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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

No. 32.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

H. W. IRELAND,  
409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.  
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

HAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,  
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,  
(IMPORTERS.)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
46-ly MONTREAL.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and College Streets, Montreal.  
8-ly

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.

J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,  
202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane,  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868.  
1-ly

DAVID ROBERTSON,  
IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter  
Street, Montreal.  
2-ly

SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS.  
GREENE & SONS.  
See next Page.  
1-ly

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

S. H. & J. MOSS,  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS  
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollect Street, and  
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now  
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers  
East and West. To meet the requirements of the  
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the  
premises under the supervision of English and American  
Foremen.  
33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,  
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,  
Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 27, 39 & 41  
Recollect street, Montreal.  
1-ly

CRATHORN & CAVERHILL,  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Bazaar  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal  
2-ly

HUGHES BROTHERS,  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
491 ST. PAUL STREET.  
32-ly

CAMPBELL BRYSON,  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
9 and 11 Lemoine Street,  
MONTREAL.  
18-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention.  
1-ly

## CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and  
offer for sale, the cargo of the

Brig "SIX FRERES,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
Tierces }  
Bbls }

Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.  
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.

TIFFIN BROTHERS.

Montreal, 11th May, 1868.  
1-ly

BUCK, ROBERTSON & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,  
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.

CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,  
Opposite St. Ann's Market,

MONTREAL. 35-6-m.

JAMES MITCHELL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

166 hhds. Choice Sugar, ex "Empress," from Barbadoes.

ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

228 hhds. } Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.

188 bbls. }  
103 puns do. Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses.

25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.

9 hhds. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863.

94 bbls pure Cod Oil.

80 bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.

&c., &c., &c.  
Montreal 4th June, 1868.  
1-ly

A. GIBERTON,  
No. 7 Custom House Square,  
MONTREAL,

IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP  
TWINES. Patent Seamless Hemp Hose French  
Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy  
Bronzes, Fils, &c., &c.

J. D. ANDERSON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR  
AND

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHEE,

ALBION CLOTH HALL,  
No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

12-ly

DAWES BROS. & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention.  
8-ly

SILK HATS—SPRING STYLES.  
GREENE & SONS.  
See next Page.  
1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,  
METAL MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
following Manufacturers:

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B. Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Birmingham.  
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works, Glasgow.  
W. N. Barnes, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield Brass Foundry, Glasgow.  
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinued Holloware, Park Foundry, Glasgow.  
Geo. Fisbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Cameron Park, Falkirk.

## ALWAYS ON HAND

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and  
Japanized Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders  
1-ly

L. L. BANGS & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c., Office No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal.  
25-ly

W. J. STEWART,

MACHINE THREAD

420 ST. PAUL STREET,  
9-ly

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,  
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TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES.  
PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
28-6m

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GREENE & SONS.  
See next Page.  
1-ly

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CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.

148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal.  
5-ly

JOHN McAETHUR & SON,  
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Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemire  
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal.  
1-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
Shipping and Insurance Agents,  
No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

W. H. HIBBERD & CO.,  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
554 and 556 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
28-6y

JAMES ROY & CO.,  
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No. 706 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.

Dividend for 1868, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and requiring no additional note from those insured on the note system.

Dividends are paid down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death. A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's age.

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WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,  
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METAL MERCHANT,  
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty. 1-ly

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St  
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EVANS & EVANS,  
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House  
Square, Montreal. Solo Agents for the Provincial  
Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-ly

**COAL OIL.**

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit  
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Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest  
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47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

JOHN ROUND & SON  
TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

CANADIAN BRANCH,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-  
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, importers of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.

Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring  
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Prussia, Brass Cornices.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrement st., Montreal.

Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments  
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and  
Provisions.  
Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of  
Lading. 28-ly

JAMES CRAWFORD,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-  
CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,  
SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
18 ST. JOHN STREET.  
MONTREAL.

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**HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.**

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE, embracing all the  
New Styles in

**FELT HATS—MEN'S AND BOYS'**

**LADIES' STRAW GOODS**

**MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS**

**SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.**

GREENE & SONS,  
517, 519, 521, St. I' 1 Street,  
Montreal.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.**

Have removed to those commodious and central  
premises corner of

**COMMISSIONER AND PORT STREETS.**

Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,  
CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive  
careful personal attention. Sales and returns made  
with the utmost promptness. All charges kept at the  
lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid  
incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly  
advised by letter, circular and telegraph on all matters  
pertaining to the trade.

A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.  
Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,  
BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., con-  
stantly arriving. Orders for these together with  
General Merchandise, faithfully and skilfully exe-  
cuted on the best possible terms, and consignments of  
Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mar-  
itime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made  
with the utmost promptness. References given and  
required.

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,  
Montreal. 32-ly

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,  
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
chants, corner St. Sacrement and St. Peter street,  
Montreal.  
W.M. KINGAN. W.B. LINDSAY. D.L. LOCKERY.  
8-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,  
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GEN-  
ERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Agents for  
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company  
of Liverpool.  
Hunt, Koope, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
References:  
Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
Hon. L. H. Tolton, Montreal.  
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudesu & Co., Montreal.  
" Jones, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

" Thibaudesu, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Austin Summer, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.  
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, 49, 20-

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**

Saturday, 20th day of June, 1868.

PRESIDENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of  
Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority  
conferred by the Act passed during the recent session  
of the Parliament of Canada, 21st Vic. Cap 6, intit-  
uted: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excel-  
lency in Council has been pleased to make the follow-  
ing Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in  
the Act passed during the recent Session of the Par-  
liament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting  
the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports  
named in the lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders  
of His Excellency in Council, passed under the au-  
thority of the said Act, the undermentioned Ports  
shall be, and they are hereby included in the Lists of  
Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz

Province of Nova Scotia.

The Port of Halifax.

Province of New Brunswick.

The Port of Richmond.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council. 27-3

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A Popular Paper at Popular Price  
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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the price.

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and Art.

Its COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is admitted to contain  
a more reliable Market Report, fuller Grain, Pro-  
duce, Cattle, Lumber, Dry Goods, Hardware, and  
Groceries Reports, than is to be had in any of the re-  
called large weeklies published in Toronto.

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**SUPERB PREMIUMS.**

For 20 subscribers with cash (\$20) a Loop Lock Stitch  
Sewing Machine worth \$16.

For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25.

For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler  
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For 160 subscribers either one of Prince & Co.'s Melo-  
deans, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated  
Cabinet Organs.

No Farmer who wants to have a reliable record of  
the markets should be without the *Weekly Telegraph*.

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters.

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PUBLISHERS,  
Toronto Canada

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JAMES B. COOK. }

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of the CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENT,  
Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring  
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receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

## CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO'Y

Royal Mail Through Line for Beauharnois, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto, & Hamilton.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.



THIS Magnificent Line, composed of the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachin on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at NOON, for the above Ports, as under, viz.:

SPARTAN	Capt. FAIRFIEVE	on Mondays.
PASSPORT	" SINCLAIR	" Tuesdays.
KINGSTON	" FARRELL	" Wednesdays.
GREGIAN	" KELLY	" Thursdays.
MAGNET	" SIMPSON	" Fridays.
CORINTHIAN	" DUNLOP	" Saturdays.

Connecting at Parisourt and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Abergavenny, &c.

At TORONTO and HAMILTON, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Pauls, &c.

And with the steamer City of Toronto, for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagra Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

The steamers of this line are UNQUALLED, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none others can afford. They pass through all the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway given.

Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels; Robert McEwan at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY.

Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office,  
73 Great St. James Street,  
Montreal, 25th April, 1868

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## THE MONTREAL

## PRINTING &amp; PUBLISHING CO

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Every kind of work done in the very best manner forwarded by mail or express.

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Orders for Printing to be addressed to the Manager of the Printing Department, Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.

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LEWIS, KAY &amp; CO.,

Have now received their entire

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, and would particularly call the attention of buyers to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS.

J. G. MACKENZIE &amp; CO., Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
331 & 333 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL.

8-1y

FOULD'S & McCUBBIN,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal.

36-1y

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
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Montreal.

60-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL.

9-1y

W. & E. MUIR  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
160 McGill Street, Montreal.

8-1y

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants.

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IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
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OTTAWA, Canada,PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,  
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Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.

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100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of  
PIG AND BAR IRON,  
Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes,  
Boiler Plates, Roman Cement,  
Gas Tubes, Quebec Cement,  
Morto Nails, Portland Cement,  
Paints & Putty, Paving Tiles,  
Flue Covers, Garden Vases,  
Fire Clay, Chimney Tops,  
&c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS.

14-1y

## FOULD'S &amp; HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF  
Gray Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
Repartees, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tape,  
Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,  
Denims, Parasols, Combs,  
Silesias, Shawls, Brushes,  
Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,  
Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
M de Laines, Yards, Soaps,  
White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,  
Silks, Silk, Brooches,  
Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,  
Flannel, Linen Threads, Dolls,  
Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,  
Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
Hostory, Pipes, Chaplets,  
Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
Braces, Bag Purse, Marbles,  
Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE.

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.

361, 366, 368 &amp; 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

THOS. D. HOOD,  
FIRST PRIZEPIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,  
MONTREAL.Show Room—79 Great St. James Street.  
Factory—52 Champ-de-Mars Street.  
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,  
Square and Cottage. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to.

42

JOHN WATSON & CO.,  
Importers of  
GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE  
WHOLESALE,  
5 and 7 Lemire Street,  
Montreal.

21-1y

## OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 23rd day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed, during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic., Cap 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the undermentioned Port shall be, and it is hereby included in the Lists of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz.—

Province of Nova Scotia.

The Port of Londonderry.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

29-3

**WADDELL & PEARCE,**  
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,  
AND IMPORTERS OF  
IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.  
27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:  
Charles Cammell & Co. (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowring Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadsley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axlebox Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Macclesfield; Sims & Coventry, "Pontypool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Plates, Liverpool; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Driven, Head & Co.), New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-wanted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
MANUFACTURE

COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
LAMP CHIMNEYS of various quality.

LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
GAS SHADES, do do do

Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of

GOBLETS,

TUMBLERS,

SUGAR-BOWLS,

CREAM JUGS,

SPoon-HOLDERS,

SALT-CELLARS,

CASTOR-BOTTLES,

PRESERVE DISHES

NAPPIES,

WATER PITCHERS,

&c., &c.

Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.

Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.

FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 388 St Paul Street.

41-ly A. MCK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Accumulated & Invested Fund - \$18,909,350

Annual Income - - - - - 3,378,953

This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

W. M. RAMSAY,  
Manager.

RICHARD BULL,  
Inspector of Agencies.

EVERY information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 37 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

12 ly

**PHœNIX**

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - OVER \$2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent., or half their premium.

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent

104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Active and influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in  
Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS  
KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O.  
L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter  
Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.  
Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.  
Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.  
1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

**F. SHAW & BROS.**

**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.

No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAME,  
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,

Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,  
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

Corner Hospital and St. John Streets, Bennett's Wharf, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 15-ly

**ROYAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL - - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.
- 5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.
- 6th. Moderate Premiums.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Large participation in profits—equal to 20 per cent. per annum on sum assured—being the Largest Bonus ever continuously declared by any office.

BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.

The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:

- 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
- 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
- 5th. Profits divided every five years.

All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

H. L. ROUTH,

Agent.

W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.

ALFRED PERRY, Inspector.

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**

MONTREAL,

Have just received and will sell low

200 Bales HASTINGS CANADIAN COTTON YARN

50 " MONTREAL do. do. do.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN

do.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

Montreal, 22nd May, 1863.

5-ly

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 ST. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

9-ly

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Pieces HOP SACKING.

50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

500 " DARK Madder PRINTS.

300 " LILAC PRINTS.

Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete, and we intend REMOVING there about the first week in August.

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

389, 391, 394, and 396 ST. PAUL STREET,

(near the Custom House)

MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,  
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,

LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.,

For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

Ch. DeRancourt . . . Bordeaux . . France.  
Gustave Gilbert . . . Reims . . . do.  
Board & Son . . . London . . . England.  
S. H. Harris . . . do . . . do.  
James Kenyon & Son Bury . . . do.

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

389, 391, 394 and 396 St. Paul Street,

1-ly

88, 90, 92, 94 and 96 St. Paul Street.

20.

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies,  
A. Houtman & Co.'s double barrelled Hollands Gin,  
Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,  
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,  
T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wine,  
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
Julie Mumm & Co.'s Champagnes Wines,  
P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,  
Guiness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Macdonald & Co.,  
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-lv

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000 Sterling.  
ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.

**HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.**

9-ly EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

**JAMES BAYLIS,  
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND  
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,**  
No. 74 Great St James Street,  
No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

1868. SPRING. 1868.

### DRY GOODS

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**

Are now receiving,

For Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"

42 PACKAGES,

And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"

84 PACKAGES.

These, with their former large stock, completes their

### SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Inspection and careful comparison invited.

**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
ST. PETER STREET,**

1-ly MONTREAL.

2,000 cases FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.  
1,000 " GINGER WINE—" McKay's "  
Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,  
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

**WEST BROTHERS,  
1/4 McGill Street, MONTREAL.**

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**WM. MCALLEN & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
STORE:  
18 ST. MAURICE STREET,  
(In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)  
MONTREAL. 23-ly

**BLACK & LOCKE,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,**  
MONTREAL. 36-ly

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
European and American FANCY GOODS,  
Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,  
Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-  
Boards, and Dealers in  
WOODEN-WARE of every description.  
29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 26-3m

### MONTREAL SAW WORKS.

**MOBLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
Manufacture all descriptions of  
**CIRCULAR, MILL, CROSS-CUT,  
BILLET WEBS,**

&c., &c.  
Reduced Price List Just issued.  
Special discount to the Trade.

Montreal, June 25, 1868. 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch  
has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-  
miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**  
General Agents for Canada.

**FRED. COLE, Sec'y.**  
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, F.L.S.  
9-ly

### THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

The Business Office of the "Trade Review" is  
removed from No. 4 Merchants' Exchange to  
No. 58 St. Francois Xavier Street, Room No.  
5, Up Stairs.

We are informed, on what we believe to be reliable  
authority, that the finances of the Dominion of Canada are now in a more favourable position than they have been for some years, and that the Government are thus enabled to liquidate the entire outstanding unfunded debt, including the loans from the Bank of Montreal. We are very glad to be able to record this fact, as it is a very unfortunate position for any Government to be in to be under a heavy pressing obligation to any monetary institution, especially that one in which it keeps its current balances. We do not think it fair to the other leading banks of this country that the Bank of Montreal should alone reap the advantages of the Government account, and the present circumstances afford an excellent opportunity to make a desirable change in this respect.

The Railway Traffic Returns for the half year ended June 30th, 1868, are given in other columns. The business done during that period for all the railways given except the Great Western, and the Northern shews very favorably as compared with the corresponding six months of 1867, the total gain being \$228,000. The Grand Trunk shews a gain of about \$160,000, the balance being made up on the minor roads. The decline of traffic on the Great Western was about \$15,000, and on the Northern \$5,000, both amounts being very trifling when compared with the total business done.

### THE PORTLAND CONVENTION.

Over two hundred delegates assembled at Portland on Tuesday to discuss the questions referred to in the circular recently published. Mr. Medrill, Governor of Iowa, was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents:—E. H. Derby, Boston; Stephen Tobin, Mayor of Halifax; W. Workman, Mayor of Montreal; A. D. Macdonald, Charlottetown; Hon. A. Fisher, Fredericton; Thos. Gibbs, Oshawa; J. W. Taylor, St. Pauls, Minnesota; Senator Corbett, of Oregon; H. J. Blow, St. Louis, and J. H. Arnold, Chicago.

Several speeches were made, principally urging the necessity of reaching the Suspension Bridge by the

shortest route, leaving the Grand Trunk out in the cold. The sentiments expressed were in favour of reciprocity, including manufacturers; and a decided opinion was expressed regarding annexation, one of the speakers, Mr. Derby, of Boston, saying, "Canada has got to take us, or we them before many years." We do not think the necessity is so strongly felt in this country as Mr. Derby anticipates; the covetousness is altogether on his side of the line. The Convention will last for some time, if all the subjects in the circular are discussed. The Canadian delegates held a caucus, and agreed not to vote upon resolutions foreign to the interests of the Dominion.

### A CHAPTER ON OIL.

THE Oil business of Ontario has reached a very low ebb—so low, indeed, that it may be described as utterly stagnant. This unfortunate state of matters has now existed for many months, and several rather questionable devices have been proposed as a remedy. We believe an attempt has been made some time ago to rescue all the oil territory and create a vast monopoly, which would be able to control the market and force up prices, and we understand that certain speculators, prominent among whom are one or two Americans—have recently been endeavouring to buy up all the refined Petroleum in the Province, with a view to "corner the market," and advance the price to at least 30c. per gallon. The first move failed, too many persons beginning to have a finger in the pie, but our informant gives us to understand that the latter speculation is not unlikely to succeed. A large amount of capital is said to be already invested in oil, the purchasers not confining their purchases to refiners, but buy up lots of 50 and 100 barrels wherever they can obtain it. A few weeks will show whether this speculation succeeded or not, so there is little use in speculating regarding it. We cannot regard it, however, with much favour, and think the true remedy for the present flatness in oil, is to be found in a united effort to find a European market for it. Whether we take the prices going for Petroleum in the United States, or England, they are such as would pay handsome profits. Across the line it is worth \$4 per barrel, a very different price from 8c., or 4c., at which some has been sold at our oil region. High duties it may be said, shut us out from the United States, but in England we see Petroleum quoted at 23c. per gallon. A barrel of 40 gallons would thus be worth at Liverpool \$11.20—which sum would, it is evident, allow a handsome profit after payment of freight and all other expenses. We suppose there are not much, if any, less than 50,000 barrels of refined petroleum held in Ontario at present. Why could not oilmen unite to send some of this to England? We believe

the experiment would not only result successfully, but whatever shipments were made to Europe would lighten the Canadian supply, and possibly cause an upward movement in our home market. Of crude oil, it is calculated that there are at present stored in the oil district—principally in vaults below ground—nearly 300,000 barrels. Most of this quantity was pumped last year, and as present rates would not pay the expense incurred in pumping, the owners are holding it over for better prices. The present rates are preposterously low, but it is impossible to help it so far as Canada is concerned, for the market is completely glutted, and not a few in the oil business have been forced to sell at whatever they could get for it. With such stagnation existing in the oil trade, it seems to us the taxation imposed on petroleum at Ottawa last session, was most unwise and ill-timed. It has crushed out the last traces of life which existed in the business, and only failed to create a storm of indignation among oil men, because many of them thought they couldn't, any way, be much worse than they were! It is to be hoped the Government will abolish this absurd tax, and that the burdens of the oil-men will be made as light as possible, so that they may be able to export their petroleum to Europe, and compete successfully in the great markets of the world.

#### OUR NORTH-WEST COUNTRY.

##### ARTICLE II.

THE next point of interest in our North-Western country is the Sault Ste. Marie. On the American side (about half a mile across), there is considerable of a village, the chief feature of which is a small fort surmounted by the Stars and Stripes, and manned by a company or two of soldiers. The Canadian side contrasts favourably with the American, both as regards buildings, location, or quality of the land. This is the head quarters of the Algoma District, Judge Prince, Sheriff Carnay, County-Attorney Hamilton and other officials having residences therein. Mr Simpson, M.P., also resides at the "Sault," and he has recently erected a very large and handsome stone residence on his farm, which is well cleared and in excellent cultivation. The new gaol presents a very creditable appearance. All the products of the farm grow well in this quarter, and there is a considerable quantity of excellent land fit for settlement.

When the Red River country is opened up to Canadian trade, the Sault Ste. Marie must rapidly increase in importance. At present the only way to reach Lake Superior is through the admirable canal and locks constructed on the American side. If our trade with the North-West ever becomes important, our Government will hardly allow it to remain at the mercy of the Americans, who might close their canal to our vessels at any moment. The only remedy would be to construct a canal around the rapids on our own side of the river, this canal would be shorter, and could be made cheaper, than that of our neighbour. It is said a company made the American passage (three quarters of a mile long) for a grant of 750,000 acres of wild lands. If our Government could make a similar bargain, it would be money well spent.

Lake Superior is, indeed, a magnificent sheet of fresh water, and it is hardly possible to survey the formation of its northern shore without feeling assured that it is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth. This has, of course, been satisfactorily ascertained at several points, but it is very doubtful if the most favoured Mineral deposits have yet been discovered. The first point reached where mining has been carried on, is Bauchewanian Bay. The Algoma does not now stop at the mines at this place, which, we regret to learn, have been discontinued for some time past. It is to be hoped that it will not be long until they are resumed, with the certainty of success.

The places touched at before reaching Thunder Bay—the chief mining region—are Michipicoton, Michipicoton Island and St. Ignace. The former is the chief station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in what is called the Superior district, and is in charge of a Mr. Bell. It is situated about half a mile up the Michipicoton River, the clear white buildings of the station presenting a pretty contrast with the gaily-coloured vegetation which surrounds the adjoining hills. As at all the Hudson Bay Company's stations, plenty of Indians, wigwams, and canoes, are to be seen in summer. About October, the Indians and their families all set out for the winter's hunt. Back from Michipicoton about 15 miles, an enterprising

American, named Johnson, has a copper mine which promises to turn out well. He has been there for five years, employs a number of workmen, and speaks in hopeful terms of his mining prospects. Living thus out in the fields, surrounded almost wholly by Indians, and pursuing his calling with energy and enterprise, Mr. Johnson deserves to be successful. We believe there is in this quarter great mineral wealth, awaiting only capital and labour to develop it, half of the Michipicoton and St. Ignace Islands are touched by the steamer to get wood. There are only a few straggling whites on each. Both possess very beautiful scenery, and in the neighbourhood of St. Ignace purple agates and amethysts can be picked up on the shores by the industrious searcher.

Thunder Bay promises to be the chief mineral district on the north shore of Lake Superior. It is a beautiful land-locked sheet of water, having a rocky peninsula jutting nearly 1,000 feet perpendicularly towards the heavens at its mouth, and surrounded by bold bluffs on one side and gentle undulations on the other. The grandeur of Thunder Bay peak as a specimen of wild scenery, would seem to be equalled by its mineral wealth, for an important discovery of silver has very recently been made near it. The Montreal Mining Company own a large quantity of land there, and M. Macfarlane, (Montreal,) whilst prospecting a few weeks ago, discovered the vein in question. From the reports going at Thunder Bay, this would appear to be the most valuable silver mine yet discovered. We had the pleasure of inspecting a chunk of the quartz in the possession of Mr. McDonald, manager of the Thunder Bay Mining Company's Works, and he said it was the richest piece of silver quartz he had ever handled during seventeen years experience. If the assays prove these expectations to be well founded, of which there can be little doubt—the Montreal Mining Company cannot too rapidly commence the development of their territory.

The Thunder Bay Mining Company are vigorously prosecuting the work at their silver mines. They have constructed a small wharf, have from 25 to 30 miners at work constantly, have erected some dwellings and stables, and have carpenters and others busy preparing to erect crushing mills. They have a road made to the mines, a distance of about three miles, and are making every preparation to carry on their business extensively and successfully. At the mines, a large quantity of quartz has been got out, and now only awaits the crushing and other processes. The richness of the quartz is evident, the precious metal being easily distinguished by the naked eye. We should say the prospects of the Thunder Bay Company are good, but mining is however, a risky business. There are a good many blanks to each prize. We trust, however, that the enterprise of this Company will meet the reward which it merits.

Further down the Bay, a short distance, the Shunuh Mines are located. They are generally known as the Withers Mine. Last year, they were worked with much energy, and bright hopes were indulged as to the dividends they would ultimately yield to their fortunate owners, this season nothing is doing, the reason given being, the obnoxious mining law passed by the Ontario Government. From letters which have passed between Mr. Withers and the Hon. Stephen Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands, it is evident the former, like all other miners, is justly indignant at the Royalty tax, and many have decided to stop operations until the law is placed on a better footing. This is the understanding, at all events, at Thunder Bay, and if the Local Government of Ontario can be induced to repeal its stupid measure, the Shunuh Mines will probably again become a scene of busy industry.

#### THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

WE have been informed by Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, and one of the Trade Commissioners from the British North-American Colonies to the West Indies, that a Royal Decree has recently been issued by the Queen of Spain, by which the Differential Port and Navigation Dues exacted upon foreign shipping in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands are equalized with the dues levied on Spanish vessels, provided that such foreign vessels belong to nations in whose colonies a similar equality of dues is granted to Spanish shipping.

This concession is of great importance to the shipping trading between the Maritime Provinces and Cuba and Puerto Rico, as the tonnage dues in both

these Islands have been felt by shipowners in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be excessively high, more particularly in Cuba, as will be seen by the following scale of Tonnage Dues.

The concession was strongly urged on the notice of the Intendente of Cuba, the Count Toledo, during the conference which the West India Commissioners had with him at Havana.

The concession alluded to will be at once available to the shipping of the Dominion, as Spanish vessels are taxed on their arrival in any of our ports on precisely the same footing, as regards tonnage dues, as our own vessels. We believe that still further concessions would be granted by Spain with reference to the trade of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Efforts were made with the authorities at Madrid to procure negotiation on these subjects, as the representations which have been recently made by the authorities and leading planters and merchants of Cuba and Puerto Rico to the Government of Spain, for increased relaxation of their Commercial and Fiscal Laws and Regulations, have met with a very favourable reception.

The following is the present scale of tonnage dues on shipping entering any of the ports of Cuba.—

Foreign Spanish  
Vessls. Vessls.

1. All vessels entering with cargo and clearing with cargo shall pay per ton measurement .....	\$2 35	\$1 35
2. All vessels entering with cargo and leaving with ballast .....	2 30	1 30
3. All vessels arriving in ballast and clearing loaded .....	2 00	1 00
4. All vessels with coals to the extent of or exceeding the number of their registered tons, even when loaded with other cargo .....	0 50	0 00
All vessels with coal only, but less than their registered tonnage, shall pay on the quantity of coals they carry .....	0 60	0 00
And for every ton unoccupied .....	1 50	0 00
All vessels with less coals than their register tonnage, and moreover other goods, whatever the extent thereof, shall pay on the number of tons coals .....	1 35	0 75
And on the rest of the cargo .....	2 35	1 00
5. All vessels entering in ballast and clearing loaded with a full cargo of molasses .....	0 50	0 37
6. All vessels arriving in ballast and only loading produce of the country, per ton of cargo .....	2 00	1 00
And for every ton unoccupied .....	0 05	0 05
7. All vessels coming and clearing in ballast .....	0 05	0 05
8. All vessels arriving in transit or distress .....	0 05	0 05
9. All steamers engaged in the regular trade with this Island, of whatever flag or place of departure shall be exempt from all dues, provided they neither bring nor take away more than 6 tons of cargo, and when carrying a mail they are to have full preference in clearance.		
10. All steamers under the foregoing circumstances, but bringing or taking away cargo exceeding the prescribed 6 tons, shall pay per foreign flag \$1 60 and 62 1/2 per national flag .....		
11. The Spanish mail steamers shall pay tonnage in accordance with their special contracts with the Government.		
12. All steamers not coming within schedule 9, 10 and 11, shall pay tonnage according to flag and place of departure, deducting the number of tons occupied by the engine and coal bunkers from the total tonnage .....		

The following is the present scale of tonnage dues on shipping entering any of the ports of Puerto Rico.—

Foreign Spanish  
Vessls. Vessls.

Tonnage Duty p.r ton register .....	\$1 00	\$0 37
Light House Dues—Vessels of 160 tons and under, per ton register .....	0 03	0 01
Over 160 tons, for each ton in excess .....	0 01	0 01
Anchorage \$2, changing anchorage, \$2, if required .....	4 00	4 00
Fuillass, \$1 50 at Mayaguez, at St. Juan \$2 and Ponce Interpreter \$2		
Visit of Health Officer \$4 50 .....	14 00	14 00
Harbour Master's fees, \$6, Pilotage at Mayaguez, \$10 00, at St. Juan, \$10 00, at Ponce \$10 00, in and out both included; Visit Boat \$3 25 .....	19 25	19 25
Customs House clearance, including stamped paper, &c., \$8 00 at St. Juan, at Mayaguez .....	9 75	0 75
Clearing of Port Fee at St. Juan only .....	0 125	0 125

## THE INSURANCE ACT.

THE following is a statement of the amount and nature of the securities deposited by the Insurance Companies doing business in Canada under the above Act:-

	Cash	Canada Fines	Canada Shares	British Consols	Bank Stocks	Amer. Bonds	Total
British America .....	\$ 16,668					16,668	\$ 16,668
Canada Mutual .....	17,000					17,000	17,000
AK. Mutual .....	12,000					12,000	12,000
Home Insurance Company .....							
North British and Mercantile .....	50,000		100,350				150,350
Western Canadian .....	15,000						15,000
Liverpool and London and Globe .....	50,000		62,500				112,500
Royal .....	96,982		52,433				149,415
Reliance .....	400						400
Reliance Mutual .....	50,000						50,000
Impress .....	48,667		1,400				50,067
Hartford .....			2,000				2,000
Northern .....	35,833		12,67				48,500
Provincial Mutual .....							
Commer. Mutual .....							
Lumbermen .....							
Commercial Union .....	50,000		48,325				98,325
Travelers .....	50,000		50,000				100,000
Fins Life .....	15,666						15,666
Provincial Insurance Company .....	150,000						150,000
Life Association of Scotland .....							
Standard .....							
Queen .....							
Quebec .....							
Scotian Provincial .....							
Promotional .....							
The Finsbury Life .....							
London Assurance .....							
Scottish Provincial .....							
	815,141						815,141
	47,119						47,119
	41,800						41,800
	201,916						201,916
	48,310						48,310
	76,900						76,900
	2,447,963						2,447,963

\*Assumed, being the least amount permitted under the Act.

This amount is to be increased within a few years by the additional deposit, from receipts and profits in Canada, of the following sums in cash:-

British America .....	\$ 33,824
Canada Life .....	33,000
Agricultural Mutual, say .....	20,000
Home Insurance Company .....	30,000
Western .....	33,000
Etna .....	50,000
Reliance .....	50,000
Reliance .....	50,000
Northern .....	50,000
Lancashire .....	50,000
Commercial Union .....	49,387
Provincial .....	33,334
Queen .....	48,900
The Three Prov. licenses .....	150,000
Total .....	\$ 630,955

So that the financial results are:

Cash deposited .....	\$ 815,141
To be increased by the above sum .....	630,955
Also by British Consols to be replaced .....	204,993
Also by Bank stock, do .....	43,610
Also by Commission of American Securities .....	550,000
Expected new Companies coming in .....	500,000
	\$ 2,749,599

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. TILLEY.

(From the St. John Morning News.)

M R. EDITOR.—Having ascertained that a very erroneous impression prevailed in this Province, relative to the taxation imposed by the Dominion Tariff, I prepared a statement of the financial experience of New Brunswick during the first year of the Union, and to which you were kind enough to give a place in your paper. A fortnight having elapsed since its publication, time has been afforded to all who felt disposed to criticise or take exception to it. I now proceed to notice some of the objections that have been urged.

What I undertook to establish, was—

*First.*—That the appropriations for local purposes, including Roads, Bridges and Education, made by the Legislature of New Brunswick the first year of the Union, exceeded, very largely, the average appropriations for like services for the eight years preceding. This was to prove that under the Union Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, ample provision was made for our local works and services.

*Secondly.*—That the taxation of the first year of the Union was less than the average of the two years preceding the Union.

*Thirdly.*—That the sum drawn from the Dominion Treasury during the year for services and liabilities, formerly provided for by the Local Legislature, was in excess of the amount paid into the Dominion Treasury, and collected from all sources in New Brunswick during the same period; and

*Fourthly.*—That the appropriations made by Parliament for services in New Brunswick during the

current year, would cause an expenditure (exclusive of payments on account of railways) of \$160,000 more than we paid into the Dominion Treasury last year; and that the expenditure would, in all probability, largely exceed the revenue collected.

To my first statement two objections have been made, one was that the means at the disposal of the Government last year did not warrant them in voting as large a sum as they did for roads, bridges, education and other local purposes. The other was, that the means they would have at their disposal in the future would not be sufficient to meet the ordinary local expenditure. The first objection can be easily dealt with. Three-fourths of the means at the disposal of the Local Government is the subsidy paid by the General Government. There can be no doubt as to that amount.

The next item is the Export duty. This varies but little from year to year; and Mr. Beckwith's Estimate of Revenue derivable from that source may be relied upon. The Estimate of Revenue to be derived from Crown Lands, Supreme Court Fees, &c., can not be much out of the way. It is not far from the average of the receipts from those sources during the two preceding years. Should they fall below the estimate, the Provincial Secretary has an estimated surplus to fall back upon.

I desire now to consider the means at the disposal of the Local Government for the future. Up to 1871 no change will be made in the Subsidy. At that time, the population, estimating the increase at 25 per cent. for the ten years, which is reasonable, in view of the fact that it exceeded 30 per cent. from 1851 to 1861, will then be \$15,000, giving from that period up to 1877, \$60,000 a year more than the Local Government now receives. The termination of the annual payment of \$63,000 in 1877 will leave them from that date until 1881 with about the same sum they now receive, but from that day forward the payment from the General to the Local Government will be \$370,000 instead of \$314,000 now received. This will provide \$36,000 a year more for roads, bridges and education, than the average appropriation of the last eight years for those services.

To my statement that the taxation of 1867-8 was less than the taxation of the two preceding years, excepting what has also been taken. One says, "Nearly all the goods upon which duty was increased, were entered and duty paid thereon before the Dominion Tariff came into operation." Admitting this to be correct, it does not affect the accuracy of my statement, as regards the taxation of the past year. This can only be taken into account in the consideration of revenue to be collected for the current year, and I will deal with that question before I close. Another says, "Duty at the low rate was not only paid on goods consumed in 1867-8, but large stocks of those goods are yet on hand, entering into the consumption of the current year;" and a "Commercial Gentleman," in the Telegraph, assured the public, that in December last, duty was paid on two years' supply of Tobacco at 4 cents per pound, and 3 per cent. ad valorem.

I thank these gentlemen for the assistance they have given me. They make my case even stronger than I put it. They prove conclusively, that of the \$96,000 paid into the Dominion Treasury by B. Robinson, Collector, during the last year, a very considerable portion of it would not have been collected from the people during that year had the duties been paid upon actual consumption only. The "Commercial Gentleman's" statement proves that upon Tobacco our people paid more money in 1867-8 than they would have done had they paid 15 cents per pound upon actual consumption.

Others say, "It is not sufficient that Mr. Tilley shows that the revenue collected in 1867-8 was less than the average of the two years preceding, in order to prove that taxation has been diminished." "The true test," say they, "is the per centage collected upon the value of the imports." I entirely dissent from the proposition. I take the case of Newfoundland as an illustration. For many years that Island had had a much lower Tariff than either Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, and paid a lower per centage upon the value of her imports than either of them, yet her people paid more Customs Duty in proportion to her population than did the inhabitants of any other part of British America. This will be understood when it is borne in mind that there are but few manufacturers in Newfoundland, and that a large portion of the agricultural produce consumed in the Colony, as well as manufactures, is imported from abroad. I may also refer in this connection to the experience of New Brunswick. During the past ten years, the woolen, cotton iron, leather, and wooden manufactures have largely increased, and the importation of those descriptions of manufactures diminished in the same ratio. The revenue formerly received upon such articles being no longer available, it became necessary for the Government to increase the per centage upon imported goods, to make up the deficiency thus occasioned. Here was increased per centage, but not increased taxation. In order, however, to prove my case even upon the terms stated by my opponents I requested the officers in the Customs Department to make up a statement of the value of goods entered at St. John for home consumption in May and June, 1867, and the duties paid thereon, and a like statement for the same months in 1868. It should be borne in mind that the first Dominion Tariff passed in December last, and was amended in April, 1868. The duties, therefore, that were collected in 1867 were under the provisions of the New Brunswick Tariff; those in '68, under the Dominion Tariff.

What I undertook to establish, was—

*First.*—That the appropriations for local purposes, including Roads, Bridges and Education, made by the Legislature of New Brunswick the first year of the Union, exceeded, very largely, the average appropriations for like services for the eight years preceding. This was to prove that under the Union Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, ample provision was made for our local works and services.

*Secondly.*—That the taxation of the first year of the Union was less than the average of the two years preceding the Union.

*Thirdly.*—That the sum drawn from the Dominion Treasury during the year for services and liabilities, formerly provided for by the Local Legislature, was in excess of the amount paid into the Dominion Treasury, and collected from all sources in New Brunswick during the same period; and

*Fourthly.*—That the appropriations made by Parliament for services in New Brunswick during the

Duty collected \$139,655, or a fraction under 15 per cent. of the total value.

Dutiable goods entered May and June, 1868, value..... \$619,009  
Free goods entered in May and June, 1868, value..... 362,480

Total..... \$981,489

Duty collected \$108,343 or a fraction over 12½ per cent. of the total value—nearly 2½ per cent. less than was collected on the value entered in 1867. Taking the proposition of the objectors themselves as the proper means of deciding the question, the verdict is against them.

It has been attempted to shew that a considerable amount should have been added to the sum stated by me as the taxation of the year, as spirits had been brought into this Province that had paid excise duty in Ontario, and that some other articles had been consumed by our people that had paid duty in other parts of the Dominion. These goods, had duty been paid upon them here, would have contributed about \$6,000 to Customs and Excise; but against these there has been a considerable export of tea, sugar and tobacco that paid duty in this Province though consumed in Quebec or Ontario. I will mention but one cargo of sugar, exported in December last to Montreal by Mr. Brown, of St. John. The duty received in New Brunswick on that cargo alone, exceeded \$5,000, and was more than sufficient to cover the duty on the spirits and other goods referred to. A large quantity of tobacco has also been shipped to Quebec. Previous to the Union, persons residing in the Western part of Nova Scotia were in the habit of purchasing duty paid goods in New Brunswick, entering them in Nova Scotia, paying 10 per cent. duty, and the New Brunswick merchant receiving the duty paid by him (15 p. c.) from the New Brunswick Treasury. This year the duty be n equal, goods thus purchased have not been re-entered in Nova Scotia, and as consequence \$20,000, at least, of duty collected in St. John for goods sold to Nova Scotians, remain with the Collector of Customs here, and form part of the \$906,000 credited to the people of New Brunswick. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is very certain that our own people were not taxed last year to the extent even of the sum I stated. It is quite clear, therefore, that the taxation borne by New Brunswick during the first year of the Union, has been less than the average of the two years preceding the Union.

To my third statement, several exceptions have also been taken. The expenditures under the heads of Militia, and of Collection and Protection of the Revenue, have been referred to; and it has been asserted that the \$66,000 charged against Militia was not expended in, or for New Brunswick, but on officials at Ottawa and elsewhere. Such is not the case. Mr. Barry, the accountant of the Militia Department, furnished me with the figures I used. Over \$15,000 have been paid for Militia stores, clothing, &c.; \$27,000 have been taken by Sir George Cartier from last year's appropriations to pay for the Camp of Instruction and Drill yet to be had and performed as provided for the last fiscal year, and in payment of the contribution to the Rifle Association for the past year. The balance has been paid as rent for Barracks and repairs of buildings used as such, under an agreement made by the Local Government in June and July, 1867, and for current expenses under the approval and directions of the Adjutant General of New Brunswick.

The expenditure for collection and protection of the Revenue, and in connection with the Inland Revenue Department, was furnished me by the heads of those Departments, and can be relied upon. The increase in the cost of the former was mainly the result of arrangements made by the Local Government, previous to Confederation, and to the establishment of the Examining Warehouse. All the other charges are made up from the expenditures, and not from the estimates of the year. The estimate of the deficiency in the Post Office was furnished me by the Inspector of the District. It is slightly increased, he says, by additional accommodation afforded, and by increase of salaries in a few cases.

But little objection has been taken to the figures, making up the sum total of Revenue paid to the Dominion Government.

I never attempted to shew, that the Inland Revenue and Bank Tax for the current year, would not exceed the sum given as the receipts for the past year. Some of the comments made upon my communication would lead the reader to suppose that I had made such a statement. When giving the receipts from those sources, I was dealing with the past year only. "A Commercial Gentleman" stated the Bank circulation of New Brunswick at over a million of dollars, and the annual tax at \$10,000. It is quite clear he is not acquainted with the provisions of the Act referred to. It does not require the payment of one per cent, upon the whole circulation. I would advise him to read the Act. Some of the Banks in Nova Scotia were not called upon for a single dollar up to the end of April last, four months after the law came into force; and if my memory serves me, the Bank of New Brunswick paid during that period, under \$80. The Bank tax for the current year will not reach one half the sum stated by him.

My statements have all been made up from the most reliable data available at the time, and will bear the most searching investigation.

In my former communication, I did not enter into particulars touching the revenue to be received during the current year. I shewed by the appropriations made last Session, that the expenditure would be \$160,000 more than we paid into the Dominion Treasury last year; and judging from present appearances, I am confident that at the close of the current year, as in the past, the people of New Brunswick will be able to say, "they have not contributed one dollar to the expenses of the General Government, Parliament or Public Departments." If the publication of these facts have the effect, as the Friends and

The returns handed me are as follows:—

Dutiable goods entered May and June, 1867, value..... \$ 931,893

Free goods entered same months, value, .... \$ 388,288

Total..... \$1,319,181

Globe intimate they may, of preventing our securing greater favors in the future, the responsibility must rest with the Editors of those papers. The course taken by those gentlemen rendered it necessary that both sides of the case should be presented. The people of New Brunswick ask nothing but justice at the hands of the Dominion Government, and that, I trust, they will continue to receive.

Mr. Anglin objects to my using the Press in placing my statements before the public. He asks, "Why not take the platform?" Three years since, I invited Mr. Anglin to meet me upon the platform to discuss the financial view of the then proposed Confederation Scheme. He declined, stating that it was impossible to answer upon the spot, statements that might be made, and he invited me to use the Press as the most desirable medium through which such a discussion could be carried on. It is as difficult to please him, as it is for him to pursue a consistent course. I may add, in conclusion, that the returns of Revenue collected throughout the Dominion from Customs, Excise, Stamps, &c., for the eleven months, indicate that the receipts of the year will meet all the current expenses.

S. L. TILLEY.

July 24, 1868.

#### THE GALWAY LEAD MINE.

VISIT OF DIRECTORS—RICH VEINS OF LEAD, &c.

(From the Peterborough Review.)

We had the pleasure of a visit to the Galway Lead Mine, a few days ago, in company with several Directors and leading members of the Galway Lead Mining Company. We propose, candidly and fairly, to state the result of our observations and ascertained facts; and, in order that the reader may accompany us, will glance at the salient points of the route thither, the aspect of that portion of the Bobcaygeon road passed over, and, lastly, briefly sketch the history, progress, and development of the Galway Lead Mine.

#### THE ROUTE BY STAGE AND STEAMER.

A smart run of six miles across the township of Smith, in Mr. L. McGregor's stage and other conveyances, brought us to the shore of Chemong or Mud Lake, where a few minutes sufficed for embarkation on board the trim and tidy steamer "Ogemah." This boat, the property of James Wallis, Esq., is well known to the public, not only for its steadiness and safety, but also for the very obliging and gentlemanly deportment of Captain Turver, who for several years has navigated these inland waters. The route from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon passes through some charming scenery, consisting of well-cultivated shores presenting fields of variegated colors; long stretches of water, bound by distant shores and relieved by jutting promontories and wooded islands. The more noticeable points are the Indian Village, Blair's Wharf and Store, Oak Orchard—Smith's summer "lodge"—the new Stave Factory of Mr. Henry Lawson, Sandy Point, &c.

After a pleasant sail of less than three hours, the rocky shores of Bobcaygeon and soon after the rocks and village itself are reached.

We cannot stay to describe the rocky limestone formation on which this village and the contiguous one of Rokeby rests, nor do more than allude to its general features of active business and successful industry. As a connecting link between Rideau and Sturgeon Lakes, with an immense water power, and with a fair tract of country around, it bids fair to be as prosperous and progressive in the future, as it is now charming and romantic. Our old acquaintance, Mr. John Simpson, is here engaged in the hotel business, and apparently doing a thriving trade.

Crossing the bridge, a sweep of half a mile through and beyond the village of Rokeby brings us to the commencement of

**THE BOBCAYGEON COLONIZATION ROAD,**  
along which we passed for a distance of twelve miles to reach the now famous Galway mine. The road, for the greater portion of this distance, was found in excellent condition, and quite equal to any of the leading roads through the old townships of the county. Some good farms, with neat and comfortable dwellings, came into view, at intervals, within the first five miles. On these, the fall wheat has proved an excellent crop, and the later grains would no doubt have been equally promising, had not the protracted drought affected them here as well as elsewhere. Beyond these five miles, having parts of Harvey and Verulam, Galway and Sommerville, on either side of the road, the surface becomes stony and irregular, and is much better adapted for sheep raising and wool growing than for practical farm operations. The surface is undulating rather than hilly, with frequent low ridges of gravel, furnishing excellent material for road making, but constantly revealing the lightness of the soil.

Of the free grant lots, which some years ago were located along this portion, several are cultivated but sparingly, or not at all, and the occupants seem to live, in most cases, by keeping a wayside inn and on the employment afforded by lumbering operations in the winter. The road presents long vistas of burned and blackened pines, through which destructive fires have raged, and which are now growing up with a lighter second growth, amid which raspberries flourish in tempting luxuriance for miles along the road. It is said that this is the worst portion of road, and that as Minden is approached the character of the country very much improves.

#### THE GALWAY LEAD MINE.

At a distance of ten miles from Bobcaygeon, the limit of the limestone formation is reached, and this strata (the lower Silurian) crops out in a bold bluff of

irregular outline, pointing to the north. Descending this, we enter upon the Laurentian, or granite formation. Here the character of the soil gradually changes, as does also the vegetation, and the surface of the country soon becomes more broken and irregular. Numerous ridges covered with light soil (and with the forest where not cleared) run in a north-east and south-westerly direction, and occasionally terminate in precipitous bluffs. On one of these ridges, on lot 29, in concession A, of Galway, the Lead Mine, the object of our visit, is situated. Two veins of lead ore, in combination with sulphate of Baryta, cross this hill, about 100 feet apart, and sink down into it perpendicularly, as yet to an unknown depth. Operations, so far, have been confined to one of these veins, and were only commenced a week ago. The presence of lead, on the surface, was at first accidentally discovered, and then a careful examination of the locality, by present members of the Company, led to the finding of the veins mentioned.

In order to test the extent and value of the vein, a horizontal tunnel was commenced in the north side of the hill, following the vein, and pursued to a length of 55 feet, with encouraging results. The other side of the ridge was then tried, and a tunnel excavated about 40 feet in length, following the vein, which varied in thickness from a few inches to three feet.—While this was in progress, through the rock a peculiar cavity in the vein was reached. This miners call a "chimney" or "blow up." Lumps of lead nearly pure, and appearing as if at one time melted by the action of heat, were found in this cavity and are still picked out of what remains of it. This was the stage of progress attained at the setting in of last winter; and reports, not only of practical miners, but of scientific assayers, were so encouraging that a company was at once formed to proceed to further operations. This Company has just been legally organized, under a charter of incorporation, as a Limited Liability Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000, more than one half of which has been taken up. The Mayor of Peterboro' is President, John Burnham, Esq., Treasurer, and three of our County Members are Directors or Stockholders; Henry C. Rodgers, Esq., being Managing Director.

What is desired in conducting operations of this kind, is, to undermine the vein, at as low a depth as possible, and then work upwards, breaking down the vein, the debris of which is left in the bottom of the mine, and the more valuable ore alone carried to the top. It was found that the side tunnels would not be low enough to conduct operations on this principle, and having served the purpose of testing the value of the deposit, they were abandoned, and attention turned to sinking a large main shaft, perpendicularly, from which, when deep enough excavations will be made on each side under the vein, as already referred to.

This shaft is now in active progress, and has already attained a depth of 40 feet, and was sunk right through the cavity or chimney in the vein, before spoken of. It accordingly communicates at a depth of 15 feet with the south tunnel, and is also 25 feet below the same—a depth which is being daily increased. The vein of lead and baryta runs in a straight line across the ridge, and crosses also the strata of rock, which it cuts and completely separates, forming as it were a partition of varying thickness, wedged in between the rock on either side. A small cross vein, enters the large one, at right angles, where the shaft is being sunk, so that two sides of the shaft consist of a flat and free wall of rock, which greatly facilitate operations.

The shaft is 10 feet by 6 feet in size, and is blasted out of solid rock, a kind of micaceous schist, which varies in density, and admits of a contraction or expansion of the thickness of the vein. The upper and looser portion of the walls of the shaft for about 12 feet are secured by a stout framework, but below, the bare rock alone is visible, and is moistened by the trickling of surface water.

A windlass on the surface, from which hangs a stout bucket and cable furnishes the means of descent, and down this yawning depth we made a safe and easy descent. In the side of the shaft near the extremity of the south tunnel, the remains of the 'chimney' or cavity in the vein, before referred to, are visible, and an arm or stick can be thrust in a considerable distance beyond the present wall of the shaft. From this we drew lumps of nearly pure lead, the size of one's fist, which had evidently been fused, and form a most interesting and encouraging feature in the locality. The bottom of the shaft having been reached, we found the veinstone forming part of the floor, or present bottom, at one side; and in it glittered numerous facets and fractured surfaces of lead ore. The veinstone at this depth was fully three feet in thickness at one side of the shaft, and dwindled down to a few inches at the other.—The rock at present being removed by blasting, is hard and dense, and the veinstone is presenting a whiter and more crystalline appearance than nearer the top. It is believed by the miners that the present hard stratum will soon be passed through, and one less dense and unyielding entered upon.

Within the past few days the veinstone has yielded some beautiful specimens of copper ore, in clear calcareous spar, and contains beside the lead, both antimony and silver, to say nothing of the barytes which is present, beautifully crystallized, and is itself a valuable product, extensively used in arts and manufacture. The assays of the product of this mine, so far, show an average of 77 per cent. of lead to the ton of ore; and ten ounces of silver to the ton of lead. The Company own 50 acres of land around the mine, which is situated within a few acres of the Bobcaygeon road, at a distance of 12 miles from Bobcaygeon village. When operations are sufficiently advanced the ore will be transported over this distance by means of teams or a tramway, and at Bobcaygeon placed on board a steamer for further transit.

The reader will bear in mind that the Company, at present, are not getting out the ore, (except that por-

tion of it found in the shaft.) Their object is to get down a very considerable depth, and then work the vein upwards from below; the present main shaft to be used simply as a means of reaching the surface, and to be fed with ore by smaller excavations running under the vein, possibly to a great distance on either side. We saw and examined the surface vein for a considerable distance, in a straight line, on either side of the shaft, as well as of a similar vein running parallel with it, at a distance of only 100 feet. That lead, and other valuable minerals, are present here in large quantities, there cannot be the semblance of a doubt. That a large outlay of capital will be required in bringing these to market, is equally apparent, but this can be provided here as elsewhere by the industry and enterprise of man.

Our remarks, so far, have been confined to the deposit and operations on lot 20, of concession A, in Galway; but on lot 17, on the same range, no less than seven veins of lead in similar veinstone, have been laid bare by shallow surface excavations. These appear all to converge towards a little rocky mound of loose and burned appearance, which miners and scientific observers, who have visited the locality, believe to be another 'chimney,' or vent hole, probably containing molten masses similar to those found in the one referred to on lot 20.

About midway between these two lots, and close to the edge of the road, a deep hole is pointed out, on the edge of an outcrop of rock. This is the "Never sweat Mine," which was excavated to its present depth by some persons in the locality.

An assay, of a portion of rock from this mine, selected by Mr. Robb, in the hands of Dr. Girdwood, of Montreal, yielded 22 ounces of silver to the ton of ore, and seven dollars in gold.

A later assay, however, by another scientific gentleman, failed to confirm this promising yield; but this result may have been owing to an injudicious selection, and the choosing of a different species of rock from that at first tested.

Such are the principal facts elucidated during the recent visit. The peculiarly broken and irregular surface of the country alternately composed of ridge and ravine, precipitate hills and small placid lakes; the barrenness of soil, and lastly the demonstrated presence of large deposits of lead, lead us to believe that the locality is destined to attract a large share of attention, and be the scene of extensive mining enterprise during the present, and perhaps the future generations.

#### A HUGE MONOPOLY IN OIL.

In our last, we briefly referred to a scheme, recently inaugurated in this neighbourhood, to raise the price of illuminating oil. Some further facts have since come to our knowledge, which are worthy of being laid before the public. The combination is not directly among the refiners, but is altogether a huge one-man "monopoly." A certain wealthy Yankee, a resident of Chicago, named Judge Higgins, who possesses, it is said, a capital of between five and six millions of dollars, recently decided to speculate in Canadian oil and that on a very large scale. He visited this neighbourhood, and the oil regions of Bothwell and Petrolia, ascertained the quantity of oil in stock in the refineries, visited other refineries throughout the Dominion for the same purpose, and after satisfying himself as to the quantity on hand, made a bid for the whole. After assuring refiners that his object was simply to raise the price from its present low figure to one more remunerative to them, and this being the only possible way to bring about such a desideratum, he succeeded in his purpose, and we believe has purchased or leased some fifty-two oil refineries throughout the Province, for a term of four months, until the 1st December next, as well as the entire stock of oil at each. In the meantime, the refiners are bound not to manufacture, unless for export; and the whole available stock of oil in Canada has thus become the property of one man. The price, in consequence, will be raised, probably from 9c to 15c to 25c to 30c per gal., wholesale, and from 2c to 25c to 50c to 75c, or perhaps even higher, retail. Who but a Yankee would have ever thought of such a speculation; how Mr. Higgins must laugh at the gullibility of Canadians. Further, while Mr. Higgins holds all the refined oil, and prevents the refiners from manufacturing until December, he, in the meantime, is about to purchase up all the crude stuff at the wells, and elsewhere, which, during the next four months, he will store away, and consumers will be left entirely at his mercy for their supplies. Dealers should be cautious not to invest too largely in oil; this unique monopoly cannot remain permanent, and by the end of December, unless a similar arrangement is entered into by Mr. Higgins and the proprietors of the refineries, the article will speedily again come down to reasonable rates. We await with interest the next Yankee-Canadian speculation. This monopoly of Mr. Higgins takes effect from the 1st August.—London Prototype, 28th ult.

**INTEREST OF NATIONS.**—A comparative statement of the annual interest payable on the national debt of Great Britain, France, and the United States, in the year 1815 and 1868 is suggestive. It will be seen that while the amount of the interest due on the British debt has diminished, the amount on those of the other countries has sensibly increased.

1815. 1868.

Annual interest payable on the National Debt of Great Britain .....	\$16,525,000	\$130,000,000
Do. do. France .....	12,661,625	80,000,000
Do. do. United States .....	1,800,000	182,698,598

## THE GULF FISHERIES.

REPORT OF COMMODORE FORTIN.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

THE annual fisheries report for the season of 1867 has been distributed from the government department at Ottawa. The blue book is this year the joint production of Capt. Fortin, who only resigned his charge of the government vessel *La Canadienne*, on the 1st September of 1867, and of his former assistant in the command, Mr. Théophile Tétu, who succeeded to his duties for the remainder of the season. These reports always contain a large amount of valuable information respecting one of the greatest interests of British North America, hitherto but too much neglected. The fisheries are a source of considerable profit to many of the inhabitants of the Lower St. Lawrence and the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, while a great portion of the people largely or mainly depend upon them for that living which the land or other resources of their respective localities can either not wholly afford them; or but furnish on conditions of laborless attractive or profitable than that of the fisherman. But what is done in the way of cultivating this important resource of fishing is not the tithe of what might be accomplished had our maritime population more money and enterprise. The Nova Scotians turn their natural advantages in this respect to much better account than the people of New Brunswick and Quebec, many of whom possess valuable opportunities of extracting not only a comfortable living, but large profits from labor over our extensive fishing grounds. Mr. Tétu points out in his report what has often been noticed and regretted by persons acquainted with our advantages for fishing—the apathy prevailing among our coast population respecting the taking of mackerel and other kinds of fish which constitutes a profitable industry to a large number of Americans. In hastily reading the main portions of this report, one is struck with the attention latterly devoted to the maintenance of the fishery regulations designed to encourage the propagation of salmon and other valuable kinds of migratory fish. The people are beginning to better understand the propriety of restrictions upon fish killing, and more willingness to observe the close seasons and abstain from injurious methods of fishing is manifested. We have space for no more than the following extracts from this interesting report in our present issue; but we purpose returning to this subject shortly. Mr. Fortin, after describing his cruise down the St. Lawrence in the commencement of the season, comes to a notice of his arrival at the River Cascapedia, in New Brunswick, we believe. He says:—

"There was at Maria this year an establishment for picking salmon, where it was expected that at least 20,000 would be put up. It was a great advantage to the fishermen, who thus found a ready sale for their fish, and moreover, received ready money for them."

"It were to be wished that there should be many establishments of this kind on the coast, not only for salmon, but for lobsters and flounders. The fishermen and the trade of Canada would gain much by it, to say nothing of that kind of work giving employment to a good number of tinsmiths and others."

Further on Mr. Fortin observes:—

"I do not think that fishing for trout with seines or other non-prohibited engines can injure our fisheries at all, provided such fishing be carried on in waters in which the tide is felt, and at seasons when it is allowed by law."

"It is well known that trout multiply with great rapidity, and that they are among the most inveterate enemies of the salmon, and it appears to me that any lawful mode of taking them should be encouraged rather than repressed; and I am not alone in the expression of this opinion. Many fishermen who have had it in their power to study the habits of the trout, protest the same opinion that I do on the subject."

The following paragraphs explain some of the causes of fires in the woods so destructive every year:—

"Some time before our arrival at Natashquan there had been a destructive fire in the woods in rear of Little Natashquan, and some Indians were accused of causing it."

"I had the suspected individuals brought before me, but there was no proof to establish their guilt. They made some admissions, however. It was by accident, they said, that the fire had spread from their camp in the forest; and they ought not to be held responsible for the consequences of that accident."

"I cautioned them against such acts of carelessness, pointing out to them that if any were to suffer from the destruction of the forests by fire it would be themselves, who derived the greatest part of their means of subsistence from game and fur-bearing animals that inhabited those forests."

"They promised to be more careful about their fires in future; and I let them go."

"The River Natashquan was full of salmon. The cod fishery was bad. Some thirty Canadian and Nova Scotian schooners had come to Natashquan for the cod fishery; but, not finding it good enough, they had soon left this place and gone further east."

The subjoined extracts are from different portions of the report:—

"At Green Island, I found several French schooners employed in fishing for cod in our waters, and, on the complaint of some British fishermen, I compelled the masters of those schooners to leave off fishing, and quit our coast, which they did within a reasonable delay."

"During this visit to the North Shore, I had but few matters to settle, and few prosecutions to make; and the greatest quiet prevailed on the coast."

"The beautiful River Miramichi, which I need not describe because it is well known, abounded in salmon that year, and the quantity that had already been packed in a fresh state in the boxes was enormous."

"This branch of industry, which is no where better known than at Miramichi, is very important and very profitable. It gives employment to a number of

workmen, and furnishes a valuable article of export to Great Britain."

"From what I could see myself of the River Miramichi, and from all the information I received on the subject, I came to the conclusion that this river is fished to excess, not only with nets, but also with spears by torch-light."

"There are, it is true, regulations forbidding the taking of salmon by this last method, but they are not enforced for want of a sufficient number of fishery overseers paid by the Government for that purpose."

"No one doubts that a good system of protection is highly necessary for this river, as well as for other rivers in New Brunswick; for however full of fish it may be, and however attractive its clear waters and shady banks may be to salmon, and whatever may be the advantages for the multiplication of this precious species afforded by its long course and numerous tributaries, still it is n<sup>t</sup> less true that this kind of fish will greatly diminish if a stop is not put to the present too great destruction of it."

"These coasts of New Brunswick are inhabited by a robust and vigorous race of fishermen and mariners, who could, I am sure, prosecute the cod fishery on the banks, and the mackerel fishery in schooners, as well as the American fishermen; and I do not doubt that they would make good gains in that branch of industry. But, unfortunately, means are wanting to them, as well as to the fishermen of Lower Canada; so they cannot fit themselves out properly, and that is the only reason why fishing, as a branch of industry, has not, in those provinces, assumed all the scope and development of which it is susceptible."

"It is to be hoped that the encouragement which will be given to this important branch of national industry by the new government, will have the effect of changing this state of things, and of placing our fishermen in a better position for turning to account the immense resources which we possess along our coast."

"I did not speak of lumbering in the almost inexhaustible forests bordering on the branches and tributaries of the River Miramichi; of the considerable trade to which it gives rise; of the numerous saw-mills and ship-yards that one sees in the neighbourhood of Chatham and Newcastle. The ships built at Miramichi have long had a high reputation, as well as those built at the city of St. John, the commercial capital of the new Province; and I have had means of judging for myself that this reputation which they enjoy is not undeserved."

"Agriculture also has made great progress in this part of the new Dominion of Canada, and I might point to some farms that are in no respect inferior to the best ones seen in the Province of Quebec, or in that of Ontario."

The product of the season's fishing operations will be seen from the following figures:—

First District, comprising the Magdalen Islands:—Seals killed by crews of schooners, 3,210; value, \$17,865; killed on the ice near the islands by the fisherman and inhabitants, 7,200; value, \$28,800. The latter was an unusual piece of good fortune. Herrings were taken to the value of \$9,525; spring mackerel fishing, \$3,804; summer codfishing, \$26,800; summer mackerel, \$31,570; these with other kinds made a total of \$126,826, as against \$105,067 in 1866, and \$112,049 in 1865. The summer codfishing was one-third less than in 1866; the mackerel fishing one-third, and the seal-hunting two thirds better.

The second division takes in the Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé—exclusive of the above islands—and a part of Rimouski. The catch here included 24,519 lbs. herrings, at \$3 per brl.; 83,018 cwt. of summer, and 32,789 cwt. of autumn cod, at \$3 60 per cwt.; whales yielding 25,890 gals. of oil, at 80c. per gal., were taken, the sardines figuring at 1,525 brl., at \$5 per brl.; salmon, 988 brls., at \$12; 73,529 gals. cod liver oil, at 70c. Total product, \$667,090, as against \$649,835 in 1866. The price of codfish, salmon, and oil was much lower in 1867 than in the preceding year.

The third division includes the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and Gulf from Bersimis to Blanc Sablon and the Island of Anticosti. Total value of products, \$224,672, as against \$180,105 in 1866. Of the former the following are the principal items:—Seals, \$44,692; cod \$104,403; herring, \$26,720; autumn seals, \$9,268; salmon, \$20,793; cod oil, \$16,044. Total value of the products of the three divisions, \$919,589.30; in 1866, \$835,013.20. Difference in favor of 1867, \$77,576.

TRA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.—The cultivation of tea on the Neilgherry hills, says the *South of India Observer*, promises to become of greater importance every year, both to the planters and to the Government. At the late local flower show specimens were exhibited from Ootacamund and Coonoor, which would bear comparison in quality with any of the finest productions of China or Assam. As regards aroma, we can safely say that no teas in the world can beat the produce of the Blue Mountains. Botanists account for this by the great elevation of the plantations, some of them being upwards of 6,000 feet above the sea level. Nearly all the seed which was purchased from Assam and the North-West turned out to be bad. Year after year, owing to the tendency of tea seed to "sweat," when packed in bags or boxes, nothing but failure awaited the Neilgherry planter. The Neilgherry climate is peculiarly trying to young plants. Owing to the rarified state of the atmosphere the radiation and evaporation at some seasons are excessive; and while the plants have to sustain great heat from an unclouded sun during the day, they are subjected to severe cold during the night. Tea planting on the Neilgherry may be said to be a study, altogether different from that in any other climate. It was not understood at the commencement. Young and tender plants were put out in the same fashion adopted in the moist, soft climate of Assam. Now, however, that the planters have, at heavy cost to themselves, gained the fullest experience, the system in future will, doubtless, be successful.

## PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON TRADE.

(From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

I would be premature, as yet, to attempt any definite estimate of the growing cotton crop. There are, however, some generally recognized facts which foreshadow what may be expected under certain conditions; and to specify these is all we now propose to contribute toward the elucidation of this much canvassed question. The unsatisfactory results to the planters of the last crop induced a general limitation of the area planted this year. The factors, as well as the planters, had been impoverished, and were neither able nor willing to make liberal advances to the growers. They took the view that the true course, pending the high prices of food products, was to turn more attention to the growth of cereals, and by curtailing the production of cotton help to enhance its price. To such an extent was this policy acted upon, that the original planting afforded the prospect of a crop below that of 1867. The natural effect of this tendency was to cause an advance in the price of cotton at Liverpool from 7d. to 13d. during the period of planting; and this advance, again re-acting upon the planters, induced them to place more land under cotton. Ordinarily, March planting is deemed unpromising; in this instance, however, the season has favoured the crop, and the March cotton appears to be unusually promising. A comparison of reports from all sections of the cotton region would give the following result as to the area of land planted as compared with last year:—North Carolina 10 per cent less; South Carolina, 20 to 25 per cent less; Georgia, 25 per cent less; Florida, about the same as in 1867; Alabama, 15 per cent less; Louisiana, 20 per cent more; Mississippi, fully equal to last year; Tennessee, more; Arkansas, more; Texas, fully up to 1867. Setting off these accounts one against another, we have, as an average result, an area under cotton about equal to that of last year. In most of the States, the crop is reported rather backward, the principal exceptions being in Tennessee and Arkansas. Without exception, however, the stands are represented as unusually good, the plant healthy, and the condition of the land favourable. There has been no appearance of the army worm, except in some parts of Texas, at which no concern is now felt in the vicinity affected. The weather has hitherto been unexceptionally favorable. The heavy fall of rain at the North appears to have been accompanied with an unusually moist condition of the atmosphere South; which has been conducive to a healthy and vigorous and vegetation. Nor does there appear to have been any neglect of the culture owing to the idleness of negroes. All accounts represent that the late severe experience of the coloured population, bordering in some districts upon famine, have produced among them a greater willingness to work, and for reasonable wages; the result having been that the planters have found it practicable to keep the crop clean and in good condition. To sum up, then, we have about the same acreage under cotton as last year, with a much better condition of the plant. It appears, therefore, that as the crop now stands there is a reasonable prospect of a better yield than last year. There are yet the contingencies of weather and worm to encounter, of which the event only can be the exponent; but, providing that no unusual misfortune should arise from these sources, we may hope for a fair increase on the yield of 1867.

An accurate knowledge of the prospects of consumption is also necessary to an estimate of the probable future value of cotton, a question at present of more than usual interest, yet also one of unusual doubt. The rapid advance in the staple at Liverpool early in the year has somewhat unbalanced the judgment of the trade, and produced considerable irregularity of movement. The decline to 7d. per lb. induced a sudden revival of the demand for goods; and spinners and manufacturers, long stagnant, accepted immense orders. To fill these engagements, a consumption averaging 66,000 bales per week was required for the first 15 weeks of the year, and the consequent demand produced an advance of 5d. per lb. within four months. It soon became apparent, however, that this immense production of goods so far exceeded the wants of the trade that the price of goods ceased to follow the advance in raw material, the greatest rise in cotton being 5d. per lb., and in cloth only 4d. per lb. Messrs. Ellison & Haywood's Liverpool Circular of June 1, has the following noteworthy remarks upon this feature of the trade:—

"At the opening of the year the price of Middling Uplands was 7d. per lb.; 4lb. Printers, 6s. per piece, and 5lb. Printers, 6s. per piece averaging together 13d. per lb.; 7lb. Shirtings, 7d. per piece, and 8½lb. Shirtings, 8d. per piece averaging together 13d. per lb. The average price of these four descriptions of goods was, therefore 12d. per lb., and the margin in favor of manufacturers 6d. per lb. Working out the quotations at the close of each of the past six months we have the following result:—

	Av. of 4 <sup>lb.</sup>	Av. of 5 <sup>lb.</sup>	Upland.	Printers.	Shirtings.	Margin: per lb.
Dec. 30.....7	13	12	6			
Jan. 31.....7	14	14½	6			
Feb. 29.....9	15	15	6			
Mar. 31.....11	16	16	5½			
April 30.....12	17	17	4	11-16		
May 30.....11	15	16	4			

Here it will be seen that piece goods followed the rise in cotton until the latter reached 9d. to 10d. per lb.; but after that the raw material shot far ahead of manufacturers, so that from the close of March to the present time the margin of prices, as compared with the average of the previous three months, has shown a difference of from 1d. to 1½d. against producers. But the most important fact exhibited by the table is that at the highest point cloth did not exhibit an advance of more than about 4d. per lb., while cotton

showed a rise of 5*d*, or, in other words, piece goods ceased to follow cotton beyond 11*d*, and even then the response came some time after the latter price had been obtained in Liverpool."

A similar discrepancy between the advance on cotton and on goods obtained in our markets, for the illustration of which we present the following comparison of prices of cottons and of sheetings at New York:-

	Middling Upplands.	Sheetings, Atlantic H.
December 27	15 cents	16 cents
January 31	19 to 19½	16½ "
February 28	22 cents	19 "
March 27	26 "	16 "
April 15	32½ "	18½ "
May 30	31 "	17 "

These comparisons show that there is a point in the value of goods at which consumption begins to contract, and they also indicate with more or less clearness where that point lies. The advance at Liverpool in the price of sheetings of 5*d*. per lb., produced such a check on the demand that so far as spinners from being 66,000 bales per week in January, February, March and most of April, fell in May to 33,000 bales per week.

This reduction of one-half in the consumption, however, is not for obvious reasons to be considered as the measure of what consumers would take at the then current prices of goods; but rather as meaning that the markets were so over stocked that, with the supply of raw material in the hands of spinners, only that small amount was required to meet the wants of the trade. How far the present large stocks of goods may continue to keep down the spinning demand is a question of much practical importance, yet one not easily determined. The cotton goods trade is not especially active in any part of the world, and is not likely immediately to become so. The exports of cotton goods from Great Britain to 16 principal countries for the first three months of the year were 583,000,000 yards against 478,000,000 for the same period of last year. The increase occurs chiefly in the shipments to India, China, Turkey and Australia, and has been followed by a sharp reaction in those markets; and as these countries have been taking nearly two-thirds of the exports, it is evident that a consequent reduction in the shipments in that direction must tell materially upon the cotton trade. This conclusion coincides with the general adoption of short time by the Lancashire mills, and warrants the expectation of a continued limitation of the consumption of cotton.

A glance at the probabilities of the immediate supply will further indicate the probabilities as to the value of the staple. The exports of cotton from the United States may be considered as almost at an end until the new crop comes to market. Our total stock is now reduced to about 115,000 bales, or about 139,000 bales less than at the same period of last year; so that our own spinners will require about all our supply. The supply of Great Britain for the three months, June, July and August, may be thus stated as compared with 1867:-

	1868. Bales.	1867. Bales.
Stock at Liverpool May 30th	656,976	867,629
Stock at London June 1	36,729	56,919
At sea for Liverpool May 30	482,513	559,865
Do. London	60,360	88,553
Imports from other sources, (estimated)	60,000	60,000

Total supply for three months.... 1,226,545 1,632,857

The supply for the next three months may thus be taken, in round numbers, at 1,300,000 bales against 1,632,000 bales for the same period of last year. The exports for this period, taking the average of 1867 as the basis, may be estimated at 190,000 bales, which leaves 1,110,000 bales for consumption and for stock at the close of the three months. Now a consumption at the average rate of the year 1867, viz., of 42,245 bales per week, would require 649,185 bales for three months, leaving for stock at the ports on September 1st 560,815 bales, against 530,000 bales at the same date of last year, and 555,000 bales on January 1st, 1868. Beyond this period it would seem that the trade, if all things continue favorable for the growth of the plant, may count upon a somewhat increased supply from the United States, and probably fully average receipts from India, but upon the course of the trade for 1868-9 we decline at present to speculate; since with even an increased supply (which is as yet uncertain) so much depends upon consumption, and the consumption may be largely influenced by an abundant wheat harvest and consequent cheap food. So far as respects the three months ending September 1st, there appears to be nothing except unfavourable future reports as to the growing crops to justify higher prices than were current at the same period of last year, when the Liverpool quotations ranged at from 10*d*. to 11*d*.

#### THE GRAIN MARKET AND CURRENCY.

(From the New York Financial Chronicle.)

INFORMATION received from all parts of the United States, as well as Europe, seems to render it certain that the crop of cereals for the current year will be unusually large, and breadstuffs and provisions of all kinds will be abundant. Should this be realized, what is to be the price of our great staples when the crops are well secured and ready for market? Should the surplus of this country, over all needed for home consumption be, as is probable, at least equal to 75 million bushels of wheat and 150 million bushels of corn, that quantity, of course, must find a market abroad. It cannot be held here. It must be exported, and for that purpose it can be worth only the current price in Liverpool, plus expenses of shipment, &c., and the price will govern the value of the entire crop.

Should the supply abroad be large as appears now quite certain, so that the wheat of this country is brought into sharp competition in the markets of Europe with the wheat of Egypt, Poland, and other wheat growing districts, we shall certainly be obliged to sell at much lower prices than have been obtained for several years past, especially for the last year, and our agricultural interest will begin for the first time to feel the full effects of a depreciated currency. Up to this time, owing to the great demand occasioned by the war, and the subsequent short crops abroad, breadstuffs have brought excessive prices, and the West has not only been quite well satisfied with a largely expanded currency, but desirous even of a still greater extension of it. But the tables will be turned when their products are sold at the usual gold prices in Europe, while all the articles they purchase for consumption and use will be held at currency prices. They must lose the difference, and a large difference it will be. So it would be with the cotton growers, if the crop of 1868 were equal to that of 1867.

The experience of the past shows that while the currency of the country does govern the price of all articles made and sold exclusively within the country, it has no effect in determining the value of those products, a surplus of which must be sent abroad.

From tables that have been prepared with great care for a long series of years, it is shown beyond dispute that flour and cotton had not risen and fallen with the expansion and contraction of the currency, as all other articles produced in the country have done.

Flour, for example, in 1846, with a currency of \$9.91 per capita, was at \$5.06; while in 1861, though the currency had risen to \$11.86, an increase of 29 per cent, flour was sold at \$4.60, a decline of 10 per cent. Cotton was 12 cents in 1851, under a currency of \$10.33, and at 9 cents in 1851, with a currency of \$14.95—a fall of 25 per cent in the price of cotton under an increase of nearly 5 per cent in the quantity of currency? Nothing seems better established than the fact that our expanded currency has no influence on the price of any commodity, a large part of which must find a foreign market, for the obvious reason that in the commerce of the world all valuables are measured in gold, while all non-exportable articles are governed by the quantity of local currency in use.

Should it turn out, then, that there is throughout the world a large crop of cereals, and that the people of the United States produce some 75 to 100 million bushels of wheat and 100 to 150 million bushels of corn more than required for home consumption, we may predict with great assurance, unless some unlooked-for events occur to interrupt the operation of the natural laws of trade, that breadstuffs must experience a serious decline, and that those engaged in producing them will be convinced that it is not for their advantage to have a currency expanded beyond the natural wants of the country, and will become as clamorous for contraction as they have hitherto been for expansion.

It may be thought by some that the immense volume of currency now in use, some 1,200 millions, will enable speculative operators to hold the crops to such an extent as to control prices if they choose to do so; but if there be the large surplus now expected, it would be quite impossible for them to accomplish the undertaking, since the market must in the end certainly break down, and the actual gold value for export be the established price. But whatever the result may be, those persons who take an interest in the question of the relation of currency to prices (and the number of such is not small at the present day), will regard with deep solicitude the developments of the grain markets for the next twelve months, for it is nearly certain that they will be such as to exhibit in a striking manner the disadvantage those must suffer who produce articles for export under a currency less valuable than that generally used in the commerce of the world.

#### STORM SIGNALS AND SHIPPING.

(From the Commercial Bulletin.)

ON commercial people like the Americans, whose ships traverse every sea, and who have such vast interests involved in mercantile pursuits, there are few subjects which ought to be more carefully studied, or deserving of more undivided attention, than that of storm warnings. In England of late years, public opinion has been brought to bear on this subject very strongly, and the late Admiral Fitzroy agitated it so persistently that parliament was forced to grant a sum of money to carry out his design, and he was accordingly placed at the head of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, in order to accomplish his work the more effectually. The Admiral was a man of the keenest perception, and the nicest judgment, and nothing bearing on his favorite subject seemed too trivial to escape his observation. He instituted a code of signals and warnings, and the result of his labors was that in three years—1852-55—he gave 405 warnings, 305 of which were right, reprobating, it is quite safe to infer, a saving from shipwreck of 300 ships, and nobody knows how many lives. The predictions as to the directions of the wind in the same period was correct to the extent of 58 per cent out of a hundred. These results were truly encouraging, and satisfied all parties of the immense value of the department and that it should be sustained, and the observations, if possible, systematized to a greater extent than heretofore.

In this country our facilities for carrying on this important work are just as great as they are in England, in addition to which we have the benefit of their large experience; and there is no good reason why it should not be speedily accomplished. The telegraph is already planted at all our principal ports, and is rapidly stretching itself to the most distant points along our numerous sea-lines, and to the furthest part of our great western frontier. Why should we

not have a system of signals by which the merchant would be warned of the approaching storm, and the captain notified of the coming danger to his vessel? Our efforts hitherto in this direction have not been such as redound greatly to our credit; but, with all the aids that modern science can bring to our assistance, it is high time the matter was taken up in earnest. Many lives would be spared, and much treasure saved, by the inauguration of such a system, while the benefits which would accrue to civilization and to commerce are beyond all calculation. We hope the day is not far distant when some one will be found who will take this matter up in the comprehensive spirit which the importance of the subject demands, and carry out such plans as shall largely benefit our common humanity, and confer the lasting obligation of his country upon the founder.

#### WAGES AND WORK.

(From the Commercial Advertiser, June 30th.)

EIGHT hour Laws, resolutions of Labor Congresses and Trade Societies, strikes of workmen—none of these will do away with the old precept about the "sweat of the brow." That the laborer is worthy of his hire is as true now as when this statement was first made. There is a certain ratio between work and wages, and however inadequate the latter may be, legislation cannot shake the principle. When the Senate passed the "Eight-hour Law," Senators gave various reasons for their votes, but few of them were worthy of consideration. It is well to note here, however, that the Senators who came to that position from the workshop, admitted that they had been in the habit of working at their mechanical employments twelve or sixteen hours a day. Experience will yet show that eight-hour men will not find the path to Senatorial eminence as easy as those found it who toiled with their hands in days when strikes were unknown, and when the dictation of Trade Unions had been thought of.

There is an immense amount of demagogism in all this legislation. It actually limits the freedom, not only of capital, but of labor. It shuts out competition, which is the very soul of progress. It lessens production, and so increases the cost of products. Employers, professional men, merchants, clerks, farmers, have no eight-hour law. Such a limitation would be impossible. They would resent it as an intolerable interference, for they know that their labor must be prolonged if they would reap its rich rewards and compete with the activity which surrounds them.

The Boston Post discussing the question, says:

"We should only waste words in attempting to demonstrate what all experience sufficiently proves, that whoever would secure to himself the prizes, or even the comforts of life, must labor for them, and in modern times, perhaps more than ever, must labor unremittingly. All substantial results come from work—none of them from wishing. The working man who hopes to rise in his condition, as all of that class may do in this country, has the same incentive to labor early and late, and eat the bread of industry which moves his employer. By exertion and thrift he in time converts his surplus labor into capital, and then becomes an employer himself. If he chooses, that is the road he is at perfect liberty to take. It is always open to him. Legislation that tells him, in the demagogue's whisper, that idleness is better than work, that he is entitled to just the same wages for one-fifth less labor, that his employer who works far harder than he is his enemy rather than his friend and coadjutor, and that he ought to expect to go through life without obeying any one of its serious, and even stern conditions—legislation that fills his head with such notions is the subtle serpent against which he should watch, and works to the corruption instead of the strengthening of all the manly virtues."

There are merchants, and ship-builders, and iron masters in New York who are "princes" in wealth and position. Their names command respect the world over. Their works are known wherever the American flag goes. Ask of their experience and it will be found that in early life they toiled from sun to sun, that they gained advance pay, by skill, good conduct, and fidelity, and that the abundance they possessed was not secured by any attempt to wrench the principles applicable to the relations between capital and labor, but by a steady subservience to the law which alone gives increase of worldly goods—the law of thrift, diligence and integrity. These conditions must be regarded to secure success and legislation, and "resolutions" alike will fail, which entrench upon the divine and the natural law.

THE COAL CROSSES.—We find in a statement made by W. S. Jeffreys, based on the latest returns, the following interesting statement in relation to the annual product of coal in various countries. Great Britain produces 101,000,633 tons, the United States, 25,899,010. Prussia and the Zollverein, 29,610,000; France 10,710,000; Belgium, 9,853,000; Austria, 4,580,000; British North America, 1,500,000; Russia, 1,500,000; Spain, 20,000. New South Wales, 250,000. Ireland, 123,000—making an aggregate of 176,558,600 tons. It appears that of the total known product of coal in the world, Great Britain raises over seventy-five per cent, although the population of that Island is not one-tenth the population of the whole world. Taking the people of the United States and British North America engaged in coal mining to be of Teutonic origin, that branch of the human race produces seventy-three per cent of all the coal taken from the bowels of the earth. When we consider the effect which the use of coal has upon the manufacturers, commerce and civilization of the world, we can form some idea of the tremendous force exerted by the scattered descendants of the old Teutonic inhabitants of Northern Europe.

## MONEY MARKET.

**G**IVING to the long continued business inactivity there has been but a slight demand for discounts. There has been small demand for Gold Drafts on New York, and transactions have been at 1 to 1 per cent discount.

Gold in New York has gone up to 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rise of five per cent since last week. The sudden rise is caused, it is said, by a panic among the bankers of Frankfort, holders of American bonds, who, at last, have come to distrust American institutions and American politics.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.—

Bank on London, 60 days sight.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 110 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " sight.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
Private, " 60 days sight.....	None.
Bank in New York, 60 days sight.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold Drafts on New York.....	1 to 1 dis.
Gold in New York.....	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Ralfe, James & Co.	MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.	May, Joseph
Cawton, T. James & Co.	McLaughlin, F. & Co.
Donaldson, James.	McMaster & Co., Wm. J.
Wulff & Holdson	Moss, S. H. & J.
Foulds & Son, Ltd.	Mr. & Mrs. R. C.
Breathnach, N. Son & Co.	Hannan, J. & Co.
Hughes Brothers.	Hannan, J. & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.	Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Burling, McCall & Co.	

**I**NACTIVITY in Dry Goods continues, and we have positively nothing to report. An increased business is expected shortly, when travellers will go through the country. We need hardly advise merchants to be cautious in giving orders, the experience of the past will be sufficient to guide against extravagant purchases. We notice that imports of Dry Goods at New York have sensibly diminished during the last month.

## THE GROCERY TRADE

Baldwin, L. H. & Co.	Matthewson, J. A.
Chapman, Prance & Tice.	McGillivray, James
Evans, J. & Son.	Robertson, J. & Sons
Childs, George & Co.	Robertson, David.
Courtesy, Colson & Lamb.	Tiffey, Bros.
Frank, J. C. & Co.	Thompson, Murray, & Co.
Gillepie, Moffat & Co.	Torrance, David, & Co.
J. Stey, Brothers & Co.	West, Bros.
Blagdon & Kinloch.	Winnipeg, Hill & Ware.

**T**HE business during the past week has been more of a local character than otherwise. Still some lots of staple articles have been sold to advantage for the Western trade. Amongst others we may mention rice as showing a feeling of upward tendency. But business at the present time is so entirely at a standstill that it is difficult to give a correct market report.

**T**EAS—With the exception of Japans, have been dull. Still for all grades of this class there has been a good enquiry, but more particularly for samples say from 50c to 65c, of which some lots have been placed at figures favourable to sellers. High grades are exceedingly scarce, and holders chary at parting with stock, except at full rates. Lowest grades suitable for supplying wants caused by the present scarcity of Twankays, say 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, are also much enquired for, and hardly obtainable. Gunpowders, Young Lyons, and Imperials of really good quality have met with a fair local demand. No round lots have found purchasers. Twankays are exceedingly scarce the present cost of importation being such as entirely to warrant holders being firm in their demands. Sales at full rates have been made though stock is not such as to warrant a report of transactions. Blacks unchanged.

**C**OFFEE—Since our last report has been in somewhat better demand, more especially for Capes and La Guayras, the latter having been almost entirely taken out of first hands, and in consequence of an improved feeling, we find the market fully half a cent better than last week. Other grades not so much required for, and no change can be mentioned.

**F**RUITS—Are in somewhat better demand, though owing to the present season, transactions are confined to small lots. Layers continue to be well enquired for, and although no alteration in prices, still the feeling in view of present stocks is decidedly upward. Mr's and Bunch Muscats are not so much enquired for, still the feeling in these qualities is also firm. Valenpuss extremely scarce, \$1.00 being firmly asked for such lots as will suit the wholesale trade. Nuts of all kinds as last reported.

**P**INE—Has been in good demand more especially for Arracan and Rangoon; still we find Pataha becoming a favourite. Although we cannot alter last week's quotations, the stock now held, is only an

average one, and the demand for both our local and western trade being fair, the feeling of holders is evidently firm with a view to higher figures.

**S**UGAR—Since our last report has shown a more favourable tone towards buyers. The stock in New York and other markets being somewhat large, holders have been more willing to meet buyers' views; also the present fruit crop having proved a failure, the demand usual at this season has not taken place. The stocks in our own market and the lots reported as coming forward induce us to look for present prices. The refineries have not altered their prices.

**MOLASSES**—In good demand, more especially for good medium grades, of which sales have been made at prices in favour of sellers. Barbado syrup and really good clayed bright Muscovado are favourites, readily command from 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The stock in our market at present is only average, and low grades of Centrifugal are hardly to be obtained.

**SALT**—During the past week has experienced a good enquiry. There have been no arrivals; and for round lots ex store, holders demand 70c per bag, for coarse and stored. Sales in the earlier part of the week, ex wharf, were 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. No report of any arrivals from the sea.

**SPICES**—Unchanged since our last. Pepper and Cassia have been somewhat inquired for. Nutmegs also have some little demand.

## THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

McLaren, W. & Co.

**C**ONSIDERABLE orders have been obtained by travellers now out in the country, and a fair fall trade is confidently expected. As large stocks of heavy goods were, however, kept over from 1857, an active trade is not looked for till the latter end of the season.

## THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Matthews & Caverhill	Norland, Watson & Co.
Brace & Braine	Mulholland, & later.
Evans, John Henry	Robertson, Jas.
Hall, Jas. & Co.	Howard, John & Sons.
Ireland, W. H.	Wedderburn & Pearce.

**W**E have nothing of importance to report this week in Hardware. Beyond the usual local trading, and a few purchases for the Western buyers, there have been no considerable transactions.

## MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick	Dowes Brothers & Co.
Brock & Locke	Hannan, M. & Co.
Brock, Robertson & Co.	Hobson, Thomas, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.	Mitchell, Bobt.
Crawford, James.	Stephens, Thomas W.

**FLOUR**—Receipts have continued moderate for the season. There is little movement to note except in Supers. Strong, on account of increased scarcity, has attained prices out of all proportion to other grades; now ranging from \$7.50 to \$8, while city and Welland Canal brands are obtainable at \$6.50 to \$6.70. The higher grades continue nominal at former prices, the demand being still confined to small retail parcels. No. 2 and grades below are quiet, the supply (which chiefly consists of Western) being in excess of the demand limited sales are reported at quoted rates. **BAG FLOUR**—The supply is almost wholly from local mills, and prices being largely influenced by Canada Super rates have advanced, closing at \$3.40 to \$3.65, according to quality.

**OATMEAL**—None but retail sales reported, and former nominal rates may be repeated.

**CORNMEAL**—Continues substantially unchanged.

**GRAINS**—Wheat—There are no recent sales of U. C. Spring reported; \$1.60 to \$1.62 may be given as nominal quotations. **PEAS**—Only an occasional car arriving, latest reported sales \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 60 lbs. **Coarse Grains** nominal in the absence of transactions.

**PROVISIONS**—**PORK**—The demand is of a retail character, buyers restricting themselves to actual wants, and sellers being content to hold unless full rates can be secured. **Culmeats**—There is a fair demand, but with full supplies no improvement can be noted. Lard is scarce, and exceptional rates are obtained for the few packages changing hands. **Butter**—Though receipts have improved, the city trade is still inadequately supplied, as much of what has arrived has been exported to Britain. Prices continue practically unchanged, 17c to 20c may be given as the range, the latter for selected parcels.

**LARD**—Lots close quiet at 15c to 18c for first sort, 13c to 14c for seconds, and 11c to 12c for thirds. **Pearls**—We have to note heavy arrivals within a day or two, which have slightly depressed prices. Latest sales have been at 25c to 28c, with a few exceptional lots at 35c to 38c.

## STOCK MARKET.

	Closing price.	Last Week's Price.
<b>BANKS</b>		
Bank of Montreal.	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 132	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 131
Bank of N. A.	102 a 103	102 a 100
City Bank.	101 a 100	101 a 99
Banque du Peuple.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 107 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 106
Molsons Bank.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 109	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 107
Ontario Bank.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 93 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank of Toronto.	113 a 115	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 113
Quebec Bank.	94 a 90	94 a 90
Bank National.	102 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 103	102 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 102
Bank of St. Lawrence.	102 a 103	102 a 102
Eastern Townships Bank.	97 a 99	97 a 99
Mercants Bank.	101 a 102	100 a 102
Union Bank.	123 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 125	121 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 123
Mechanics Bank.	92 a 93	92 a 93
Royal Canadian Bank.	102 a 103	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 102
Bank of Commerce.	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 102	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 102
<b>RAILWAYS</b>		
G. T. R. of Canada	15 a 16	15 a 16
S. & St. Lawrence	16 a 17	16 a 17
G. W. of Canada	94 a 104	94 a 104
S. & St. Lawrence	50 a 50	50 a 50
Do. preferential		
<b>MINES, &amp;c.</b>		
Montreal Cons.	\$2.25 a \$2.50	\$2.25 a \$3.00
Canada Mining Company		
Huron Copper		
Lake Huron S. & L.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	153 a 155	152 a 155
Montreal City Gas Company	107 a 109	103 a 109
St. Passenger R. R. Co.	135 a 137	136 a 137
Richmond Navigation Co.	15 a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Atlantic Steam N. Co.	110 a 112	109 a 112
Montreal Elvating Company	100 a 100	100 a 100
Mont. Colonial Steamship Co.	100 a 100	100 a 100
Canada Glass Company	95 a 95	95 a 95
<b>BONDS</b>		
Government Debentures, 3 p. c.	93 a 95	90 a 90
" " cy.	90 a 90	89 a 89
" 6 p. c. 1874, ex.	100 a 103	99 a 103
" " 7 p. c.	101 a 104	99 a 104
Montreal Water Works 6 per cent	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	100 a 105	99 a 105
Quebec City 6 per cent	80 a 80	80 a 80
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 93
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1872	93 a 93	93 a 93
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	90 a 91	90 a 91
Champlain R. R. 6 per cent.	53 a 70	70 a 60
County Debentures		
<b>EXCHANGE</b>		
Bank on London, 60 days	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 110 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 110 $\frac{3}{4}$
Private do	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 109 $\frac{3}{4}$
Private, with documents	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 108 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank on New York	30 a 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 a 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Private do.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 31	31 a 31
Gold Drafts do.		
Silver	112 a 115	112 a 115
Gold in New York	140 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 141	140 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 140

## CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 22nd, 1863.

Consols for money, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , for account, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, 16 to 29 p.m.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec., 1872.	— to —
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877.	102 to 104
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	101 to 104
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	103 to 105
Do 6 per cent. Jan. and July.	90 to 92
Do 6 per cent. inscribed stock.	89 to 92
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July.	102 to 104
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1876.	101 to 103
Do 6 per cent., 1888.	101 to 103

## RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence	56 to 58
Buffalo and Lake Huron	31 to 33
Do preference	53 to 63
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	— to —
Grand Trunk of Canada	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17
Do equipmt mort bds., charge 6 p. c.	78 to 82
Do 1st preference bonds	50 to 52
Do 2nd preference bonds	37 to 40
Do 3rd preference stock	27 to 29
Do 4th preference stock	19 to 50
Great Western of Canada	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do without option, 1873	90 to 101
Do 51 do 1877-78	91 to 93
North R. R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	77 to 82

## BANKS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Telegraph	58 to 60
Do do 8 per cents	57 to 59
British American Land	16 to 17
Canada Company	65 to 70
Colonial Securities Company	— to —
Canadian Loan and Investment	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis
Hudson's Bay	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Treat and Loan Company, U. C.	6 dis to par
Telegraph Coast'n & Maintenance (L.M.)	— to —
Do do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vancouver Coal Company	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dis

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 6, 1868.

AUGUST 1, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.		CURRENT RATES.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		
Coffee—(in bond.)	\$ 0 14	to	\$ 0 15	to		
Jamaica, per lb.	“	“	0 21	to 0 22		
Java, “	“	“	0 17	to 0 19		
St. Domingo, per lb.	“	“	0 10	to 0 11		
Blo.	“	“	“	“		
<b>LEATHER.</b>						
Hem. A. & S. Sole, No. 1.	0 27	to	0 20	0 22	to	0 27
“ Slaughter Sole, No. 1.	0 25	to	0 27	0 25	to	0 26
Waxed Upper (light), per side	0 22	to	0 25	“	“	“
“ (Heavy & Mod.)	0 20	to	0 20	0 20	to	0 25
Kips, Whole, per lb.	0 20	to	0 22	0 22	to	0 25
Splits, Large,	0 18	to	0 20	0 20	to	0 25
Waxed Calf, Light, per lb.	0 18	to	0 20	0 18	to	0 25
“ Heavy,	0 19	to	0 20	0 19	to	0 25
“ French,	0 18	to	0 20	0 18	to	0 25
Harness,	0 25	to	0 30	0 25	to	0 30
Enamelled Cow, per foot	0 18	to	0 22	0 17	to	0 20
Patent	0 14	to	0 16	“	“	“
Duffed	0 14	to	0 16	“	“	“
Pebbled	0 17	to	0 18	0 13	to	0 17
Pulled Wool, (washed)	0 30	to	0 35	0 33	to	0 38
Blades, (City Slaughter).	0 6	to	0 71	0 33	to	0 6
(Green Salted).	0 7	to	0 84	“	“	“
<b>PRODUCE.</b>						
Butter, per lb						
Choice.	0 16	to	0 17	0 16	to	0 18
Medium.	0 15	to	0 18	0 13	to	0 14
Inferior.	0 13	to	0 15	0 00	to	0 00
Cheese, per lb						
Country.	0 11	to	0 18	0 14	to	0 15
Dairy.	0 11	to	0 18	“	“	“
Centro Grana.						
Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 69	to	0 71	0 60	to	0 60
Oats, per 50 lbs.	0 37	to	0 47	0 30	to	0 74
Pease, per 50 lbs.	1 10	to	1 20	“	“	“
Corn, per 50 lbs.	1 07	to	1 13	1 00	to	1 10
Flour, per barrel						
Superior Extra.	0 00	to	0 00	10 20	to	11 00
Extra.	“	“	“	10 00	to	10 50
Street Superfine.	“	“	“	8 50	to	8 75
Supreme.	9 30	to	10 00	8 00	to	8 20
Supremo No. 2.	9 00	to	9 80	“	“	“
V.	“	“	“	0 00	to	0 00
Lard, per barrel						
Lard, per 50 lbs.	12 40	to	12 70	12 30	to	12 50
Unineal, per barrel 200 lbs.	6 00	to	7 50	6 50	to	6 75
Portland.						
Moss.	18 00	to	19 00	21 00	to	21 50
Thin Moss.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Prime Moss.	16 00	to	16 00	18 00	to	18 50
Prime.	16 00	to	16 00	19 50	to	20 00
Rump.	8 00	to	17 50	“	“	“
Tallow, per lb.						
W. Head, per 60 lbs.	“	“	“	“	“	“
U. C. Spring.	“	“	“	“	“	“
“ Winter.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Milwaukee.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Chicago Spring.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Meats.						
Plain Uncanvassed.	0 12	to	0 15	0 11	to	0 13
Canvassed.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Beef.						
Meat.	13 00	to	14 00	12 50	to	14 00
Prime Meats.	13 00	to	13 00	9 00	to	11 50
Petroleum.						
Can, refined.						
Sail—Liverpool, per bag.	0 20	to	1 00	0 90	to	0 90
Spices, (in bond.)						
Porto Rico, per lb.	0 6	to	0 64	0 63	to	0 64
Cuba.	0 12	to	0 15	“	“	“
Fish.						
Cod, large—per lb.	3 60	to	4 00	3 10	to	4 00
“ small.	3 75	to	3 90	“	“	“
“ Bay.	2 70	to	2 80	“	“	“
“ Bank.	2 80	to	2 90	“	“	“
“ Labrador.	2 50	to	2 60	“	“	“
Haddock.						
Hake.	2 00	to	2 30	“	“	“
Pollack.						
Macaret, No. 1—per lb.	2 00	to	2 60	2 20	to	3 30
“ 2.	7 00	to	9 50	“	“	“
“ 3.	6 50	to	7 25	“	“	“
Salmon.						
“ 1.	22 00	to	25 00	“	“	“
“ 2.	20 00	to	25 00	“	“	“
“ 3.	12 00	to	19 00	“	“	“
Herring, Labrador.						
“ Bay Island.	3 50	to	3 75	3 00	to	3 25
“ St. George.	1 90	to	2 00	“	“	“
“ Shore split.	3 25	to	3 50	3 25	to	3 50
“ round.	2 00	to	2 75	“	“	“
“ Smoked—per box.	2 00	to	2 90	0 50	to	0 80

## MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

MONTREAL, August

	MONTREAL, August 6.		
	4.	5.	6.
Flour, country, per qtl.	10	10	10
Oats, per 40 lbs.	13	13	13
Indian Meal	6	6	6
<b>GRAIN.</b>			
Barley, new, per min.	2	3	3
Poas, per min.	4	4	5
Oats, per 40 lbs.	2	0	2
Rockwheat	3	0	3
Indian Corn	0	0	0
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs.	7	5	6
Timothy Seed	11	6	12
<b>FOULS AND GAME.</b>			
Turkeys, per couplet (old)	12	6	15
Do. do. (young)	12	6	15
Geese	12	6	15
Ducks	12	6	15
Ducks (W/M) 60 lbs.	40	20	25
Fowls	do.	do.	do.
Chickens	do.	do.	do.
Pigeons (fam.)	7	0	1
Partridges	do.	do.	do.
Hares	do.	do.	do.
Woodcock	do.	do.	do.
Snipe	do.	0	0
<b>MEATS.</b>			
Beef, per lb.	8	3	10
Pork, per lb.	7	4	7
Button, per lb.	6	4	10
Lamb, per qt.	10	5	10
Veal, per lb.	8	3	10
Beef, per 100 lbs.	68	30	75
Pork, fresh, do.	70	30	75
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE.</b>			
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3	5
Do. salt, do.	1	2	3
<b>VEGETABLES.</b>			
Beans, small white, per min.	0	0	0
Potatoes, per lbs.	3	0	3
Turnips, do.	3	0	2
Cabbage, per min.	3	0	2
<b>SUGAR AND HONEY.</b>			
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	0	0
Honey, per lb. (1 lb. com.)	8	3	12



## TORONTO.

## BROWN'S BANK.

(W. R. BROWN. W. C. CHEWETT.)

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**TRANSACTS** a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

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## PARSON BROTHERS,

## PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, ETC., Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

JOHN FISKEN &amp; CO.,

## ROCK OIL

AND

## GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

58 Yonge Street.

39-3m TORONTO.

## RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD &amp; CROMBLE,

(Late Ridout Brothers &amp; Co.) Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

42-3m

## STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &amp;c.

## BROWN BROTHERS,

## WHOLESALE &amp; MANUFACTUR-

ING STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBINDING MATERIALS, &c., King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purases, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

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## TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships Nova Scotia, Nestorian &amp; Belgian SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

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Corner of Church and Front Street,

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## IMPORTERS &amp; WHOLESALE GROCERS

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## GROCERS &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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## DRY GOODS.

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And Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Alexandra Building, James Street,  
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Ex "Peruvian."

1 Case 5th and 5th CAMBRIC HANDKER-

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1 " LINEN SHIRT FRONTS.

1 " PAPER COLLARS, LINEN-FACED.

1 " JET BUTTONS.

1 " SILK HAIR NETS.

1 " COAT BINDING, No. 53 to 85.

2 " BRACES.

1 " DUCHESS KID GLOVES.

JOHN MACDONALD &amp; CO.,

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## NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH &amp; CO.,

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MILLINERY, &amp;c.,

44 Yonge Street, Toronto. 37-ly

## MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

HENDERSON &amp; BOSTWICK,

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MEN'S FELT HATS,

Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

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Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods,

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Established 1854.

WAKEFIELD, COATE &amp; CO., Manu-

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Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

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Wholesale and Retail

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AND

## PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

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Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

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which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

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is the most desirable Machine now offered to the Public. Their Machines are the best for every purpose for which a Machine can be used.

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## NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.

A supply always on hand.

Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

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LYMAN &amp; MACNAUL,

(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON,) Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

## SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

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JOHN MACNAUL.

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40-ly

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Hotels supplied.

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Manufacturer of

HOOP SKIRTS AND SKIRT MATERIALS,

No. 43 Yonge Street,

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37-ly

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D. MCINNES &amp; CO.,

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

## WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK

BEAVER MILLS CANADIAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY " " " "

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

PERCY MILLS COTTON BAGS.

DUNDEE BAGS, in all qualities.

MCINNES, CALDER &amp; CO.

Hamilton, 6th July, 1868. 44-ly

SANDFORD, MCINNES & CO.,  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
CLOTHING,  
37 and 39 King Street East,  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,  
HAMILTON,

Hold and offer at low prices, a well assorted stock of

## DRY GOODS,

including

## CANADIAN

Tweeds,	Flannels,
Hosery,	Yarns,
Grey Domestics,	Twilled Sheetings,
Cotton Bags,	Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

## SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,  
STRAW GOODS, MANTLES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURNER & CO.  
Hamilton, March, 1868. 44-ly

MARTIN & FERGUSON  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS  
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

Office—Corner of King and James streets,  
HAMILTON, C.W.N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly  
attended to.  
R. MARTINJ. W. FERGUSON.  
S2-ly

## HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,  
HAMILTON,BEG leave to inform their customers and the trade  
generally, that they have THIS DAY com-  
menced opening their

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 15th instant, have a large quantity  
ready for inspection.

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44-ly

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Market Square, Hamilton, Ont. 47-6m

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IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,  
Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

HARVEY STUART & CO.,  
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BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
AND  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
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Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,  
44-ly Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'  
NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.  
J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,  
No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.  
Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding  
parts always on hand. 46-ly

EDWARD MAGILL & CO.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,  
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D. MOORE & CO.,  
King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario,  
Manufacturers of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware,  
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire,  
Copper, and Copper Bottom Zinc, Block Tin, Rivets  
and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and  
Machines. 44-ly

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,  
Agents for  
British and Canadian Manufacturers,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Royal Hotel Buildings, Hamilton, Ontario. 44-ly

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MCKENZIE & MACKAY,  
9 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario,  
WOOL AND FLAX BROKERS,  
AGENTS FOR:  
The Queen Insurance Company.  
" Western Assurance Company of Canada.  
" Phenix (Marine) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.  
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LONG & BISBY,  
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL  
42 James Street, HAMILTON, Ontario.  
Consignments solicited, and orders promptly at-  
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J. H. DAVIS & CO.,  
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,  
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Next Door to the Gore Bank.  
J. H. DAVIS. H. BURKHOLDER.  
Cash Advances made on Consignments. S2-ly

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WRIGLEYSON & BOULT, Paper-makers and Wholesale  
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Manufacturers and Importers of  
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&c., &c., &c.  
Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.  
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GROCERS—WHOLESALE.  
GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,  
Importers and Wholesale dealers in  
GENERAL GROCERIES.  
Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large  
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JOSEPH BAWDEN,  
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,)  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-  
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C.W. 47-ly

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OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents  
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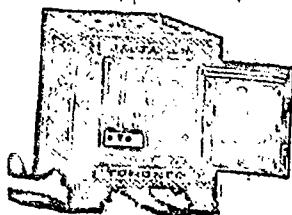
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CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.  
STOVES, PLOUGHES, &c., &c., in great  
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ENGINES OF ALL SIZES, WOOD, STEAM,  
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C.H. WATEROUS & CO. BRANTFORD, ONT.  
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5

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Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec  
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand.  
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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND  
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Advances made on consignments 12-3mJ. & W. REID,  
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FRED. ROWLAND.

RAIN AND COMMISSION MER  
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Pot Barley, Barrel Fork, Sugar-cured Ham, Bacon,  
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BY ROYAL COMMAND  
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
Celebrated  
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SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
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GLASGOW . . . . . 46 Buchanan Street.  
LIVERPOOL . . . . . 19 Canning Place  
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## DUNVILLE &amp; CO'S



OLD IRISH WHISKEY  
BELFAST,  
Of same quality as that supplied to the  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,  
DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,  
PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,  
And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the  
quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy,  
may be had in casks and cases, from the principal  
Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied  
Quotations on application to  
10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

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JOSEPH F. ELLIS,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
Agent Royal Insurance Company,  
PICTOU, N. S.

Having a spacious warehouse for the storage of  
Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicit con-  
signments. Best prices realized and cash advances  
made when necessary.

Good references given if required. 80-ly

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STEPHENSON & McGIBBON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour,  
Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest  
market rates for such, and prompt returns made.  
Drafts authorized  
41-ly

No 8 North Wharf,  
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THOMAS HOBSON &amp; CO.,

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ATTEND personally and promptly to  
the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,  
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-  
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
returns made at the earliest moment.If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
will be given. 1-CANADA GLASS COMPANY,  
(Limited)

MONTREAL,

And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.  
Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.  
36-ly

A. K. LUCAS, Secretary.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,  
GEORGE BRUSH. Proprietor.Builder of Marine and Stationary  
STEAM ENGINES,  
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions  
MILL and MINING MACHINERY,  
All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON,  
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.  
PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED. 33-ly

## JOLIETTE.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 &amp; AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of OLIVIER PELTIER, an Insolvent,  
of the Town and District of JOLIETTE.THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that, J.  
LAURENT DESAUNIER, of the said Town of  
JOLIETTE, has been appointed Assignee of his estate  
and effects, and they are required to produce before me,  
within two months from this date, their claims upon  
the said estate, under oath, specifying the  
security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if  
none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of  
such claims.Also, the said Creditors are hereby notified to meet  
at my Office, in the said Town of JOLIETTE, St.  
Charles Borromée Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the  
sixth day of AUGUST next, at 10 M. of the clock,  
in the forenoon, for the public examination of the said  
Insolvent, and for the purpose of instructing me as to  
future proceedings, and specially for the sale of his  
effects

L. DESAUNIER, Assignee.

Joliette, 14th July, 1863. 33-3

## THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

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