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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

No. 36.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 37 1/2 St. Paul st.
1-ly

H. W. IEBLAND,
409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

MUNDERLOH & STRECKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYEE,
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,

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

SMYTH & EDMINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McGill
Street, Montreal. 9-ly

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and Colborne streets, Montreal. 8-ly

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
46 St. Peter Street,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
1-ly MONTREAL.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER OF TEAS, 36 St. Peter
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits 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 Beccollet street, and
Orleans 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 Amer-
ican Foremen. 33-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Beccollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1867. 9-ly

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

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

255 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Sundries,
British and Foreign Perfumery
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons
and Country Merchants. 10-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
ROOTS AND SHOES, 523, 525, and 528 St. Paul St.,
Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants and Jobbers,
from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and varied
stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted for Fall
and Winter.

Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',
Ladies', Misses and Childrens wear, in all about 200
different patterns, also, a large assortment of Fanned
Lined Balmoral and Skating Boots, manufactured
from the best English and French Leathers.

Our extensive facilities, and long experience in
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-
ble figures.

All goods warranted as represented
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt
and most careful attention. 1-ly

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE in stock and are receiving by
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz.:—
Ardenlee, John Bull, Onida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool, Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Terragona;
Schra. Groek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrette, French, from Bordeaux, Courier du
Canada, from Marseilles; St. from Havre, and Sea-
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations
of

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES,
BRANDIES, &c. &c.,
to which they would call the attention of the trade.
Montreal, May 21, 1867. 1-ly

Established 1803.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
352, 354, & 356 St. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL. 10-ly

G. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS,
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,
40-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 26 Wire
Gauges.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL AND TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS,
MCGILL STREET,
MONTREAL,
Have on hand a large stock of the above.
ALSO
Galvanized Iron and Copper Sheets, &c.,
and a general assortment of Furnishings for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, &c. 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c. Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 3-ly

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent—For FISHLAWSON, Housfield &
Co.—Machine, Shoe, and Linen Threads, Gilling
Twines, &c. &c.
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.
GEO. & Wm. WAITES.—Cheap Shop Twines.
Wm. CLARKE & Sons.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-ly

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c. Orders person-
ally or by letter will receive best attention. 1-ly

MCMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal.
20th March, 1865. 10-ly

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
Charles Coran & Co., do.
G. H. Mumm & Co., Keims,
Mr. H. More, Avizo, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.
34 St. Sulpice Street.
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
40-3m Montreal.

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 506 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.
 Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 28-ly

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL. 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

FRED ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.
 LONDON, CANADA WEST.

ROBERT SEATH,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, Montreal. 31-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty 1-ly

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

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

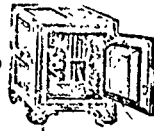
KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERTY. 8-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 258 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets MONTREAL. 1-ly

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
 (Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., 25 Hospital Street. Montreal. 32-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.
 KERSHAW & EDWARDS, 1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS
HATS AND FURS,
 WHOLESALE.
 FALL STOCK COMPLETE.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS, CAPS, FURS,
GREENE & SONS, 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal.
 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandize, faithfully and skillfully executed on the best possible terms, and consignments of Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Maritime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made with the utmost promptness. References given and required.

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. 2-ly

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Saacrament street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.
E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS, MONTREAL,
 Is prepared to furnish

WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5/6c. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c. per lb.
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

DUNCAN & FORSTER,
IMPORTERS OF EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE AND GENERAL GROCERIES, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal. 9-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE,
 NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 62-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, MONTREAL. 7-ly

HIBBARD & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Circle Belting, MONTREAL. 9-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-ly

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-ly

MOLASSES, COD OIL, AND HIDES.
 Landing this day, ex steamer "Her Majesty," from Halifax, N.S.:
 50 puns Choice Musco. Molasses
 70 brls Pure Cod Oil
 218 Dry Hides

ALSO IN STORE:
 Puns Strong Proof Fine Rum
 Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings
 Boxes Smoked Herrings
 Barrels Seal and Herring Oil
 Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (vintage 1863)
 Tons Jamaica Logwood
AND DAILY EXPECTED:
 120 Hhds Choice Barbadoes Sugar, for Sale by
JAMES MITCHELL,
 Sept. 10, 1867. 1-ly No. 7 St. Helen Street.

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

EVANS & EVANS,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House Square Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-ly

LaRIVIERE & BOURDEAU,
IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun) 233 and 235 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 36-3m

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 60-ly

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.
IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.
 In 101 lbs. kegs inclusive a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25
 tious.....\$3.22 per keg.
 25 tons and over.....\$3.12 per keg
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA over assortment.....20c. per keg.
 2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five per cent being a toward in assortment) 40c. per keg.
 Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.

H. W. IRELAND, BROKER. 18

EXCHANGE BROKERS.
CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*
 11 Place D'Armes.
NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.
STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
 55 Little St. James Street.
WH. KERR,
 8 St. Sacrament Street

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
 82 Little St. James Street.
LH. DAVIDSON,
 41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
CHAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian
 and Foreign Patents, &c.
 48 Great St. James Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
TM. CLARK & CO.,
 5 St. Sacrament Street.
DONALD McLEAN,
 97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.
PHILLIPS & CO.,
 Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.
THOS. IRELAND,
 CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
 72 Little St. James Street.

FURS-WHOLESALE.
BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
 SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
 131 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.
BENNY. MACPHERSON & CO.,
 392 St. Paul Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
 JOSEPH JONES,
 44 Little St. James Street.
CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
 G. B. MUIR, Manager,
 10 Place d'Armes.
COLONIAL LIFE,
 See Standard.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
 SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street,
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
 A. D. PARKER,
 Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.
STANDARD LIFE,
 W. M. RAMSAY,
 47 Great St. James Street

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JA. & H. MATHEWSON,
 McGill Street.

HINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
 STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul
 and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal.
 Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian
 Fabrics. 36

JAMES DONNELLY,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY
 GOODS, 3 Dominion Buildings, McGill Street,
 Montreal. 36-3m

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,
 Montreal. 36-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS,
 1-ly Nos. 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 COVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 60-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Importers of
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 331 & 333 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL. 8-1y

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
 FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 170 McGill Street. 9

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 480 St. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 6-1y

W. & R. MUIR,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
 166 McGill Street, Montreal.
 Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very
 complete, to which we invite the attention of Western
 Merchants. 8-1y

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,
 Importers of
 STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 No. 479 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL. 8-1y

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS.
 23-1y Lemoiné st., Montreal.

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY
 DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,
 35-1y Montreal.

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
 FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 and Small Wares, No. 463 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

R. DUNN, FISH & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MER-
 CHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, &c.,
 85-3m 470 St Paul Street, Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
 STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-1y

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
 Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 HAVE FOR SALE—
 BOILER TUBES,
 Oil Well Tubes,
 Gas Tubes,
 Paints and Putty,
 Fire Bricks,
 Fire Clay,
 Flue Covers.
 DRAIN PIPES,
 Roman Cement,
 Water Lime,
 Portland Cement,
 Paving Tiles,
 Garden Vases,
 Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
 Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-1y

FOULDS & HODGSON,
 IMPORTERS OF
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Plus,
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,
 Bed Ticks, Umbrellas, Buttons,
 Denims, Parasols, Combs,
 Silicias, Shawls, Brushes,
 Cobourgs, Hoop Skirts, Hair Oils,
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,
 M de Laines, Yarns, Soaps,
 White Muslins, Battings, Stationery,
 Jeans, Silks, Brooches,
 Moleskins, Velvets, Spectacles,
 Flannels, Linen Threads, Dolls,
 Blankets, Playing Cards, Mirrors,
 Cloths, Jewellery, Razors,
 Tweeds, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,
 Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chaplets,
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,
 Braces, Bag Purses, 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.
 364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

QUEBEC.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 QUEBEC.
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

TORONTO.
GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,
 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS
 Front and Yonge Streets,
 TORONTO. 25-1y

PORT HOPE, C. W.
R. S. HOWELL,
*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
 Shipping Agent,*
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ft

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.
JOHN BOLTON,
 SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
 10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

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STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
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Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.

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1867 — FALL TRADE. — 1867
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

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 UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds. ... \$16,271,675
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,382,260
 Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.
CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres Bank of Montreal).
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank).
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,282,468.
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 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
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 Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.
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W. McLAREN & CO.,
 Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoinne Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of
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 As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 39-ly

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month of August, 1867.

Revenue—Customs	\$749,652
Excise	175,264
Bill Stamp Duty	7,778
Post Office	69,812
Crown Lands	43,468
Miscellaneous	125,301
	\$1,162,175
Expenditure	\$ 713,915
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the month	\$ 448,260

NOTE—The above does not include the revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

The Directors of the Banque Nationale have declared a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent.
 The railway traffic returns for August may be found elsewhere. Nearly every road in the Province shows an improvement compared with returns for last year. The gross total for August, 1867, is \$818,163, compared with \$769,813 last year.

All the London papers received by last mail concur in stating that a great demand had set in for Canadian Government securities. An advance had taken place in all descriptions, and the market was decidedly "firm." The Times of the 6th says that the Intercolonial Railway Loan of £3,000,000 was "very shortly" expected in the market, and the rumour had created a depressing influence on 'Change.

The St. Louis Hydraulic Company has given notice in the *Canada Gazette* that it will apply for an act of incorporation at next session of the Quebec Legislature. This is the company which proposes to dam the Lachine Rapids, and carry out a work which will tend to make Montreal the greatest manufacturing centre on the continent.

A Western paper on the line of the proposed route says that the railway between Guelph and Georgian Bay will likely be commenced early next spring. The Intercolonial and other projected roads will place a large amount of money in circulation next year, and a prosperous era may be expected.

We have a bundle of crop reports from Lower Canada before us, and come to the following conclusions:—The crop will be a full average. Buckwheat has failed, on the North shore especially, owing to frost. Wheat sown late in the spring is thin and all but worthless. Oats on the whole will yield largely. Between Montreal and Quebec the wheat and barley crops will be above the average. Canada has reason to rejoice at the prospects.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse, 285 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.
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MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—P. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
 9-ly

There is said to be a great profusion of counterfeit five cent nickel pieces in circulation. They are easily distinguished from the genuine by the arrangement of the stars around the figure "5," the genuine having little bars between the stars.

THE FISHERIES.
OUR Nova Scotia friends appear to be sorely exorcised at the probability of the Canadian bounty system being extended to them, and no two writers seem to be agreed regarding the amount, even of money benefit which it would be likely to confer. One estimate we have seen puts it as high as thirteen dollars per man; and another as low as three farthings, while on other branches of the same subject there is almost as wide a diversity of opinion. We are sincerely desirous for the permanent prosperity of the fisheries of the Dominion, and in a previous article, advanced a few reasons why, in our opinion, the granting of bounties was not the best way of contributing to that prosperity. We are about to add a few others, and putting aside for the moment, all objections to the bounty system on the score of its being at variance with the rules of political economy; we still think that the objections to its general adoption are unanswerable. In our position, a bounty to produce any adequate result must be a tolerably large one, and if applied to the thousands of miles of sea coast which are comprised within the Dominion, must amount to a very large sum. Whatever the amount may be, large or small, it is paid away and almost wholly dissipated. It may go into the hands of the actual fisherman, or what is far more likely, may go to swell the profits of some mercantile establishment on shore; but as far as contributing to any permanent result goes, the money might as well have been thrown away. But suppose the money paid in the shape of bounties in any one year were applied to the proper protection and regulation of the fisheries, to the construction of harbors of shelter, to the providing of proper appliances, and to the diffusion of useful information among the fishermen, regarding the best methods of capture and curing for foreign markets, or in any of the numerous ways which have before been pointed out, we conceive that not only would immediate good be effected, but it would be of a lasting and permanent character; year by year increasing in extent and value.

We are inclined to think, too, that the method of administration by which the fisheries would be most benefited would be by the appointment of a permanent board, consisting of competent persons, who should possess the necessary powers to enforce regulations, as well as to provide for the official branding and inspection of the fish, and to whom could be entrusted the important duty of effecting such improvements as their experience might suggest, or might from time to time be deemed necessary. The board itself could, of course, be made directly responsible to Parliament through its head; the Minister of Marine, but it will

be of vital importance to its efficiency that it should in some way or other be removed from political influences, and rendered a permanent department. A proper knowledge of the fisheries can only be acquired by long habit and experience, and it appears to us that there is no other way in which so much practical knowledge could be gained, or so easily applied and rendered available for the public good.

We commend these observations to the consideration of our friends in Nova Scotia, and feel convinced that if they will unite in carrying out some such plan as we have endeavoured to point out, it will be of more real, permanent and enduring advantage to the fisheries of the Dominion, than all the bounties that ever were or will be paid.

LAW REFORM.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review)

SIR,—From time to time your columns have set forth the ideas of many contributors upon the subject of law reform. I beg attention to the magnitude of the interests involved in the reformation of the practice of the law, and crave leave to point out some costly absurdities.

Merchants, manufacturers and farmers strive to increase the production of the country and to reduce the cost of transportation from one part of it to another. Their labors benefit rich and poor alike. Day by day want is driven further from dominion over us, and the increase of benefits elevates and strengthens the working people. But in a great measure opposed to these labors is the work of professional men. Medical men cannot be dispensed with, but to their credit be it said they nobly strive to diminish the need of their skill. Their learning is open to everyone of middle-class education, and the knowledge and observance of the laws of health and the use of remedies in a great number of cases are within common reach. But how is it with the class whose advice or assistance is needed to enforce the observance of the laws or to guide us in observing them. Age after age they have made use of the excessive measure of political power granted to them, to legislate for their own interest as a class. Incapable of subverting the principles of justice—for to do so would injure themselves as constituents of society—they have hedged the pathway to legal remedies with impediments which they only know how to remove and for the exercise of their knowledge the people are burthened. The principles of law are, or should be founded in the immutable maxims of right, easily understood by and commending themselves to every man. The practice of the law, in a technical sense, is the creation of human caprice, like the dictates of fashion, as likely to be founded upon nonsense as upon reason.

Every adult is in fact capable of making a contract or an exchange. The manner of making the contract or exchange does not affect the fact. Whether the contract is written or spoken, whether the casting of a shoe or the delivery of a handful of earth or a twig is the visible symbol of the contract or exchange, matters not a whit. But while there is wisdom in the laws which make null or voidable the contracts or exchanges of some, and which require these acts in some cases to be committed to writing, there is no wisdom in the law which makes the technical sense of a writing different from the common sense. There is positive wickedness in such a law. A verbal guarantee was good in all England from time immemorial to the reign of Charles II, a man's word was in law as good as his bond. From that reign until within a few years past, a guarantee unless written and expressing upon its face or in a related writing the consideration for it, was worthless. Now, the consideration need not be in writing; it is sufficient to prove it. What a comment upon the legislative wisdom of two hundred years! What a return to first principles!

'A seal imports a consideration.' The application of a bit of adhesive matter—a dot with a pen to represent that the paper has been stamped—invents it with sanctity and special privileges. "I covenant to pay A. B. one hundred dollars on demand," signed by me, is good for six years from the date and the date should I add, "sealed with my seal," and put a wafer after my name, it is good for twenty years. The first is an unnegotiable promissory note; the last is a specialty. The rules of evidence applicable to an unsealed writing are applicable to a sealed one. In the Saxon days land was sold or given away in the presence of witnesses upon the land itself. The simple ceremony of giving a handful of earth, and of counting

the cattle or coin received in exchange, was easily gone through. Had a writing been necessary, it would have contained very few words, and the nearest monk would have done the office for a roll of butter and the thanks of the unlettered churl.

In the year of grace 1287, it was by the English parliament enacted, that a merchant-buyer might go before the mayor or two merchants of the market town and acknowledge that he was indebted to a merchant-seller in a sum of money, to be paid on a certain day. If the money was not paid in due time, execution might at once be issued against the debtor's goods and lands. There was no need of running to a lawyer for advice about this or that course to be taken, no waiting for a return of "no goods" before execution might be issued against the lands. And the law, though swift, was merciful. The lands could not be sold, but were held merely in pledge until the rents and profits or the money of the debtor redeemed them. So wholesome was the law that it was taken advantage of by people not merchant traders. The lawyers finding this out, put a stop to such cheap justice for the unmercantile community. The costly jargon and weariness of attorneys, pleaders and barristers were substituted to speed the remedy of wrong. To "grind the faces of the poor," to take "the spoils of the poor into their houses," were the aims and ends of the middle-age scholastics, and they have left to posterity confusion of principles, and acumen subtle only for costly humbug and wrong.

It is a truism that the exercise of any social right, the right to transfer property, to make contracts, and the right to resort to the legal executive for enforcement of their fulfilment, should be unburthened and unrestricted. For the protection of life and property every man is a free agent, and may legally exercise in a civil community all the powers which out of a civil community he has the moral right to exercise. He may beat the robber and take back the plunder; he may kill in order to save his own life. But the debtor who owes him £100 he cannot sue in person, though not because he may not. The object is to get the debt, but between him and it is a gulf the lawyers have been digging deeper and wider for eight hundred years, and they only know how to cross it. They monopolize the tolls and right of way, and they say that he who undertakes to cross without their aid has a fool for company.

The cost of the administration of justice is a canker in the vitals of society. It is always consuming enormously. So long as men exist and societies increase, there will be need, and increased need, of lawyers, but there is no reason why their numbers should greatly increase, or why the juggling mystery of law courts should any longer bewilder laymen of their wits and their money. There should be fewer courts. In the Province of Ontario there are ten courts of law and equity; Police, Recorders', Division, County Court and Quarter Sessions, Surrogate, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Appeal, and a non-descript court or jurisdiction conferred by the Insolvent Act. This sub-division increases patronage, and makes law no cheaper. The devil has always a miracle at hand to enable a lawyer to get the better of a cheap law statute. A family of poor children inherited some property subject to mortgage, on which about \$160 was due. A bill for foreclosure, claiming \$300 was filed. The amount due was within the scope of the County Court's Equity powers, but unfortunately some of the family lived in a county adjoining that in which the bill was filed. The cheap court's costs would have been about \$60, including costs of sale; but, because the children lived in two counties, the Court of Chancery took jurisdiction, and the costs amounted to \$250. This did not include their own solicitor's bill, about \$160. Here was a robbery of a brood of poor orphans to the extent of \$250 at least.

This theme has employed the pens of some of the greatest men of the age. It requires forcible dealing. That robbery and extortion and fraudulent delay should be legalized, and made costly grievances at that, is more than an intelligent community should tamely submit to. BROAD AXE.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John Journal says that Messrs. John W. Wright, James A. Kinnear, John R. Smith, John Stott, and Alexander Willis, of that city, have filed in the General Surveyor's office memorandum of association, as the "Golden Grove Manufacturing Company" for the manufacturing of woolen and cotton goods. The capital of the Company is \$60,000, divided into 300 shares of \$2.00 each.

THE STATE OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

THE Economist of the 31st ult. says:—Cheap as money is, no one who knows the market doubts that it is likely to be as cheap. The accumulation of gold in the Bank, the scarcity of good bills, the want of nerve and energy in the trading world, are conclusive reasons. How long it will continue so no wise man will prophecy. The course of the rate of discount for some time after the last two panics is shown in the following table:—

Dates.	Bank Rate.	Bullion.	Dates.	Bank Rate.	Bullion.
1847			1849		
Dec. 2 ... 6 ...	£	11,032,000	Nov. 22 ... 2½ ...	£	16,520,000
Dec. 30 ... 5 ...	£	12,236,000	1860		
1849			Dec. 26 ... 3 ...	£	15,521,000
Jan. 27 ... 4 ...	£	13,890,000	1861		
June 15 ... 3½ ...	£	14,169,000			
Nov. 2 ... 3 ...	£	13,407,000			
Dates.	Bank Rate.	Bullion.	Dates.	Bank Rate.	Bullion.
1862			1867		
Jan. 1 ... 2½ ...	£	17,567,000	Oct. 12 ... 7 ...	£	10,110,000
April 24 ... 2 ...	£	19,587,000	Oct. 19 ... 8 ...	£	9,524,000
July 18 ... 2 ...	£	22,232,000	Nov. 5 ... 9 ...	£	8,498,000
1863			Nov. 9 ... 10 ...	£	7,170,000
Jan. 6 ... 2½ ...	£	19,765,000	Dec. 24 ... 8 ...	£	7,263,000
Jan. 20 ... 3 ...	£	19,404,000	1868		
June 2 ... 3½ ...	£	18,254,000	Jan. 7 ... 6 ...	£	12,643,000
Sept. 1 ... 4 ...	£	16,500,000	Jan. 14 ... 5 ...	£	13,357,000
Sept. 15 ... 4½ ...	£	18,862,000	Jan. 28 ... 4 ...	£	16,398,000
Sept. 29 ... 5 ...	£	15,613,000	Feb. 4 ... 3½ ...	£	15,793,000
1864			Feb. 11 ... 3 ...	£	16,574,000
May 11 ... 5 ...	£	12,589,000	Dec. 9 ... 2½ ...	£	18,295,000
Aug. 3 ... 6 ...	£	13,299,000	1869		
1865.			April 20 ... 3½ ...	£	16,900,000
April 5 ... 4½ ...	£	15,079,000	May 5 ... 4 ...	£	16,571,000
May 3 ... 4 ...	£	16,619,000	June 2 ... 3½ ...	£	17,095,000
June 14 ... 3½ ...	£	18,061,000	June 9 ... 3 ...	£	17,268,000
Sept. 6 ... 4 ...	£	14,217,000	July 15 ... 2 ...	£	17,358,000
Sept. 13 ... 4½ ...	£	18,698,000	1860		
Sept. 27 ... 5 ...	£	12,939,000	Jan. 19 ... 3 ...	£	15,884,498
Oct. 4 ... 5½ ...	£	12,279,000	Jan. 31 ... 4 ...	£	14,942,542
Oct. 18 ... 6 ...	£	11,230,000	Mar. 29 ... 4½ ...	£	15,271,700
1866			April 12 ... 5 ...	£	14,637,102
April 24 ... 6 ...	£	9,723,000	May 10 ... 4½ ...	£	15,373,326
May 20 ... 5 ...	£	11,385,000	May 24 ... 4 ...	£	15,844,195
June 26 ... 4½ ...	£	13,074,000	Nov. 8 ... 4½ ...	£	13,897,065
Oct. 1 ... 5 ...	£	11,770,000	Nov. 13 ... 5 ...	£	13,814,811
Oct. 6 ... 6 ...	£		Nov. 15 ... 6 ...	£	13,914,811
Oct. 6 ... 7 ...	£	10784000	Nov. 29 ... 6 ...	£	18,849,376
bynd			Dec. 31 ... 6 ...	£	12,793,119
60 days			1861		
Nov. 23 ... all	£	9,530,000	Jan. 7 ... 7 ...	£	12,759,939
dates.			Feb. 14 ... 8 ...	£	12,571,832
Dec. 3 ... 8 ...	£	10,411,000	Feb. 21 ... 7 ...	£	12,701,425
Dec. 18 ... 6 ...	£	10,692,000	April 1 ... 6 ...	£	13,029,130
1867.			April 11 ... 5 ...	£	13,122,482
April 2 ... 6½ ...	£	9,987,000	May 16 ... 6 ...	£	12,882,448
June 18 ... 6 ...	£	10,409,000	Aug. 1 ... 5 ...	£	12,198,708
July 16 ... 5½ ...	£	11,692,000	Aug. 15 ... 4½ ...	£	12,647,658
Oct. 8 ... 6 ...	£	10,663,000	Aug. 29 ... 4 ...	£	13,104,822
			Sept. 19 ... 3½ ...	£	18,099,792

From this it appears that the depression consequent on 1847 lasted till the autumn of 1853; but that the depression following upon 1857 was less severe, much shorter, and only lasted at most till the autumn of 1860, after which for some months money was very dear again. But in both these cases there were peculiar circumstances which tended in the case of 1847 to make the depression longer, and in the case of 1857 to make it shorter. Before the proper depression consequent upon the panic of 1847 had spent itself, the gold discoveries in California and Australia helped to cause another. In 1860, by a series of blunders, the Bank of France ran down its reserve to a very low point, and then, by sudden and irregular efforts to augment it, forced up the rate of discount both in Paris and here, so that neither period is an exact precedent for what we have to expect. The panic of 1866 was too, certainly more keen than that of 1857, and has left severer traces. As compared with 1847, 1866 was probably less severe on the mercantile classes and upon the nation. In 1847, the revenue was far more impaired, and the number of strictly mercantile failures was much greater, having reference to the magnitude of trade at the two corresponding periods. On the other hand, in 1866 the pressure on the banking classes has been very much greater, and the peculiar credit malady of the time has acted principally upon those whose trade and life is their credit, just as it did in 1825.

We cannot undertake to prophecy in detail for our readers, but we think no careful person can look at the above figures and remember that the bullion in the Bank is now £28,574,000, or much greater than at any of the dates above given, without feeling sure that money is likely to be cheap for many months at least. After that we must try to spell out each new cause as it arises. As to money becoming cheaper, that is not probable; the Bank would rather lose than gain in profit by a reduction of the rate; for it would charge an eighth less and could not get an eighth more bills, and without some action on the part of the Bank the outer market is likely to remain much as it is.

Accounts from all parts of Russia concur in stating that the year 1867 will be noted as a year of plenty. The crops of hemp, wheat, millet and oats are in a prosperous condition. An unusually large crop of beet root is expected. The liberated serfs of Russia are experiencing the difficulty of farming without capital. The rent of one year is often paid out of the next year's crop.

AMERICAN CUSTOM REGULATION.

A telegram from Washington to the New York press says:—

Revised regulations for the allowance of drawback on the internal revenue taxes on exported merchandise have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of October next. One of the main points in them is that the exporter, instead of first filing an entry at the Custom House, is permitted to file a notice of shipment, describing the goods and stating where they are deposited, upon which they are examined by a proper inspector who will report in detail. Several notices may be filed for different lots of goods shipped on the same vessel and within ten days after the leaving of the vessel the entry must be filed at the Custom House covering all the goods shipped. In cases of exportation to the Dominion of Canada or any of the British North American provinces, to the Gulf, Atlantic and frontier ports in Mexico, to the Atlantic ports in Central America, and to the Atlantic ports north of the Equator in South America, and in all cases where an American consular officer is not known to reside at the port of destination, drawback will not be allowed until after the landing certificate has been received and filed with the Superintendent of Exports. But when the merchandise is exported to any other port than that named, the exporter may obtain a drawback before the receipt of the landing certificate, provided the merchandise named in the entry is in all respects identical with that specified in the inspector's return of lading, by filing a sufficient and satisfactory bond with two good and sufficient sureties, with the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation in a penal sum equal to the amount of internal revenue taxes claimed thereon. The landing certificate will embrace evidence of the following description:—

First—The certificate of the consignee of the exporter at the foreign port, describing the articles exported and declaring that the same have been received by him from on board the vessel, specifying the name and nation of the vessel from which they were so received, together with the date of landing and other particulars as given in the form of certificate prescribed.

Second—The certificate of the chief revenue officer or collector of the foreign port, under the hand and seal of that officer, certifying that the merchandise described has been duly entered at the Custom House at said port, and that the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the country in which the port is situated have been fully paid and secured to be paid.

Third—The certificate of the Consular Agent of the United States residing at such port, certifying to the truth of the statements set forth in the certificate of the foregoing certificate is the chief officer of the port, and that his signature is genuine. No proof whatever will be received as a substitute for the above prescribed landing certificate, except in case of exportation to the Dominion of Canada or any of the British North American Provinces, where the Consular certificate will be required where the amount of drawback claimed exceeds fifty dollars.

Another change from the old regulation is, that the weight of cotton fabrics will hereafter be ascertained by a Custom House officer, instead of a collector of internal revenue.

THE WAY THE SHAREHOLDERS, MONEY GOES—A new and magnificent sleeping and drawing-room car of the Pullman patent, has been, within a few days past, placed on the Michigan Central road, and will make regular trips hereafter between Chicago and Detroit. It was built at a cost of over \$30,000, this railway being considerably in excess of any amount heretofore expended in the construction of these palatial cars. It is called the "City of Boston." Its interior decoration and furnishing exceeds anything before seen even in the West, where wonderful achievements in car equipments and improvements have followed each other for several years past in such rapid succession. These Pullman cars, we would here state, are quite as strong and serviceable as they are elegant and luxurious. The "City of Aurora" has been in constant use for two years past, has averaged 30 miles per day, and is yet in good running condition, showing that they are not surpassed by any cars in the world in this respect.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark-lane Express)

WITH intermittent light showers through the week, harvest work has proceeded almost without interruption. A fair amount of corn has now been gathered in the southern and midland counties in good order, and samples are coming more freely to market. Had not the gathering been profligate we should have seen unusually high prices, for the country has been a clean sweep of its old corn—nor are we so confident as once that the present cereal season will expire without many fluctuations, possibly at a higher range than we have recently reached. While waiting for favourable continental news, we have received reports little satisfactory as to a plentiful produce. Beyond the heavy failure in Algeria, and the partial deficiency of Portugal, the Spanish government have been so assured that Spain also has suffered, that they have opened the Mediterranean ports of that country, and the news has given fresh life to Marseilles, which, through recent and expected imports, was becoming dull. But independently of Spanish news, the French markets have nearly all been rising, experience on thrashing having proved that the crops in France are even less than expected, and inferior in quality. Belgium follows in the wake, and several German markets with new corn at hand also report some advance. The visions therefore, of plenty, which some letter-writing travellers

have either believed in or reported, must fade away like the shortening days, and a search commence in the barns for the ideal good. We are not alarmists, and would sooner believe there are sleeves in the clouds than ghosts in our chambers, but if the country this year has a produce equal to the poor yield of 1866 we shall be greatly mistaken. To begin, therefore, with a low price, would seem to warrant a reckless wale, when mouths are multiplying, and every country in the world, Hungary and America excepted, warns us of our duty to husband our resources. It is found already that a large admixture of old corn, if this can be obtained, is needful to mix with the new, and though a temporary decline is noted in many places for 2s. to 3s. per qr., a continuous demand for wheat for France, on the east coast and London, is very likely not only to stop the downward tendency, but to produce a reaction beyond that in Belgium and other places. America, too, with her reported plenty, has further risen for old flour, though rather cheaper for new.

The sales of English wheat noted last week were 22,859 quarters, at 68s. 2d., against 62,635 quarters in 1866.

The London averages were 67 1/4 d. on 23rd qrs. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending August 24th, were:—Wheat, 700,965 cwt.; Flour, 47,817 cwt.

Monday in Mark-lane opened on small English supplies, but the foreign arrivals were large. There was but a moderate show of fresh samples from heat and Essex this morning—nearly all new white. The market was dull, white samples were about 3s. per qr. lower, and red 2s. Though some export demand existed for France for wheat in bond, the general aspect of the trade was heavy, and prices fully 1s. per qr. cheaper to make way in sales. Floating cargoes also declined 1s. to 2s. per qr. On Wednesday there were 1,010 qrs per coast, 14,800 qrs foreign. The samples of English wheat on hand found but a languid demand, at about Monday's rates, but there were occasional sales of fine Russian at the full prices of that day, and all good old qualities were in good sale. Friday's returns were 1,770 qrs per coast, 31,550 qrs foreign. There was but little change in the aspect of the market for English qualities, which remained dull, but the enquiry for France continuing, good red parcels of foreign fully maintained their previous value.

There was a moderate arrival of country flour on Monday with better foreign arrivals than of late, including some from New York. Country flour was 1s. per sack lower, though some were holding at previous rates. Foreign of all descriptions was neglected, and cheaper to make way in sales. Town prices it was expected would be reduced. On Wednesday there were 1,020 sacks per coast, 4,620 sacks foreign. The trade in country qualities was very limited, and no change was noted in values. The improved rates in France gave more confidence to holders of foreign, though the consumptive demand was wholly retail. Friday's quantities were 1,860 sacks coastwise, 6,040 sacks, 3,223 barrels foreign. Business remained dull both for country-made and foreign sorts; but there was no pressure to sell from the state of foreign advices.

There was a very limited supply of barley on Monday, especially of home-grown. The few samples of new malting, though not very fine, about maintained former rates, and all descriptions of foreign were firm. On Wednesday there were 40 q. s. per coast, 10,180 qrs foreign. With increasing numbers of samples of new, prices were fully maintained for malting sorts, but the better supply of foreign limited the inquiry. Friday's quantities coastwise were 40 qrs with 12,010 qrs foreign. No change of value could then be noted either in English malting sorts or any description of foreign.

The malt trade on Monday continued very dull, holders of old being more anxious to clear out, and it is anxiety increased at the close of the week.

There was a heavy arrival of foreign oats on Monday, and a few hundred quarters of home-grown. Notwithstanding the continuance of an export demand, there was considerable heaviness in the trade, and prices were rather in favour of buyers, more especially Russian sorts. On Wednesday there were 24,830 qrs foreign exclusively. The market remained quiet as on the previous day, but prices were without alteration. Friday's returns were 71,220 qrs foreign entirely. With this heavy foreign supply there was quite a changed aspect in trade by a renewed demand from France, which sent up prices 3d to 6d per qr.

The supply of English beans on Monday was moderate, but there was a fair arrival of foreign. The trade was very slack, and to have forced sales would somewhat have lowered prices. The week closed in calm.

But few home-grown peas were at market on Monday, but there were plenty of Canadian. A demand for the latter still existing, prices were about as previously quoted, and occasionally rather more money paid, though many reported a decline.

The insured supply was exceedingly small, not being equal to the exports. Business was in calm, with prices firm both for cake and seed, and so the week ended.

Old cloverseed was dull, as well as new rapeseed. New winter tares were selling at 6s to 6s 3d per bush. Canary, mustard, and other seeds unaltered.

Farmers for the most part being still busy with harvest work, for which the weather was favourable, only a few places found a quantity of wheat offering. In these cases there was generally a decline of 2s to 3s per qr, but prices on the whole seemed unsettled, and several towns, though dull, did not lower rates, and the French demand on the eastern coast prevented any serious reduction.

Spring corn remained firm generally. Native wheat in Scotland was not quoted cheaper, but Black Sea qualities at Glasgow were lower 6d per boll, also beans 3d, and matz 3d, but fine oats were dearer. At Edinburgh barley was 1s to 2s per qr. cheaper.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—No real progress has been made towards the settlement of the Alabama claims beyond the production of a large amount of additional diplomatic correspondence, ably conducted on both sides. The case now stands as follows:—

The British Government is anxious to get rid of the claims. They are a *casus belli* of formidable proportions. The policy of England now being pacific, she does not relish the idea of a standing difference with a nation just entering upon its career of development, whose apparent mission it is to increase and take in the whole of this continent, and whose youth and vigor render war with a foreign power holding possessions adjoining our territory a question not only of profit, but of national gratification. It pleases England to be quiet. She is like a retired athlete, weary of the rough sports of the arena. But fighting is quite in the line of the United States. No love of ease, nor concealment of old age and weakness but only the laws of international comity, restrain the Union from seizing and overrunning Canada. While it is for the interest of England, clearly, to adjust the Alabama claims with as little delay as possible, the United States find it for their advantage not to hurry up the settlement. For our side, the case is improved by procrastination. The anxiety of England grows in proportion to the indifference of the United States. We can get far better terms from her now than we could have obtained in a year, and she will doubtless be willing to pay more liberally next year than at present. The United States gain by waiting, because at any time the claims can be converted into a good cause of war, and the British colonies taken as an indemnity or receipt in full. This is the state of facts, as it is recognized by the people of the United States and Great Britain, though no hint of it is afforded by Secretary Seward or Lord Stanley. While the United States occupy this vantage ground, they are yet, we think, not only fair, but truly magnanimous, in offering to refer all the questions at issue to an umpire. By the decision of this umpire they agree to be bound.

The subject-matter for his consideration must be (Mr Seward says) the entire correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions or conditions of any kind upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side. In this direct and handsome offer Lord Stanley replies by accepting it, on condition that the umpire should determine only the question of England's moral responsibility and that the "general claims of the subjects and citizens of the two countries arising out of the events of the late war, should be submitted to a mixed commission, with a view to their eventual payment by the government that may be judged responsible for them." Lord Stanley suggests that the details of the Alabama claims should also be submitted to this mixed commission in case the umpire decides the "moral responsibility" question against England. These "general claims" have never been specified, but are supposed to include all the damage inflicted on Canada by the Fenian raids, and a great variety of losses sustained by British subjects in the South during the war—in fact, everything which could be raked up with any show of propriety, to make an offset to the known Alabama claims, a full list of which (showing ninety-five merchant vessels with \$10,000,000 of property destroyed by the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers) was long ago presented by Mr. Seward to the British Government. Mr Seward very properly declines to accept this modification of his proposition. If an umpire is the best judge of the validity of the Alabama claims, he thinks the same tribunal would be the best one for the "general claims." He is willing, however, that there should be a separate umpire for each series of claims. There the correspondence, so far as published, rests—Mr. Seward's closing letter bearing date August 12, 1867.

It is not improbable that the British Government will reluctantly conclude to accept this final proposition, in order to shelve forever an aggravating cause of controversy. In that event, there would arise the question of choosing an umpire—no easy one. Of course the United States will not consent to the selection of an umpire unfriendly to or in any degree prejudiced against the republic, and Great Britain will be equally solicitous to have one who will determine the issues in her favor. More diplomatic correspondence will follow, the United States will not waive their interests, and the British Government will at last be forced to concede to the just demands of this nation, or take the consequences of leaving open an occasion of quarrel from which the United States can reap all the material advantages.

The following is a comparative statement of the prices of Canadian timber in the British market for August, 1866 and 1867, quotations in sterling:—

	1867.		1866.	
Per load—	£ s.	d.	£ s.	d.
Quebec, red pine	3	0	4	10
" yellow pine	2	15	4	0
Quebec, oak, white	5	5	6	0
" birch	3	10	4	10
Maats, Quebec red pine	6	0	7	0
" yellow pine 6 0	6	0	6	0
Deals, P. C. 12in by 3in.				
Quebec, white spruce	14	10	13	10
St. John, white	13	10	13	0
Yellow pine, reduced C.				
Canada, 1st quality	11	0	11	0
2nd ditto	12	0	12	0
Staves, per standard M.				
Quebec pipe	75	0	80	0
" punchoon	19	0	20	0

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

RETURNS of no ordinary importance, bearing upon the import and export trade of the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years, have been published by order of the House of Commons. The concise way in which they are drawn up, and the great mass of statistical information contained in them, render the publication of the present of much interest to the commercial world. In 1852 the declared value of the shipments of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £78,076,834, in 1862, £123,922,261, and in 1866, £188,827,785. In the period alluded to, therefore, our outward trade increased £110,750,951, and yet complaints have been general of inactive markets, and of a low range in the value of most of the leading articles of consumption. Against the enormous exports, as detailed above, we have to place the value of the principal articles imported. In 1854 it was £162,389,653; in 1864, £274,662,172; and in 1866, £295,282,627. These are formidable items, and, if taken by themselves, seem to prove that the balance of trade against the United Kingdom in 1866 was £184,632,635. Now, such a balance would have drained the country of the whole of its gold and silver currency; and the payment of our last sovereign would have left us heavily in debt. But the arguments against heavy importations of produce—so absolutely required for the purposes of trade—fall to the ground when we further consider the actual quantities of cotton, wool, &c. retained for home consumption. The value of our re-shipments in 1854 was £18,657,336; in 1864, £62,220,240; and last year, £49,978,116. But even our re-export trade does not clear up an apparent mystery, because we find that in 1866, in which year the re-shipments were £7,727,750—our total imports of gold and silver amounted to £31,237,123, while the total exports did not exceed £31,638,611, showing a balance in favour of the country of about £13,000,000. The fact appears to be that, unless at certain periods when there is a great scarcity of any particular commodity and when prices are very high, we are in a position to import and export freely without disturbing our monetary system. So far as we can see, the values placed upon imports and exports are tolerably correct, but it is impossible for any one to comprehend the under-current of trade, or show the exact gains and losses of the mercantile community. The movements of gold and silver are generally regulated by special wants. At one time when we were increasing our imports of cotton from India, vast amounts of silver, together with some quantity of gold, were forwarded to the East. Year since we sent £5,000,000 in gold to New York in payment for grain and flour. We are now deriving immense quantities of cotton, both from India and the United States, and yet the exchanges are in our favour, although it is asserted that the consumption of British manufactured goods has not increased in those countries. Whatever may have been the balance of trade against us in 1866, very little gold was forwarded for commercial purposes. To illustrate the difficulty of determining the amount of exact balances, we may observe that, in 1865, the value of our shipments of goods and produce to Russia was about £6,000,000, and that the imports exceeded £17,000,000. These figures show a difference of £11,000,000, and yet in that year Russia took no gold from us. The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce to Russia in 1865 were valued at about £2,200,000, but even this amount left us in debt something like £8,800,000. The question is—how was it provided for? As no gold left us, it is clear that enormous profits were realised upon most of the articles forwarded to Russia. This year we shall import at least two million quarters of grain from that country, worth £6,000,000, but we have not the slightest apprehension that we shall be called upon to provide either gold or silver for Russia.

The great increase in the consumptive demand for grain in the United Kingdom compelled us to import largely in 1866. In that year we received 23,163,516 cwt. of wheat, 6,433,814 of barley, and 8,820,471 of oats, besides 14,317,302 cwt. of Indian corn, and 1,953,915 of flour. According to the official returns obtained from 150 towns in England, the sales of home-grown produce were only 3,132,557 qrs. of wheat, 1,723,646 of barley, and 254,722 of oats. These figures fail to prove what the production of grain in this country really is, still they establish the fact that we are chiefly dependent upon the foreigners for an adequate supply of food. The more corn we take from abroad, the greater must be the extent of our dealings with foreign nations, which of late years have made great exertions to supply us with increased quantities of grain and flour. This year we have imported enormously, yet prices have ruled high, and the stocks in warehouse have continued very moderate—a proof that the yield of grain last year was below the average. In 1865 Russia furnished us with over 9,000,000 cwt. of wheat and flour, besides 910,154 cwt. of barley and 3,179,247 cwt. of oats. These large quantities will be exceeded this year, and we shall in all probability draw heavily upon French and American resources without materially reducing the present quotations, as the stocks of old produce in every district in England are nearly exhausted.

To show more clearly the extraordinary development of trade, we may observe that in 1854 the value of our imports and exports was £218,210,145 the proportion per head of the whole population being £9 14s. In 1866 the total amount was £394,011,133 or £17 16s. 10d. per head. The bulk of the imports and exports referred to English ports, and that the general exportation was over £20. These returns teach us an instructive lesson. In the first place they prove that the country has been getting enormously rich in material wealth. We have the fact before us, that we are in a position to carry on any amount of trade, wholly

apart from any serious fluctuations in the exchanges. Had our trade in 1866 been so unprofitable as has been represented in some quarters, the value of money would have been much higher than it is, and we should not have had £23,000,000 in coin and bullion in the Bank of England. Perhaps it is an evil to have too much bullion on hand. In a general way a good supply of the precious metals gives increased confidence to our merchants, and leads to a rapid extension of trade. But whilst we have accumulated large quantities of gold and silver, we have, it may be remarked in the second place, little or no speculation going on. Still we believe that our trade, as a whole, was never in a sounder state than it now is, and that there is ample room for a considerable improvement in it. In nearly the whole of the leading markets abroad and in our Colonies, the supplies of goods held are only moderate, and a very little movement in the quotations would lead to increased shipments. The exchanges are favorable, there is no apprehension of a drain of silver for the East, and we are still importing large quantities of gold from the great producing countries.

THE GOLD PREMIUM.

THE New York Bulletin says—The fluctuating tendency of the premium on gold is not surprising considering the variety of influences and the vague uncertainties which at present affect the market. In order, however, to arrive at a fair estimate of the probable course of the premium, it is necessary to enquire into the value of these facts and contingencies affecting the question in either direction.

By those who anticipate a higher premium, it is argued: I. That there is outstanding against us an immense foreign balance. Estimates based upon the returns of the Bureau of Statistics, show that for the year ending June 30, 1867, the imports exceeded the exports by about \$90,000,000 in gold. To this must be added the interest upon foreign capital invested here, probably \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 more, which carries up the adverse balance to nearly \$160,000,000. But from this again, must be deducted the amount of bullion shipped during the year, an "unknown quantity," but which would probably leave the net balance against us about \$55,000,000. However unsatisfactory this statement may appear, yet it would be a great mistake to assume that a corresponding amount will have to be remitted in gold. For years past there has been a steady increase of foreign investments in the United States, and during the last five years this accumulation has progressed at the average rate of not less than \$80,000,000 per annum. The only question in this case, therefore, is what proportion of this balance will go into the form of permanent investment, and what remitted? There can be little doubt but that by far the larger portion will be disposed of in the former method.

The unsettled condition of European politics is among the reasons which influence the upward tendency of the premium. The apprehensions of an ultimate settlement of the German question by a resort to arms, appear to increase in proportion to the zeal of the governments of France and Prussia to assure the public mind. But even allowing that these fears are well grounded, is it correct inference to conclude that such an issue would be attended with a large demand for the remittance of European balances held here, or by a deranging return of bonds? Is it fair to argue from the experience of last year, when the war in Germany was accompanied with enormous remittances of gold? It was the occurrence of a violent panic in London—the result much less of a war than of the circulation of a long existing financial derangement—which was the chief cause of our export of gold; and although, at first, a few millions of Five-Twenties were sent home from Germany, yet the event proved that the Germans preferred our bonds to their own, for they steadily bought the Five-Twenties back.

The conflict of policy between the President and Congress excites a certain degree of apprehension among some capitalists, and must unquestionably be reckoned among the influences helping to inflate the premium. We are disposed, however, to think that the real effect of the uneasiness upon this score is over-estimated, for abroad the difficulty is regarded as merely one of our customary political squabbles, while at home none whose opinion has any weight view the quarrel as even remotely threatening the peace of the country.

The advocacy, by prominent politicians, of an expansion of the currency on the one hand, and the payment of the public bonds in paper on the other, add to the "bullish" tendencies of the market, although the good sense and honesty of public opinion ought to be relied upon for a decided rejection of these propositions. It is further argued that large amounts of coin become due from the treasury to foreigners between now and the beginning of January. (1) The 1st of November, foreign holders of Five-Twenties will forward probably \$10,000,000 of coupons for collection, and on January 1st, probably \$7,000,000 more becomes due to foreigners on account of interest upon bonds and the maturing of United States 6's of 1867, while the \$7,000,000 due to Russia, on account of the purchase of Russian North America, becomes payable about the same time. Upon these accounts there will accumulate, within the next four months about \$25,000,000 of indebtedness outside of the ordinary trade account. In estimating the effect of this movement upon the premium, however, it is necessary to consider that a large amount of the interest due upon bonds in the hands of foreign holders is usually invested in fresh purchases of bonds, and that the proceeds of the redemption of bonds of 1867 will probably be wholly reinvested in some other form of security

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

THE reports respecting the richness of the gold mines in this province, but particularly those at Sherbrooke, are extremely gratifying. In the last named district there are a great many quartz lodes, and miners say that it will take years to ascertain the extent and value of them. A correspondent of the Chronicle, writing from Sherbrooke, under date of the 5th inst. says that many mines that were abandoned three, four and five years ago, are now paying handsomely, and good lodes are now being found every where, while among those abandoned claims, many more are stated that about one-fifth of the labour performed as stated below has been in searching for lodes unproductive of gold although enumerated. The average pay of miners is about \$1.25 per day. In the last five months ending 31st August, the average number of men searching for lodes or mining, and the gold produced, was as follows:

April ...	100 men.	1051 oz.	1 dwt.	20 gr.	gold
May ...	110 "	835 "	0 "	13 "	"
June ...	94 "	591 "	19 "	0 "	"
July ...	120 "	1153 "	11 "	11 "	"
August ...	91 "	1320 "	11 "	6 "	"
Total 6 months		4958 oz.	7 dwt.	8 gr.	gold

Which if divided among the men at \$20 per oz. would give each man \$182 for five months work, or \$7 65 per day.—Halifax Paper.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Journal of the Society of Arts, London 30th ult., says.—The committee entrusted with the task of watching the proceedings, and deciding on the relative merits of the English and American sales, have resigned their functions. If this act had merely resulted from the intricate difficulties of the case, and from the departure from the terms of the original agreement, no one who watched the proceedings, or has carefully read the report, should be surprised, but when it has arisen from a different cause, and one which we feel a duty in touching upon, and we shall only say, therefore, that, in consequence of an improper proceeding of one of the parties interested, the president of the committee resigned his office, and the other members immediately refused to proceed further. As regards the English public, and especially those who are interested in the safe custody of valuables the trial has clearly shown that Mr. Clatwood's safe is proof against any of the means at the disposal of burglars.

Few objects in the Exhibition have wider or a deeper interest than the specimens of cheap houses or apartments for working men and their families. The Mutualite Socie'te des Cites Ouvrieres was formed in 1853, with a capital of 300,000 francs, since increased to 655,000 (£13,100). Its object being to put workmen in possession of houses of their own, by payment running over a certain number of years. The whole of the shares, each of the value of 500 francs are held by twenty-one persons. At the outset of the society the Duc de Persigny, then Minister of the Interior, obtained from the Government a grant of 300,000 francs, to be employed by the company in creating establishments of public utility, and it was employed in building a large restaurant, a bakery, baths and wash-houses, an asylum, broad streets bordered with trees, fountains, sewers, &c., and the company undertook, on receipt of this subvention, to abandon its profits, to sell its houses at 4 per cent. per annum, and to expend at least £36,000 in building houses. The first houses were erected in the year 1854, and the total number constructed to the end last year was 800. For some time all the houses have been built in groups of four, after two plans, that is to say, on one or two floors, each having a cellar and lot of the wholesize of the house, and a private garden. The houses on two stories contain a large room on the ground floor, which may, if necessary be divided in two, a kitchen and two rooms upstairs, those on one floor have two rooms, and a chamber if required in the lot. The ground covered by each house and garden averages about 200 square yards, and is enclosed by wooden palings. The rise in the price of materials has lately caused an increase in the cost of the houses—those on one floor costing at present £140, and those with an upper floor £182 to £136. The workmen who purchase the houses are allowed 15 years to pay for them, but they have to pay down a sum varying from £8 to £12, according to the value, and to pay moreover, 5 per cent. on the outlay. The payments are required to be made monthly, at the rate of 16s to 20s per month, and this only exceeds the ordinary rent of inferior houses in the same locality by 5 to 6s per month. The number of houses sold varies extremely—in 1856 the number was only five, in 1857 it was 110, and since that period it has ranged from 19 to 100, the sales this year have already amounted to 55, or more than the average. The payments are made with great regularity, and are often pre-empted to save the interest on the capital. An equitable arrangement is made when the purchaser cannot complete his bargain, and no instance of forfeiture has occurred; and of 645 houses sold previous to 31st June, 1866, 230 had been completely paid for. The total sum received by the Company, without counting the 5 per cent. interest, is more than £50,000. These results are highly satisfactory, and the Company continues to build from 50 to 60 new houses annually.

It is an interesting fact that more than twenty of the houses sold have been purchased for their parents by young soldiers out of the bounty paid to voluntary recruits, it is equally satisfactory to know that the possession of a comfortable house means the Mutualite ouvrieres from the wine shop.

The restaurant and the bakery sell their productions at cost price, so that the bread is considerably cheaper there than elsewhere. A meal of soup, meat and vegetables costs 35 centimes (3½d.) Clothing, groceries, and other necessaries are also sold as cheaply as possible, but always for cash. The charges at the baths and washhouses are, for a comfortable bath, with towels, 15 centimes, and for two hours washing, and the use of the hot-air stove, 5 centimes, or one half-penny. The asylum is capable of receiving 250 to 300 children between the ages of three and six years, and there are two large primary schools near the *Cities ouvrières*.

One large house is composed of furnished apartments for bachelors, who have each a nicely furnished room for 1s. 5d. per month.

One condition is insisted on by the Company, namely, that every one who buys or hires a house in the *cité* shall send his children to school; and annual prizes are awarded to those who distinguish themselves in the education of children, in the care of their houses and gardens, and in general order and economy. A large free library is established in the *cité*, and the number of books taken out last year exceeded 70,000. The population amounts to 5,500 souls.

The total outlay of the company for ground and buildings to the present time is stated to amount to 5,400,000 francs (£86,000), and the payments of the purchasers now greatly exceeded the amount of the loans contracted by the Company, which amount to about £40,000.

One source of profit to the Company is the sale of plots of ground amidst the *cités ouvrières* for the establishment of spinning and weaving mills, the tract of land purchased by the Company being large and formerly of small value. These particulars are derived from an official report signed by M. Jean Dollfus and three other administrators of the *cités ouvrières*, as well as by Mr. Emile Muller, their architect.

The next most important experiment of the same kind has been made by the company of the collieries of Blanzay, in the department of the Seine and Loire, which employs 3,500 men, and has built 679 houses, on a plan closely resembling that of the Mulhouse Company; it has also let or sold plots of ground for ninety-nine other houses, erected by the men themselves. Each habitation consists of three rooms, and has a garden attached. The cost of each of the houses, land included, is given at about 2,200 francs, and the rent is fifty-four francs a year or about three-hundred francs a day.

In the model-house erected in the grounds of the Exhibition will be found a fine collection of the minerals of Blanzay, and other interesting matters.

The old water-works of Marly, those created by order of Louis XIV., to supply the palace and fountains of Versailles, were once almost numbered amongst the wonders of the world, but no vestige of these has been in existence for many years; models of them, however, are preserved in the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* of Paris. The machinery was reconstructed between the years 1811 and 1826; but that now in operation was only decided on in 1854, and is not yet quite finished.

The old machine was the work of the Baron de Ville, engineer, and a clever carpenter of Liege named Pennequin, and consisted of 14 large wheels with vertical pumps, which lifted the water from the river to a first reservoir, 60 other pumps then raised the water from the first to a second reservoir, and a third set of pumps raised it again to the top of a tower erected at the head of the great aqueduct. The number of pumps was two hundred, and the connecting apparatus was of the most complicated and primitive description, making far more noise than work, so much so that with water power estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 horse power, the machinery never raised more than 5,000 tons in the 24 hours, and lastly fell off to 2,000 tons.

The new machine has six water wheels, and when completed—only five are yet in work—is calculated to lift 15,000 to 16,000 in the 24 hours, to an elevation of more than 500, spread over a distance of about 7,500 feet. The machinery consists of vertical water-wheels, each of which has four horizontal pumps, worked by cranks on the axis of the wheels. Each of the wheels is 40 feet in diameter, and nearly 15 feet in width. A nicely executed model and series of plans and sections, together with full details of the new machinery and its capabilities, will be found in a small building in the park, not far from the model houses above referred to.

The comparative dryness of the soil of Paris, and the very small quantity of vegetable mould which lies on the stony strata, makes it very difficult to keep grass in good condition, and recourse is had to several ingenious methods of watering, the most simple being the use of pipes, attached to a hydrant, and pierced with a few rough holes in their sides; the pressure being considerable, the water is forced through these jagged holes in the form of fine spray, or, as it is curiously enough called here, in powder. A modification of this method has recently attracted considerable attention in the exhibition grounds: the nozzle of a water pipe is held up by a small frame, and attached to it by a joint is a small curved piece of pipe which revolves by the force of the water as it issues through the pipe; the consequence is that the water is flung over the grass in the finest form possible; the effect of the rays of the sun upon this artificial mist is very curious. Another and highly important application of this extreme subdivision of water is now under experiment here, namely, the construction of a steam engine without any boiler, the steam being produced instantaneously in the furnace. We have not yet seen this machine, which is the invention of M. Pascal, of Lyons, assisted by M. Savial du Fay, engineer in the Imperial navy, and which was examined the other day by the Emperor in one of the courts of the *Mobilier de la Couronne*, Quay d'Orsay.

THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND.

THE TAX PRODUCTIVE IN PROPORTION TO THE DIMINUTION OF RATE.

THE following article from the London Times is instructive and interesting:—

"A paper laid before the House of Commons just before the close of the session, on motion of Mr. Moffatt, continues up to the 5th of April, 1866, the annual statistics of the income tax. This is not the least interesting of the parliamentary returns, though it must be allowed that it often suggests more inquiries than it answers. In the first place, it affords us some conception of the distribution of wealth in the country. It appears that the total amount of income charged with tax in the year ending with April, 1866, was nearly one hundred and fifteen millions. Of this sum nearly a quarter, or more than twenty-seven millions, was furnished by incomes of less than £30 a year. Moreover, since all returns below £20 a year are subject to an abatement of 60 in assessment, the real amount of such modest incomes is considerably larger than these figures would represent. At the other end of the scale a total sum of thirty-three millions is furnished by incomes above £10,000 a year. But the latter sum, again, cannot be taken as representing the whole amount of these large incomes, as the contributions to the revenue by great landholders or great fundholders are to be found in other schedules than D and E. Taking, however, the divisions laid down in the return, the largest sum total, or eighteen millions, is returned by persons who enjoy incomes of between £10,000 and £50,000 a year. But they are closely pressed by the incomes under £200 a year, which amount to seven or eight millions. The amount next in magnitude is contributed by the fortunate possessors of more than £50,000 a year. They furnish thirteen millions of income for taxation, and it may be noticed that since they are just one hundred and thirty-three in number, they appear to enjoy an average income of £100,000 a year each.

"If we advance by hundreds from £200 a year up to £1,000, we find that the number of persons in each group and the amount returned by them rapidly diminish, until from being ten millions for the group between £200 and £300, it is only one million for the group between £300 and £1,000. The amount continues at a million for every extra hundred a year up to £2,000. From £2,000 a year to £3,000, every additional £100 hundred a year furnishes only half a million, and the proportionate return diminishes until we reach £5,000 a year. It appears, in short, that the great resources of the income tax lie in the small incomes under £500 a year, and in the large incomes above £5,000. If we look only to the number of persons who pay the tax, smaller classes are, of course, vastly the more important, but the degree by which they preponderate is, perhaps, scarcely realized. Out of 347,110 tax payers, no less than 222,786 are taxed on incomes of less than £200 a year, 313,159 on incomes of less than £500, while the incomes below £1,000 a year include 332,477. Schedule E, which includes incomes received from public offices, furnishes a taxable amount of twenty millions, and includes 115,000 persons. There is a similar but more rapid diminution in the amounts contributed by the higher grades of salary, and of course, there are none of those enormous incomes which we have noticed in the higher ranks of Schedule D.

"It has always been a remarkable feature in this tax that it becomes more productive in proportion to the diminution of its rate. This is due to two causes which it is difficult to disentangle. In the first place there can be no doubt that the returns of income become more accurate and more numerous as the burden of the impost is lessened. Conscience is notoriously elastic on this point, and it resumes its natural vigor in proportion as the pressure on it is relieved. But beyond a doubt, also, the increase in the return of the tax represents an increase in the general well-being of the community, and this is especially the case in the time over which the present return extends.

"The amount of income charged with tax increased in 1866, by more than nine millions, and the number of persons who made returns increased by 15,000. It is remarkable that there is an increase of no less than 26 in the small class of incomes above £50,000. The number increased from 107 to 133, or by about a quarter. In proportion this is far the largest increase throughout the list. It is, perhaps, equally curious that the only diminution is in the number of incomes assessed under £100 a year, and there is a very small increase in the large class between £100 and £200."

CALIFORNIA AS A WINE COUNTRY.—The wine interest of California comes more conspicuously into notice every year. In that State 1,000 vines are planted upon one acre of ground, and after the lapse of four years these vines yield one-half gallon of wine each, or five hundred gallons to the acre. As a large portion of the State is especially adapted to vine culture, this branch of industry there is capable of almost indefinite expansion. The statistics given by county assessors, with reference to the vines under cultivation and the product of those in wine, are widely at variance with the estimates of those in the trade. The whole number of vines in California at the end of the year 1865 is reported to have been 40,172,659, while the county assessors only give 16,220,905 for the year following. The San Francisco Market Review carefully analyzes the various statements furnished, and after making large deductions for possible errors, and for vines that are young, and, therefore, non-producing, also for fruit consumed in its natural state, arrives at the conclusion that the crop for 1866 yielded 8,369,768 gallons, without including the yield of some 2,000,000 vines in certain counties of which the assessors gave no returns. The aggregate value of wine manufactured in 1866 was \$5,880,000. An item of such importance cannot long be overlooked.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 14, 1867.

BUSINESS still continues quiet. It is probable that the elections now in progress throughout the Province are influencing it to some extent, but the fall trade has not yet commenced, and until that is the case, there cannot be much improvement. The money market is (for St. John) tolerably easy, and good paper is discounted without much difficulty. The demand for Exchange is considerable, and sixty day's bills on London are quoted at 10½ premium. Sight bills 11½ premium. The weather has been fine, and the harvest is making rapid progress. Every crop but potatoes, will be much beyond the average.

The shipping arrivals of the week consist of a barque from Liverpool, with general cargo; one from Troon, with coal; a small vessel from Corz, with whiskey; one from Boston, with general cargo; and one from Barbadoes, with molasses, asphaltum, and old iron; the screw steamers "Acadia," and "Panthéon," the former from Glasgow via Halifax, with 190 tons pig iron, 200 sacks malt, and about 400 pkgs of general merchandise; the latter with a full general cargo from Liverpool. The Boston steamers via Portland, and the steamers from Boston via Yarmouth, N. S., have also made their usual trips with passengers and cargo.

LUMBER.—The clearances of the week comprise nine vessels with deals, for ports in Great Britain; two for Cuba, and one for Buenos Ayres, with boards and sundries; and eight for United States ports, with various descriptions of sawn lumber. Owing to scarcity of suitable tonnage, freights to Great Britain have still an advancing tendency, with declining markets in England, shippers of deals must find their margin of profits materially restricted.

Deals to Liverpool	70s. 0d. to 72s. 6d. per standard.
" to London	65s. 0d. to 70s. 0d. "
" Bristol Channel	62s. 6d. to 65s. 0d. "
" to Dublin	67s. 6d. to 70s. 0d. "
Boards to North side Cuba	..... \$9.00 to \$10.00
" Boston	..... 3.50
" New York	..... 5.00
" Providence	..... 5.00

■ We are glad to hear that the price of ships in the English market is improving, and hope that we shall be able to record the general resumption of ship-building operations.

Flour, &c.—The arrivals of flour for the week have been light, amounting only to about 1,450 bbls. The market is somewhat firmer than last week, but there is no material change in prices. The demand is steady for small lots, and on the whole somewhat in excess of the receipts. The quality of the flour now received from Quebec and Ontario is improving, but there are still occasional lots arriving which will not pass inspection; and consequently all are regarded with some degree of suspicion. We quote to-day: Extra State, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Canada strong supers, \$5.25 to \$8.50; do, ordinary, \$8.00; Oatmeal, \$6.50 to \$6.75; corn meal, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Oats are now in large supply and prices have rapidly receded, some parcels arriving from Ontario have been sold as low as 4c. per barrel. This grain will probably rule low for the remainder of the season, the crops both here and in P. E. Island being very heavy, but we think some advance may be looked for over present rates, as they are not high enough to offer any inducement for sending large supplies to market.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.—Are without any noticeable change. Molasses and sugar are firm at previous rates—which judging from the reported condition of stocks in the West Indies, will be fully maintained.

The screw steam ship "Acadia," cleared from this port for Glasgow, on the 12th, with a cargo consisting of 266,541 s. f. of deals, 40,900 ends, 14,000 palings, 8 gross scale boards, 31 tubs and 10 firkins of butter, 749 bbls. flour, 5 half bbls. shad, 3,158 boxes smoked herrings, 21 boxes smoked salmon, 700 sleepers, 390 sewing machines, 2 bales twine, and 7 packages baggage. Soon after leaving the wharf, the "Acadia" got aground, but was got off without injury, and proceeded to sea.

The abolition of Intercolonial customs duties has already been productive of benefit to our manufacturing establishments. Our trade with Nova Scotia has considerably increased, and indications are plentiful that New Brunswick will not only be able to hold her own, but will be able to some extent to supply the markets of her sister Provinces. Many of the manufacturing establishments are putting up additional machinery. The cotton mill especially has just got

into operation 7,000 additional spindles, and 70 looms. The proprietors for some time past have had more orders than they could execute, among them several from Montreal houses. We are informed on good authority that at their ordinary prices, they can supply grey cot on at least 2 cents per yard cheaper than the Ontario factories have yet done. These facts would go far to confirm the opinion expressed some time since in the *Trade Review*, to the effect that those parties in Canada, who expected to supply the Maritime Provinces large with manufactured goods, would be likely to be disappointed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sr. JOHN, N.B. Sept 19, 1897.

BUSINESS quiet Flour market firm, with advancing tendency, demand very moderate, and sales only effected to supply immediate want. One cargo has arrived from New York, and others are expected from same source. Strong superfine here from \$7.50 to \$8; ordinary, \$8.25; oatmeal, \$6.50, oats, 45c to 50c. Heavy thunder storm last night.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TRADE REPORT.

(From the Circular of Carritt Bros.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept 7, 1897

FREIGHTS.—To Halifax—Oats, 5 to 7c. Potatoes, 7c to 8c; Oatmeal, 40c; Butter, per 100 lbs, 25c. Fish, per bbl, 50c; Pork, do, 50c; Oysters, do, 50c. To Boston: Oats, 12c; Oatmeal, 60c; Butter, 21c per 100 lbs; Fish, 51c; Oysters, per bbl, 75c; Eggs, 51c; per bbl, To Shediac 30c per bbl bulk To Pictou: 2c per bbl bulk From Toronto and Hamilton, via Suspension Bridge and Boston and Colonial Steamship Company, upon through bills of lading, 21c per bbl for Flour Flour from Boston, 4c. Oats to England, 8 to 9d stg, per 45 lbs

STEAMERS.—Leave Charlottetown for Pictou, Canso, Halifax and Boston, every Monday afternoon, and for Pictou every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, connecting with Railway for Halifax, and for Shediac on Tuesday and Friday evenings, connecting with Railroad for St John, N.B. They leave Boston on Tuesday, and Halifax on Thursday of each week, for this port. Shediac every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of train from St. John; and Pictou every Monday, Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of train from Halifax

MONEY.—Bank rates for discount 7 1/2 per cent per annum, with a very little business done. Double bank rates can be had outside. Banks have no exchange, our quotations are merely nominal.

CURRENCY.—The currency of this island is equal to 50 per cent on the sterling, the sovereigns being worth 30s 6d; 4s stg. being equal to 6s 6d, or 51.

FLOUR.—Demand considerably less than last week. Some extra wanted. Some sales have been made during the week below quotations, for cash. Receipts for the week—255 bbls. from United States; Canada 79 bbls. Duty on American flour 1s. 6d. per bbl. Canadian, duty free

CORNMEAL.—Very little enquiry. Quotations nominal. Receipts for the week 50 bbls. Duty on American meal 1s 6d per bbl. Canada free

MOLASSES.—In better demand. Stocks ample for present enquiry, at advanced rates

SUGAR.—Stock quite ample for demand, with little better feeling.

FISH.—During the week the catch of mackerel has been small, still very far below the average for previous years. Receipt at this port during the week 782 bbls. Total receipts to date 5,478 bbls. The following vessels have landed their fares.—Schrs "John Nelson," Rustice, 80 bbls; "Two-Forty," Gloucester, 325 bbls. Reported, schrs, "Edward Lee," Newburyport, 256 bbls.; "Athlete," St John, N.B., 112 bbls

LUMBER.—Spruce continues in good supply, with slight advance in prices. Good pine wood, 1st class, overstocked. Good pine shingles in demand.

OATS.—New are coming in and immediate decline looked for.

OIL.—Kerosene in good supply. No demand at this season. Duty 7d

BARLEY.—Market opens with quotation, but very little enquiry. Abundant crop, and being harvested safely

WEATHER.—Continues fine and excellent for harvesting

New York, New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia marts.

TEA.—A better feeling is noticeable, especially in Twankays and Imperial. Stocks of former are depleted. Our quotations are unchanged, and no alteration need be expected until after the cargo sales on the 1st and 4th prox.

SUGAR.—We have no change to note in quotations of raw. A fair amount of business has been transacted in Muscovado: 7 1/2 to 8c for low grocery, and 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 for fair to bright. Superfine White has declined. Extra ground White is now quoted at 12c. Ground and granulated at 11c, Dry crushed 11c, and crushed 10c.

MOLASSES.—Continued firm, and stocks are small. Clayed and Centrifugal are held at 32c to 36c, and Muscovado at 33c to 42c.

RICE.—Has been in demand with sales at \$3.75 to \$3.80 for Arracan. There is no Patna or Rangoon in the market.

FRUIT.—Few transactions, pending sale next month. Quotations unchanged. A recent Liverpool circular says—

"The Nina arrived on the 28th August, bringing 530 tons Valencia raisins. In this consignment there are a great variety of brands and quality, but on the whole the turn out may be considered very satisfactory. Prices opened at 30s for current quality, and ranged from this figure to 47s for the finest selected, 33s to 34s is now freely accepted for the current quality—all descriptions move off freely. The first consignment of the new crop of Sultanias came to hand, per Dalmatian, on the 27th ultimo; business done very limited, in consequence of the extreme prices demanded by importers; fine realised 53s to 62s, ordinary to good 49s to 52s. Malaga raisins may be expected during the week."

FISH.—Has been enquired for, and sales of dry cod have taken place at \$4 to \$4.50. Split herrings \$3.60 to \$4 round, \$2 to \$2.50.

SALT.—No change. Quotations are Liverpool 30c to 32c; coarse, 7c to 7 1/2c

TURKEY.—Quotations are also continued, block 10s have been in demand for Lower Ports.

OILS.—No. 1 coal for delivery next month has sold at 16c, and large quantities for delivery same month are offering at 17c. There is no change to note in fish oils.

LIQUORS.—A fair amount of business has been transacted. Upper Canada high wines have been in demand, and sold at \$1.47 to \$1.50.

A number of grocery sales will take place early in October. Arrangements so far as follows. Cargo of Mediterranean goods ex. "Agues," from Bordeaux, Reuter, Lionais & Co., 1st October. Teas from Shanghai, via New York, D. Torrance & Co., 2nd October. Fruit, wines, groceries, &c., Chapman, Fraser & Tyler, 2nd October. Mediterranean goods, fresh English groceries, A. Uquhart, & Co., 3rd Oct. Cargo of Tea, ex "Borealis," J. Buchanan & Co., 4th October. Tobacco, liquors, &c., Converse, Colson & Lamb, 5th October. Brandy, wines, cigars, &c., Winnig, Hill & Ware, 5th October.

There was a fair attendance at Thompson, Murray & Co.'s sale on the 19th, but bidding was anything but lively, and a large portion of the lots offered was withdrawn. The following were the prices obtained, A. Hooker being the Auctioneer.—

5 kgs brandy colouring \$2.20; 1 hhd Mounie's brandy \$3.9d; 5 qr-cds do \$8.9d; 5 oct do 50 c \$6.75; 1 hhd Mestreau 7 1/2 10d; 1 c do 26; 10 cs Hennessy's 57 3/4; 25 ccs Doh's red gin \$6.60; 25 do green \$3; 10 bbls walnuts 3c; 5 bgs Brazil 6c; 20 ccs stout 7s 6d to 7s 9d; 10 bxs twankay 35c; 5 do 45c; 10 do young hyson 70c; 10 qr-cds cherry 3s 9d; 1 hhd 6s; 8 qr-cds 3d to 9 1/2d; 4 do 7s 6d; 2 qr-cds port 85c; 2 do 90c; 3 do 7a 6d; 10 bxs pipes 45c; 10 kgs salt petre \$6.75; 10 bxs Windsor soap 20 to 23c; 50 kgs bicarb soda \$4.40 to \$4.50; 15 bxs black lead 5s 6d; 1 hhd mustard \$17.50; 16 bales corks 7c to 8c; 5 do cloves \$5.50; 10 bbls ginger 10c; 30 ccs salt in jars, 6c to 6 1/2d; 13 do pickles 9s 5d; 5 ccs sardines, qr-tins, 10c; 10 doz marmalade 6s 6d; 60 bxs layer raisins, \$2.20; qrs 60c; 3S boxes m S2; 6 bbls currants \$1.75

Subjoined is an account of the quantities of the principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to 'Customs' duties) remaining in the bonded warehouses at the United Kingdom on the 31st of July, 1897, compared with the quantities in warehouses on the 31st of July, 1895 and 1896.—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cocoa..... lbs.	4,934,445	3,672,340	6,590,461
Coffee..... lbs.	26,439,736	34,078,000	33,678,415
Currants..... cwt.	242,447	150,711	117,460
Raisins..... cwt.	18,618	11,297	12,034
Rum proof galls	7,417,620	7,416,301	7,599,599
Brandy.....	4,885,638	5,812,797	6,940,491
Sugar refined, cwt	165,157	55,516	135,277
Do unrefined, cwt	3,470,886	3,665,549	3,137,341
Molasses.....	149,000	284,246	29,967
Tea..... lbs	101,622,916	97,720,786	84,729,842
Tobacco..... lbs	73,791,519	73,089,913	60,564,734
Wine..... galls	14,434,382	14,978,440	13,984,258

According to these figures, stocks of the 12 principal articles of importation named are larger in six in-

stances and smaller in six instances than at the corresponding date of last year. Those that show an increase are—cocoa 85 per cent., coffee 13 per cent., raisins 6 per cent., rum 7 per cent., brandy 19 per cent., and refined sugar 142 per cent. Those that show a decrease are—currants 22 per cent., raw sugar 19 per cent., molasses 92 per cent., tea 13 per cent., tobacco 17 per cent., and wine 7 per cent.

Compared with the preceding month of June the stocks now exhibited stand as follows:—

	June 30.	July 31
Cocoa..... lbs.	5,483,478	6,590,461
Coffee..... lbs.	34,616,077	33,678,415
Currants..... cwt.	175,005	117,460
Raisins..... cwt.	19,055	12,034
Rum..... galls.	7,390,679	7,599,599
Brandy..... galls.	6,829,591	6,940,491
Sugar, refined..... cwt.	147,032	135,277
Sugar, unrefined..... cwt.	3,020,489	3,137,341
Molasses..... cwt.	30,460	29,967
Tea..... lbs.	94,104,314	84,729,842
Tobacco..... lbs.	63,124,997	60,564,734
Wine..... galls.	13,967,776	13,984,258

It thus appears that the principal feature of the transactions in July consisted in a considerable reduction having been made in the heavy stock of tea which has so long oppressed the market. Some reduction was also effected in the stocks of currants, raisins, refined sugar, molasses, and tobacco; but an increase took place in those of cocoa, coffee, rum, brandy, raw sugar, and wine.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Baillie, James, & Co. | May, Joseph. |
| Clark, Jas. P. & Co. | May, Thomas, & Co. |
| Coxton, T. James, & Co. | McCulloch, Jack & Co. |
| Davis, Welsh & Co. | McIntyre, Denoon & Co. |
| Dunnally, James | McLachlan, Broe & Co. |
| Easton & Hodge | McMaster, & Co., Wm. J. |
| Foulds & McCabbin | McNeil, H. & Co. |
| Gimour, J. Y., & Co. | Muir, W., & B. |
| Greenhields, S. & Son & Co. | Munderloh & Steeneken |
| Hingston, Telfer, & Co. | Ogilvy & Co. |
| Hughes, Drayton, & Co. | Phillips, A. & Co. |
| Johnstone, James, & Co. | Robinson, A. & Co. |
| Lewis, Kay & Co. | Roy, Jas., & Co. |
| Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co. | Stephen, W. Allan, & Co. |
| MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. | Stirling, McMillan & Co. |
| MacKay, Joseph, & Bro. | Thomas, McTear & Co. |

THE week past, and now reviewed, has shown increased activity, as the trade has been more general than during the previous week, with a much larger number of buyers in town than at any time before. All our inspectors being fully employed to their utmost capacity. Some of the large houses turning out enormous quantities of goods, the sales of some in the trade, we understand are in excess of any two weeks trade they have ever had. A continuation of such activity for a few weeks longer, would materially reduce stocks, and break up the assortment; this rush can hardly be expected to continue much longer. The past two weeks have done much to cheer our importers, who were feeling depressed at the lateness of trade in commencing.

Stocks begin to show the effect of the recent heavy sales, some houses getting out of leading lines, one being out of one line, and another out of another, still we have not heard of any difficulty in finding any particular class of goods, if one house happens to have sold out any line of goods, some other house will be sure to have it. So that except in special novelties in fancy goods, stocks keep well assorted on the whole.

Prices keep well sustained, and with the present active demand continuing for some little time longer, all classes of desirable goods will be sold well down, and there will not be need for pressing sales, or reducing prices. On the whole prices keep well up on the other side of the Atlantic, and although cotton has given a little in price, goods have not met with the corresponding reduction, and our last advices report a firm market for goods in Manchester, we are inclined to the opinion the cottons will not see much reduction before the close of the year.

WOOLLEN.—If there is any class of goods that are in excess, this is the line; and we think imports must be considerably restricted, or these goods will have to be sacrificed to close out the present accumulations of stock. Our importers will require to act with more caution, and avoid getting out so many goods that interfere with the same class, manufactured in this country.

LINENS.—Appears to be in full supply, and fully equal to the wants of the trade. No change to note in prices.

SILKS.—Are still high in price, and stocks are light in all departments.

FANCY GOODS.—Are getting broken up in assortments, and all novelties are being bought up eagerly by the trade, but as every week steamers bring a sprinkling of new goods, there has been no scarcity.

HOSIERY, Gloves, and small wares are still well assorted, so that country merchants find no difficulty in getting all their wants supplied in every class of goods. This is one great advantage in purchasing in Montreal, the number of houses being so large, it can only be under exceptional circumstances that any one class of goods can be scarce. We report the trade in a highly satisfactory condition.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anderson, John & Co. | Jeffery, Brothers & Co. |
| Baldwin, L. H., & Co. | Kingsland & Kinloch. |
| Chapman, Fraser & Tyler. | McCull, James. |
| Chapman H., & Co. | Moore, S. P. & Hat. Bro. |
| Childs, George, & Co. | Orbell, Joseph. |
| Converse, Colson & Lamb. | Robertson & Reattin. |
| Davis, Clark, & Clayton. | Robinson, David. |
| Forster, John. | Shediac, Jack & Co. |
| Frank, J. C., & Co. | Tiffin, Joe., & Sons. |
| Gillespie, McEwen & Co. | Thompson, J. W. & Co. |
| Goulding, W. J. & Co. | Torrance, D. & Co. |
| | West, Bro. |

A FAIR amount of business has been transacted during the week but as a rule purchasers are waiting for the trade sale to October a list of which will be found below. The quantity and variety of the goods therein offered speaks well for the trade of this city, and can only be surpassed on this continent by the

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George, Charlbois, A., & Co., Crathern & Caverhill, Currie, W. & P. P., & Co., Evans & Evans, Evans, John Henry, Ferrier & Co, Gilbert, E. R., Hall, Kay & Co., Ireland, W. H., Kershaw & Edwards, Laflievre & Bourincau, Marland, Watson & Co., McMillan, & Baker, Robertson, Jas., Round, John & Sons, Waddell & Pearce.

A SLIGHT improvement is noticeable in business, but a fortnight will yet elapse ere it has got into full swing. We have no change to note in quotations, with the exception of Pig Iron, large stocks of which have accumulated, entailing a decline. Gartshore is now quoted at \$23 to \$24, and other brands at \$21 to \$22 50.

Referring to the market in England, Ryland's Iron Trade Circular of the 7th says:—

"The Canadian shipments have been pretty good, but the season is now drawing to a close, and only a few 'remains' have now to be executed by Birmingham houses until the next batch of orders for Spring goods comes in."

In its Sheffield report the Circular further says:—

"This week a few orders for Cutlery intended for the Canadian markets have found their way into the hands of some of the principal manufacturers, but the majority remain very dull, and large numbers of workmen continue altogether unemployed. As a rule, the Edge Tool branches are exceedingly slack. Exception, however, must be made in the case of Saws, for which there is a fair demand, orders being received both from the Continent and America. The Continent trade is becoming more active, no improvement, however, as yet can be reported, as regards either the home or the American trade, and travellers from Scotland and Ireland report business almost at a standstill."

We are glad to see that an advance has at last taken place in Copper. A decided change for the better is reported in Liverpool, and prices have gone up 4 to 6 a ton. Last prices by the "Australian" were Barre, £36, Wallaroo, £34 10s. The stock in the Copper ports—Liverpool, Swansea, and Havre—on the 1st inst, was equal to about 13,000 tons of pure Copper. The advance in its price should stimulate the production of our mines' work, in which (along Georgian Bay especially) has greatly slackened of late, owing to the low prices.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Campbell, Bryson, Black & Leckie, Goodrich, W. S., & Co., Hux & Richardson, Seymour, C. E., Seymour, M. H., Shaw, P. & Sons, Smyth & Edmondson.

THE transactions of the past week although fair, have not been as heavy, owing to some extent to the absence of such stock as is at the moment most in demand.

SPANISH SOLE.—Stocks are limited, the supply being barely equal to the demand.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Still dull and neglected, with no apparent prospect of any immediate improvement.

HARNESS.—Is rather more firm, in the absence of any considerable receipts, though prices are not notably higher except for extra.

WAXED UPPER.—There is rather more stock offering, and sales are not effected as readily, still prices are maintained.

GRAINED UPPER.—Has been very quiet, and we learn of no sales of any consequence.

BUFF AND PEBBLE.—There has been a continued good demand for pebble of primo quality, and prices have ruled firm. Buff has had less inquiry.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Inquiry very light, with sales only of small parcels.

CALFSKINS.—All descriptions very dull, and the stock in market is more than ample for the wants of the trade.

SKINTS.—Are less active, with a fair supply in stock. SHEEPSKINS.—Have been more inquired for, and stocks are reduced.

HIDES.—Have undergone no change; the receipts are limited.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The following is a list of Wholesale Dealers in Montreal in this line. We shall hereafter insert in this position only the names of those who advertise with us.

Alex, Millard & Co., Brown & Childs, Hunter, Duffy & Johnson, Linton & Cooper, Maloney & Donovan, McLarnn, W. & Co., O'Brien, J., Po-ham, James & Co., Rolland, G., Smith & Cochrane, Smith & Edmondson.

In the Boot and Shoe market during the past week, there has been a much more active demand. The prices in our quotations are a shade lower. But this state of the market can only be considered as temporary. It may be expected that full prices will be sus-

tained throughout the season, as the prices of raw material maintain a very given stand.

We subjoin quotations:—

BOYS' WARE.		
Thick Boots No. 1	.....	0 00 to 2 00
MEN'S WARE.		
Thick Boots No. 1	.....	2 50 to 2 65
Kips	.....	2 75 to 3 00
French Calf	.....	3 25 to 3 50
Congress	.....	2 00 to 2 75
Knee	.....	3 25 to 4 00
WOMEN'S WARE.		
Women's Boots	.....	1 15 to 1 30
Calf Balmorals	.....	1 30 to 1 50
Buff Congress	.....	1 25 to 1 40
Calf Congress	.....	1 35 to 1 50
YOUTH'S WARE.		
Thick Boots No. 1	.....	0 00 to 1 00

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Haman, M. & Co., Buck, Robertson & Co., Cameron & Dosa, Cochrane, Colson & Lamb, Crawford, James, Robson, Thomas, & Co., Black & Leckie, Laidlaw, Middleton & Co, Leeming, Thomas & Co, Mitchell, Robt., Raphael, Thomas W., Sinclair, Jack & Co., Seymour, C. E.

LOUR.—Following the date of our last, a brisk demand for the trading grades, both for local use, and export to the Lower Provinces has set in, and prices for a time were firm and the turn higher; heavy arrivals, however, speedily induced buyers to withhold, in the hope of securing better terms, but the advancing tendency in the West caused firmness on the part of holders, and while we have to report a quiet market at the close, prices are not quotably lower, though to effect sales promptly some slight concessions is found necessary. Canada super, range from \$7 20 to \$7 50, with occasional sales of strictly choice, at exceptional figures. Weland Canal and City brands from Western wheat range from \$7 25 to \$7 50. Good No 2 has been placed to a small extent at \$6 50 to \$7 00. Fine ranges in the vicinity of \$6 00. The lower grades together with Rye flour are wholly neglected, and nominal fancies and extras are barely quotable, any transactions being of a purely retail character and rates various. Bag Flour is quiet at quotations, none but sound and good being taken at any rate.

OATMEAL.—Continues in small supply, and demand without change in value.

WHEAT.—In sympathy with the advancing tendency in the West holders are firm, and demand higher rates. Some cargoes of Western have latterly been made at \$14 for delivery in the balance of this month. No. 1 Milwaukee is firmly held at \$1 55 to \$1 56, but has not found buyers thus far. Upper Canada spring is in small supply, and finds prompt sale for local use and export at \$1 50 to \$1 52, a few cars have latterly been placed at outside figures from store.

PEASE.—There is a brisk demand both on the spot and for delivery. There being little confidence however felt in the continuance of present rates, short date operations are preferred, sales of car loads may be noted at 90c., and of cargoes at 90c. to 91c. per 60 lbs., 91c. being the ruling rate for delivery during the present month.

OATS.—There are no transactions on the spot. 38c. is asked for delivery in October, but the figure is generally regarded as unsafe, and no sales have transpired.

BARLEY.—Is offered for October delivery at 75c., but not taken. The British market, however, is reported active and buoyant, and more business will be likely induced.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market continues steady, with a moderate amount of business doing. Mess meets a steady consumptive demand at \$20.75 to \$21. Other grades are firm but engage less attention. Cut meats, Lard, &c., are dull with little movement.

BUTTER.—There is some enquiry for selected parcels, and for a strictly good article 14c. to 15c. would be given, but there is no demand whatever for the low average of which the general offerings consist. It may be hoped however that with the approaching cool weather, some interruption of the protracted monopoly will take place.

ASHES.—Both Pots and Pearls are in fair demand at quotations.

LIFE INSURANCE. The New York Journal of Commerce has received from the New York Chamber of Life Insurance, John Esdile, secretary, a series of tabular statements representing the extent of this business in the United States. The aggregate is as follows:—Life Insurance by Home 349,322 \$968,834,892 \$109,997,

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Alexander, William	Lindsay, O.	S. C. Wood,
Allan, William, & Co.	Montreal, Q.	A. B. Stewart,
Boyle, Arthur	St. Catharines, O.	W. A. Mittleberger
Crosson, James	Lebanon, O.	E. A. Macneilhan
Fraser, Francis	Montreal, Q.	John Wyle
Langstaff, Miles	Halifax, N.	Richard Monck
Leaver, R. D.	Stratford, O.	Thos. McLean,
Lyon, Seth	Kingston, O.	R. M. Rose,
McIntyre, John	Georgetown, O.	S. Follock
Matthews, Edward	Shawmut, O.	A. J. Donly,
Marrand, George E.	St. Paul, Q.	T. Sauvageau,
Paveling, William	St. Catharines, O.	W. A. Mittleberger
Phillips, William M.	Napanee, O.	W. S. Williams,
St. Jean, Louis G.	Montreal, Q.	T. Sauvageau,
Shaw, Joseph E.	Georgetown, Q.	Jas. J. Lowndes,
Whitworth, Wm. R.	Owen Sound, O.	G. J. Gale.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

NAME	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Benoit, Pierre	Montreal, Q.	Nov. 19
Bingham, Edward	Toronto, O.	" 19
Caldwell, John	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Connolly, John	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Drummond, Daniel	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Hagarty, Denis	Goderich, O.	" 14
Hudson, William	Ottawa, O.	" 19
Johnson, C. & E. O.	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Leeming, Thos. & Co.	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Mason, W. Thomas	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Phillips, Richard	Montreal, Q.	" 19
Sager, J. W.	Toronto, O.	" 19
Swain, Henry	Port Hope, O.	" 19
Thompson, John C.	Montreal, Q.	" 19

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Bank, B. & Co., Montreal	William Grant,	Sept. 7
W. Middleton & Co., Montreal	John Miller & Son,	" 7
Geo. W. Myer, Simcoe, O.	Jas. & Alexander Turner	" 7

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN.

FOR THE MONTH ENDED 31st AUGUST, 1867.

RAILWAYS.	Tons.	PAID.		Total.
		Passes & Gen.	Mails and Freight	
Great Western Railway	140,445	\$ 14,216	\$ 172,912	\$ 329,603
Grand Trunk Railway	110,998	14,400	162,021	323,489
London and Port Stanley Railway	18,678	3,097	42,660	63,000
Northern Railway	1,737	420	2,280	4,406
Welland Railway	1,737	420	2,280	4,406
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway	3,168	231	27,595	30,702
Colborne and Peterborough Railway	3,838	45	6,280	10,213
Proctorville and Orava Railway	6,139	469	1,883	7,482
Carleton and Ottawa Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamsted, Sheford, and Charnley Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Lawrence and Industry Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick and Canada Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
European and North American Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Railway	8,610	752	6,288	16,610
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—As the returns from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick railways can only arrive at Ottawa after those from Ontario and Quebec, and as the publication of the statements of the latter ought not on this account to be delayed, this table will be published early in each month, and repeated until it is as complete as it is expected to be. Until such time the total will not be printed. * Three weeks. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Audit Office, 10th August, 1867.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending August 31st, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, CAPITAL (Capital authorized by Act, Capital paid up), LIABILITIES (Promissory Notes, Balances due to other Banks, Cash deposits not bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest), TOTAL LIABILITIES.

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, ASSETS (Coin, Bullion, and Provincial Notes; Landed or other property of the Bank; Government securities; Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks; Balances due from other Banks; Notes and Bills discounted; Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads), TOTAL ASSETS.

STOCK MARKET.

Table listing various financial instruments: BANKS (Bank of Montreal, Bank of B. N. A., Commercial Bank, City Bank, etc.), RAILWAYS (G. T. R. of Canada, A. & St. Lawrence, etc.), MINES &c. (Montreal Canada, Canada Mining Company, etc.), BONDS (Government Debentures, Montreal Water Works, etc.), EXCHANGE (Bank of London, Private, etc.).

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing securities in London as of Sept. 6th 1867: GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, etc.), RAILWAYS (Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, etc.), BANKS (British North America, Hudson's Bay, etc.).

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal, comparing weekly ending Wednesday Sept. 18, 1867, with the corresponding period 1866.

Table showing average prices of grain (Flour, Superior Extra, etc.) from Friday Sept. 13 to Friday Sept. 19, 1867.

Table listing various bank rates and miscellaneous items: BANKS (British North America, Hudson's Bay, etc.), MISCELLANEOUS (Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 8 per cents, etc.).

† Commercial Bank includes "Cash Credits" with "Bills Discounted." NOTE.—As the returns from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Banks, and from the Bank of British North America, which includes in its return the particulars respecting its branches in those Provinces, can only arrive at Ottawa, after those from Ontario and Quebec, and as the publication of the statements of the latter ought not on this account to be delayed, this Table is published now in its present form, and will be repeated until it is as full as it is expected to be, when the total will be added. † Commercial Bank includes "Cash Credits" with "Bills Discounted." AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 12th September, 1867.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

SEPT. 13, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.
		\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.
GROCERIES.											
Coffee.			Alc.			Glass.			Coffee (in bond.)		
Laguaira, per lb.	0 19 to 0 22		English.	2 50 to 2 60	Gurman, per hlf box	1 80 to 1 80			Jamaica, per lb.	0 14 to 0 16	
Rio.	0 16 to 0 19		Montreal.	1 20 to 1 60	" 84x 7 1/2 "	1 05 to 2 00			Java.	0 21 to 0 23	
Java.	0 23 to 0 26		Porter.		" 7 1/4 x 8 1/2 "	1 95 to 2 00			St. Domingo, per lb.	0 17 to 0 19	
Ceylon.	0 22 to 0 25		London.	2 00 to 2 25	" 6x10 "	1 50 to 2 00			Rio.	0 10 to 0 11	
Mocha.	0 22 to 0 25		Dublin.	2 30 to 2 40	" 10x12 "	1 90 to 2 00			LEATHER.		
Green Cod.	0 17 to 0 20		Montreal.	0 00 to 1 50	" 10x14 "	2 00 to 2 05			Mem. B. A. Sole, No. 1.	0 27 to 0 30	0 25 to 0 27
Marsalco.	0 20 to 0 23		HARDWARE.			" 10x16 "	2 00 to 2 10		" Slaughter Sole, No. 1.	0 25 to 0 27	0 23 to 0 25
FISH.											
Herrings, Labrador.	4 00 to 4 50		Anvils.		" 12x16 "	2 00 to 2 10			Waxed Upper (Light), per lb.	0 23 to 0 24	3 00 to 3 75
Grilled.	4 50 to 5 00		Common, per lb.	0 06 to 0 08	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10			" (Heavy & Med.).	2 50 to 3 00	0 25 to 0 27
Oil.	2 20 to 3 50		Footer or Wright.	0 09 to 0 10	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10			Kips, Whole, per lb.	0 50 to 0 55	0 25 to 0 35
Hot.	2 00 to 3 00		Black Tin, per lb.	0 21 to 0 25	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10			Splits, Large.	0 20 to 0 25	0 25 to 0 35
Mackerel, No. 3.	8 00 to 8 50		Copper-Plg.	0 25 to 0 24	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10			Waxed Calf, Light, per lb.	0 80 to 0 85	0 65 to 0 75
Salmon.	18 50 to 20 00		" Sheet.	23 to 0 30	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10			" Heavy.	0 80 to 0 84	0 65 to 0 75
Dry Cod.	3 60 to 4 25		Cut Nails.			" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Harness.	0 25 to 0 30	0 25 to 0 35
Green Cod.	5 50 to 6 00		Assorted, 3 Shingle.	2 12 to 3 25	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Enamelled Cow, per foot.	0 18 to 0 20	0 17 to 0 20	
FRUIT.											
Balsin, Layers.	2 25 to 2 30		per 100 lbs.	3 55 to 3 75	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Patent "	0 21 to 0 24	0 21 to 0 24	
M. R.	2 00 to 2 10		Galvanized Iron.		" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Buffed "	0 14 to 0 18	0 15 to 0 17	
Valentia, lb.	0 08 to 0 04		Assorted sizes.	0 08 to 0 09	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Superfine "	0 25 to 0 30	0 25 to 0 35	
Currents, per lb.	0 04 to 0 06		Best No. 21.	0 09 to 0 10	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Patent Wool, (washed).	0 30 to 0 35	0 34 to 0 38	
MOLASSES.											
Clayed, per gal.	0 36 to 0 39		25.	0 09 to 0 10	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		Hides, (City Slaughter).	0 60 to 0 70	0 54 to 0 68	
Muscovado.	0 37 to 0 41		25.	0 09 to 0 10	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		(Green Salted).	0 7 to 0 8 1/2	0 7 to 0 8 1/2	
Centrifugal.	0 31 to 0 35		25.	0 10 to 0 10 1/2	" 12x18 "	2 00 to 2 10		PRODUCE.			
WHEAT.											
Attacan, per 100 lbs.	3 90 to 3 95		W. or F. No. 9.	0 19 to 0 20	Montreal Common.	0 07 1/2 to 0 08		Butter, per lb.	0 16 to 0 17	0 15 to 0 16	
Patna.	0 04 to 0 06		No. 10.	0 18 to 0 19	" Crown.	0 07 1/2 to 0 08		Choice.	0 15 to 0 16	0 13 to 0 14	
SALT.											
Liverpool Common.	0 71 to 0 73		No. 11.	0 18 to 0 19	Steam Refined Fair.	0 05 to 0 05		Medium.	0 13 to 0 15	0 10 to 0 11	
Stored.	0 82 to 0 85		IRON.			Montreal Liverpool.	0 04 to 0 05		Interior.	0 15 to 0 18	0 00 to 0 00
SPICES.											
Cassia.	0 29 to 0 31		Pig-Garthelic.		English.	0 03 to 0 07		Cheese, per lb.	0 11 to 0 12	0 14 to 0 15	
Cloves.	0 10 to 0 11		No. 1.	25 00 to 25 00	Compound Emaline.	0 06 1/2 to 0 06 1/2		Factory.	0 11 to 0 11	0 14 to 0 15	
Nutmegs.	0 45 to 0 55		Other brands.	1 00 to 23 00	Pale Yellow.	0 06 1/2 to 0 06 1/2		Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 63 to 0 78	0 70 to 0 80	
Glaser, Ground.	0 16 to 0 30		Bar-Scotch, 112 lbs.	2 40 to 2 50	Honey lb. bars.	0 12 to 0 12		Oats, per 50 lbs.	0 37 to 0 47	0 70 to 0 75	
Jamaica.	0 23 to 0 25		Sweet.	4 25 to 5 00	Lily.	0 07 1/2 to 0 07 1/2		Pease, per 60 lbs.	1 10 to 1 20	0 70 to 0 75	
Pepper, Black.	0 08 to 0 08		Hoops-Coopers.	3 00 to 3 25	BOOTS, SHOES.			Com. per 50 lbs.	1 07 to 1 15	1 00 to 1 10	
Phenico.	0 06 to 0 07		Band.	3 00 to 3 25	Boys' Ware.			Superior Extra.	0 00 to 0 00	10 00 to 11 00	
Mustard.	0 16 to 0 20		Boiler Plates.	3 00 to 3 40	Thick Boots, No. 1.	2 50 to 2 65		Extra.	0 00 to 0 00	10 00 to 10 20	
Pepper, White.	0 18 to 0 21		Canada Plate Staff.	3 75 to 3 50	Men's Ware.			Strong Superfine.	0 00 to 10 50	9 00 to 9 25	
SUNDRY.											
Porto Rico, per 100 lbs.	8 50 to 9 00		Best Staff.	4 00 to 4 20	Women's Ware.			Superfine No. 2.	0 00 to 10 00	8 75 to 9 00	
Canada Sugar Refinery.	0 08 to 0 09		Iron Wire.		Women's Hats.	1 15 to 1 30		Superfine No. 3.	0 00 to 0 00	0 30 to 0 35	
Yellow Refined.	0 08 to 0 09		No. 6, per bundle.	2 70 to 2 80	Calf Congress.	1 35 to 1 50		Flax.	0 00 to 0 00	0 30 to 0 35	
Crushed X.	0 10 to 0 11		" 9.	3 00 to 3 20	Yout's Ware.			Lard, per lb.	0 13 1/2 to 0 17	0 34 to 0 40	
" A.	0 10 to 0 11		" 12.	3 30 to 3 50	Thick Boots, No. 1.	2 50 to 2 65		Continental, per barrel 200 lbs.	6 00 to 7 50	5 75 to 7 00	
Dry Crushed.	0 11 to 0 11		" 15.	4 10 to 4 30	PRODUCE.			York.	18 00 to 19 00	21 00 to 21 50	
Ground.	0 11 to 0 11		Lead.		Ashes, per 100 lbs.			Thin Mess.	16 00 to 16 00	18 00 to 18 50	
Extra Ground.	0 12 to 0 12		Bar, per lb.	0 06 to 0 06 1/2	Pots, lit sorts.	3 50 to 6 00		Prime Mess.	14 00 to 16 00	18 00 to 18 50	
Leaves.	0 11 to 0 12		Sheet.	0 07 to 0 07 1/2	" Inferiors.	4 20 to 5 40		Prime.	14 00 to 16 00	19 50 to 20 00	
Syrup Golden.	0 50 to 0 50		Shot.	0 07 to 0 08	Pearls.	6 00 to 6 65		Rump.	9 00 to 17 50	0 9 to 0 10	
Standard.	0 46 to 0 46		Tubing.	0 08 to 0 00	Butter, per lb.	0 13 to 0 15		Thin Mess.	0 00 to 0 00	0 9 to 0 10	
TEAS.											
Trankay and Hyson.			Blasting, per keg.	3 50 to 4 00	Mellin new.	0 11 to 0 12		U. C. Spring.	0 00 to 0 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Trankay.			PE.	4 25 to 4 50	Inferior old.	0 00 to 0 00		" White, Winter.	0 00 to 0 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Medium to good.	0 37 to 0 45		Pressed Spikes.		Cheese, per lb.	0 8 to 0 9		Milwaukee.	0 00 to 0 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 30 to 0 35		Regular sizes, 112 lbs.	3 80 to 4 00	Factory.	0 5 to 0 9		Chico Spring.	0 00 to 0 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Japan uncolored.	0 50 to 0 62		Ballway "	4 00 to 0 00	Dairy.	0 5 to 0 9		Plain Uncovered.	0 12 to 0 15	0 11 to 0 12	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 62		Tin Plates.		Can. Grain.			Canvassed.	0 10 to 0 10	0 10 to 0 10	
Fine to choice.	0 65 to 0 70		Charcoal 1c.	8 00 to 8 25	Barley, per 50 lbs.	0 60 to 0 65		Beef.	15 00 to 14 00	12 50 to 14 00	
Colored.	0 50 to 0 60		1X.	10 00 to 10 25	from Farm.	0 50 to 0 55		Prime Mess.	11 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 11 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		1X.	9 00 to 9 25	Oats, per 50 lbs.	0 60 to 0 65		Prime.	8 00 to 10 00	9 00 to 11 50	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		1X.	9 00 to 9 25	Pease, per 60 lbs.	0 81 to 0 83		Petroleum.			
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		1X Turn.	7 00 to 7 50	Flour, per bl.			Can, refined.	0 85 to 1 00	0 90 to 0 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		1X.	8 00 to 8 50	Superior Extra.	8 25 to 8 50		Sugar (in bond).	0 95 to 1 00	0 90 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		1X Coke.	7 00 to 7 50	Extra.	7 25 to 8 00		Porto Rico, per lb.	0 6 to 0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2 to 0 6 1/2	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Cordage.			Pancy.	7 25 to 7 50		Cuba.	0 5 1/2 to 0 5 1/2	0 5 to 0 5 1/2
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Manilla per lb.	0 11 to 0 15	Superfine.	7 25 to 7 50		FISH.			
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		DRUGS.			Western Superfine.	7 25 to 7 50		Cod, large.	3 80 to 4 00	3 50 to 4 00
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Alum.	2 55 to 2 80	Superfine No. 2.	6 00 to 7 00		" small.	3 75 to 4 00	3 50 to 4 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Acid, Sulphuric.	0 44 to 0 50	Fine.	6 00 to 6 10		" Bay.	2 70 to 2 80	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Blue Vitriol.	0 08 to 0 10	Middlings.	5 25 to 5 50		" Bank.	2 80 to 3 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Camphor.	0 65 to 0 70	Bag Flour—Choice & St.	3 50 to 3 65		Labrador.	2 50 to 2 60	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Carb. Ammon.	0 17 to 0 20	per 100 lbs.	3 30 to 3 40		Haddock.	2 50 to 2 60	2 00 to 2 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Cochineal.	1 05 to 1 10	Medium.	3 50 to 3 65		" "	2 50 to 2 60	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Green Turp.	0 16 to 0 20	Ontenl, V bl, 200 lbs.	5 00 to 5 75		Pollock.	3 00 to 0 00	2 25 to 2 50	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Chloride Lime.	4 50 to 5 50	Pork.			Mackard, No. 1.	9 25 to 9 50	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Gum Arabic.		Mess.	20 50 to 21 70		" 2.	7 00 to 9 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		" sorts com.	0 30 to 0 40	Thin Mess.	17 00 to 17 50		" 3.	6 50 to 7 25	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" good.	0 50 to 0 60	Prime Mess.	15 50 to 16 00		" 4.	20 00 to 0 00	0 00 to 0 00	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Liquorice, Calabria.	0 25 to 0 30	Caro.	11 50 to 12 00		Herring, Labrador.	3 50 to 3 75	0 00 to 0 00	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Refined.	0 35 to 0 60	Lard, per lb.	9 50 to 0 9 1/2		" Bay Island.	3 00 to 3 60	3 00 to 3 25	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Nutralls.	0 35 to 0 60	Hams.			" Shore George.	1 25 to 1 50	3 25 to 3 50	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		Opium.	0 65 to 0 70	Plain, uncovered.	0 00 to 0 10		" round.	3 50 to 3 75	3 25 to 3 50	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Oil, Almonds.	0 90 to 1 00	Canvassed.	0 00 to 0 10		" Smoked, per box.	0 00 to 0 90	0 50 to 0 65	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" Clove.	0 90 to 1 00	Beef.			MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.			
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		" Lemon.	2 25 to 2 75	Mess.	16 50 to 0 00		MONTREAL, Sept. 19.			
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" Peppermint.	6 00 to 6 50	Prime Mess.	0 00 to 0 00		Flour, country, per qt.	2 4 to 2 4	2 4 to 2 4	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		" ordinary.	4 00 to 4 50	Prime Mess.	0 00 to 0 00		Oatmeal, do.	13 0 to 20 6	13 0 to 20 6	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" Olive, per gal.	1 35 to 1 40	Prime Mess.	0 00 to 0 00		Indian Meal.	0 0 to 11 3	0 0 to 11 3	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		" Salad.	1 90 to 2 10	Yellow, per lb.	0 0 to 0 19 1/2		GRAIN.			
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" Castor.	0 16 to 0 17	Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 35 to 1 23		Barley, new, per min.	2 0 to 2 6	2 0 to 2 6	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Shubarb Root.	2 00 to 2 50	U. C. Spring.	1 35 to 1 23		Peas, per min.	4 6 to 5 6	4 6 to 5 6	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		sonp, Castile.	0 18 to 0 20	" White, Winter.	1 35 to 0 90		Oats, per 40 lbs.	4 0 to 5 4	4 0 to 5 4	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		Soda, Ash.	2 75 to 3 00	LEATHER.			Buckwheat.	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	
Common to good.	0 50 to 0 60		" Carbonate.	4 50 to 5 00	Mem. B. A. Sole No. 1.	0 23 1/2 to 0 24		Indian Corn.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	
Fine to choice.	0 70 to 0 90		" Castic, p. lb.	0 05 to 0 06	" O						

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