No. 2770. James Elliott, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, engineer, a new and useful machine for the stopping of runaway horses, to be called Elliott's horse brake.—Dated Ottawa, 11th Sep-

called Elliott's horse brake.—Dated Ottawa, 11th September, 1868.

No. 2771. John Pike of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, gontleman, a new and useful machine for cutting roots or vegetables for feeding stock.—Dated Ottawa, 15th September, 1868.

No 2772 Thomas Forfar, of the village of Waterdown, in the county of Wentworth machinist, a new and useful metallic frame and toothed apparatus, or gearing, for application to any description of clothes wringer, the purposes of which are to prevent the machine being thrown out of gear on account of the reparation of the rollers by the passage of heavy articles between them.—Dated Ottawa, 11th September. .888.

ber, 388.

No. 2773. Thomas McConkey, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, artist, a new and useful art for the manufacture of embossed, etched, relief glass letters and figures for signs, windows, door plates, &c.—Dated Ottawa, 15th September. 1868.

No. 2774 Lonson Butterfield, in the village of Bradford, in the county of Simooe, manufacturer of agricultural implements a new and useful gang plough, for cultivating land to be called the improved gang plongh — Dated Ottawa, 15th Sept mber, 1868.

No. 2775. Charles Frederick Brown, of the town of Berlin, in the county of Waterloo, cabinet maker, a new and useful spring mattrass.—Dated Ottawa, 15th September, 1868.

No. 2776. Edward Marshall Harris, of the town of St. John's, in the county of St. John's, gentleman, a

No. 2778. Edward Marshall Harri, of the town of St. John's, in the county of St. John's, gentleman, a new and useful process and machine for refining spirituous hydro-carbon and other liquids, thereby imparting to them that ripeness and quality which they would not otherwise acquire than by being kept for many years, such machine to be called, apparatus for refining spirituous hybro carbon and other liquids.

— Dated Ottawa, 18th September, 1868.

COMBING WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Hon. Thomas McCraw thinks that farmers would find it very profitable to grow large quantitles of combing wool, and gives the following reason for his opinion :-

lst - Machinery for the manufacture of worsted fa-bries of every kind has been largely imported into this country, and the production of this kind of goods will increase largely in the future. 2nd—But very little combing wool is grown in the United States, and that which is produced is mostly of an inferior quality.

of an inferior quality.

Srd—All the first-class combing wools used in the United States are imported from Eugland, at a cost of

3rd—All the first-class combing wools used in the United States are imported from England, at a cost of from 56c to 75c per lb.

4th—First-class combing wool is not procured to any considerable extent, except in England and Canada, while seven-eighths of all the great wool growing countries of the world grow fine wool.

Therefore, with the immense quantity of combing wools which the worsted manufactories of the country will require, it will be impossible for an excess of this kind of wool to be produced for a century at least, if ever. England competed strongly with us for Canada combing wool during the past season, and paid better prices than we could afford, she having no duty to pay, while we have 13c per lb. to pay in gold. Should we at any time have an excess of this class of wool, England will be found in our markets competing with our buyers. There is but one conclusion to which any well informed person can come on this subject, and that is, that it will pay to grow this wool better than any other. If Michigan now acts promptly, she will be the great combing wool State of the Union, and her profits will be immense from its source. There is no clap-trap about this subject; it is plain, practical common sense. is no clap-trap about this subject; it is plain, practical common sense.

In crossing, use the Leicester or Cotswold bucks, with the largest framed Spanish ewes, and we will ave the best combing and delaine wool that can be

produced.

The purposes for which combing wools are required are too numerous to mention. All lustre dress goods are made from them; also shawls, cloaks, hoods, shoe lastings. &c.; also a thousand other articles which are in daily use.

in daily use.

We cannot produce an excess of the demand from
the numerous wants of actual consumption. Look
at England whose worsted mills are numbered by the
thousand, and which now furnishes worsted goods of
all kinds to every part of the world. Her mill owners
laugh at the idea of it being possible or probable for
us to overstock our markets with our own manufactures, when we have a protective and prohibitory
tariff.

AN OFFSET TO THE ABOVE.

Henry S. Randall, wool editor of the Rural New

Henry S. Randall, wool editor of the Rural New Yorker thus writes:—

"A resolution was adopted during the last session of Congress which authorized the Secretary of State to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty with the New Dominion or Canadas It is understood those negotiations are now in progress at Washington, between Mr. Seward, the English Mini-ter, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Rose, the Financial Minister of the New Dominion—and that they are apparently proceeding to a harmonious conclusion.

"We do not of course know the basis of the proposed treaty, or the terms which the British negotiators ask, or which the Secretary of State is disposed to concede, in regard to wool. But the prevailing belief is, that something akin to the Reciprocity Treaty, abrogated three years ago, will be agreed on and submitted to the ratification of the Senate at the next session of Congress If the duties on Canadian products are removed, or reduced to merely nom nair rates, by a new treaty, in order to obtain concessions

favourable to our shipping, fishing, &c., interests (particularly those of New England—if our flour, beef, barley potatoes, eggs and other farm products, are to be exposed to equal competition in our markets with the same Canadian products—no one can expect, or does expect that wool will be made an exception.

"What would be the result, so far as wool is concerned? It would have no appreciable effect on our fine wools, for no important amount of them is grown in the British American Provinces. But the production of combing wools, so healthily invigorated by the present tariff—now suddenly starting into a great interest in all the Northern States—would be cut up st in all the Northern States - would be cut up bu the boots.

GOLD MINING NEWS.

ROM the Madoc Mercury of the 17th inst, we copy

TROM the Madoc Mercury of the 17th inst, wo copy the following items of interest:—

Eldorado presents anything but a lively appearance just at present. We understand, however, that both the Richardson and the Anglo-Saxon mills will be started again next week, hands being now employed in getting out ore from the portion of the Moore farm, leaved by the latter company.

A correspondent writes:

Since my last writing, there have been some few good things found, but discoverers are not very anxious to make them public at this stare of "the game."

A few sales have lately been made, the most important of which, perhaps, is that of five acres on lot lo in the 8th concession of Marmora, purchased by Mr. W. F. Gatling, of New York, from Messrs. Forneri, Kennedy & Co.

The owners of the Caldwell crusher, Messers. Severn and Caldwell, have purchased about 200 tons of ore from Mr. Feigle, which their mill is now working. They have also made arrangements with Mr. Brenton, on lot 10 in the 8th concession of Marmora, by which they are to mine and crush a certain number of tons of ore. If the yield is satisfactory, a large purchase will soon be made. The Caldwell crusher is undoubtedly the best yet erected in this region. It has many advantages, and is far superior to many others in some important points, viz., it is very compact, not liable to get out of order, and the pulp requires no extra handling after leaving the stamps, but is carried in spouts a few feet to the first pair of pans, where it is ground fine, and then passes through another spout to a pair of amalgamating pans below, containing mercury and further grinding apparatus. The sides of these pans are lined with copper, charged and coated with mercury, which is great service in catching the fine gold. The pans are small, being about three feet in diameter. A stream of pulp is continually pa-sing through them and out through sluices, at the end of which a new addition has been made of a box, the shape of a "V," or inverted siphon. The pulp passes in at the long a

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY WOOD REPORT.

ARGE importations from Canada during the month of September have greatly increased the stock of pine and spruce deals. The supplies of Baltic and Col. nial timber and hard wood are not excessive, though sufficient to meet the demand. The following are the stocks of timber, deals, &c., at the public docks on October 1, during the years 1867 and 1868:—

	1868.	1867.
Foreign deals, in pieces,	1 991 000	1.365.000
" battens, in pieces,	1,116 000	695,000
" boards, in pieces,	1,587,000	970 000
" fir timber, in loads	46,700	43,000
Colonial pine deals and battens, in		•
pieces,	839,000	1,784,000
" spruce ditto, in pieces,	792 000	532,000
" pine timber, in loads	4,300	3 900
Fast Indian took in loads	19 900	00 700

Prince Edward's Isle was sold for 75s. per load Pitch Pine—there has been no further arrivals. The stock is reduced 300 loads by the consumption of the past month. No demand to change quotations. A choice cargo of Pitch Pine Plank, and Deals from St. Mary's, Georgia, is now on the market.

OAK —Quebec Timber has been selling from 110s. to 120s. per lead. In Baltic Oak we can report very little business this season, though the supply is small, and the import cost lower than u-ual S me pyrcels of Riga Wainscot Logs have been deliver d under contract; but the consumers being well supplied with last year's Wainscot have not yet come to market. Memel Wainscot Logs are not readily sold, when there is the choice of Riga. Some logs of Quebec Wainscot have been again imported, and experimently a few Eclavonian of large dimensions and choice qualities. Oak Staves.—Baltic.—There have been but lew transactions in Memel or Dantzic Staves during the past month; but the smaller dimensions of the latter are still inquired for. Bosnian are more inquired for, and some sales are reported at 25l. 10s. per mile on floating terms. Quebec standard pipe have been sold at 70l., and the stock is light. Puncheon still hold their way at 22l. 10s, though the stock is abundant. New York Staves are slow of sale, but without alteration in price.

MASTS AND \$\frac{1}{2}\$ PARS.—No sales of importance can be traced. The old stock is slightly increased by the addition of fresh Red and Yellow Pine Spars from Canada, for which, like all other Masts, our quotations have for some time past been nominal.

MAHOGANY.—The market has been very quict during the past month, all kinds being dull of ale. For Mexican prices continue low; the stock usedd consist of two cargors \(\triangle \text{Minimity} \tex

ST. JOHN, N. B .-- SHIPFING INTELLIGENCE.

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.)

St. John, N.B., October 20, 1868.

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 20, 1868.

REIGHTS —The market, since the sailing of the last steamer, has remained in much about the I' last steamer, has remained in much about the same s'ate as during the fortnight previous—75s. paid for Liverpool, but with no anxiety to charter on the part of shippers and at times rates inclined to flatten; but within the past three days, there is a tendency to more firmness, and present rates are likely to be sustained for Liverpool. For Bristol Channel, there is little or no enquiry; and the demand for London is slack. For Ireland—as a number of small sized ships are accepting 30c. for box shooks, equal nearly to \$10 per M, sup, higher rates are asked and obtained. We quote—Liverpool. 75s.; London, 75s. to 76s. 3d.; Clyde, 70s.; British Channel, 73s. 9d., dull; Ireland, East Coast, 75s. to 85s., according to port and size of vessel.

essel.
The engagements have been:

The engagements have been:—
Ship, 970 tons; new ship, 800 tons, to launch—both at 75s, for Liverpool; ship, 890 tons, 76s 3d., for London; ship, 669 tons; ship, 670 tons 78s. 9d., for Dublin; ship, 728 tons, 79s. 3d., for Dublin; ship, 528 tons, 79s. 3d., for Dublin; ship, 528 tons, 79s. 3d., for Dublin; ship, 281 tons, 77s. 6.1., for Cork Quay.

SPRUCE AND PINE.—Any large lots of spruce for sale, have been cleared from the market at improved prices. The small quantity of pine timber on sale, has also been disposed of.

SAIT AND COALS—Our salt market has been completely broken down by unusually heavy receipts, and prices range from 55c to 52c. per sack. A large quantity has gone into store. With heavy receipts of Cape Breton coals, and of English and Scotch—prices of Scotch have receeded to 74 per chaldron. Keally good Liverpool house, at \$5 50.

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is no appearance of any closeness in the market, and good paper is in demand

Sterling Exchange is firmer, the New York market for first-class banker's 60-day bills having advanced to 110, the rate here being 1093.

Gold Drafts on New York are not much in demand, but are held at par for round amounts.

Gold in New York has been weak and declining since our last report, the sales for Government account, and the stringency of the money market have forced it down to 1833. There has been a slight recovery from this point, the closing quotations being 1844. Greenbacks are worth about 730c. to 741c.

Silver is in moderate abundance at unchanged

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling

Exchange, &c:—
Bank on London, 60 days sight.......1093