations were formed of a state of trade for 1861, heretofore unknown in Canada; every one was sanguine, the American troubles only loomed darkly in the distance, and the general expectancy was that they would not be of long continuance. I need scarcely say how these hopes were blasted. The last Spring trade opened with but light stocks in importers hands, but owing to the tempestuous winter, which prevented country buyers coming in, very heavy ones remained in the retailers' possession; this coupled with an enormous Spring importation, the reduced price of produce and the bursting forth in full earnestness of the American troubles, caused a very serious crisis amidst our Dry Goods Merchants and the consequent insolvency of several highly respectable firms. The Banks, as a rule, came to the rescue, and good paper was freely taken which enabled our wealthy firms to pull through their difficulties with comparatively small loss. Warned by the disasters of the Spring, the Fall importations were exceedingly light, making for the whole year an import not in excess of the demand, and in consequence, the stocks remaining on importers' hands, are unusually light, consisting chiefly of goods held over from the Spring.

The trade last Fall has been generally very satisfactory, presenting a marked contrast to the Spring business. Importations, as before said, were but light. Goods were sold only to reputedly undoubted buyers and at fairly remunerative prices. It is to be hoped our Importers profiting by the experience of last Spring, will not soon again commit the folly of importing a stock of goods far beyond the legitimate wants of the country, a great proportion of which must either lie over for a year, be sold at less than cost, or sold to men who never will pay for them. The losses by failures during the last year foot up considerably beyond the average of the last five years, but so far as I can learn, the result of the whole year's business is in most cases, quite satisfactory to the parties concerned, and much more so than could have been anticipated in July last. Payments taking the year through, have not been worse than usual, but at best there is great room for improvement in this respect; that this should be the case, I cannot but think our merchants are themselves somewhat to blame. If they were less ready to accept renewals and look upon them as fresh transactions and charged a corresponding commission, I think that many who now habitually renew their notes would find the means to pay them when due.

Canadian manufactures have become an important item with some of the large Dry Goods Houses and Canadian made Tweeds, Etoffes and Satinets are rapidly supplanting the English and American made goods of the same class. The demand, so far, has been equal to the production, but there has been an enormous extension of the manufacturing power of the country during last year, and it is to be feared the demand during the present year will be more than overtaken. Flannels are now extensively made, both in the Townships and Canada West, equal in every respect to anything imported and at a lower price. *Cotton manufactures*—owing to the difficulty of obtaining the raw material, there has been but little done in this branch of our domestic industry.

Respecting the Retail Dry Goods Trade, which as regards this city, is a very important one, it has fluctuated not so much as that of the wholesale, but in the Spring was decidedly not satisfactory, owing to heavy stocks and from the absence of small country buyers and the usual pleasure travel from the United States, business, being restricted to chiefly the town trade, very little was done. The Spring floods and general depression consequent thereon, had a disastrous effect, and were it not that the bulk of our Retail Dry Goods Merchants are in a good financial position, we might have seen a good deal of trouble, as it is they have surmounted nearly all these difficulties, and owing to a better Fall business stand now in an excellent position not burdened with stocks and a fair demand.

The following statement show the value of Dry Goods entered at this Port for the year ending December, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1361.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cotton Goods...........	1972208	999508	1957260	2405084	1718384	2732160	3239447	3051560
Linen Goods............	156172	95972	221104	201004	152524	89568	122828	192858
Silk.....................	370820	255304	370456	484388	286600	454040	480910	494233
Wool....................	8268	2692	640	3928	....	....	....	90875
Cotton Yarn and Warp....	35732	31956	44392	66288	55952	71120	70103	49850
Carpets	73132	47836	73452	61660	20140	61688	64696	77586
Clothes, Ready Made......	20724	18300	6352	8112	30376	43292	....	37635
Hosiery..................	198844	115064	142884	121868	14408	11960	37751	88422
Lace Goods..............	55048	17772	32292	27872	8264	9424	....	....
Thread	39784	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woollen Goods...........	2181728	1093096	1818660	2040212	1444084	2123744	2305490	2451776
Cotton and Flax Waste....	2328	4936	7440	10144	63644	....	....	15394
Cotton Wool.......... ...	7912	8184	9480	3024	18684	....	....	7908

HARDWARE TRADE.

There are two points of view in which to regard this important branch of our trade, namely, the imported Goods and the Local manufactures.

To begin with our importing branch of the business, we have had full imports, though not in excess. Sales have exceeded those of 1860. Amongst such a variety of articles as the Hardware business represents, it is impossible to specify transactions in any particular article. I can only, therefore, treat of the subject generally, and although some branches, required at a particular season, such as Canada Plates, may from overstock, be subject to some depression, and others may from short supplies, be temporarily advanced in price, still one must arrive at the general conclusion that the Hardware Merchants, taken altogether, have successfully held their ground this year.

The firms engaged in the Trade are, as a general rule, substantial and in a position to surmount any temporary depression, and, therefore, do not sacrifice to force sales. And the trade is not like the Dry Goods one, in which excessive importations of *Fancy Articles* will be attended with great loss should a change of fashion take place. On the contrary, should there be too large an import in any one article, it can, without any further loss than that of interest in money, be held over till next season.

The business during the Spring was not brisk, although the importations were not heavy and a considerable amount of Spring imported stock was carried over till the Fall. However, prices ruled steady, and merchants preferred holding their stocks over to pressing sales.—During the Fall the imports of Shelf Goods were but moderate, the chief supplies being of bulky articles which made up in quantity what they lacked in quality.

The season closed with a fair amount of business having been done, and stocks by no means heavy in importers' hands.

I shall say a few words on some of the specific branches.

Pig Iron experienced a fair average demand during the season; prices ruled from $17.50 a $20. Stock on hand good.

Bar Iron.—A fair business was done at $48 a $50 per ton. This stock is small and unassorted.

Sheet Iron has ruled at the same rate as Bar. There is no stock worth mentioning.

Nail Hoops.—A large business has been done in both descriptions, although prices have ruled low, say $48 a $50 per ton. This low range of prices as regards the imported article is owing to the competition of local manufacturers.—There is little or no stock in first hands.

Cut Nails.—A large trade has been done this season; stocks only average.

Pig Lead.—This trade is somewhat controlled by the supplies brought out by the French and Spanish vessels coming here with Fruit and Wine cargoes, they generally bringing it out as ballast.

Sheet Lead is not an article largely dealt in, and is chiefly sold in retail lots.

Canada Plates.—A large business has been done, and stocks at the close of the season but light.

Tin Plates.—Trade during the year has been dull, and stocks on hand heavy at close.

Regarding the second point, viz: our *Local Manufactures*, every one must feel great satisfaction in watching their rapid progress. I give in another part of my report, as full information as it is possible to obtain, respecting our Iron Manufactures. As touching importations, that of *Cut Nails* has completely ceased, our local manufacturers producing an article superior in appearance and finish. Formerly we used to export all our scrap iron; now we work it up entirely in our different foundries. The manufacture of Cut Nails amounts annually to between 4000 and 5000 tons, which is a sufficient quantity for the consumption of the Province. Respecting *Axes*, nothing need be said, as the local manufacture of them has always taken so high a position that for years none have ever been imported, except some few that came in from the States.

The following Statement exhibits the Importation of Iron and Metals at this Port for the past seven years :—

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Iron and Hardware...................	$ 778928	$ 818892	$ 910756	$ 661380	707632	1207910	686361
Machinery	268064	119680	65684	7240	25520	......	32955
Chain Cables.........................	1460	3716	4932	......	......	......	3405
Iron—Bar, Roll and Sheet............	337406	625400	643741	614024	418093	......	488825
Railroad Bars.........................	25116	86216	......	103184	27828	......	24644
Boiler Plate...........................	14868	5440	8108	2024	23320	......	6701
Pig.....................................	29789	96404	161280	60720	80800	†12875	165053
Round and Square.....................	3056	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hoop	52012	113652	103142	......	14052	......	26637
Wrought Iron Cranks, &c	732	2224	364	272	2108	......	7307
Lead	8980	11472	24048	242880	17008	......	9509
Steel..................................	35956	79840	55204	35524	57040	97582	67939
Tin and Zinc..........................	29928	143983	115100	73708	......	......	4473
Telegraph Wire.......................	5892	17664	1812	......	5572	......	......
Anchors...............................	2052	1384	220	......	......	......	940
Copper................................	4208	10876	19140	127224	......	......	3834
Chains, otherwise than Cable Chain..........	12784	13884	14156	2631	......	......	......
Wheels and Axles for railroad purposes.......	118340	12296	25472	......	11756	......	......

†For 1860 and 1861 this included Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper.

We subjoin Comparative Quotations for Hardware Goods for 1860 and 1861 :—

Iron, Hardware, &c.	1860. $ c $ c	1861. $ c $ c
Bar Iron, Staffordshire, ⅌ ton......		
Best Refined, ⅌ ton	65.00a 68.00	65.00a70.00
Scotch Bar, do..	52.00a 54.00	47.00a50.00
Swedes, do..	95.00a100.00	95.00a100.0
Pig, Gartsherrie, do..	20.00a 22.50	19.00a22.00
Other brands, do..	19.00a 22.00	18.00a20.00
Boiler Plate, ⅌ cwt.	3.50a 3.70	3.25a 3.50
Sheets, singles, do..	2.65a 2.80	3.10a 3.30
Do, doubles, do..	3.50a 3.70	....
Hoop, for coop's, do..	3.30a 3.50	3.10a 3.30
Do, Nails, do..	2.60a 2.75	2.60a 2.70
Band Iron, do..	3.30a 3.50	3.10a 3.40
Anchors, do..	7.00a 12.00	7.12a 0.00
Anvils, do..	0.00a 00.00	6.50a12.00
Potash Kettles, do..	2.80a 3.25	2.50a 3.25
Sugar do, do..	2.80a 3.25	2.36a 3.25
Camp Ovens, do..	2.50a 3.50	2.50a 3.50
Bellied Pots, do..	3.50a 4.00	3.25a 3.50
Plough Moulds, do..	5.10a 5.20	4.90a 5.10
Steel Spring, do..	6.50a 7.50	5.60a 7.50
Cast Steel, ⅌ lb..	0.16a 00.17	00.15a00.19
Pig Lead, do..	0.06a 0.07	6 50a 6.75
Sheet Lead, do..	0.07a 00.7½	7.50a 8.50
Copper, sheet, ⅌ lb.	0.37½a00.45	0.35a 0.40
Shot, ⅌ cwt.	9.00a 9.50	8.70a 9.00
Cut Nails, do..	3.30a 3 70	3.35a 3 40
Wrought Spikes, do..	5.00a 5.50	5.00a 6.00
Pressed do, do..	3.80a 4.20	3.80a 4.00
Canada Plates, ⅌ box:		
Glamorgan........	4.40a 4.75	4.20a 4.60
Pontypool.........	4.40a 4.75	4.20a 4.70
Staffordshire	3.10a 4.00	3.75a 4.00
Tin Plates, ⅌ box:		
Charcoal—IC	9.50a 10.00	8.75a 9.50
IX	11.50a 12.00	10.75a11.50
DC	10.00a11.00	.... a ....
DX	12.00a13.00	.... a ....
Coke—IC..........	8.50a 9.00	8.00a 8.50
Gunpowder:		
FF, ⅌ 100lb......	17.00a18.00	.... a ....
FFF, do	19.00a20.00	.... a ....
Blasting, do	15.00a16.00	15.00a18.00
FF in lb cans, ⅌ doz.	3.75a 4.00	.... a ....
FFF do, do....	4.00a 4.50	.... a ....
Diamond Grain.....	....a	9.50a11.00

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A comparative test of the well-doing of a community is the amount of Banks and Insurance Companies it can support—the former as a proof of its accumulated capital, the latter as a proof that its material wealth is not of mushroom growth, but that which it wishes to secure by the safeguards that a reasonable number of first-class Insurance Offices can offer. It is impossible to give any idea of the amount of business done either in Fire, Life or Marine Offices. In England, where everything has to be done on stamped paper, these statistics are easy of collection, but here it is an impossibility. The only possible information is regarding Marine Insurances. As a general rule, all outward-bound cargoes are insured in the American and Canadian Offices, whereas inward-bound goods are chiefly insured in England, although always a certain amount, chiefly of dry goods, is insured on this side of the Atlantic.

We give the different Agencies of Marine Insurance Companies in this city :—

The "Victoria," (an Australian Office, with a London Directory).

Canadian.—The "British America," "Provincial," and "Montreal."

American.—"Sun," "Mercantile," "Orient," "Mutual Insurance Company," Buffalo, and "Neptune."

We give the rates for 1861 of the American Marine Offices :—

	Flour.	Ashes.	Grain. 20 p.c. av'g
May to August......	1c @	1¾c	1¾c
September 1 to 15...	1¼c @	1¾c	2c
September 15 to 30..	1½c @	2c	2¼c
October 1 to 10	2c @	2½c	3c
October 10 to 20....	2¼c @	3c	3¼c
October 21 to 31....	3c @	3¾c	4¼c
November 1 to 10...	3½c @	4½c	5¼c
November 10 to 17..	4½c @	5½c	6½c
November 17 to 24..	5½c @	6c	7¼c

We give the different Fire Insurance Companies :—

British.—"Phœnix," "Royal," "Unity," "Liverpool and London," "Queen," and "Scottish Provident."

Canadian.—"Provincial," "Western," "British America" (Canada West), "Montreal," and "Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance" (Canada East).

American.—"Manhattan," "Ætna," "Home," "Hartford," and "Phœnix (Hartford).

We give the rates charged before the establishment of the new Water Works. The subsequent reduction is about 40 per cent. on the buildings and 30 per cent. on the contents on those rates. Montreal may now be considered the safest town in America as regards fires, as the statistics of our last year's disasters in that way will show :

First-class Stores and Dwellings....	10s.
First-class Stores, covered with wood.	15s.
Wooden Houses, isolated	1¼ per ct.
First-class Warehouses............	12s. 6d.
First-class Warehouses, or with Elevators attached................	1 per ct.

An additional rate is charged on retail stores of 2s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d., according to above rates. Of course, all rates alter according to the supposed dangerous buildings in the vicinity.

The largest increase is in Life Insurance Companies, and they all seem to be doing a prosperous business. The inference to be drawn is, that the Canadian people, generally, are not only in good circumstances so as to enable them to insure their lives, but also provident as regards the future. We give the names of the different Offices which have Agencies here :—

British.—"Life Association of Scotland," "Scottish Provident," "Scottish Provincial," "Colonial," "Royal," "Britannia," "Queen," "Eagle," "Albert," "Medical," and "Unity."

Canadian.—"Canada Life Assurance Company."

American.—"Connecticut Mutual," and "New York Mutual."

What we want are some Companies, the same as in England, for insuring Farm Stock, but it would lead us too far to enter fully into such an interesting question as Insurance in its different branches.

LIST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1861.

Owing to the Inspector of Buildings Report not coming till next month, it is impossible to give an account of every house built during last year, but I have kindly been furnished with full reports from our leading Architects, which give interesting particulars respecting all the principal buildings. I append the Reports themselves:

Under the Superintendence of John James Brown, Architect.

UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET.

Mrs Ryder has had erected two detached residences, which, when finished, will have the appearance of an Italian Villa. They are built back from the road about 40 feet. The centre projects 6 feet, forming entrance porches, on each side are octagonal piazzas, &c. Messrs. Tabb & Henry are the Builders.

J. E. Guilbault, Esq.—This gentleman, having purchased several acres of ground, extending from this street to St. Lawrence Main street, has made a street in front, giving three frontages. The new street is called after himself, and on the corner he is erecting a skating rink 250 feet in length and 60 feet in width, with dressing rooms, &c. At the corner of St. Lawrence street he is erecting a building for his large animals, and adjoining he is having finished a building for his caged animals. Above these he has a Museum. Between these buildings and the rink he intends to erect his own residence in the Oriental style. The grounds will be tastefully laid out. Lemoine, Contractor.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Messrs. David and Edward Moss, having purchased the property known as the Leslie property, next the Recollet Church, had the old buildings taken down, and constructed as fine stores as any in Canada. The style is altogether *new* and Oriental. The ground floor has six horse shoe arched openings, at each end a fluted pilaster with the word "Moss." There are carved trusses, niches, corbels, canopies, semi-octagons, and other architectural details too numerous to mention, scattered profusely over the building, and the name of the architect in the centre of the ground floor openings. The cornice has octagon minarets at the ends, which are seen from a great distance overhanging the street. The sashes are imitation walnut, and the glass the best British plate, corresponding in beauty and costliness with its architectural *toute en semble*, and forming an excellent effect, &c.

RECOLLECT STREET.

The above gentlemen have erected two wholesale warehouses, built with solid pillars of stone and beltcourses. The entrances project with rustic pilasters and arches—during the day the doors form part of the side of the porch, the inner door opening in two folds with glass for panels. For durability and solidity they cannot be surpassed. The interior and exterior are simple, yet effective, and show what they were erected for. The adjoining store, built by the same architect last year, together with the above, now form a magnificent block of stores.

LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.

Thomas Jenkins, Esq., has erected, corner of this and St. Genevive street, a first-class residence, cut stone front, with projecting iron balcony over the entrance. The side is of pressed brick, with stone quoins. Outbuildings very complete.

MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

Mr. F. E. Dorion is now completing the second block of houses he commenced last fall below "Canadian Terrace," and has adopted the designs of John James Brown for the exterior.

ST. MARY STREET.

Thomas Molson, Esq., having put up bells and a new illuminated clock in the centre tower of his church, is now taking the roof off the two side ones and placed a dome over each, covered with tin, in the shape of fish scales, which alter the appearance of the church and rather heighten the effect. He is also remodelling the inside by erecting galleries to accommodate the increasing number of worshippers. It will be opened again in February; also the College, which is a splendid building and well calculated for its present purposes. In front of this building and his Terrace, which he has greatly improved, especially his own residence, with a portico, &c., he is erecting an octagonal Vinery, with a summer-house on the top and a fountain with three basins on the top of that. The water will fall to its own level in the gutters below after descending over the roof of the summer house and from basin to basin of the fountain. When complete it will attract thousands.

PAPINEAU SQUARE.

The Corporation have disposed of the old wooden Market and the new Market is completed, which is an ornament and a great convenience to this part of the city. It is built of brick with soldered tin roof and in the centre of the street—175 feet in length and 64 feet in width, with a Tower on the north end, &c.

CRAIG STREET.

The Corporation have erected a Cattle Market, novel in design and well suited to its purposes. The centre is octagon, 100 ft. diameter, with wings, the Clerk's residence being in one. Inspection Gallery inside. Capola and flag staff. The foundation is of stone on piles, and the upper part of brick, with pilasts, &c.

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

The Corporation have had for many years two long wooden sheds, but last spring they were removed and have now a model market covering the whole square, 150 feet by 130 feet. The four facades are the same. The main building in the shape of a cross with the angles forming the square, with hucksters colonades in front, Weigh-house and Police Station in rear. There are eight entrances. The centre rises 10 feet above the roofs of the four wings which contains the apartments of the Clerk of the Market and Sergeant of Police, and is surmounted by a cupola, &c.

The building is brick with pilasters and curved windows. The ceilings are colored red, white and blue.

BONAVENTURE STREET.

The Corporation are erecting a Market 250 feet in length and 64 feet in width, fronting on Bonaventure, Mountain and Acqueduct streets. This lot was a swamp, and the Architect had driven to the solid bottom cedar piles at 8 feet apart and laid across pieces binding the front, centre and rear piles on these longitudinally. He spiked two pieces and formed arches of stone from pile to pile, and then raised the stone work one story in height and the brick work two stories in height. The lot has been filled to the levels. In the centre is a tower for weighing hay, surmounted by a belfry frame. There are 36 shops, and apartments for Clerk of Market and Sergeant of Police over the shops. The roof is soldered tin. There are six main entrances. The internal finish will be effective and similar to that of St. Lawrence Market.

CENTRE STREET.

The Corporation have erected in the centre of a square a Market pointing on Centre, Guy, Richmond and Charles streets. This building is similar in design to the St. Antoine Market, but is only 180 ft. in length, &c.

Wholly and Partially Completed, under the Superintendence of J. W. Hopkins, Architect.

COMMISSIONERS' STREET.

Royal Insurance Company's Buildings, Pointe-a-Calliere.—This handsome building is designed in the Italian style, and occupies the triangular plot of ground between Commissioners', Common and Calliere streets. The character of the site was one presenting considerable difficulties, but these appear to have been surmounted with judgment, and the structure, when complete, will be highly ornamental to that part of the city. The office of the Insurance Company will be at the eastern angle, the extreme point being occupied by a tower upwards of 100 feet in altitude. The tower will form the entrance to the apartments occupied by the Company, and will consist of four stories, the lower one having open arches enclosed by iron railings and gates. The uppermost stage will contain an illuminated clock, and the whole will be surmounted by a dome.

The main body of the building conforms in shape with that of the ground, the side on Common street being 170 feet, that on Commissioners street 173 feet, and that on Calliere street 143 feet in length—the general height of the whole being 55 feet. The elevations on Common and Commissioners streets will be similar in their details.

The offices of the Company, as has already been stated, will be at the eastern angle and in the more ornate portion of the building. In the centre, on Common street, there will be an ornamental gateway, giving access to a glazed area, surrounded by offices, while the remainder of the building will be subdivided into offices, stores, &c., as may be deemed expedient.

This building will add another to the architectural features with which the city has been endowed by the taste and spirit of our Banking and Insurance Companies.

The cost of the buildings, exclusive of the land, will be about £19,000.

ON THE MOUNTAIN (PEEL STREET).

Mr. Alfred Savage has erected a Villa, in the Gothic style, covering an area of about 70 x 50 feet. The walls, externally, are built of dark pressed brick, relieved by encaustic and coloured tiles in bands over the windows, and with cut-stone base-course, sills, &c. Ornamental large boards to the gables and elsewhere. The roofs are covered with Welsh slate. This villa stands on a large and well planted lot of ground, and has convenient stabling, coach-houses and other outbuildings attached, and in keeping with the house. The cost of the house and outbuildings is about $12,000.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE.

On the upper part of this fine Avenue Mr. Charles Alexander has built a substantial cut-stone Villa residence, in the Italian style. The house is square in shape, being 48 feet each way, three stories in height above the basement, which is well out of the ground. The upper story is lighted from windows forming a portion of a boldly projecting cornice. The house, which is finished throughout in the best manner, contains four reception rooms and domestic offices on the ground floor, and nine bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, &c. It is heated throughout with steam. The house stands on three-quarters of an acre of ground, and has large stables, &c., in rear of the lot. The cost of the whole, including the fencing, was about $10,000.

On the adjoining lot, fronting also on the Avenue, is the residence of Mr. G. A. Holland, now nearly completed. This house, though much smaller than the one last described, being only 40 x 30 feet, contains a large amount of accommodation for the area it covers. The front and back galleries and the external entrance porch give it a larger apparent size and more real space than the above figures would indicate. It has a cut-stone front towards the road, the sides being built of brick with cut-stone dressings. The outlay, including the stables, &c., will be about $4000.

METCALFE STREET.

On this street Mrs. G. W. Simpson has erected a large and substantial-looking edifice, designed purposely as an Educational establishment for Young Ladies. The building has been arranged throughout with the strictest regard to all the varied requirements of such an establishment on a large scale. The exterior is Italian-Gothic, modified so as to combine simplicity and economy with a certain amount of novelty in design. The material employed is red brick, laid with black joints, on a cut-stone base-course, and relieved by similar bands, arches, &c., to windows and door-heads. The roof is covered with Canadian slate. The dimensions of the house are 66 x 45 feet, exclusive of the wing, which is 17 x 44 feet. The cost of the house, exclusive of the land, is about $12 000.

MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE—"HOLYROOD PLACE."

On this fine street Mr. D. McNeven has erected, from plans prepared from Mr. Hopkins, an imposing Terrace, consisting of fourteen cut-stone houses, having a total frontage of 345 feet, and each averaging 25 x 40 feet deep, and three stories in height. They are finished and completed throughout in the best manner, and Mr. McNeven has already disposed of nearly the whole of the houses to various purchasers.

UNIVERSITY STREET.

The members of the Montreal Gymnastic Club, finding the room occupied by them in rear of the Exchange too confined for their greatly increased numbers, succeeded in making arrangements with the Governors of McGill College, whereby they have become the lessees of the new brick building on the corner of the High School playground. The Gymnasium covers an area of 42 x 92 feet and is 23 feet high. It is fitted up, internally, with dressing-rooms, fencing gallery, &c. The apparatus is unequalled in Canada for completeness and durability. The President and Committee superintended the erection of the apparatus.

UNION AVENUE.

Mr. Tuggey has erected two cut-stone dwelling-houses on this street, about 24 feet frontage each, two stories in height and with attics. They will have a wide gallery in front, and a flight of steps to the main floor, giving access from the street. The elevation was designed by Mr. Hopkins.

ST. ANTOINE STREET.

On the corner of St. Antoine and Mountain streets Mr. John Torrance acquired the property, until recently covered with miserable shanties, and has erected in their stead a row of dwelling-houses and shops. The material employed is brick, with cut-stone bands and arched window dressings. The houses are 23 feet wide by an average depth of 37 feet, and three stories in height. The corner shop and one on Mountain street have dwellings over them, with separate entrances from the street.

COTE STREET.

During the past summer extensive additions and alterations have been made at the Royal Horse Bazaar, occupied by Mr. Alloway. Additional coach-houses, for vehicles on livery and for sale, stables, &c, have been erected, together with a residence for the tenant and three dwellings for the men in his employ. Alterations have also been made to the Riding School, which adds materially to its comfort.

Under the Superintendence of A. B. Taft, Architect.

BEAVER HALL HILL.

First Baptist Church.—This Church is erected on Beaver Hall Hill, and the style of architecture is the Early English Gothic. The size of the Church is 55 feet wide by 80 feet deep, with a projection of 10 feet in front and 8 feet in rear, making the total depth 98 feet, not including projection of buttresses. The projection in rear is to be used for speaker's platform, baptistery, &c., with vestries underneath. The projection in front is for singers' gallery, which is raised to the level of speaker's platform at the other end of the Church, with dressing-room underneath—there will be no other galleries. There are three entrances, two in front and one at the side. Vaulted ceiling; height from floor to centre of ceiling is 40 feet. The main body will seat about 550. It is ventilated by air being admitted in from the side and conveyed through conductors to registers in the floor. The foul air is conveyed away by means of three tubes from ceiling to flues, the tubes being each 3 feet square, making 27 square feet of ventilation in ceiling. The building is to be heated by hot air. The entrance to the basement is through the side porch, and contains one school-room about 44 feet square, and four class-rooms, with rooms for the door-keeper, coal-cellar, &c. The building is entirely of stone, rock faced, and cut-stone dressings. The roof is to be covered with green and purple slate in ornamental patterns. The total cost is $17,500. The contractors are Messrs. J. B. & J. Barbeau for the mason and cut-stone work, and Mr. Laird Patton for the carpenter and joiner work. The principal windows are to be of beautiful stained glass (by Mr. J. C. Spence), with appropriate religious symbols and emblems, and with mottoes from the Bible corresponding, in Old English. The stone work is almost finished, and the contractors are busy in the interior. It is expected the Church will be open by the 1st of May next.

FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN—OLD MCTAVISH HOUSE.

Mr. O. S. Wood has built a beautiful Gothic villa residence on the site of the old McTavish House, at the foot of the Mountain, and contains—on the ground floor, drawing-room, dining-room, sitting-room, butler's pantry, with closets, &c.; on the second floor there are five bed-rooms, with closets, bath-room, &c.; on attic four bed-rooms and closets, lumber and tank-rooms; and in the basement there is kitchen, servants' room, wood-cellar, store room, cisterns, pantry, &c.; icehouse, with refrigerating room, attached. It is built of stone, rock-faced, with cut-stone dressings, and is to be heated by Gould's patent steam heating apparatus, by Messrs. Mitchell, Cockburn & Co., and is fitted up with all modern conveniences. Cost $11,000, and is expected to be ready for occupation on 1st April.

REDPATH STREET.

Mr. M. H. Cochrane has erected a house, about 50 feet square, situated on Redpath street, above Sherbrooke street, and is in the Italian style. Brick with iron dressings, three stories high with observatory on top, galleries, carriage porch, &c., and contains drawing-room, library, reception and dining-rooms, butler's pantry, closets, &c., on the ground floor. Three bed-rooms with closets, sitting-room, boudoir, dressing-room, bath-room, closets, &c., on the 2nd floor. Five bed-rooms with closets, and play-room on the third floor. There are also being fitted up in this house moth-proof closets for the preservation of furs, woollens, &c., during the summer. In the basement there are kitchen, pantry, fuel and wine cellars, servants' and store-rooms, laundry with drying closet for drying clothes, boiler, wash-tubs, &c. There is also an ice-house, with refrigerating-room, attached. This house is fitted up with all modern conveniencies, and is heated by Gould's patent heating apparatus, by Mitchell, Cockburn & Co. Cost $13,000.

ST. CATHERINE STREET (WEST).

Mr. Geo. Hunter has a double house, three stories high—brick, with iron and stone dressings—being Nos. 6 & 7 of Nightingale Place, St. Catherine street (West). Each house contains eight rooms, with cellars, &c. Cost $4000.

NAZARETH STREET.

Mr. S. H. Brown has erected a two-story brick house, situated in Nazareth street. It contains seven rooms. Cost $1800.

Under the Superintendence of Wm. Spier & Son, Architects.

ST. HELEN STREET.

Mr. James Hutton has nearly completed two first-class wholesale stores on St. Helen street. They are four stories high, frontage 23 feet by 84 feet in depth, with ornamented cut-stone fronts. On of these stores is already occupied by the proprietor.

ST. PAUL STREET.

Mr. John Ogilvy has erected a store on the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets, four stories high, with a frontage on the first-named street of 32 feet and on the last 120 feet. Both fronts are of cut-stone, the one on St. Paul street being elaborately finished. These extensive premises will be occupied by Messrs. Ogilvy & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, about the 1st of March next.

CRAIG STREET.

A second addition to the St. Lawrence Hall has been erected between Craig street and Fortification lane, four stories high, size 56 by 97 feet, and built of brick. The ground story will be used for kitchens and servants' apartments On the second floor there is a dining room 80 by 41 feet, height of ceiling 22 feet, with pantries, carving-room and orchestra. The two upper stories give thirty additional bed-rooms to this well-conducted and extensive Hotel.

COLLEGE STREET.

The extensive Potash Stores on College street, destroyed by fire in April last, have been rebuilt nearly on the original plan. They are the property of the Heirs Mills, and occupied as formerly by Messrs. Dyde & Major, potash inspectors.

BELMONT STREET.

Mr. Niles Williams, Jr., has built a first-class three-story dwelling-house on Belmont street, similar to the one adjoining, built by him for his own residence two years ago. It is provided with all necessary conveniences for comfort.

NEAR PHILLIP'S SQUARE—"ABERFOYLE PLACE."

Mr. Walter Macfarlan has built two first-class three-story cut-stone dwelling-houses, near Phillip's square, Beaver Hall, one on each side of his own residence. The three are built on the same plan, and form an imposing block, now called "Aberfoyle Place." These houses are fitted up with all modern conveniences.

MCGILL COLLEGE.

Mr. Wm. Molson is now completing the McGill College Buildings. The new erections consist of the Molson Wing, size 83 x 50 feet, in which is the library and convocation hall, and two corridors connecting the centre building with east and west wings. The frontage of each corridor is 75 feet. In the east corridor will be the museum, and in the west one laboratory and lecture-room.

MCTAVISH STREET.

Mr. Hugh Allan has built a splendid Mansion at the head of McTavish street, on the Mountain and in rear of the Reservoir. The main building is of an irregular shape, three stories high, with a frontage of 87 feet by an average of 60 feet in depth. The wing, two stories high, is 32 by 60 feet. The whole is built with rough stone, dressed to lay in narrow courses, with quoins, belts and window dressings of cut-stone. A conservatory is to be erected at the south-west end of the building. From its elevated position, a splendid view of the city and river is obtained, but more especially from the tower, which is not yet completed. A large supply of water has been obtained at a sufficient elevation on the mountain, and collected in a small reservoir, to give a supply in the third story.

Under the Superintendence of Fowler & Roy, Architects, successors to Wm. Speir & Son.

LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.

Mr. John Campbell has erected two houses on Lagauchetiere street, with all modern improvements, 24 feet front by 36 feet deep each. Brick with stone dressings.

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

A school has been erected by the Canada Presbyterian Church in St. Lawrence Main street, above Sherbrooke street, as a mission school and preaching station in connection with the congregation of that body in this city. The building is 42 feet front by 34 feet deep. Built of brick, with stone base.

Under the Superintendence of H. M. Perrault, Architect.

ST. PAUL STREET.

The Hon. Chas. Wilson has erected an additional story to his store in St. Paul street, adding much to the appearance of that part of the street. Cost about $2000.

SHERBROOKE STREET.

Mr. W. R. Hibbard has erected a first-class two-story cut-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, the front having a neat and rich finish. Cost aboat $6000.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Messrs. John Pratt & Co. have erected four first-class cut-stone stores on the site of the old Donegana ruins, adding much to that part of Notre Dame street. Cost about $20,000.

PLACE D'ARMES.

The Rev. Mr. Toupin has erected a splendid four-story cut-stone buildings, for offices and shops. The architectural finish of the front is of a rich and imposing style. Cost about $11,700.

CRAIG AND VISITATION STREETS.

The School Commissioners have erected a three-story brick school-house and teacher's residence. Cost about $5400.

Under the Superintendence of Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, Architects.

DORCHESTER STREEN (EAST).

Mr. Ashley Hibbard has erected a beautiful first-class residence in Dorchester street (East). Cut-stone front and sides, and brick and stone rear. The interior is handsomely finished, the joiner's work being executed entirely in butternut wood. Cost, with outbuildings, iron and stone fence, &c., $20,000.

MANSFIELD STREET.

Mr. John Plimsoll has erected a first-class residence in Mansfield street, off Sherbrooke street (West). Brick, with white brick dressings. Cost, with outbuildings, fencing, &c, $5000.

UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET.

Mrs. Elizabeth Russell has erected a residence in Upper St. Urbain Street. Brick, with wood dressings. Cost, with outbuildings and fencing, $3000.

DEBLEURY STREET.

Mr. Robt. Burrell has erected three houses in DeBleury street. Brick, with white brick dressings. Cost $6500.

Under the Superintendence of V. Bourgeau, Architect.

ST. PAUL STREET.

Stores belonging to the Nuns.—The building is 300 feet long by 125 feet deep, and is divided into 10 stores, built of cut-stone on all sides. The first story has rusticated piers and arches. The streets are opened all round, giving entrances on the sides. The building is four stories high, and is divided as follows:—The first story 16 feet, the second 12, the third 10, and the fourth 8 feet high. The basement is 9 feet high. Altogether, the building is 56 feet high from the sidewalk to the underpart of the cornice. Every shop is lighted by a skylight in addition to the windows. The height from the floor of the basement to the top of the skylight is 86 feet.

HOTEL-DIEU.

The entire building is divided into four principal parts, with subdivisions, consisting of the church, the community, the hospital, and the orphan asylum. The building is constructed of rough stone, with the exception of the church, which is of cut-stone. The main building is three stories in height; the first is 13 feet, the second 12 feet, and the third 10 feet. The basement is 9 feet. The entire circumference of the building is 3060 feet. The apex of the dome is about 140 feet above the ground, and forms a centre to the entire building and wings, of which there are two, divided as follows:—The one north-east is 187 feet in length by 38 feet in width, and its wing is 162 feet in length by 38 feet in width, and includes the hospital, the wing to the west is of the same dimensions, as also its wing, already described, and includes the community. In the centre of the building is the church, which unites three naves; the altar is immediately under the dome, which resembles the one of St. Peter's, at Rome. The general divisions of the church are two galleries, designed for the orphans, sick, &c., and of a parterre for the public. Behind the church, and in the form of a futtock, is the orphan asylum, with its divisions; it is 164 feet long by 38 feet in width, and its wing is 102 feet long by 50 feet in width. We must also mention the peculiar construction, which, from the roof, is composed of cut-stone. This kind of construction does not exist in Canada, and is worthy of notice. The first foundattons were laid in March, 1859, and it was opened on the 1st of January.

Under the Superintendence of F. Fahrland, Architect.

ST. URBAIN STREET.

M. John Brown has erected three brick houses in St. Urbain street, with outbuildings. Cost $7000.

DEBLEURY STREET.

Mr. E. H. Merrill has erected two houses, cut-stone fronts, in DeBleury street, with outbuildings. Cost $6400.

Mr. Pierre Moretti has also erected two brick houses on the same street, with outbuildings. Cost $5600.

The style of architecture and the proportions of those houses above-mentioned are of a very pleasant appearance.

Under the Superintendence of F. W. Boxer, Architect.

One Gothic cottage, built of stone, situated in the St. Lewis Suburbs. Value $2400.

One terrace, consisting of six brick houses, the centre houses three stories high, and finished as first-class houses. Value $20,000.

One plain cottage. Value $14,000.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE DURING THE YEAR 1861.

February 7, 1861:

Cut stone house, 3 Cornwall place, £1525.

Do do, 4 do do, £1575.

Do do, 5 do do, £1535.

Cut-stone stores, corner of St. Joseph and Commissioners streets, £5000.

Lot at Lachine, $1100.

March 13. Property, Estate Gen. Evans:

Lot No. 6, fronting Sherbrooke street, £300.

Lot No. 3, do do do, £265.

Lot 16 and 18, fronting St. Urbain street, each £190.

Lot 23, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, £212.

Lot 31, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, £120.

Lot 40, fronting on St. Lawrence street, £152.

Lots 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, each £165.

Lots 7 and 8, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, £288.

Lot 10, fronting St. Urbain street, £200.

Lots 12 and 14, fronting St. Urbain street, each £185.

Lot 24, fronting St. Urbain street, £157.

Lots 21 and 22, fronting St. Urbain street, each £178.

Lots 19 and 20, new street, fronting Cross street, each £96.

Lot 25, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, £145.

Lots 27 and 29, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, each £116.

Lots 26 and 28, fronting St. Urbain street, each £121.

Lot 33, fronting St. Urbain street, £115.

Lots 30, 32 and 34, fronting St. Urbain street, each £79.

Lots 37 and 38, fronting St. Urbain street, each £100 10s.

Lot 39, fronting St. Charles Barromee street, £152.

Lots 41, 42, 43 and 44, each £133.

House in DeBleury street, occupied by Ogden, £1400.

March 13:

Lot No. 14 C, in 3rd range of Upton, 75 acres, 5s. 3d.

S.E. quarter No. 26, 4th range of Grantham, 50 acres, 7s. 3d.

Lot No. 13 B, 3rd range of Upton, 75 acres, 7s. 6d.

Lot No. 10, 9th range of Wickham, 140 acres, 3s.

June 4:

Two double brick houses, Nos. 104, 106, 108 and 110 St. Elizabeth street, £625.

June 22:

Lot of land near Richmond square, 55 feet front by 121 feet deep, £260.

September 7:

Two Lots on Lagauchetiere, near Genevieve street (Beaver Hall, West)—

Lot A, according to plan, 24 feet front, £220.

Lot B, do do, 24 do, £200.

December 19:

Rough-stone house, No. 34 St. Charles Barromee street, £400.

Cut-stone house, No. 61 Vitre street, £580.

Cut-stone house, No. 32 St. Charles Barromee street, £480.

Lot next the corner of Campeau and Craig streets, £180.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 44 Chaboillez street, £315 cash

Two-story brick dwelling, corner of Perthias street and Berry lane, overlooking Viger square, £380.

CONSULATES.

As a sign that Canada is well recognized by Foreign Powers as a quasi-independent State, and one with whom it is advantageous to cultivate feelings of amity and commerce, we need only point to the fact of different Foreign nations appointing Consuls in this the leading commercial city. We give a list of them :—

Belgium.—Jesse Joseph, Esq., St. Helen Street.

Danish.—Thos. Ryan, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

French.—Thos. Ryan, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

Hanseatic.—Thos. Ryan, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

Hanoverian.—Hy. Chapman, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

Sardinia.—Hy. Chapman, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

United States.—Hon. Joshua Giddings, Consul General for the B. N. A. Provinces; Vice-Consul J. W. Howes, Esq., Great St. James Street.

Republic of Uraguay.—F. W. Henshaw, Esq., St. Sacrament Street.

This last Consularship is but newly established, but the Republic are very anxious to open up direct communication with this country, and there is no doubt that, before long, a good direct trade will be fostered between the East coast of South America and Canada. We possess lumber, flour and pork to export, whilst they have sugar, coffee and hides to send us in return.

BOOT AND SHOE AND LEATHER TRADES.

Amongst the manufactures of this city, that of Boots and Shoes have risen to great prominence. During the last ten or twelve years extraordinary improvements have taken place in the manufacture of these articles, and what was formerly a slow and tedious manual operation, is now performed by machinery in a manner extraordinarily expeditious, and yet giving a high finish to the article. The rapidity with which these goods are made, and the extremely ingenious machinery used (several of the best improvements being recently made by manufacturers in this city), place this branch of workmanship amongst the most interesting in Montreal.

We have some six leading firms engaged in this business, viz. :—Brown & Childs, Scholes & Ames, Smith & Cochrane, ——— Rollo, ——— Laplerre, and Linton & Popham, besides a considerable number of smaller ones. It is out of our province to furnish any separate details of the different manufacturers. We can only give the gross amount of the trade. The amount of money invested in all the works is, as near as we can judge, by careful enquiry, $750,000. The amount of boots and shoes of all sorts manufactured is about 1,000,000 pairs, and this branch of trade alone gives employment to upwards of 1,100 men, women and children, all of whom earn, as a general rule, fair wages. The advantage of any branch of manufacture to a town is usually estimated by the amount of labor it employs, and the importance, therefore, of this particular branch will readily be perceived. We supply from Gaspe to the furthermost extremity of Canada West, and, with the skill and energy already manifested, there is no saying but what we may rival Lynn and other celebrated boot and shoe producing towns in the States. In such manufactures it is impossible to give any comparative prices, and it is equally difficult to note the progress from year to year. The troubles in the States will, doubtless, have the effect of adding to, instead of diminishing, our manufacturing capabilities, and the number of troops which have arrived will also give a fresh impetus to the trade.

We give the imports of boots and shoes for the past four years, which show a large increase in last year's imports, as was to be expected, owing to the disturbed state of the American market, manufacturers having sent their surplus stock here for sale :—

1858..................	$37,646
1859..................	27,544
1860..................	24,343
1861..................	46,348

In connection with the boot and shoe manufacturing trade comes the Tanning interest. Now, although the tanneries immediately within the range of Montreal are not very numerous, still we consider that all those establishments, which are supported by Montreal capital, and the products of which are exclusively brought to this market for sale, become, essentially, part and parcel of Montreal manufactures. The reason of their not being carried on exactly in city limits is the expense of ground required for the plant, and the expense of bringing in the hides and bark.

The number of tanneries about or as abovestated, supported by Montreal, is, as far as we can ascertain from the best authorities, about fourteen, which produce, on an average, 152,000 sides of leather per annum. We have reduced calfskins, &c., to an equivalent of leather. We state, as near as by careful enquiry we can procure, the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of leather :—

Amount of capital invested in green hides................................	$420,000
Amount of capital invested in buildings, pits &c..........................	75,000
Amount required for labour, &c., before returns..............................	100,000
Amount of interest and outlay for yards, &c..............................	30,000
	$625,000

This business is one capable of large development, and we feel certain that a few years will see Canada, instead of depending on its own uncertain supply of hides, a direct importing country from South America. We have plenty of lumber to export in exchange, and that sawed to proper lengths for the Brazil market always commands a good price. All young communities should foster direct trade with foreign countries, as it gives a firmer and healthier tone to their commerce. We give the comparative prices for the leading descriptions of leather for the last two years :—

1860.

	Sole, Per lb.	Split, Per lb.	Harness, Per lb.
April 6...	27c @29c	26c@29c	27c @30c
May 11...	23c 27c	25c —c	27½c 30c
June 2...	23c 27c	25c —c	27½c 30c
July 7...	23c 27c	25c —c	27½c 30c
Aug. 17..	23c 27c	25c —c	27½c 30c
Sept. 21..	23c 27c	25c —c	27½c 30c
Oct. 5....	23c 27½c	25c —c	27½c 30c
Nov. 9...	23c 24c	—c —c	25c 28c
Dec. 14...	22½c 23c	25c 28c	25c 28c

1861.

	Sole, Per lb.	Split, Per lb.	Harness, Per lb.
April 6...	21½c@23c	20c@25c	22c@ 24c
May 11..	21½c 23c	20c 25c	22c 25c
June 2...	21c 22c	20c 25c	22c 25c
July 7...	21c 22c	20c 25c	21c 23c
Aug. 17..	20c 21c	20c 25c	21c 23c
Sept. 21..	20c 21c	20c 25c	21c 23c
Oct. 5....	20c 21c	20c 25c	20c 23c
Nov. 9...	25c 26c	20c 22c	22c 25c
Dec. 14...	25c 26c	20c 23c	22c 25c

MANUFACTURES.

I approach this part of my report with the greatest diffidence, owing to the almost impossibility of furnishing the public with a correct full statement on so important a subject. And I must preface by stating to the generality of our manufacturers that they but little consult their own interests by withholding, as in so many cases they have done, the information I have so often and urgently asked from them. Their interest, in my humble opinion, is to show to all Canada, and the world generally, that Montreal possesses every facility for becoming one of the first manufacturing towns on this Continent. We can import the raw material as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other city. We have ocean and canal navigation and railroads connecting us with every place where the raw materials of our chief manufactures are produced; and in addition to this, we possess an unlimited supply of water power,—for should factories be established all along the south bank of the Lachine Canal, there is not in this Continent a finer series of water power.

It is therefore with sincere regret I have found that, instead of assistance in my arduous task, too often not only has coldness but a determination not to give information, been shewn; and therefore I must apologize to the commercial public for any shortcomings.

First in importance amongst our manufactories stand *Foundries*. Before giving the general business, I must advert to a peculiar branch which has for the last few years taken a very important position. I allude to two establishments on the Canal for rolling iron to make nail plate. Formerly we used to import our nail plate iron and cut our nails; but now we have two rolling mills, which can manufacture sufficient to supply the material for making nails for both sections of the Province. I do not intend in this report, nor would it be possible, for me to specify individual firms. I shall therefore give as near as possible the aggregate amount of business done in each separate branch.

The amount of capital employed in both rolling mills is about $300,000; amount of pig iron used, 3,400 tons; scrap iron, 1,150 tons; iron ore, 925 tons; coal, about 5,500 tons, and a large amount of fire bricks, fire clay, and sandstone, for the furnaces. The fire brick and clay are imported, chiefly from the States; the sandstone principally from Kingston, C. W.

These works turn out about 3,100 tons nail sheet iron per annum, and are capable of driving a larger business. They employ about 220 men and boys in all branches, and the annual amount of wages paid foots up to about $82,000.

Next to these two works come the nail cutting establishments, of which I have reports from only two, the capital invested in which amounts to about $120,000, and give employment to about 120 men and boys. The average rate of wages is about $40,000 per annum, and the annual production is over 3,000 tons nails, about 100 tons spikes, and 18 tons zinc sprigs. The works are capable of large extension, and can always produce a sufficient supply of cut nails for the wants of the Province. Since our rolling mills have been started, and we manufacture our own nail plate, we produce a description of cut nails superior to any thing that we used to import. By using a large quantity of scrap iron in the manufacture, we can safely say that a quality of nail is produced equal in toughness to imported wrought, and very different from the clumsy brittle things we used to buy some years ago. The extension of the manufacture will only be checked by the consumption of the Province. This is a drawback to which all our manufactures are subject—the limited range of our market, and in consequence the slightest over-production in any one branch causes complete stagnation in it, often attended with serious consequences to the manufacturers.

Next to nails comes the manufacture of saws, axes, and tools of different sorts. We can turn to this branch of production with honest pride, as the samples sent to both the London and Paris Exhibitions placed our city in the highest rank as competent to manufacture tools of first class excellency. We have three establishments for making saws and tools; but I regret to say I have received particulars from only one, though I have applied constantly personally, and also by letter at the others. I give the details received, and as far as I can learn it is a fair sample of all. The one I allude to employs 100 to 120 hands, who receive as wages on an average $36,400 per annum. It uses up 780 tons iron and steel per annum, and about 800 tons coal. The production amounts to 5,200 dozen axes, 52 dozen bundles shovels, and 4'680 dozen scythes, per annum. The value of articles produced in same period amounts to between $1 0,000 to $120, 00.

Respecting the various *Foundries*, we have thirteen of different descriptions, which manufacture steam engines, patent safes, castings of all descriptions, including ornamental ones, which last branch of the business bids fair to become very extensive. Nor is there any reason why it should not supersede the imported articles, as we have every facility at hand, and no reason exists why we cannot manufacture bedsteads, stoves, palings, and other ornamental and useful iron work, as cheap as in the States. The past year has been a very depressed one for the foundries, and we have had two or three stop ages. The troubles in the States have interfered in this as in every other branch of business. However, any excess of stock will, it is to be hoped, be worked off before the spring trade sets in, more especially as the different works on the canal will be stopped till May, owing to the water being turned off for repairs therein. There is no doubt in this branch, as in all others of manufacture, we have all the elements for doing a successful business, only restricted by the want of a larger market.

I have received returns from nine foundries, (this includes those of small goods and safe manufacturers, but not workers in brass and copper, from whom I have no returns.)

The number of men employed in the nine establishments amounts to 550 of all sorts, earning yearly between $177,000 to $178,000; the value of the different plants, including tools, &c., amount to about $225,000; and the production ranges between $270,000 to $280,000. These figures, put down after most patient enquiries, and are as near the truth as it is possible to arrive at, I extremely regret not being able to give fuller details.

We have also three *Threshing and Reaping Machine Manufactories*, but I have not been able to procure any information, excepting from one of them, which I give and expect that it will serve as a guide to the rest. About 80 hands are employed, receiving an average amount of $20,800 per annum. Capital invested in machinery, $10,0 0; ditto in stock, buildings, &c., $50,00 , making a total capital of $60,000. About $2 ,00 of raw material is used up annually, and the value of machines turned out amounts to about $60,000. One of these establishments was burnt down during the Spring, but was quickly rebuilt, and has been during the summer in full operation. This business experiences more opposition than almost any other branch of the manufacturing interest, owing to several enterprizing firms, having engaged in it extensively in Western Canada, and thereby opposing us in the best field. In Lower Canada, especially amongst the French Canadians, the use of all mechanical appliances in farming is greatly restricted, and the old fashioned flail is still permanent. However the use of both threshing and reaping machines is gradually extending in the Lower Provinces, and the West offers a fair field although as before said, the competition is very severe. Taking the Manufactories on the Canal, the next that strike us are the *Saw Mills and Wood Factories*, of which there are several, although the largest, viz: Grant, Hall & Co. is now given up, they devoting themselves entirely to their large Flour Milling Establishment. The existing ones sell sawn boards, manufactured window frames, sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, &c, all for consumption within Canada. Previous to the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, for two or three years the manufactories of wood here were extensive and flourishing, and large quantities were exported. Then the duty was levied both on manufactured and unmanufactured lumber, now the unmanufactured being admitted into the States duty free, and the duty being levied still on the manufactured, the United States manufacturer is protected to the almost entire exclusion of the Canadian from that market. I have returns from four manufacturers, who are the leading ones, although, there are several small ones in different part of the city, that on average about one third may safely be added to the returns I give. The four establishments employ 170 hands, at an average wages of $56,040 per annum. The raw material consumed is about $50 to $75,000. (This is the most difficult item of which to get any exact value) and the value of the manufactured articles amounts to $228,000.

To be classed with Foundry and Wood Manufactures, are the *Ship and Steamboat building Trades*. I regret to say that both these branches have very materially fallen off, in fact little more is done at present in the chief yard, than the repair of steamboats and building a few barges, not giving an amount of business worth mentioning, whilst the other yard is doing almost nothing beyond repairing a few barges. With our excellent inland trade during the past year, and the number of boats, (steamers and others) that are being put in a thorough state of repair against next Spring operations, we may safely look to increased activity in this department, and should we, as we have every hope, maintain our present large grain trade, we may safely count upon a considerable number more of steamers and barges, being in a few years required, and there is no doubt, but what we can build these as cheap if not cheaper than any other part of the Province. I have no details to give of either the Building Yards or Dry Docks.

I have given, as far as in my power, the different factories on or about the Canal grouped together. I must now notice some of the most important single ones, first amongst which stands our *Sugar Refinery*. I need only give the full description out of a pamphlet published in 1856, as I am assured by the proprietors that, with the exception of sundry alterations, in the shape of new engines, and, in fact, all modern improvements, the building is quite the same. A great difference I may notice here is, that whereas at that time only white crushed sugar commanded a sale, now there is an equally large demand for yellow crushed:—

SUGAR REFINERY.—The largest Factory in Montreal is the Sugar Refinery, set in operation last year by Mr. Redpath. Its large pile and tall chimney are visible a long way off from the city. The principal building is of stone and brick, seven stories high, the whole of the floors comprising an area of 11,766 square yards. Besides this there are two brick warehouses attached, affording storage for 8,000 brls. of refined sugar and 2500 hhds. raw sugar. There is also attached a range of brick buildings, 236 feet in length and two stories high, containing the gas house, the bone house, blacksmith's, carpenter's, machinist's and cooper's shop and stable, cost £45,000. The machinery is propelled by a steam engine of 50 horse-power, the boilers being equal to 150 horse-power. 150 to 170 men are employed upon the premises, but a good deal of work is done elsewhere. The wages amount to £11,000 per annum, the total expenses of the establishment being £33,000 per annum. The present product is about 3000 barrels of refined sugar per month, and the production could easily be doubled if the demand required it. It is all sold in Canada. This Factory is the first and as yet the only one of the kind in the Province.

There used to be two India Rubber Factories, one at the St. Gabriel Locks entitled the *Montreal India Rubber Company*, the other at the east end of the city called *The Canada Rubber Factory*. They now both merged into one Company under the denomination of the *British American Manufacturing Company*, of which Ashley Hibbard, Esq., is President. The establishment at the St. Gabriel Locks is not at present in operation. I shall, therefore, only give a description of that in St. Mary street.

The establishment consists of

1 building,	175 ft long,	40 ft wide,	3 stories high	
1 do	145 "	30 "	2 "	
1 do	80 "	40 "	2 "	
1 do	70 "	30 "	2 "	
1 do	40 "	30 "	1 "	
1 do	50 "	40 "	2 "	

The first five buildings are all of brick, and the last of stone.

The machinery is propelled by a low-pressure beam engine, 18 in. cylinder. They manufacture at present 2500 pairs of boots and shoes, about 1500 feet of belting and hose, 1000 lb car springs and steam engine packing per diem, all of which can be doubled with the present facilities. They employ 250 persons, to whom they pay monthly about $5000. The cost of land and buildings was about $70,000, and of the machinery $32,000.

Next comes the *Linseed Oil, Drug and Dye Stuff Mills*—This establishment has been in operation for the last ten years, and I am enabled, by the kindness of its proprietors, to give full statistics concerning it.

The amount of capital invested is about $60,000; number of men employed 40, who earn on an average about $13,000 per annum.

The quantity of oil produced	60000 galls.
Do of cake	750 tons.
Do of Putty do	100 "
Do of Paints do	25 "
Do of Dye Stuffs do	20 "
Do of Drugs powdered	20 "
Value of Products	$140,000

Quantity of Oil Cake exported.... 500 tons.

There is also a *Factory of Cotton Cloth*, but, not having received any direct returns, I can only refer to the report of 1856, by which it would appear that the outlay of mill and machinery amounted to $32,000, and it has willows, pickers, carding and drawing machines, 1500 spindles, and 46 looms. The chief business is the manufacture of seamless bags and denims. About 70 hands are employed, chiefly women and children, and the wages amount to about $8000 per annum.

There is also a *Woollen Cloth Factory*, which, I believe, does a considerable business, but of which I regret to say I can give no return.

Also, a large *Rope Manufactory*, the returns of which I have not been able to obtain.

We have also, on the Canal bank, four large Grist Mills, which, during last season, manufactured 192,652 barrels of flour.

These splendid establishments could easily, were the water power kept on during the winter, double their manufacture. Three of them being on the Canal basin, are furnished with elevators, and have also large grain ware-houses attached, of which I take notice in another part of my report.

A very important branch of our manufactures is that of Soap and Candles; the latter department is necessarily very much depressed by the introduction and present cheapness of the different qualities of coal oil. There are in this city eight considerable manufactories, and a considerable number of minor ones, the details of which it is impossible to give. I have been furnished with full particulars of the five leading ones, and should judge that a third being added, would about represent the whole statistics of the manufacture.

The five employ 59 men, at an annual rate of wages of about $19,000 @ $20,000. The Capital invested in the 5 manufactories amounts to $93,000, and the amount produced of soap and Candles is about $200,000, and of lard and other oils $27,000, making a total of $227,000. As before said, could the correct statistics of the whole trade be obtained, it would add about one-third to the figures given.

As a fair sample of the raw material used, and the amount produced therefrom, I give the detailed statistics of one of the largest. Ten men are employed, whose wages amount annually to $2,750.

Amount of raw material used during the past year:—

260,000 lbs. rough Tallow from City butchers	$16,900
350,000 lbs. rendered Tallow, from U S	33,259
50,000 lbs. Palm Oil	4,600
10,000 lbs. Cocoa Nut Oil	1,000
250 brls Rosin	750
112,000 lbs. Soda Ash	2,800
16,800 lbs. Sal Soda	294
6,500 lbs. Wicking from U S	2,600
75,000 lbs. rough Grease taken in factory	3,125
Total raw material	$65,219

STOCK PRODUCED.

13300 boxes Soap, 64 lbs. each, average 3½c ₱ lb	$30240
8000 boxes Candles, 50 lbs. each, average 10½c per ₱ lb	42000
	$72240
Value of moveable utensils required for manufacturing	$3000

There is only one manufactory of Tobacco Pipes in this city. I append the report sent in by the Proprietor:—

In accordance with your request, and for the information of the Board of Trade, we hasten to lay before you the following statistics relating to our business of Tobacco Pipe manufacturers. The raw material, "Clay," has all to be imported from Devonshire, England, at a cost on the average of nearly $3,000 each year. Fuel, machinery, lead, oil, &c., which form form considerable items, are procured here; also boxes for packing, which last article costs from 17 to $1800 per annum. We employ, on the average, from 50 to 60 hands, who receive wages to the amount of $10,000 yearly. Our average manufacture is nearly 18,000 boxes of Pipes, worth from $21,000 to $23,000. We could easily enlarge our establishment so as to manufacture double the above quantity if required. We do not fear any legitimate opposition, as we can sell our manufacture as cheap, or cheaper, than the same quality of goods can be imported for; but consignments from Glasgow to be sold at what they will bring, certainly curtails our fair profits, and prevents us sometimes from giving that remuneration to our workers which we think them entitled to.

HENDERSON & SON.

There are now two Copal Varnish manufactories here; but, owing to the high price of Turpentine and the consequent very restricted use of Varnish, they both do not manufacture more than when Messrs. E. Atwater & Co. were the sole makers. They produce about 500 barrels per annum.

There are four leading *Coach* and *Carriage* makers, but I have only received returns from one. In this manufactory 15 to 16 hands are employed, at annual wages of $5,200. Capital in stock and tools about $8,000. Turns out 80 to 90 vehicles of all sorts valued at from $12 to $13,000.

We have one Pot Ash manufactory, which gives employment to 6 to 8 hands, at about $2,080 wages per annum. The capital in the stock and plant is about $3,000, and the yield last year was about $25,000 worth of Ashes.

We have about twelve large Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers. I regret to say I have only returns from two of the leading ones. They employ about 100 hands at an annual rate of wages of $25,500. The amount of capital employed on the business and in the plants amounts to about $45,000. The raw material used up is about $11,000, and value turned out amounts to about $100,000.

Regarding the paper trade my information is very scanty, we have no manufactories in the city, but I have returns of two, belonging to Firms here, the product of which is consumed in Montreal.

The cost of the two mills is about $75,000, and they give employment to about 100 hands, at an annual rate of wages of $45,000. Capital employed in stocking mills is about $30,000, and the product is about 830 tons of paper valued at $150,000.

Pianos.—There are in this city five Piano manufactories which annually turn out about 185 instruments. This year there has been a slight decrease in the quantity produced in comparison with the preceding one. The amount of capital invested in this branch of business about $40,000 @ $50,000, and the number of hands employed is about 60 men, who earn from $6@$15 per week, each according to ability.

I have now as far as possible given some outline of our leading manufactories. There are a great many more of different kinds, such as marble Works, extensive Biscuit Bakeries, Publishers and Bookbinders, Wholesale Furriers, Clothiers, &c, but I have received no reports whatsoever from them and I hardly think that they rank of sufficient importance to be treated here, though collectively they employ a great number of hands, require a considerable amount of capital, and altogether add very materially to the general well-being and prosperity of the city.

I regret exceedingly that the amount of information given as regards our manufactories is so meagre, but the fault is not mine. It is impossible to write thoroughly on any subject without being fully furnished with all the necessary details, and I only can hope that should I have to present a similar report at the close of this year, manufacturers will come forward more freely to assist me in my arduous task.

In conclusion I can only add that I have done my best to make my report interesting. I have embodied in it every subject that I could think of as pertaining to the commerce and progress of this large and rapidly increasing city, and in presenting it to your Board I can only crave indulgence for shortcomings and express a trust should I possess your confidence to draw up a report next year, that it may be more worthy in showing the extension of the wealth and commerce of this city, of which we all feel so justly proud.

HORACE LEE FORBES,
Collector of Statistics.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF UPWARD AND DOWNWARD PRODUCE, VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL, FROM THE OPENING TO THE CLOSE OF THE NAVIGATION, FOR THE YEARS 1860 AND 1861.

UPWARDS.

	1860.	1860. Tons.	1861.	1861. Tons.
Number of Vessels	3491	284291	4399	370806
Number of Steamers	1042	117660	1170	132239
Passengers over 21 years		5445		15742
Articles Upwards.				
Apples		12½		40
Ashes		56		81½
Agricultural Produce not otherwise mentioned		334		61½
Bricks		3669½		1564½
Bark		501½		464
Bacon		..		1½
Barley		48½		2½
Beer		168½		292
Bran and Ship Stuff		..		4
Butter		..		8
Beef		18½		..
Biscuit		1		..
Cement		479½		447
Clay		167½		162
Coal		29020		30163½
Cattle		33½		16½
Cider		2½		..
Corn (Indian)		2		..
Clover Seed		4½		..
Carts, Waggons and Sleighs		40½		20
Charcoal		87		..
Coffee		3		29
Copperas		8½		9
Earthen, Stone and Glassware		1558½		2275
Flax Seed		37½		2
Fish		4333½		4446
Furniture and Baggage		350½		681
Flour		1120½		1149
Gypsum		1194½		1787
Hemp		102		146
Hay (Pressed)		462		..
Hides and Skins (Raw)		..		10½
Horses		76		46
Iron (Pig)		11002		11222
Railroad Iron		959½		649
Scrap		300		227
Broken Castings		245		12
Stoves and Castings		1354		906½
Nails		2937		2888
Spikes		137½		79
Iron (all other description)		9124		11015
Ore		..		1752
Junk		6		69½
Lime		2023½		1157½
Lard		5		..
Manure		193		..
Marble		124		63½
Manilla		21½		190
Mechanics' Tools		31		..
Molasses		2024		3981½
Oats		8½		50
Oatmeal		18½		..
Oil Cake		3		..
Oakum		1½		15½
Potatoes		10½		20
Pork		794		382½
Ploughs and Implements		114½		54½
Rosin		192		258
Salt		16158½		12088
Ships Stores		..		3½
Slate		58½		483½
Stone		225½		1042½
Rags		522		588½
Tobacco (unmanufactured)		..		122
Sheep		2		1
Steel		261½		217
Sugar		4207		5192½
Iron Ore		10906½		..
Tallow		9		4
Tin		451		403
Vinegar		117½		128½
Wheat		488½		516½
Window Glass		773½		717
Whisky		547½		524½
Soda Ash		464½		622
Merchandise		9130		12546½
Empty Barrels		993		1497
Barrel Hoops, M.		..		165
Boards, &c., M.		2858½		3516
Firewood, Cords		138		70
Boat Knees		200		..
Shingles, M.		36		33
Staves—Barrel		16		297
Pipe		..		1
Timber—Square		7		10
Round		..		4
Square in Rafts		10		16
Round in Rafts		1		4
Hoop and Hop Poles, &c.		206½		19
White Lead		32½		..
Whiting		55½		152½
Tobacco (manufactured)		103		172
Dye and Dye Stuffs		35		58
Mahogany		10		..
Oils of all kinds		1003		641
Tar		184		275½
Wool		1		..
Crockery		637½		120
Leather		47		37
Paints		231		196½
Turpentine		33½		13
Chalk		8		30
Iron Safes		8½		2
1860—Total amount of Tolls				$20506 38
1861—Total amount of Tolls				26193 87

DOWNWARD.

	1860.	1860. Tons.	1861.	1861. Tons.
Number of Vessels	3223	286463	3947	355108
Number of Steamers	1030	117653	1169	131623
Passengers over 21 years		16528		19205
Articles Downwards.				
Apples		5464		5060½
Ashes		3302½		3844½
Agricultural Produce not otherwise mentioned		32720½		41866½
Bricks		146		128
Bark		543		190
Bacon		54		38
Barley		5915		3011½
Beer		20		12½
Bran and Ship Stuff		844½		355½
Butter		695½		1790
Bones		14½		34
Broom Corn		122		71½
Beef		16½		35
Biscuit		5		26
Cement		96		15½
Clay		90		..
Coal		4213½		1546
Cattle		784½		1013
Cider		23½		42½
Corn (Indian)		5510½		43213½
Cornmeal		82		35½
Clover Seed		6½		1
Carts, Waggons and Sleighs		20½		18½
Cheese		86		319½
Coffee		1½		9
Earthen, Stone and Glassware		26½		155½
Flax		..		1
Flax Seed		5½		47
Fish		151½		72
Furniture and Baggage		483		581½
Flour		70702½		85346½
Gypsum		44		206½
Hemp		2½		..
Hay (Pressed)		82		92
Hogs		114½		77
Hams		45		93½
Hides and Skins (Raw)		191		145½
Horses		149		115½
Iron (Pig)		102½		145
Railroad Iron		32		597
Scrap		79		46
Broken Castings		6		7½
Stoves and Castings		77½		163½
Nails		52½		35
Spikes		9		23
Iron (all other description)		86½		139
Junk		8½		..
Lime and Sand		892½		385
Lard		16		75
Oils of all kinds		18½		330½
Manure		1950		2735
Molasses		61		153½
Ores (not Iron)		1½		289
Oats		3223½		1880
Oatmeal		315½		1277½
Oilmeal		..		2½
Oakum		..		½
Potatoes		440½		327½
Pork		875½		1432
Ploughs and Implements		15		11½
Salt		23		466
Pitch and Tar		24		15½
Stone		2876½		778½
Rags		43½		106
Rye		2755		681
Sheep		105		163
Steel		2½		4½
Sugar		132		16½
Tobacco (unmanufactured)		17		45
Tallow		237		171½
Vinegar		9		27
Wheat		88940½		199669
Window Glass		..		22
Whisky		493½		579½
Wool		1		1
Merchandise		1901		2881½
Empty Barrels		2617		104
Barrel Hoops, M.		1843		1963½
Boards, &c., M.		63846		54862
Do. do. Rafts		9		..
Siding Laths, &c., M.		706		261
Firewood, Cords		62223		64091
Shingles, M.		1253		218
Staves—Barrel		1799		2203
West Indian		786		392
Pipe		139		101
Timber—Square		148		30
Round		1		..
Square, in Rafts		4		11
Round, in Rafts		2		7
Hoop and Hop Poles, &c.		152		150
Tobacco (manufactured)		1½		3
Soda Ash		9		..
Crockery		2		..
Leather		71		37½
Paints		9½		2
1860—Total amount				$56061 24
1861—Total amount				93547 19

PORT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of Quantities and Values of the principal Articles of Merchandise imported at this Port during Year ending the 31st December, 1861, compared with the same of the corresponding period of last year, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Article; also, the Quantities and Values remaining in Bonded Warehouses, on the 31st December, 1861.

ARTICLES.	1860. Quantity	1860. Value.	1861. Quantity	1861. Value.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			REMAINING IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, December 31, 1861. Quantity	Value.
						Quantity	Value.		
Whisky galls.	17487	12595	10462	6974	Decrease	7025	5621	10131	6689
Gin galls.	95733	35516	89975	35231	Decrease	5858	285	41645	18673
Rum galls.	15686	7084	12576	5170	Decrease	3110	1914	9658	3433
Brandy galls.	31541	53961	62619	103487	Increase	31078	49526	25595	52546
Cordials galls.	993	1056	1441	1346	Increase	448	290	976	826
Wine in Wood galls.	142179	129816	165817	150027	Increase	24638	20211	....	....
Wine in Bottle doz.	4367	25364	4347	19253	Decrease	20	6111	....	....
Ale in wood galls.	18538	5711	4510	2157	Decrease	14028	3554	1730	394
Ale in bottle doz.	5942	5174	6376	6604	Increase	434	1430	3988	2819
Dried Fruits lbs.	1714043	98902	1465179	77431	Decrease	248864	21471	190228	13022
Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs lbs.	39605	10918	17769	4618	Decrease	21836	6300	3534	977
Patent Medicines	....	16938	....	19088	Increase	....	2150	....	1352
Soap lbs.	670526	28490	804113	34695	Increase	133587	6205	349350	12187
Starch lbs	119389	19735	118215	7789	Decrease	1174	11496	64634	5652
Tobacco, manufactured lbs.	1036117	105961	709920	79694	Decrease	326197	31267	172629	24895
Boots and Shoes—Leather	....	24343	....	46348	Increase	....	22005	....	....
Molasses galls.	815832	128937	790298	128551	Decrease	25534	386	94670	8926
Sugar—Refined lbs.	18862536	905456	21570	1747	Decrease	398817	30509	6	703
Do —Raw lbs.	420387	32056	24891121	910810	Increase	6028585	5354	6023301	236414
Confectionery	....	3802	....	8155	Increase	....	5353	....	354
Cigars lbs.	42398	21437	38318	14664	Decrease	4080	6773	3235	1897
Cabinetware	....	16092	....	12217	Decrease	....	3875	....	....
Candles	....	22119	....	20002	Decrease	....	2117	....	5024
Carpets	....	64666	....	77586	Increase	....	12920	....	7432
Earthenware	....	135764	....	177352	Increase	....	41588	....	11818
Clocks	....	11863	....	7321	Decrease	....	4542	....	....
Cordage	....	9597	....	10609	Increase	....	1012	....	....
Cottons	....	3239447	....	3051560	Decrease	....	187887	....	74347
Drugs	....	60422	....	70648	Increase	....	10226	....	1213
Perfumery	....	15418	....	20006	Increase	....	4588	....	109
Millinery	....	43151	....	12257	Decrease	....	30914	....	290
Glass—Plate and Silvered	....	70021	....	97483	Increase	....	27462	....	5636
Glassware	....	61694	....	80289	Increase	....	18595	....	2507
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	....	135668	....	122007	Decrease	....	13661	....	2283
Hosiery	....	37751	....	88422	Increase	....	50671	....	341
Cutlery	....	60093	....	88806	Increase	....	28713	....	1189
Nails	....	67932	....	72440	Increase	....	4508	....	4880
Stoves and Castings	....	64350	....	37717	Decrease	....	26633	....	303
Leather	....	192345	....	159743	Decrease	....	32602	....	707
Linen	....	122828	....	192858	Increase	....	70030	....	1104
Hardware	....	444989	....	443749	Decrease	....	1140	....	2060
Furs, manf	....	48471	....	38065	Decrease	....	10406	....	165
Gold, Silver and Gilt Ware	....	41071	....	36309	Decrease	....	4762	....	430
Brass or Copper, manf	....	21170	....	4867	Decrease	....	16303	....	....
Leather, manuf	....	55090	....	50254	Decrease	....	4836	....	111
Wood, manf	....	28210	....	21821	Decrease	....	6389	....	....
Musical Instruments	....	51103	....	41224	Decrease	....	9879	....	575
Machinery	....	35199	....	32954	Decrease	....	2245	....	6394
Oil Cloths	....	20895	....	18864	Decrease	....	2031	....	2189
Oil, manf	....	141943	....	134392	Decrease	....	7551	26840	10803
Paints and Colors	....	68241	....	67758	Decrease	...	483	....	1730
Paper	....	30808	....	33284	Increase	....	2476	....	3320
Paper Hangings	....	22847	....	50875	Increase	....	28028	....	22061
Silks	....	480910	....	494233	Increase	....	13323	....	23936
Spices—Unground lbs.	239908	18021	192705	17307	Decrease	47203	1314	19315	1011
Stationery	....	78759	....	69646	Decrease	....	9213	....	195
Small Wares	....	181540	....	246174	Increase	....	64634	....	745
Woollens	....	305490	....	2452776	Increase	....	147286	....	42786
Coffee—Green lbs.	188036	26149	794935	92678	Increase	606899	66529	122235	13611
Tea lbs.	1577179	471381	2585641	957281	Increase	1008462	485900	692183	266865
Cotton Wick	....	10753	....	9081	Decrease	....	1672	....	....
Cotton Yarn	....	70103	....	49850	Decrease	....	20253	....	435
Jewellery and Watches	....	113976	....	78952	Decrease	....	35024	....	92
Iron	....	762921	....	792282	Increase	....	29361	....	4240
Red and White Lead, dry	....	24126	....	26779	Increase	....	2653	....	1894
Steel	....	97582	....	67939	Decrease	....	29643	....	....
Books	....	105178	....	118874	Increase	....	13696	....	....
Dye Stuffs	....	25619	....	28131	Increase	....	2512	....	....
Caoutchouc	....	122848	....	23394	Decrease	....	99454	....	....
Flax, Hemp and Tow	....	62395	....	54731	Decrease	....	7664	....	....
Fish	....	143122	....	132715	Decrease	....	10307	....	....
Fish Oil—Crude	....	65337	....	31097	Decrease	....	34240	....	....
Fruit—Green	....	99948	....	79083	Decrease	....	20865	....	....
Furs—Raw	....	111001	....	102876	Decrease	....	8125	....	....
Flour bbls.	113921	564594	....	455040	Decrease	....	109554	....	....
Wheat bush.	332954	363537	584802	598748	Increase	251848	235191	....	....
Pig Iron, Lead, and Copper	....	128750	....	165053	Increase	....	36303	....	....
Tobacco—Unmanufactured lbs.	1032886	54832	....	84125	Increase	....	29293	....	....
Meats	....	179298	....	145077	Decrease	....	34221	....	....
Rice	....	76633	....	76944	Increase	....	311	....	....
Sail Cloth	....	20796	....	16149	Decrease	....	4645	....	....
Settlers' Goods	....	36559	....	75011	Increase	....	38452	....	....
Hides and Horns	....	97975	....	90987	Decrease	....	6988	....	....
Tallow	....	135313	....	110206	Decrease	....	25107	....	....

FREE GOODS

ARTICLES.	1860. Quantity	1860. Value.	1861. Quantity.	1861. Value.		INCREASE OR DECREASE. Quantity.	Value.
Acids of every description, except Vinegar	....	$10334	....	$7971	Dec.	....	2363
Alum	....	5414	....	4033	Dec	....	1381
Anatomical Preparations	....	420	....	132	Dec	....	298
Anchors, weighing over 6 cwt	....	56	....	600	Inc	....	544
Animals—Horses	55	10304	....	6291	Dec	....	4013
Horned Cattle	278	13144	261	9470	Dec.	17	3674
Sheep	51	978	....	1208	Inc.	....	230
Pigs	26	218	....	365	Inc.	....	147
Other Animals	....	498	....	50	Dec	....	448
Poultry and Fancy Birds	....	833	....	688	Dec.	....	145
Antimony	....	171	....	82	Dec	....	89
Ashes—Pearl, bbls	....	6006	82	1772	Dec	157	4234
Pot, bbls	....	6997	499	15860	Inc.	339	8863
Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and Drugs, used solely in Dyeing	....	25619	....	28131	Inc.	....	2512
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Devotional Books—and Printed Books not elsewhere specified	....	82787	....	118874	Inc.	....	36097
Bleaching Powders	....	3982	....	2257	Dec.	....	1725
Bolting Cloths	....	2783	....	1275	Dec	....	1508
Borax	....	3344	....	2739	Dec.	....	605
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements	....	268	....	208	Dec	....	60
Bristles	....	7336	....	10382	Inc.	....	3046
Broom Corn	....	13406	....	14449	Inc	....	1043
Busts, Casts and Statues	....	884	....	1103	Inc.	....	219
Burrstones and Grindstones, wrought and unwrought	....	1684	....	5684	Inc.	....	4000
Butter, lbs	....	15866	....	41962	Inc.	....	26096
Coin and Bullion	....	20500	....	347427	Inc	....	326927
Cables—Iron Chain—over ¾ of an inch diameter	....	816	....	3406	Inc.	....	2590
Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	....	122848	....	23394	Dec	....	99454
Cheese, cwt	....	35077	....	68379	Inc	....	33302
Coal and Coke, tons	....	37407	....	132861	Inc.	....	95454
Clothing and Arms for Military	....	17134	....	42226	Inc.	....	25092
Corkwood, or Bark of the Corkwood Tree	....	310	....	638	Inc.	....	328
Cotton and Flax Waste	....	18239	....	15394	Dec.	....	3845
Cotton Wool	....	11023	....	7908	Dec.	....	4115
Cream of Tartar, in crystals	....	8659	....	13551	Inc.	....	4892
Diamonds and Precious Stones	....	2416	....	56	Dec.	....	2360
Donations	....	264	....	188	Dec.	....	76
Drawings	....	8643	....	15682	Inc.	....	7049
Earths, Clays, Sands and Ochres	....	4181	....	1760	Dec.	....	2421
Eggs, doz	....	3	....	25	Inc.	....	22
Emery—Emery, Glass and Sand Paper	....	3332	....	2872	Dec	....	460
Farming Utensils and Implements—when specially imported for encouragement of Agriculture	....	145	....	118	Dec	....	27
Felt Hat-bodies and Hat Felt	....	3769	....	3862	Inc.	....	93
Flax, Hemp and Tow, undressed	....	62395	....	54731	Dec.	....	7664
Firewood, cords	....	73	....	1903	Inc.	....	1830
Fire-Brick and Clay	....	3427	....	4830	Inc.	....	1403
Fish—Salt	....	143122	....	132715	Dec.	....	10407
Fish Oil—Crude	....	65337	57583	31097	Dec.	....	34240
Fishing Nets, and Seines, Hooks, Lines and Twines	....	9981	....	7831	Dec.	....	2150
Fruit, Green	....	99948	....	79083	Dec	....	20865
Fruit, Dried—from United States only	....	1020	....	1664	Inc	....	644
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed	....	111001	....	102876	Dec.	....	8125
Flour, bbls.	113921	564594	....	455040	Dec.	....	119554
Beans and Peas, bush	36	76	....	283	Inc.	....	40
Indian Corn, bush	36663	29639	189513	99068	Inc.	....	69429
Wheat, bush	332494	363557	584802	598748	Inc.	....	225191
Meal of above Grains, bbls	....	4554	....	3785	Dec.	....	769
Gems and Medals	....	4429	....	672	Dec.	....	3757
Grease and Scraps	....	....	....	2027	Inc.	....	2027
Gravels	....	433	....	2940	Inc.	....	2507
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined.	....	1361	....	6538	Inc.	....	5177
Hair—Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse or Mohair, unmanufactured	....	116	....	22	Dec.	....	94
Hides and Horns	....	97975	....	90987	Dec.	....	7093
Indigo	....	19725	....	11590	Dec.	....	8135
Junk and Oakum	....	1760	....	8358	Inc.	....	6098
Lard, lbs	....	17779	....	6768	Dec.	....	11011
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass and Mosses, for Upholstery purposes	....	938	....	643	Dec.	....	295
Manures	....	433	....	349	Dec	....	94
Marble in blocks or slabs, unpolished	....	8768	....	8576	Dec.	....	193
Meats—Fresh, Smoked and Salt, cwt	....	179298	....	145077	Dec.	....	34221
Military and Naval Stores	....	27589	....	114142	Inc.	....	86553
Models	....	624	....	174	Dec.	....	450
Musical Instruments for Military Bands	....	765	....	136	Dec.	....	629
Nitre or Saltpetre	....	3202	....	4798	Inc.	....	1596
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake	....	....	....	1221	Inc.	....	1221
Oils—Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm—in their crude, unrectified, or natural state, galls	....	25486	....	29386	Inc.	....	3900
Ores of all kinds of Metals	....	115	....	4406	Inc.	....	4291
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus—Globes	....	1176	....	1865	Inc.	....	689
Pig Iron, Pig Lead and Pig Copper, tons	....	128750	....	165053	Inc.	....	36303
Pitch and Tar, bbls	....	5132	....	4118	Dec.	....	1014
Printing Ink and Printing Presses	....	3881	....	6759	Inc.	....	2878
Rags	....	5464	....	7884	Inc.	....	2420
Resin and Rosin, bbls	....	19809	....	12692	Dec.	....	7117
Rice, lbs	....	76633	....	76944	Inc.	....	311
Sail Cloth	....	20796	....	16149	Dec	....	4547
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash	....	42062	....	30158	Dec.	....	11904
Salt, bush	....	6618	....	23283	Inc.	....	16665
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes only, bush	....	23286	....	25197	Inc.	....	1911
Settlers Goods	....	36559	....	75011	Inc	....	39452
Ship's Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Bunting, Sail Canvass Nos. 1 to 6, Compasses, Cordage, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights, Deck Plugs, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks	....	879	....	1239	Inc	....	360
Specimens	....	375	....	621	Inc.	....	246
Slate	....	2327	....	2878	Inc.	....	551
Stone, unwrought	....	2182	....	1493	Dec	....	689
Stereotype Blocks, for Printing purposes	....	1141	....	475	Dec	....	666
Sulphur and Brimstone	....	1895	....	2566	Inc.	....	671
Tallow lbs	....	135313	....	101206	Dec	....	34107
Timber and Lumber of all sorts, unmanufactured	....	2308	....	268	Dec	....	2040
Tin and Zinc, or Spelter, in blocks or pigs	....	9382	....	7674	Dec.	....	1708
Trees, Plants and Shrubs—Bulbs and Roots	....	2511	....	1195	Dec.	....	1316
Treenails	....	....	....	499	Inc.	....	499
Turpentine, other than Spirits of Turpentine	....	....	....	35	Inc.	....	35
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, lbs	1032886	54832	....	84125	Inc.	....	29293
Varnish, bright and black, for Shipbuilders	....	86	....	20	Dec.	....	66
Vegetables	....	1621	....	9173	Inc.	....	7552
Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors for Officers' Mess	....	3447	....	3377	Dec.	....	70
Wood of all kinds	....	4704	....	7052	Inc.	....	2348
Wool	....	12932	....	90875	Inc.	....	27943
Copyrights	....	1844	....	2409	Inc.	....	565
Liquors for Officers' Mess	....	8319	....	4056	Dec	....	4263
Total		$3029944	....	$3732147	Inc.	....	$701203

RECAPITULATION.

	1860. Value.	1860. Duty.	1861. Value.	1861. Duty.	Increase or Decrease.	Value.
Value of Dutiable Goods imported during the Year	12459047	....	13086070	....	Increase	627023
Value of Free Goods	3020486	....	3728091	....	Increase	707685
Total value of Goods imported	15479453	....	16814161	....	Increase	1334708
Total Duties collected during the Year	....	2452749	....	2391819	Decrease	60930
Value of Goods paid Duty ex Ship	....	....	7916135	1478698	....	....
Value of Goods paid Duty ex Warehouse	....	....	4543361	913121	....	....
Total Value of Goods paid Duty	....	....	12459496	2391819	....	....
Value of Goods placed in Warehouse	3927500	....	5169935	....	Increase	1242435
Value of Goods remaining in Warehouse, and amount of Duty chargable thereon	761390	....	1095040	220294	Increase	333650

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

(FROM MONTREAL CUSTOM-HOUSE ANNUAL RETURNS.

	BRITISH. No.	Tons.	Men.	FOREIGN. No.	Tons.	Men.
Number of Steamers arrived during the Year	528	125765	12574	8	3418	244
Number of Steamers cleared during the Year	249	81080	6754	..	..	..
Number of Sailing Vessels arrived	1062	253538	8341	460	54189	1560
Number of Sailing Vessels cleared	1046	255164	9285	93	24747	758
Total	2885	715547	36954	561	82354	2562

PORT OF MONTREAL.

YEARLY RETURN OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPION, WITH THE VALUES THEREOF, AND SHEWING COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED, DURING THE YEAR ENDING UPON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1861.

NOTE.—Goods entered for Consumption, are that pay Duty, ex-Ship and ex-Warehouse. Importations from Great Britain or elsewhere, *via* the United States—are to be set down as Imported from Great Britain or the Country where the Goods were purchased. All Goods purchased in the United States, *though the Produce of other Countries*, are to be considered as Imported from the United States.

ARTICLES.	Qnty.	Total Value.	Great Britain	BRIT. COLONIES. North America	West Indies.	United States	Other Foreign Countri's	Amount of Duty.
SPECIFIC DUTY.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Whiskey galls.	11318	8407	7211			1196	....	2037
100 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.								
Gin galls.	77423	30069	23200	....	....	797	6077	30069
Rum	1502	7015	5464	571	114	1384	3	7616
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whisky galls.	18	13	....	....	....	13	....	13
Cordials	163	1519	1092	....	....	16	411	1519
40 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		39217	29756	571	114	2209	6567	39217
Cigars lbs.	38466	16503	2448	57	....	13005	993	6661
35, 25, and 15 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.								
Confectionery	19699	7761	632	....	....	1146	291	2138
Sugar, refined—or other Sugar equal to refined lbs	2324411	12576	10158	....	....	1899	519	4002
Sugar—being being neither refined, nor other Sugar equal to refined lbs	772497	867436	55675	76323	....	621695	113743	164092
Molasses galls.	77249	132007	247	603	....	120375	1782	23492
30 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		1019780	72404	76926	....	754115	116335	193724
Ale, Beer and Porter in Wood galls.	616	2610	250	....	....	103	....	783
Ale, Beer and Porter in Bottles doz.	6411	645	6445	....	....	5	....	193
Blacking	....	956	734	....	....	222	....	286
Brandy galls.	50550	68398	21016	....	9	1194	46396	20610
Coffee, ground or roasted lbs.	1010	178	73	....	....	105	....	53
Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs lbs	28081	726	3819	....	....	3446	....	217
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground lbs	14543	1258	329	....	....	691	238	377
Packages	....	5588	427	131	....	198	986	1676
Patent Medicines and Medical Preparations, not otherwise specified	....	18469	2827	....	....	15597	55	5511
Snuff lbs.	1024	235	2	....	....	233	....	71
Soap	685435	28534	22352	....	....	3305	2695	856
Starch	154750	10017	6533	....	....	3484	....	3005
Tobacco, manufactured	66918	66606	11	....	....	66596	....	19982
25 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		216862	71101	131	92	95168	50370	65058
Manuf. of Leather—Boots and Shoes	....	47504	1973	....	....	40711	4820	11876
Do do. Leather	....	4868	1807	....	....	3061	....	1217
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine	....	37063	36079	....	....	978	6	9260
Packages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		89435	39859	....	....	44750	4826	22359
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables and furnishings	....	2475	25	....	....	2450	....	495
Brooms and Brushes, of all kinds	....	5412	4019	....	....	1354	39	1082
Cabinet Ware or Furniture	....	12217	1188	....	....	11029	....	2443
Candles—Tallow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Candles and Tapers, other than Tallow	....	18952	9231	....	....	6107	3614	3790
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	....	70154	68233	....	....	1921	....	14030
Carriages	....	13993	980	....	....	13013	....	2798
Coach and Harness Furniture	....	8038	4324	....	....	3714	....	1607
Chandeliers, Girondoles, Gas Fittings	....	319	....	....	....	319	....	64
Chicory lbs.	43710	2283	1466	....	....	877	....	457
China & all kinds	....	545	436	....	....	109	....	109
Crockery and Earthenware	....	166608	161247	....	....	5161	200	33322
Cider galls	26835	1308	....	....	....	1308	....	262
Clocks	....	7549	750	....	....	6799	....	151
Cocoa and Chocolate lbs.	16490	1602	1044	75	....	483	....	32
Cordage	....	9579	434	....	....	5238	....	1916
Corks	....	10191	1473	....	....	8017	701	2038
Cottons	....	2957311	2769199	34	....	182960	5118	591462
Dried Fruits and Nuts—of all kinds lbs	154807	78305	16122	....	....	43414	18769	15661
Drugs, not otherwise specified	....	73424	55559	....	....	17701	164	14685
Essences and Perfumery	....	20111	8666	....	....	10791	653	4022
Fancy Goods, viz:—Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver or other Metals	....	370	....	....	....	....	370	74
Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of Hair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Feathers and Flowers, Fans and Fire Screens	....	28730	17531	....	....	2255	8944	4746
Gold and Silver Leaf	....	277	277	....	....	....	....	55
Millinery of all kinds	....	11947	11888	....	....	....	59	2389
Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta, or Composition	....	1651	839	....	....	735	77	330
Silver and Gold Cloth, Thread, and other Articles, embroidered with Gold, or for embroidering	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thread-Lace and Insertions	....	1214	1214	....	....	....	....	242
Writing Desks, Fancy and Ornamental Cases and Boxes	....	1295	248	....	....	938	109	259
Other Fancy Goods	....	63676	47155	....	....	9470	7051	12735
Foreign Newspapers	....	3203	2	....	....	3201	....	641
Fireworks	....	21	....	....	....	21	....	4
Gunpowder	....	1089	8515	....	....	2375	....	2178
Guns, Rifles and Fire Arms, of all kinds	....	1856	1347	....	....	509	....	371
Glass—Plate and Silvered	....	94995	13508	....	....	4443	77044	18999
Stained, Painted or Colored Ware	....	78167	32174	....	....	43673	2356	15633
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	....	120342	39823	....	....	69030	11489	24068
Hat Plush	....	148	....	....	....	148	....	30
Hay tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hops lbs	51828	14576	1291	....	....	13285	....	2915
Hosiery	....	88081	85624	....	....	881	1576	17616
Inks of all kinds, except Printing Inks	....	1889	1132	....	....	757	....	378
Iron and Hardware:—Cutlery, polished, of all sorts	....	87232	82357	....	....	3841	1034	17446
Japanned, Planished Tin, Britannia Metal Ware	....	3600	991	....	....	2481	128	720
Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks and Edge Tools, Scythes and Snaiths	....	39549	10707	....	....	28842	....	7960
Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	....	69525	57196	....	....	9868	2461	13905
Stoves, and all other Iron Castings	....	37434	21541	....	....	11044	4849	7487
Other	....	442535	245143	81	....	183564	13747	88507
Lumber or Plank, manufactured	....	673	....	....	....	673	....	135
Leather	....	160631	47390	....	....	42147	71094	32126
Do. Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois Skins, dressed	....	3115	1276	....	....	1839	....	623
Linen	....	192726	190400	....	....	2326	....	38545
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars	....	25328	5418	....	....	19910	....	5066
Macaroni and Vermicelli lbs.	24316	155	....	....	....	7	148	31
Mantlepieces of Marble, or imitation of Marble	....	1377	307	....	....	107	....	275
Manufactures of Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or of Gutta Percha	....	6796	795	....	....	6001	....	1359
Do. of Cashmere	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. of Fur, or of which Fur is principal part	....	38859	14405	....	....	21302	3152	7772
Do. of Papier Mache	....	559	539	....	....	20	....	112
Do. of Grass, Osier, Palm-Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, not elsewhere specified	....	18290	6418	....	....	6872	....	2456
Do. of Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, Ivory	....	72	10	....	....	62	....	14
Do. of Gold, Silver or Electro-plate, Argentine, Albuta, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded Ware, of all kinds	....	86693	25218	....	....	9805	1670	733
Do. of Brass or Copper	....	4867	1402	....	....	3465	....	973
Do. of Leather, or imitation of Leather	....	49866	13389	....	....	10651	25826	9973
Do. of Marble—or other than Rough Slabs or Blocks	....	989	845	....	....	144	....	197
Do. of Varnish—other than Bright and black	....	6076	937	....	....	5139	....	1215
Do. of Wood—not elsewhere specified	....	22220	356	....	....	21768	96	4444
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks	....	40649	2587	....	....	37038	1024	813
Mustard lbs.	97329	12592	1259	....	....	....	....	2518
Other Machinery	....	27760	1997	....	....	16385	375	5552
Oil Cloths	....	18314	12518	....	....	5696	....	3662
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared gals	226797	144975	75814	....	....	5003	19133	28996
Opium	....	887	263	....	....	624	....	177
Packages	....	14356	4811	65	5	7903	1522	2871
Paints and Colors	....	72841	70155	....	....	2536	150	14568
Paper	....	31875	26028	....	....	5847	....	6375
Paper Hangings	....	28790	19592	....	....	8504	694	5758
Parasols and Umbrellas	....	23787	18102	....	....	5628	57	4757
Playing Cards	....	2413	1784	....	....	581	48	482
Pickles and Sauces	....	17274	16911	....	....	302	61	3454
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish and Vegetables, &c	....	8180	2615	60	....	3489	1986	1636
Printed, Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills &c., Advertising Pamphlets	....	4988	527	....	....	4461	....	997
Shawls	....	8337	8307	....	....	30	....	1668
Silks, Satins and Velvets	....	472159	445108	....	....	12652	14369	94432
Silk, Woollen, Worsted and Cotton Embroideries and Tambour Work	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silk Twist, and Silk and Mohair Twist	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground lbs	218703	29376	11238	117	115	6818	2088	4075
Stationery	....	70292	48624	....	....	19653	2015	14058
Steam Engines, other than Locomotive	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Wares	....	246087	202474	....	....	31395	12218	49217
Tobacco Pipes	....	13901	10651	....	....	249	3001	2780
Toys	....	7927	1882	....	....	5203	842	1585
Vinegar galls.	66315	13554	1462	....	....	2967	9135	2713
Wine of all kinds, in Wood galls.	150561	129247	53641	508	....	439	70708	25849
Do. do. in Bottles doz.	3485	17961	5442	530	....	3922	8067	3592
Woollens	....	2464544	2291874	....	....	80554	38076	480909
Unenumerated Articles	....	81286	30130	....	....	46736	4418	16258
15 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		9170522	7495445	1470	165	1224322	449520	1834104
Book, Map, and News Printing Paper	....	28	....	....	....	28	....	4
Coffee, Green lbs	565710	69769	14672	900	....	4586	8834	10465
Tea lbs.	1949603	707044	278988	208	....	38621	41634	106057
Packages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM.		776841	293660	1108	....	432105	49968	116526
Anchors, 6 cwt. and under	....	34	34	....	....	....	....	34
Books Printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets—Editions of which are printed in Canada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brass in Bars, Rods or Sheets	....	615	106	....	....	509	....	62
Brass or Copper Wire, and Wire Cloth	....	1825	1650	....	....	175	....	182
Cameos and Mosaics, real or imitation when set in Gold, Silver and other metal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Copper in Bars, Rods, Bolts or Sheets	....	3834	3331	....	....	503	....	....
Copper, Brass or Iron Tubes and Piping when drawn	....	30891	19419	....	....	1147	....	3089
Cotton Candle Wick	....	9304	780	....	....	8524	....	93
Do. Yarn and Warp	....	50335	40826	....	....	9509	....	5033
Drain Tiles for Agricultural purposes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engravings and Prints	....	6918	2212	....	....	3215	1491	692
10 ₱ CENT. AD VALOREM (*Continued*).	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Jewellery and Watches	....	76920	22125	....	....	38167	16628	7692
Iron—Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	....	140656	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	....	14065
Do. Galvanized and Sheet	....	4715	4505	....	....	21	....	4715
Do. Wire, Nail and Spike Rod	....	41347	40046	....	....	1301	....	4135
Do. Bar, Rod or Hoop	....	48704	43107	....	....	5344	....	48701
Do. Hoop or Tire for Locomotive Wheels, bent and Welded	....	26637	22035	....	....	4602	....	2663
Do. Boiler Plate	....	6701	5517	....	....	1184	....	670
Do. Railroad Bars, wrought Iron Chairs and Spikes	....	25330	[illegible]	....	....	1457	....	2533
Do. Rolled Plate	....	4188	4688	....	....	....	....	468
Lead in Sheet	....	9509	9509	....	....	....	....	951
Litharge	....	2961	507	....	....	2454	....	296
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods	....	4608	12	....	....	4596	....	461
Maps, Charts and Atlasses	....	1584	663	....	....	921	....	158
Medicinal Roots	....	4279	1683	....	....	2596	....	428
Packages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phosphorus	....	1179	....	....	....	1179	....	118
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement ground and calcined	....	596	102	41	....	453	....	60
Red Lead—White Lead—dry	....	26088	25618	....	....	470	....	2609
Sails, ready made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silk Twist, for Hats, Boots and Shoes	....	13734	12773	....	....	961	....	1373
Steamboat and Mill Shafts and Cranks, forged in the rough	....	741	....	....	....	741	....	74
Steel, wrought or cast	....	67939	66652	....	....	1287	....	6794
Straw, Tuscan and Grass Fancy Plaits	....	714	109	....	....	605	....	71
Spirits of Turpentine galls.	2844	15216	....	....	....	15216	....	1522
Tin, granulated or bar	....	3754	3383	....	....	371	....	376
Zinc or Spelter in Sheet	....	8521	204	....	....	400	7917	852
FREE GOODS.		1121929	961857	41	....	133995	26036	112192
Acids of every description, except Vinegar	....	7971	6462	....	....	1509	....	
Alum	....	4033	4033	....	....	....	....	
Anatomical Preparations	....	132	42	....	....	90	....	
Anchors weighing over 6 cwt	....	600	440	....	....	160	....	
Animals—Horses No.	103	6291	49	....	....	6242	....	
Horned Cattle No.	261	9470	987	....	....	8483	....	
Sheep No.	72	1208	1208	....	....	....	....	
Pigs No.	15	365	247	....	....	118	....	
Other Animals	....	50	....	....	....	50	....	
Poultry and Fancy Birds	....	688	....	....	....	688	....	
Antimony	....	82	82	....	....	....	....	
Antiquities, collection of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Argol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Articles for the public uses of the Province	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ashes—Pearl brls.	82	1772	....	....	....	1772	....	
Pot	499	1586	....	....	....	1586	....	
Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables Woods and Drugs,—used solely in dyeing	....	28131	8560	....	....	19367	204	
Bark, Tanners'	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bibles, Testament, Prayer Books, and Devotional Books—and Printed Books not elsewhere specified	....	118874	42235	100	....	66992	9547	
Bleaching Powders	....	2257	2257	....	....	....	....	
Bolting Cloths	....	1275	....	....	....	1275	....	
Borax	....	2739	2739	....	....	....	....	
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements	....	208	....	....	....	208	....	
Bristles	....	10382	1652	....	....	8730	....	
Broom Corn	....	14449	....	....	....	14449	....	
Busts, Casts, and Statues	....	1103	249	....	....	659	195	
Burrstones and Grindstones—wrought and unwrought	....	3684	178	....	....	2711	795	
Butter lbs	338325	41962	....	....	....	41962	....	
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cocoa Paste do. do. do. do. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cabinets of Coins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Coin and Bullion	....	347427	333584	....	....	13843	....	
Cables—Iron Chain—over ¾ of an inch diameter	....	3406	3090	....	....	316	....	
Cables—Hemp and Grass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	....	23394	....	....	....	23394	....	
Carriages, and Vehicles of Travellers, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cement—Marine or Hydraulic, unground	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	
Cheese cwt.	6596	68579	5154	8	....	63121	....	
Coal and Coke tons.	5416	132861	50311	4666	....	77864	....	
Clothing and arms for Indian Nations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do do. for Military	....	42226	41833	....	....	393	....	
Commissariat and Ordinance Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Corkwood, or Bark of the Corkwood Tree	....	638	324	....	....	....	314	
Cotton and Flax Waste	....	15394	651	....	....	14743	....	
Do. Wool	....	7908	....	....	....	7908	....	
Cream of Tartar, in crystals	....	13551	923	....	....	8091	4537	
Diamonds and precious Stones	....	56	....	....	....	....	51	
Donations	....	188	28	....	....	160	....	
Drawings	....	15682	5221	....	....	9468	993	
Earths, Clays, Sand, and Ochres	....	1760	764	....	....	996	....	
Eggs doz.	20	25	....	....	....	25	....	
Emery—Emery Glass and Sand Paper	....	2872	830	....	....	2042	....	
Farming Utensils and Implements, when specially imported for encouragement of Agriculture	....	118	118	....	....	....	....	
Felt Hat-bodies, and Hat Felts	....	386	....	....	....	386	....	
Flax, Hemp, and Tow—undressed	....	54731	8238	....	....	[illegible]	....	
Firewood cords.	70	190	....	....	....	190	....	
Fire-Brick and Clay	....	4830	3554	....	....	1276	....	
Fish—Fresh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do. Salt	....	13715	2334	10066	....	26583	8133	
Do. Oil—Crude galls.	58085	31097	399	20162	....	10452	84	
Do. Products of unmanufactured	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Fishing Nets and Seins, Hooks, Lines, and Twines	....	7831	7544	....	....	287	....	
Fruit, Green	....	79083	59	....	....	78873	151	
Do. Dried, from United States only	....	1661	....	....	....	1661	....	
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed	....	102876	7871	3	....	80860	14170	
Flour brls.	97589	455040	....	....	....	455040	....	
Grains—Barley (except Pot and Pearl), and Rye bus.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bran and Shorts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Buckwheat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bear and Bigg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Oats	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Beans and Pease	47	288	....	....	....	288	....	
Indian Corn	189522	99068	....	....	....	99068	....	
Wheat	584802	598748	....	....	....	598748	....	
Sago Flour lbs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Meal of the above Grains brls.	125	3785	171	....	....	3614	....	
Gems and Medals	....	672	17	....	....	154	501	
Gold Beaters' Prim Moulds and Skins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Grease and Scraps	....	2027	120	....	....	1907	....	
Gravels	....	2940	636	....	....	2304	....	
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined	....	6538	....	6530	....	8	....	
Hair—Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse or Mohair, unmanufactured	....	22	....	....	....	22	....	
Hides and Horns	....	90987	....	....	....	90987	....	
Indigo	....	11590	10122	....	....	1468	....	
Junk and Oakum	....	8358	876	2286	....	5196	....	
Lard lbs.	66034	6768	....	....	....	6768	....	
Lime—From British North American Provinces only lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass and Mosses, for Upholstery purposes	....	643	....	....	....	643	....	
Manures	....	349	....	....	....	349	....	
Marble in blocks or slabs, unpolished	....	857	....	....	....	857	....	
Meats—Fresh, Smoked, and Salt cwt.	15631	145077	222	....	....	144855	....	
Menageries—Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Harnesses of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Military and Naval Stores	....	114142	114082	....	....	60	....	
Models	....	174	158	....	....	16	....	
Musical Instruments for Military Band	....	136	136	....	....	....	....	
Nitre or Saltpetre	....	4798	4798	....	....	....	....	
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake	....	1221	....	....	....	1221	....	
Oils—Cocoanut, Pine or Palm—in their crude, unrectified, or natural state, gls	41588	29386	....	....	....	29386	....	
Ores of all kinds of Metals	....	4406	....	....	....	4406	....	
Osiers or Willow, for Basket-makers use	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Packages including Old Bags	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus—Globes	....	1865	972	....	....	893	....	
Pig Iron, Pig Lead and Pig Copper tons	9415	165053	146027	....	....	8941	10085	
Pitch and Tar brls.	179	4118	....	....	....	4118	....	
Printing Ink and Printing Presses	....	6759	149	....	....	6610	....	
Rags	....	7884	429	....	....	7455	....	
Resin and Rosin brls	6365	12692	4930	....	....	7762	....	
Rice lbs.	2411910	76944	75779	....	....	1165	....	
Sail Cloth	....	16149	11825	....	....	4324	....	
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash	....	30158	30043	....	....	115	....	
Salt bus.	348589	23283	23256	....	....	27	....	
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes only	9397	25197	13073	....	....	12080	44	
Settler's Goods	....	75011	13736	100	....	60428	747	
Ships' Water Casks, in use	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ships' Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Bunting, Sail-Canvas Nos. 1 to 6, Compasses, Cordage, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights, Deck Plugs, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks	....	1239	1239	....	....	....	....	
Specimens	....	621	19	....	....	602	....	
Slate	....	2878	....	....	....	2878	....	
Stone, unwrought	....	1493	1363	....	....	130	....	
Stereotype Blocks, for Printing purposes	....	475	3	....	....	472	....	
Sulphur and Brimstone	....	2506	140	....	....	836	1024	
Tallow lbs.	1298136	101206	....	....	....	101206	....	
Teasels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Timber and Lumber of all sorts, unmanufactured	....	268	....	....	....	268	....	
Tin, and Zinc, or Spelter, in Blocks or Pigs	....	7674	5925	....	....	618	1186	
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs—Bulbs and Roots	....	1195	765	....	....	430	....	
Treenails	....	499	....	....	....	499	....	
Turpentine, other than Spirits of Turpentine	....	35	....	....	....	35	....	
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	1043789	84125	200	....	....	88925	....	
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	
Vegetables	....	9173	....	....	....	9173	....	
Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, for Officers' Mess	....	3377	3377	....	....	....	....	
Wood of all kinds	....	7052	....	....	....	7052	....	
Wool lbs.	564720	90875	60039	....	....	30836	....	
		$3732147	1067037	134530	....	2482078		

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Value.	Great Britain	BRITISH COLONIES. N. America.	West Indies.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Goods paying Specific Duty	8407	7211	....	....	1196	....	2037
Do. 100 ₱ cent. ad valorem	39217	29756	571	114	2209	6567	39217
Do. 40 do.	16503	2448	57	....	13005	993	6661
Do. 35, 25, and 15 ₱ cent. ad valorem	1019780	72404	76926	....	754115	116335	193723
Do. 30 do.	216862	71101	131	92	95168	50370	65058
Do. 25 do.	89435	39859	....	....	44750	4826	22359
Do. 20 do.	9170522	7495445	1470	165	1224322	449520	1834105
Do. 15 do.	776841	293660	1108	....	432105	49968	116527
Do. 10 do.	1121929	961857	41	....	133995	26036	112192
Free Goods	3732147	1067037	134530	....	2482078	48502	
Total	16491643	10340378	214834	371	5182943	753117	2391819

Value of Foreign Reprints of British Copyrights, $2,409, and Duty thereon at 12½ per cent. $301.57.