

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Canada Confectionary and Biscuit Works.

William Hessin,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER
AND
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:
No. 7 FRONT STREET.
TORONTO.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR
PAPER GOODS, all kinds.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
KNITTED WOOL GOODS.
CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.
HABERDASHERY, and
GENERAL SMALL WARES,

Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of
HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,

STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER
and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

probably proved sufficiently profitable which has induced these parties to try their little game in the Old Country. Their offers have a great appearance of liberality, and so tempting are they that should they fall into the hands of persons as unsuspecting as the worthy English magistrate quoted below, (who innocently enquired if any of them "have got into circulation in this country") the chances are that the English field will prove a profitable one. London is full of needy knaves who will most likely catch at this bait, and there are plenty of fools whose curiosity to see an American sovereign may be easily wrought upon, which though it might not be of the standard weight would at least be sufficiently heavy to outweigh their good intentions.—This is from the *London Times*:—"At Southwark, a tradesman carrying on business in the vicinity of the court attended before Mr. Partridge for the purpose of exposing an alleged wholesale manufacture of counterfeit sovereigns by a firm of New York. He stated that on Saturday afternoon he received a letter addressed to him from New York, on the envelope of which were two three cent stamps, enclosing a price list of tobacco from a firm in Broadway, and a 'strictly confidential circular.' The latter set forth that the firm had succeeded in 'minting' counterfeit English sovereigns so perfect as not to be detected by acids or the most

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Notice.

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade, that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive:

TEAS.

COFFEES.

SUGARS.

and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.

TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Son-chong, and Congou.

COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.

SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

11-ly 10 Wellington St. East.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

TO HAND, ex "MANILLA"

FROM Newcastle-on-Tyne, the following assortment from the Ballast Hill Bottle Works, Sunderland:

75	CRATES WINE QUARTS.
50	" PORTER DO.
25	" PALE QUARTS, STOPPERED.
15	" PALE QUARTS.
12	" PALE FLASKS, STOPPERED.

Will be sold low to Bottlers and the Trade.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

accomplished experts, and offering to forward to applicants any number up to 550 at the following rates:—20 sovereigns for £2; 31, £3; 42, £4; 53, £5; 64, £6; 75, £7; 86, £8; 97, £9; 108, £10; 218, £20; 330, £30; 440, £40, and 550, £50. Beyond that number they decline to send to any one person, as greediness might cause detection. The senders of the circular set forth that the sovereigns are made of aluminium found in the rocky mountains. Mr. Partridge, after perusing the circular, asked if any of the so-called sovereigns had got in circulation in this country. Applicant was not aware whether they had, but an immense quantity of the circulars had lately been delivered to tradesmen all over the metropolis by the Post-office authorities, each letter being post-paid in New York. He, however, did not think any sensible Englishman would ever be foolish enough to forward good English money to the Yankee speculators. His desire in appearing before his Worship was to put the unwary on their guard through the medium of the press. Mr. Partridge had no doubt the reporters attending the court would take notice of the application. Applicant thanked his Worship, and withdrew.

U. S. TREASURY REGULATIONS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The first relates to sugars, and is as follows:—From sugars in hogsheads, tierces, or barrels, by drawing from the head, centre, foot and sides of the packages; from sugars in boxes, by drawing from the top, bottom and sides of the boxes; from so-called "wet foots," when either in the sides or ends of the package, by drawing from the part where the "wet foot" is found, and marking on the sample package the depth of such "wet foot." This will be in addition to the sampling as aforesaid. When the samples representing the sugars of an invoice or entry are thus obtained, so as to represent a true average of the contents of the particular package, each shall be

carefully compared with the Dutch standard to test the color for classification. Those of the same grade under the law shall be classified together, and all the packages contained in an invoice or entry shall be classified in color and rate of duty in that proportion which the sample packages, as examined and tested, represent. In testing the color of sugars and fixing the rate of duty, they shall always be regarded as above the test standard with which they are being compared when they are lighter in color, even though they do not reach the next grade or standard above that which establishes the rate of duty. The weights of sugar imported in cases or boxes shall be marked distinctly, as soon as the same are weighed by the United States Weigher, branding on the head of the cask or the cover of the box the gross weight, tare and net weight of the packages. The branding will be done by means of hot iron or copper figures, branded on the head of the cask, as commonly used.

The second regulation prescribes the manner in which customs officers shall classify for duty wool on the skin, that it may be done according to the standard samples, and that the skins must also be entered for duty under the proper classification. It is not deemed practical to make any fixed rule by which the weight of the wool can accurately be ascertained. That must be determined by weighing the pelt, and then by the appraiser, or other officer of the customs acting as such, allowing what may be deemed a sufficient tare for the skin.

The third regulation prescribes the manner in which animals imported for breeding purposes may be entered free of duty. Under the clause of the new tariff law, providing for the free entry of certain animals, the following regulations are specified: to admit to free entry animals from beyond the seas, when imported for breeding purposes, the owner thereof will be required to produce, to the Collector at the port of importation, a certificate from the United States Consul at the port of shipment, showing that the animals are, to the best of his information and belief intended for such purposes, and also a statement of the owner, under oath, that the animals were purchased abroad, and imported into the United States, especially for breeding purposes. To entitle teams of animals, including their tackle and harness, when brought into the United States by immigrants to free duty, the immigrants must produce to the Collector evidence that they are really the property of the immigrants, &c. When animals are offered for entry, which are shown to be designed for exhibition at any public fair or show, or for competition for prizes, &c., officers of the customs will be required to appraise the animals so offered, executing a bond with the person entitled to make the entry, with sufficient securities, conditioned for the return of the animals to the country from whence they came, in the proper time, not to exceed six months, or, in default thereof, payment of duty on such appraised value; otherwise, they will not be allowed to pass into the United States free of duty.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

Oil matters are not so brisk, and developing rather at a stand still. A good demand for crude at about \$1.50 to \$1.60 per barrel at the wells, the tendency is downwards. The production for the last eight days about 7,000 barrels, the shipments the same. Nothing new in strikes, except Dunlop and Polly's well, on the Shoemaker territory, which proves about 30 barrels per day, some other good shows talked about, which after testing, I will report. Refining business slack.

Crude, per brl.....\$1 50 to \$1 60
Refined, per gal.....0 19 " 0 21