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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

No. 45.

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

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

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Mailland, Tylee & Co.,  
**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL**  
**and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

**D. GALBRAITH & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS and Importer of**  
**HATS, CAPS, &c. HAMILTON.**

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-**  
**cers, and General Commission Merchants, corner**  
**McGill and College streets, Montreal.**  
6-ly

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**  
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-  
ment large and attractive.  
**J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,**  
292 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-ly

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

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

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
**IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,**  
Mixed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 51, 53 & 51  
Beccollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
61 St. Peter Street,  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
**IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW**  
**GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.**  
Agents:—Victoria Rope Walk.  
Vielles Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

**HUGHES BROTHERS,**  
**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**  
491 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-ly.

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
MONTREAL.

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

**CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and  
offer for sale, the cargo of the  
Brig "SIX FRERES,"  
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:  
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
Tierces }  
Bbls }  
Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.  
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.  
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries  
**TIFFIN BROTHERS.**  
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-ly

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

**IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP**  
**TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, French**  
**Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy**  
**Bronzes, Files, &c., &c.**  
27

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**  
Importers of  
**GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE**  
**WHOLESALE,**  
5 and 7 Lemoine Street,  
MONTREAL. 21-ly

**W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
**TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,**  
354 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 33-4

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER, 21 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.**  
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments  
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
to my address here.  
Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
receive prompt attention. 1-ly

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
FIRST PRIZE  
**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**  
MONTREAL.  
Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.  
Factory:—52 Champ-de-Mars Street.  
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,  
Square and Cottage.  
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing  
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

**DAWES BROS. & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
MONTREAL.  
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
**METAL MERCHANTS,**  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
following Manufacturers:

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.  
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-  
mingham.  
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.  
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield  
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.  
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tuned Holloware, Park  
Foundry, Glasgow.  
G. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon  
rk, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND  
A large and well assorted stock of Stamped and  
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 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.**  
25-ly

**W. J. STEWART,**  
420 St. Paul St., Montreal, and 66 South John Street,  
Liverpool,  
(Near Post Office and Custom House)  
Is prepared to receive consignments, and to act as  
Shipping Agent, and transact General Business for  
Importers in the Dominion, on the most advantageous  
terms. 3-ly

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
1 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,  
23 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.  
**TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES,**  
**PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.**  
Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
28-6m

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

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

**HENRY McRAY & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
Shipping and Insurance Agents,  
No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL. 18-ly

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,**  
25 Hospital Street.  
Montreal. 23-ly

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 595 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-17

**THE AETNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over.....	\$10,000,000
Policies Issued in 1867 .....	16,231
Amount Insured in 1867 .....	41,733,322
Receipts for 1867 .....	5,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) .....	1,884,768
Deposited with Canadian Government .....	100,000
Daily Income in 1863, nearly .....	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St. James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very city and town.

S. FIDLAR & CO, Managers. 2e-1y  
 Montreal, 16th August, 1868.

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
**HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 25 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-1y

**E. 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 50-1y

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 126, 123, 130 and 133, Queen Street, Montreal,  
**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty. 1-17

**COAL OIL.**  
 200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.  
 Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
 47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

**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. 2-1y

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**  
**GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.**  
 Builder of Marine and Stationary  
**STEAM ENGINES,**

**STEAM BOILERS** of all descriptions  
**MILL and MINING MACHINERY,**  
 All kinds of **CASTINGS** in BRASS and IRON  
**LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.**  
**PATTERNS and DRAWINGS FURNISHED.** 33-1y

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.  
 " Janus, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs. Donny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

**GREENE & SONS**  
 WHOLESALE  
**MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS**  
 of all descriptions of

**FURS, FELT HATS, &c.**  
**FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.**

Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.**

Now styles in  
**FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.**

Large assortment of  
**KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.**  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**

517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,

1-17 Montreal.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,  
 MONTREAL.

**EXCLUSIVE** application is given to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal attention bestowed on each transaction. The utmost promptness in sales and returns uniformly observed. The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with responsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid incidental charges when practical. Consignors are kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of all matters of commercial interest. Consignments designed for sale in any of the several British or American markets will be forwarded to strictly reliable agents, and advances granted without expense beyond actual outlay.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 No. 2 Ontario Chambers,  
 CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS,  
 TORONTO.

To afford extended facilities to our numerous correspondents, we have opened a branch of our business at the above central stand. Consignments of the several descriptions of Country Produce will have prompt and careful attention. Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions will be on the most liberal scale, and all needless expenses carefully avoided. Advances made in the customary form. Orders for Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the judicious execution of which our experience and standing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable information respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,  
 MONTREAL.

Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather carefully realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

**S. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS**  
 IN  
**WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,**  
 8 St. Helen Street. 81-1y

**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. LOCKERBY. 8-1y

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**  
**PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, OILS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.  
 MONTREAL.

**THE SILVER EXPORTATION MOVEMENT.**—Merchants and others who are assisting the movement are requested to endorse the following words on the back of the Forms of Tenders sent them to be filled up, and to get the same initialed by all parties making tenders either of Silver or to the Guarante Fund:—

"The undersigned agree to extend the time for accepting their tenders to the Tenth day of January, 1869, all other conditions of their tenders to be in the manner extended."

I hope to be able to announce the success of the movement at an earlier date, but take this precautionary measure to save a second canvass in case of delay.

Montreal, 20th October, 1868.

W. WEIR.

**\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED FOR EXPORTATION.**

Government having arrested the influx of United States Silver Coin by a prohibitory duty, the undersigned proposes, with a view to remedy the evils resulting from the great redundancy of that Currency, to purchase, for exportation two millions of dollars of Silver Coin (British and American, large and small) on the following terms:—

TENDERS will be received up to the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER next, for the delivery to me, at my OFFICE in MONTREAL, (or at OFFICES to be named by me at TORONTO and QUEBEC as may be most convenient to the seller,) of Silver Coin, in sums of not less than FIVE HUNDRED nor more than TEN THOUSAND dollars, to be delivered within FIVE MONTHS from the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, and paid for on delivery at THREE AND ONE HALF per cent discount. The whole sum tendered may be delivered at once, but no amount under one hundred dollars will be received, and at least ONE FOURTH of the whole amount tendered must be delivered per month.

Parties who contribute one or more dollars per week for forty weeks towards the expense of EXPORTING the silver will be entitled to tender THREE THOUSAND dollars of Silver for every one dollar per week so contributed by them (i. e., three thousand dollars for every forty dollars,) at TWO AND ONE HALF per cent discount. Deliveries of Silver under this agreement to be also made within four months, and not less than one fourth in each month.

Those desirous of assisting the movement may tender ANY AMOUNT (not being less than one dollar per week for forty weeks) towards the expense of SHIPPING THE SILVER, without tendering any amount of Silver whatever, and all who so contribute will have the privilege of delivering or not, as may suit their convenience, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS of Silver per month for four months, at THREE PER CENT. discount for every dollar per week for forty weeks contributed by them.

Any party obtaining tenders of Silver to the amount of Ten thousand Dollars at three and one half per cent. discount, or obtaining contributions towards the expense of Shipping the Silver to the extent of Five Dollars per week, will be entitled to tender on his own account Two thousand Dollars of Silver at TWO AND ONE HALF per cent. discount.

It is a condition of all the above tenders that the sum of at least FIFTY THOUSAND dollars per week will be exported by me from the Dominion of Canada until TWO MILLION of dollars shall have been so EXPORTED. Satisfactory evidence of the exportation of the above amount of Silver to be furnished by me.

Arrangements will be made by me to receive and pay for all Silver tendered, wherever there is a Bank Agency, but, except at the three places above mentioned, it will be necessary for contributors to pay express charges to Montreal.

For Forms of Tender and all other information, apply to

W. WEIR,

Exchange Broker, Montreal.

N.B.—Owing to the extent of the undertaking, it has been found necessary to EXTEND the time for closing the Contracts to the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER as above. Should the offers of support be then insufficient to warrant me in proceeding with the shipments, the tenders will be declined.

It has also been found necessary to vary somewhat the original proposition, with a view to make it more clearly understood, and also to receive Tenders at THREE AND ONE HALF per cent. discount from parties unwilling to contribute to the guarantee fund.

W. W.

Montreal, 1st October, 1868.

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**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada 61st Vic. Cap 44, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having passed into the hands of the importer, in cases where said goods are found not to be the goods ordered, notice of such fact may be given to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry, within one month of the date of such entry, accompanied by a request for leave to return the said goods to the place and party where and from whom the same were purchased, and that the duties paid thereon be refunded, whereupon the Collector having verified the statement of the importer, and having ascertained that the package to be re-exported is a whole package, and that its contents are identically the same as originally entered for duty, shall report the same to the Department, and the Minister of Customs shall thereupon issue an order to the Collector to refund the duties upon due proof of exportation; Provided that if such goods are not actually exported within one month from the date of such order it shall be void and of no effect.

2nd. Whereas cases frequently arise for which no general order or regulation is provided, in which goods upon which duties have been paid require to be exported, and injury or hardship may be endured by importers, to the disadvantage of the general commercial interests of the Dominion, unless some means of redress be provided, it is therefore ordered that in all such special cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to consider the grounds and examine the merits of each application, and make such order thereupon, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the relief of the parties, and consistent with the interest and security of the revenue.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, that the contagious disease or epidemic affecting Horned Cattle, which recently prevailed in many parts of the United States of America, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be revoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of Act 29 Vic. Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 31st day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be, and the same is hereby revoked.

His Excellency in Council, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to make the following Regulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October last, all cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Ontario, at the Ports of Windsor or Sarnia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, and whose permission shall be obtained before such cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

All Railway Companies conveying such cattle shall be, and they are hereby, required to cause the cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after the removal of the cattle therefrom.

These Regulations shall remain in force until the first day of November next, and longer.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION  
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 80,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising also, a Newspaper Directory containing the title, character, price, and place of publication with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By the aid of the Mercantile Reference Register, business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the Mercantile Reference Register.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars (\$50), for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 123 Broadway, (Box 2566) New York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire  
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,  
and would particular, call the attention of buyer to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
381 & 283 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-1y

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

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

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. SACRAMENT St.,  
Montreal. 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 8-1y

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

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of

PIG AND BAR IRON,

BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.	DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.
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Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
7-1y MONTREAL.

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,

459 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

51-1y

QUEBEC.

THEBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Corner St. Peter and Sons to Fort Streets, Quebec.  
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-1y

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of East and West India Produce, General  
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.

St ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S  
Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETTINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
QUEBEC.

Branch House—LeMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS  
QUEBEC.

Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic  
and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper  
and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch,  
Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-1y

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-1y

**THE ST LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETS,  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c., &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rode,  
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white  
 or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept  
 on hand.  
 FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at  
 the Office, 388 St Paul street.  
 41-ly A. MOK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350  
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,378,958  
 This Company will continue Business under the In-  
 surance Act lately passed by the Dominion  
 Parliament.

W. M. RAMSAY,  
 Manager.  
 RICHARD BULL,  
 Inspector of Agencies.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close  
 on 15th NOVEMBER, 1863, and in order to secure  
 the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT  
 SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the  
 Agents on or before that date. 12-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
**IS LANDING** ex "Mary," from Halifax,  
 on Consignment:  
 123 hhds. } Prime Cuba Sugar.  
 29 tierces }  
 150 puns Choice Trinidad Molasses.  
 ALSO IN STORE:  
 520 hhds } Choice Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar.  
 123 tierces }  
 250 Brls }  
 20 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.  
 9 hhds. Old Brandy, very fine - Vintage 1863  
 60 brls. and bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 Montreal Oct. 29, 1863. 1-ly

**PHOENIX**  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 HARTFORD, CONN.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.  
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000  
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,  
 AND,  
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,  
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-  
 panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are  
 now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their  
 premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which  
 will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation  
 abolished.  
 ANGUS R. BETHUNE,  
 General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers  
 wanted throughout the Dominion. 40

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
 HIDES AND LEATHER,  
 Importers of  
 ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP  
 BUTTS for Belting.  
 Agents in Canada for sale of  
 MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.  
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

**ROYAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
 CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING  
 - FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
 Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the  
 World.  
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - £800,000  
 ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS:  
 1st. Security unquestionable.  
 2nd. Bonus of a most unexampled magnitude.  
 3rd. Every description of property insured at mode-  
 rate rates.  
 4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.  
 5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made  
 good.  
 6th. Moderate Premiums.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
 Large participation in profits—equal to 20 per cent.  
 per annum on sum assured—being the Largest Bonus  
 ever continuously declared by any office.  
 BONDS TO LIFE ASSURERS.  
 The Directors invite attention to a few of the advan-  
 tages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:  
 1st Exemption of assured from Liability of Partner-  
 ship.  
 2nd. Moderate Premiums  
 3rd All fees paid by the Company  
 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.  
 5th. Profits divided every five years.  
 All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected  
 after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED  
 SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the  
 Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of  
 Shareholders.  
 H. I. ROUTE,  
 Agent.  
 W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.  
 ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 20.

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

**O'HEIR'S**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
 68 AND 122 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.  
 13-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

**ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL,  
 Are now receiving their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS,**  
 which will be fully completed by the  
 20th INSTANT,  
 When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and  
 varied selection of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
 6-ly

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 ST. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.**  
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
 100 Pieces HOP SACKING.  
 50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.  
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.  
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.  
 500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.  
 500 " DARK Madder PRINTS.  
 200 " LILAC PRINTS.  
 Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and  
 ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete,  
 and we intend REMOVING there about the first  
 week in August.

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867,**  
**PRIZE MEDAL.**  
**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, 1863,**  
**TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMA**  
**HAVE BEEN AWARDED**

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
 FOR  
**CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,**  
**CORDIALS,**  
**OLD TOM GIN,**  
**GINGER WINE,**  
**BITTERS, &c.**  
 Of their own Manufacture  
 OFFICE: 389-391 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 (near the Custom House)  
 MONTREAL, 1-ly

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandies,  
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double barrelled Hollands Gin,  
 Duuville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,  
 R. Thorne & Co.'s Fine Scotch Whisky,  
 F. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,  
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

**J. D. ANDERSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 AND  
 GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,  
**ALBION CLOTH HALL,**  
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

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

1893. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1888.  
**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
 ST. PETER STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**DRY GOODS**  
 Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection  
 by  
**TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST.**  
 Every department fully represented.  
 We request careful inspection and comparison.  
 1-ly **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**  
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**  
 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,  
**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**  
**WEST BROTHERS,**  
 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.  
 14-ly

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**  
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 430 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL 6-ly

**WM. McLAREN & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
 STORE:  
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,  
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)  
 MONTREAL. 83-ly

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**  
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**  
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,  
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-  
 Boards, and Dealers in  
**WOODEN-WARE** of every description.  
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

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

**THE GORE BANK.**  
 AT the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of  
 this Bank, held last Monday, (a full report of  
 which will be found elsewhere.) it was unanimously  
 resolved that it was expedient to reduce the shares to  
 60c. on the dollar, viz., from \$40 to \$24 per share.  
 It will be seen by reference to the Report of the  
 special committee, that the balance to credit of capital  
 account, after making all allowances for bad and  
 doubtful accounts, is \$500,479 87. The paid-up capital  
 of the Bank is \$303,239, so that the balance of capital  
 still remaining intact is 61 81 per cent. of the original  
 paid-up capital.  
 We presume that as soon as an amended charter  
 can be obtained, the proportion of capital not paid  
 will be at once called in. If this be done, the Bank  
 will then have a working capital of about \$815,000,  
 and with combined energy and economy in the ad-  
 ministration of its affairs, there is no reason why the  
 Gore Bank should not recover much of its lost busi-  
 ness and attain to a position as good as that of any  
 other banking institution in the Province.

**THE ARBITRATION—SLOW WORK!**  
**T**HE people have some right to complain at the long  
 and apparently unnecessary delay in settling up  
 the old partnership between Upper and Lower Cana-  
 da. It is now a long time since Messrs. Gray, McPherson  
 and Day, were appointed arbitrators, but up to  
 this time, we believe, nothing has been done by them.  
 This is said not to be the fault of these gentlemen, but  
 of one or all of the Governments interested; how-  
 ever this may be, it is to be regretted that so much de-  
 lay has taken place. It is a very undesirable thing  
 that the affairs of the Dominion and the two principal  
 Local Governments should be so long mixed up  
 together, and there are already those who hint that  
 political intrigue rather than the public interest is at  
 the bottom of it. We express no opinion on this  
 point, party politics being without the province of this  
 journal, but we certainly think there is no good ex-  
 cuse for longer delaying the arbitration, and that the  
 longer the settlement is stayed off the more probable  
 is it that difficulties may arise. It is high time, too,  
 that both Ontario and Quebec know their exact finan-  
 cial position. The local Legislatures are just about to  
 assemble, and the people's representatives have a right  
 to understand exactly what burdens their respective  
 Provinces have to bear. During their first Sessions,  
 neither Mr. Dunkin nor Mr. Wood, the treasurers,  
 were in a position to lay a full statement before the  
 Local Houses, and judging from present appearances

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
**IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS**  
 MONTREAL.  
 PROPRIETORS OF THE  
 Montreal Saw Works,  
 Montreal Axe Works,  
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,  
 Montreal Tack Works.  
 MANAGING DIRECTORS:  
**MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,**  
 Comprising  
 Montreal Rolling Mills,  
 Montreal Nail Works,  
 Montreal Lead Works.  
 AGENTS OF THE  
**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 (of London, England)  
 CAPITAL - - - £2,500,000 Stg.  
 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch  
 has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of pre-  
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.  
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**  
 General Agents for Canada.  
 FRED. COLE, Secretary.  
 Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.  
 9-ly

the arbitration will not be held in time to enable them  
 to do so this year. This will furnish a good text for  
 "the Opposition," which honorable body has not  
 always so valid a grievance to descant upon. We  
 trust we have seen the last of delay in this matter, and  
 that the arbitrators, Messrs. Gray, McPherson and  
 Day, will be enabled to proceed with and finish their  
 labours before the Local Houses reach the time for  
 adjournment.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**  
**T**HE Report of the Directors for the half-year ending  
 July 31st, 1863, will be found elsewhere.  
 We regret to notice a large falling off in the pas-  
 senger traffic, as well as in local freight, mails and  
 sundries, compared with the corresponding period of  
 1867, the decrease on these items amounting to £20,214  
 sterling. The increase in foreign freight and in the  
 emigrant traffic makes the total decrease for the half-  
 year, £8,837.  
 The Directors assign as a principal cause of the de-  
 creased receipts "the diminished rates adopted by  
 "the parallel routes for through passengers and  
 "freight." As, however, there has been a large in-  
 crease in foreign freight, while the decrease has been  
 in the locals, this will hardly seem a very satisfactory  
 manner of accounting for the reduced receipts,  
 although it may be a very excellent reason why the  
 per centage of working expenses to receipts should  
 shew a great increase.  
 The Directors have recommended a dividend out of  
 the earnings of 2 per cent. free of income tax, but  
 from the auditors' report it will be seen that the  
 amount absorbed by this dividend would be greater  
 than the *bona-fide* earnings of the half-year. The  
 auditors point out that the amount of American funds  
 held July 31, was \$99,766.83 in excess of the amount  
 held January, 31, 1863, and that no allowance has  
 been made for the discount on this depreciated cur-  
 rency, which they calculate would amount to \$5,600 at  
 the then rate of gold. As the dividend of course is  
 not payable in United States currency, it follows that  
 the Directors have recommended the payment of a  
 dividend in excess of the profits of the half-year, a  
 course which, to state the case mildly, is certainly open  
 to very grave objections.  
 The auditors further state it to be their opinion that  
 the proper course to adopt with regard to the treat-  
 ment in the accounts of United States funds is at the  
 end of each half-year to include them in the balance

sheet at their fair market value. It seems astonishing to us that the Directors should ever have deviated from this course. No business man would for a moment dream in making up his balance sheet of considering "greenbacks" as cash at their face value, but would without a moment's hesitation write them down at the rate of the day. Perhaps the Great Western people had to a certain extent, faith in the resumption of specie payments by the United States, and although they did convert a portion of their American funds, they still retained an amount gradually accumulating year by year, for which some day they would receive gold at par. There is another way of accounting for their calling funds worth only 65c to 74c cash, which is still less creditable to the Directors, namely: that thereby they were enabled to declare dividends in excess of earnings, and still were able to carry forward a balance each six months. Thus on the 31st January, 1868, a balance of £2,725 was carried forward after payment of dividend. Now, at that time, there was on hand the sum of \$143,517, the loss on conversion of which would have been about £9,500, leaving a large deficiency instead of the delusive surplus of £2,725. We trust the Directors of the Great Western Railway will have the good sense to follow the course suggested by the auditors, and that even if they desire to hold United States funds on the chance of their becoming more valuable, they will not treat them in the accounts as if they already were at par.

The half year to which the report refers appears to have been an exceptionally unfortunate one, the proof of which is found in a comparison of the traffic receipts of subsequent months this year with the corresponding periods of last year; and we hope to be able to chronicle, at the end of the current half-year, a very large increase in all items of traffic. The late Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton attracted large numbers, and the trains on the Great Western, both regular and extra, ran filled to their utmost capacity, so that for one week, at all events, there must have been a very handsome increase in receipts. The road is in splendid order, and the rolling stock abundant, and there is every prospect of an increasing prosperity.

### THE NOVA SCOTIA QUESTION.

THE most prominent and the wisest of the statesmen of the Province of Nova Scotia, is we think without question the Hon. Joseph Howe. Whatever our private opinion may be on the subject of the repeal agitation and the opposition to Confederation in which he has taken so prominent a part we cannot withhold our testimony to his ability, his breadth of view, and the honesty of his purpose. He has been the foremost in demanding repeal of a union which he believed to have been at the last moment forced on the Province by a legislature which on that subject did not truly represent the people by whom they were elected; he has been unwearied in his opposition to this union in every constitutional way, but hitherto he has refrained, prudently and carefully refrained from saying one word which bore a trace of disloyalty to the Queen, of whose dominions Nova Scotia after all was a part or from giving utterance to one expression which might be tortured into approval by him of the anti-British sentiments of a small but violent section of the repeal party. Mr. Howe in fact has been so reticent that some of his own party have feared, many of his political opponents have hoped, that he was about to throw his weight into the scale against those in concert with whom he had as yet been acting. He has now broken through this reserve, and in a letter to the *Eastern Chronicle*, New Glasgow, lays down what he believes to be the true course for Nova Scotians to adopt at the present crisis of their affairs, or rather points at the three peaceful courses from which they may make choice.

This letter is preceded by a brief correspondence between Mr. Howe and a Nova Scotian resident of Washington. The latter, referring to certain telegrams to New York papers implying the defection of Mr. Howe and another prominent repealer from their party, writes to Mr. Howe to ask if this be true, and receives the following reply:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter I may say, that up to this hour I have accepted nothing inconsistent with the general tenor of my life. I am dealing with the difficulties around me with a single eye to the good of my country, but let me add that treason and filibustering expeditions to tear the

"Provinces to pieces are not included in my programme."

"Yours, &c.,

"JOSEPH HOWE."

Mr. Howe then, in his letter to the *Eastern Chronicle*, referring to the letters of its Washington correspondent, shews how very bravely an *ex Nova Scotian*, writing in all security, without any possibility of suffering from the effects of endeavouring to carry out his suggestions, may counsel his countrymen to resist the Imperial authorities, defy the Imperial power, and seek for the settlement of all their troubles in annexation to the United States. But, asks Mr. Howe, "How will it be with the Nova Scotian at home? Unless he can overthrow the Government, while it lasts, he must, after committing himself to treasonable correspondence or intrigues, live under suspicion and reproach. If he resists the power of the Crown, he must take his life in his hand, and be prepared, if he fails, for the ordinary penalties of treason, which men in all ages and in all countries encounter, whether the cause be good or bad. Imprisonment or banishment are the milder forms; the rope and the fusillade are the sterner alternatives."

Mr. Howe next briefly refers to his efforts to obtain a repeal of the union, and his failure, opposed as he was by "so formidable a combination." He would have been justified, he says, when he returned from England twice defeated, in laying down his arms; and had he done so and frankly accepted the situation, his honour would have been as untarnished as that of the unsuccessful soldier. But, he goes on to say, he has not laid down his arms, nor accepted the situation, but is still labouring in the interests of his country to make the best of a bad business, and to recover what he can out of the wreck that has been made of their provincial organization. He then states that there are three peaceful courses open to Nova Scotia.

"First, an appeal to the new Government and Parliament of England; second, an attempt to revive the old scheme of a union of the Maritime Provinces; and third, negotiation with the Canadians for a re-adjustment of the terms upon which Nova Scotia was forced into Confederation."

We need hardly say that of the three alternatives, we believe the last to be the wisest for our fellow colonists to pursue, and we are confident if they can show to the satisfaction of the other three Provinces that they are suffering injustice, or that their interests are not sufficiently considered, that they will be met with every desire to make right what is now wrong; and that, while not offering to Nova Scotia any bribe to induce her to remain in the union, her present partners will be quite ready to do all that can in fairness be asked of them.

On the subject of throwing off allegiance to the Queen, Mr. Howe expresses himself very plainly and positively. He does not believe, in the first place, that if Nova Scotians were united to a man in desiring aid from the United States, at the cost of a war between that country and England, that such aid would be given them. The present generation in the United States have had enough of war, which has devastated vast tracts of country, carried cripples into every street, mourning into every hamlet, and heavy taxation into every house. And in the next place, any attempt to wrest Nova Scotia from Great Britain either with or without the assistance of the United States, would bring calamities upon them fearful to contemplate, and ruin their country for at least one generation.

"Let us hear no more, then," writes Mr. Howe, in conclusion, "of fanciful projects and impossible remedies, whether they come from imprudent people in our midst, or good natured friends beyond the borders. Nova Scotians have established some reputation for common sense; let us exert it, attempting only the possible. The future is in the hands of God, who has tried and may yet try us severely. Let us not forfeit His protection by follies akin to madness, but set resolutely about, each in his own way and according to his gifts, the work that remains to be done, and that we can attempt without dishonour."

It appears to us that the anti-confederates (meaning not the violent men, who as a rule are better informed, but the rank and file of the party, who have been misled by their leaders,) have fallen into the grave error of believing that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have taken in and humbugged Nova Scotia; that to the former was all the gain, to the latter nothing but

loss. They seem to fancy that we, old Canadians, could by no possibility desire to enter into a confederation from which resulted to us no material advantages, and the value of which could not be reckoned in dollars and cents. It passes belief that we could be carried away by mere sentiment, or that we could be enthusiastic over the idea of a union of the Provinces simply because it would make us the citizens of a great Dominion, instead of merely an isolated, although leading, colony in British North America. We affirm, nevertheless and we believe what we affirm to be strictly true, that three-fourths of the advocates of a confederation in the old Province of Canada were desirous of a union with the Maritime Provinces, not that they might have personal gain, nor from any expectation of Provincial aggrandisement, but almost entirely because in such union they looked for greater strength and a higher standing in the list of nations. So far, we have not been able to discover in what single form material benefit has accrued to Ontario and Quebec by this union, which, notwithstanding, we trust will never again be divided. For whose benefit will the money for the Intercolonial Railway be expended, and to whom will that Railway prove the greatest boon? That part of the Dominion lying west of Quebec certainly will not derive most advantage from it, and yet it is by that very most populous portion that the largest share of the cost of the Intercolonial will ultimately have to be paid, principal as well as interest; for we have no idea that for many years to come there will be anything but loss in the working of that road.

Another mistake the anti-confederates make in thinking and speaking of the union. They altogether ignore the fact that the Dominion includes Nova Scotia or even New Brunswick, and think that its prosperity can only be obtained at the expense of those Maritime Provinces, which have been sacrificed for the benefit of Canadians. Now it seems strange that we should feel elated at being joined to Provinces so much inferior to ourselves in wealth and population, and yet that Nova Scotia should not be possessed with some similar sentiment on being asked to form one of the partnership. She, certainly, by becoming a portion of the Dominion, has received a greater access of national dignity and importance than old Canada has done, and yet her citizens are blind to the fact, and actually conceive that they have been robbed of their liberties, with no corresponding gain to set against that great loss.

Of course, we expect that it will be said that we write, looking at the subject from a Canadian point of view, and that our judgment is blinded by our prejudices; but we think we have always, since this journal was first started, taken an independent stand on subjects; we have never allowed ourselves to be unduly influenced by local or sectional interests, but have at all times written in support of what we conscientiously believed to be best for the country at large; we have never interfered in any way in party politics, but have fearlessly censured the public acts of public men, when we believed those acts to be contrary to the general welfare. We therefore feel entitled to ask that our readers in Nova Scotia will give us credit at least for sincerity in what we have now or at any other time written on the vexed question of the day, and in saying further that we, in common, we believe, with all the people of Quebec and Ontario, notwithstanding much abuse of us in many Nova Scotian newspapers, entertain none but the most friendly sentiments towards all our fellow colonists on this continent, and that we hope the day will soon come when these sentiments will not be all on the one side.

**NEW METHOD OF MAKING GAS.**—A new method of making gas has been discovered in Scotland, which is said to be a great improvement on the present method. Mr. McKenzie is the inventor and has already taken out patents for his invention in England, Canada, and the United States. The *modus operandi* is to grind any kind of bituminous coal, and mix it with crude petroleum till it is of the consistence of paste. The whole then becomes equal to the best canal coal for gas making. Gas manufactured in this way gives a light from an ordinary burner equal to twenty-four candles, being double the light given by ordinary gas. The standard of gas in Great Britain is about 25 to 30 candles, the light being pure and free from odor, whereas the gas manufactured here does not equal half a dozen candles, and is offensive and unwholesome as all gases of a low illuminating power necessarily must be. In this country, therefore, the new invention of Mr. McKenzie is just what is required. Its introduction would lead to a much greater utilization of the vast quantities of crude petroleum which Canada produces, and which is sold in the market at little more than a nominal price.









which all commercial countries are interested and none more deeply than our own

"It would obviously conduce to a probable agreement that the burden of inconvenience should not press very unequally on any of them

What should be the common basis of their currency - what international coin should be adopted - what proportion of alloy it should contain - what should be its subdivisions or multiples, are all matters on which an agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained

On all these points widely different opinions may be held in different countries, and on the determination of them depends the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country.

It is obvious that before any agreement can be concluded very difficult and complicated questions will have to be settled, concessions will have to be made on one part and on the other, and it will also be an important matter for consideration how far an agreement may be facilitated by making the changes which are necessary to bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object.

The assembling of some general international conference on the subject seems to have been looked forward to by many members of the Conference at Paris, and we are disposed to think that all the various questions might be best considered, the various interests of different countries discussed, and their conflicting views reconciled by authorized representatives of the different countries meeting in such a conference

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C. RAVENS WILSON Secretary

July 25, 1868.

M J B Smith, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Hubbard have made supplementary Reports

THE BRIGHT SHADOW OF SIXTY-NINE.

THE coming year bids fair to be one of very considerable development in Canada. The harvests of the past three years, though not unusually large were good, and any lack in quantity was fully made up, financially, in price. This was particularly the case with barley, which has been sold at prices which must have yielded an immense sum to the country speaking within bounds it may be said that the farmers are rich. They want for nothing and have plenty to spare. As a natural result improvement is going on in country and town, as the industry of the one stimulates the success of the other. And these improvements are of a substantial kind. They increase advancement in the modes of agriculture in completing roads and bridges, in the erection of houses, stores, and manufactories. This alone would be matter for sincere congratulation; but there are other and more marked developments afoot. There is a railway to be built, under the auspices of the Great Western from Guelph into the counties of Grey and Bruce, the first section of which, as far as Ferris, is already under contract. But not to be outdone by the Hamiltonians who are the first in the field, the people of Toronto are determined to build two railways towards the north one of which is to be called the Toronto and Bruce Railway, and the other the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. That they are in earnest is certified by the fact that \$400,000 is about to be appropriated by the city of Toronto in their aid, and that the municipalities along the route are also lending a helping hand. Then comes the Intercolonial - the great fellow whose propertions will swallow up the little ones, but which is not likely to confer much benefit at least for a long time on anyone but the contractor. Furthermore, the Local Government, it is understood, have in contemplation the spending of a considerable amount of their surplus revenue upon development. It is clear that an asylum for lunatics must be built, occasioning the outlay of a considerable sum. The navigation of Lake Muskoka and adjoining waters will, no doubt, be undertaken, as well as the improvement of a similar class of waters in the Peterboro' region. The construction of several light-houses in the Georgian Bay, and the improvement of the navigation at Thunder Bay may also be anticipated. It is not unlikely, moreover, that the Ontario Government may have some plan by which to bring the immense water-covered lands into a state fit for cultivation by means of drainage, and thus extend the agricultural area of the country, by at least one million of acres. We fear that we cannot include in the list, at present, the Huron and Ontario Canal, the construction of which would employ thousands of laborers for years, but it may be fully anticipated, such is the growing feeling in its favour, that a staff of engineers will be sent out from England next spring, to verify the surveys, and mark out the actual route.

In addition to these, the making of two harbours of refuge, in Lakes Huron and Erie, are proposed, and money has been already voted for the purpose. The construction of the road between Fort William, and the improvement of the waters which are to form part of the route, under the plan suggested by Mr. Dawson, will also go forward, and is indeed, now in course of advancement. Nor is it unlikely that the movements in connection with the annexation of the Red River Territory, which it is more than probable will take place ere many months, will necessitate considerable outlay.

Now all this indicates the advent of a more encouraging state of things amongst us, leading to the employment of a great amount of labour, the expenditure of a very large amount of money amongst the people. It is true that the most considerable outlay, that on the Intercolonial, will not occur in this part of the Dominion, but it is nevertheless equally true that the supplies of pork, beef, flour, &c. will be drawn from us. This hasty sketch of what may be expected does not include many matters that might be referred to, but is sufficient to indicate that a very important movement, a very marked advance, will take place among us next year. It is not a matter of speculation but one of certainty: and if we are favoured with moderately good crops, a period of prosperity will mark 1869 such as has not been known these 15 years past. And what is more, the prosperity will not be fictitious. The works indicated are not to be entered into in advance of the necessities of the day, but are loudly called for by the very requirements of the country.

And it is not the less a favourable circumstance that there is no disturbing element among us. Political rancour and obstructive policy have received their quietus, and people won't be any longer bothered by the loud-mouthed claims of rival politicians. Like Grant among our neighbours they cry, "Let us have Peace," not a cessation from armed conflict, but a truce: to that which is almost as bad, and indeed may be worse in its effects - a politician condition which checks enterprise and bars improvement. The Fenian spectre, which would not come when it was so vehemently adjured last summer, has been effectually laid, and will await a long period for resurrection. No hurtful sectional politics, or religious animosities disturb us, so that with a vigorous people, living in a healthy climate lightly taxed, moderately wealthy and determined to make advances in accordance with the spirit of the age, there is no apparent reason why the year of 1869 should not witness a remarkable onward stride among us. Keeping these facts and considerations in view, a solid amount of confidence may be felt on the part of business men concerning the results of the immediate future. - London Free Press.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

EVERYBODY knows that wild strawberries are abundant in New Brunswick; and yet that the cultivation of the strawberry is not much attended to; while out West, and even in New Jersey its cultivation is a source of great profit. In Illinois we saw a strawberry pail, capable of holding one quart, which was retailed at half a cent, giving the patentee an enormous profit at that price. The cheapness of this pail is an important element in connexion with the profit of berry-culture. We should like to see it introduced here, but did not take a note of the maker's name or of the Eastern agency. This information can, however, readily be obtained. Probably some of our Chicago correspondents would oblige us by forwarding it. With a view to ascertain what margin of profit might be expected from strawberry culture in our own Province, we asked the Hon W. P. Flewelling of Clifton, in whose neighborhood a beginning has been made, to supply us with some information upon the subject. He has kindly done so, placing in our hands a letter from his neighbour D P Wetmore. Eq which is a fine specimen of practical information on an important subject, concisely conveyed. Our readers will not fail to bear in mind that there is necessarily more cost and trouble involved in introducing a new branch of industry than are required after it has been fairly established. In the latter case the profits are proportionately greater. We should say that the market for strawberries on this continent is practically without limit. It will be seen that a few acres of strawberries even in New Brunswick, would yield quite a handsome income. The following is a copy of Mr. Wetmore's letter. -

CLIFTON, Oct. 12, 1868.

Hon Wm P FLEWELLING, DEAR SIR, - I must crave pardon for the delay in answering your queries concerning the culture of strawberries on the plea of want of leisure, but will endeavour to attend to it now

First - You wish to know the cost of cultivating an acre, &c. There are two methods pursued, one "the matted row system," the vines being trained in a row, and all the runners allowed to set; the other "the hill system," the runners being clipped weekly during the growing season.

The cost of cultivating an acre by the former system would be something like the following supposing the land to have been in fair order to start with:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Includes entries for 'FIRST YEAR' and 'SECOND YEAR' with various agricultural tasks and their associated costs, totaling \$125.50 for the first year and \$224.50 for the second year.

The cost of the plants which, in the above calculation, is estimated at \$3, would be nothing except at commencing.

Table showing receipts for two years: 1st year - About 100 qts inferior berries at 16c. \$ 16.00; 2nd year - About 5,000 qts at 20c per qt. 100.00; Total receipts for two years \$116.00; Less total cash \$33.00.

Net gain in two years \$82.00. At the end of the 2nd year the land would need breaking up and putting into other crop, as the labour of weeding would be so great that the 3rd year's crop would not more than pay expenses.

The cost of cultivation by the hill system would be something more on account of the labour of clipping the runners, say about \$30 on the two years, making a total cost of \$63.00. The yield would also be greater. 1st year - About 150 qts at 16c. \$ 22.50; 2nd year - About 6,000 qts at 20c. 120.00.

Table showing total receipts for two years: Total receipts \$122.50; Net gain in two years \$59.50.

By this system the labour of weeding on the third year would not be nearly so great, so that the plantation could be continued profitably for about five years. The above estimate is based on the actual experience of the last two years, the sales being made in the St. John market. The second query - "would St. John be a sufficient market?" - I am unable to answer but should judge that it would not continue to be so for more than three or four years.

3rd - "What is the United States duty on them?" This I am unable to answer, but understood on enquiring about sending some to Boston last summer that it was about 15 per cent. The boxes I use are quarts and pints, and cost about one cent each. They are called the Gothic fruit box, and were manufactured in New York. I send one accompanying this as a specimen. I should be pleased to hear of a cheaper box equally as good, as I shall want about 7,000 of them by next berry season. I use the same box for the Antwerp raspberry. Hoping this will not occasion any inconvenience from the delay, I remain, yours truly, D P. WETMORE.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

AMONG the reports prepared for the Science and Art Department on the various classes in the Paris Exhibition of last year, and which have now been published among the Parliamentary papers, is one upon forestry, by Mr. Webber, of the Forest Department in India. The writer questions whether wood is not of more importance to man than iron. He remarks that in Europe, for several centuries governments have found it necessary to interfere to protect the forests from destruction. In other countries, not long since covered with dense forests, where the constant cutting of timber has been going on, it is found that timber is getting scarce, even for present use; no thought has been taken at all of the future. India, the great country of jungles, has awakened, and established a system of forest conservation, but not until pine had to be imported from Norway. America still boasts of her inexhaustible forests and her vast clearings, and goes on hacking away. A Californian sawyer, who has made his fortune in 10 years out of 100 acres of forest-land, picked on the bank of a navigable river, will tell you that the timber is inexhaustible, that his sawmill still stands in a forest so dense that you would scarcely know a tree had been cut; and that since he came there every facing to water carriage is occupied by parties who are at work clearing their grants. But these are bare statements. It is thus that all available timber gets carried away or destroyed in the most magnificent forests, and a period comes when it is found that all the trees are cut down, and none grown to replace them. Such a probability would have been laughed at in India 50 years ago, yet now it has actually occurred in some of the finest forests. Systematic forest management cannot be too early set a-going in a new country, based upon the principles which have been tried with the most beneficial results in European countries, and matured into almost a science after several centuries' experience. In France and Germany forestry is one of the State professions of the highest scientific character, and regularly filled from the better and educated class who are trained for the purpose. It will give some idea of the importance attached to forestry in those countries that France has 2,700,000 acres of State forest, revenue £1,740,000, in the conservation and management of which £500,000, is annually expended. Prussia has 5,070,000 acres, Bavaria 1,920,000 acres, while the forest area of Austria, is 13,000,000 acres, with an export value of 23,000,000 stg. annually realized. Systematic conservation in Europe has restored forests to an area of correct proportion to the cultivation of the country, and secured a supply for profitable export. Under British rule India has lately begun to look after her valuable forests, but not until most of the teak and sal districts had become unproductive from reckless cutting, and a scarcity and consequent high price the result. These two timbers, with oak and two others, rank No. 1 at Lloyd's for shipbuilding, are only found in our Indian possessions, and an idea may be formed of the importance of forest conservation from the facts put forward in the report of Dr Brandis, Inspector-General of forests in India, that the average of first-class teak trees found in a normal uncut forest at Becling was 14 per acre; while over the entire area of Government teak forest lately taken into management at Bimalium, 633 square miles in extent the first-class trees which remain standing are 15 in 10 acres, while stumps and damaged trees everywhere abound. The sal forests of Upper India might be shown to be even in worse plight through



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 5, 1893.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, November 5, 1893. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rate, and Name of Article, Current Rate. Categories include Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Drugs.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table of market prices of country produce for Montreal, November 5. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rate, and Name of Article, Current Rate. Categories include Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Sugar and Honey, and Havana Prices Current.

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JOHN HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for Canada For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPT., 1883.

Table with columns: NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS, Passengers, Mails and sundries, Freight, Total, and Total carrying power of 1883. Lists various railroads like Great Western, Grand Trunk, etc.

No Returns 15 months. 4 months. (A) 3 months. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Audit Office, Ottawa, 23rd Oct., 1883.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Alex. E. Smith, etc.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like John Smith, etc.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists names like John Smith, etc.

STOCK MARKET.

Table of stock market prices including BANKER, RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., BONDS, and EXCHANGE. Lists various banks, railroads, and government securities.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21st, 1883. Consols for money, 94 1/2; for account, 94 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 17 to 21 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing government securities such as British Columbia 6 p. c., Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway securities like Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Grand Trunk of Canada, etc.

BANKS.

Table listing bank securities like British North America, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous securities like Atlantic Telegraph, British American Land, etc.

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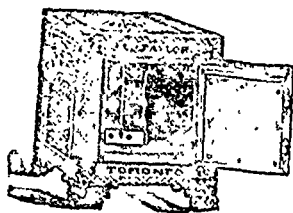
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