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OF COMMERCE. AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

No. 45.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATILLINE AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 878 St. Paul et. 1.17

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

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers. 1-17

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

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

10 Hospital st. 8-1**y**

GEORGE CHILDS & CO., (IMPORTERS.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Nos. 20 & 22 St. François Xavier st.,

MONTREAL. 46-1**y**

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MANUFACTURERS and Importer of

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-I-OERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner Kocill and Collego streets, Montreal.

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-ment large and attractive.

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

DAVID ROBERTSON,

IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter 1-ly

SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS OREENE & SONS. See next Page.

8. H. MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND STAB WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish. Brashes, Spirits Turpentino, Benzoie, Goid Leaf, &c., 1-17 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON.

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS. L Lingued Un, Whate Load, Paints, &c., 81, 35 & 41 Recolled street, Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL, 61 St. PETER STREET.

MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IEON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.

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Vicille Montagne Zine Company, 1-19

HUGHES BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

491 ST. PAUL STREET.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

MONTRRAL.

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

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

PHE Subscribers are now receiving, and offer for sate, the cargo of the

Brig "SIX FRERES,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Tierces Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.

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.

A. GIBERTON,

No. 7 Custom House Square, MONTREAL,

MPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, French Flectro-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. 28 4

ROBERT MITCHELL,

OMMISSION MERCHANT AND

BROKER, 24 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.

THOS. D. HOOD,

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PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, MONTREAL

Show Room:-79 Great St. James Street. Factory: -\$2 Champ-de-Mars Street.

Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Plance, Square and Cottage.

Second-hand Pianos takon in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS MONTREAL.

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

QILK HATS—SPRING STYLES. GREENE & SONS.

See next Page.

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 Galranizing Works, Birmingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clydo Tube Works, Clean

Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
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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 M (OMPOSITION RUOFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c., OMCe: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank, Montreal. 25-ly

- W. J. STEWART,

420 St. Pau. St., Montreal, and 66 South John Street, Liverpool,

(Near Post Office and Custom House)

Is prepaid to receive Consignments, and to act as Shipping Agent, and transact General Business for Importers in the Dominion, on the most advantages terms. Saly

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; 23-um

FELT HATS - SPRING STYLES. GREENE & SONS. See next Page.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON,

OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS. Uniporters of Window Gias 1, &c., No. 13 Lemoine Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal.

HENRY MCKAY & CO.,

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CAMPBELL BRYSON, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,

9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

18-19

C. FRANCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GEOCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,

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22-1y

JAMES ROY & CO.,

MPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-oluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter.

THE ÆTNA 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	15,251
Amount insured in 1867	44.733.323
Receipts for 1867	5,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all habitities)	1,884,768
Deposited with Canadian Government	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly	20,000
The best facilities for the Insurance of He	althy Lives.

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

S. PFDLAR & CO, Managers. Montroal, 15th August, 1908.

FRANCIS FRASER,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers o Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Branding Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Gouds, Tours, Unifery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-1y

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

ANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Iurpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, Sr JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 50-17

JAMES ROBERTSON.

126, 129, 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 lowe t wholesale rates.

AKIN & KIRKPAIRICK Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS T for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of

RAGLE 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.

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231 St. Paul street, Montreal. References:

References:

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Hon, L. H. Holton, Montreal.
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Janes, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Queboo.
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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.

New styles in

FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.

Large assertment of

KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS, CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.

BUFFALO ROBES.

517, 519, 521, St Paul Street,

Montres).

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COR COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL.

L'ACLUSIVE application is given to the too bestowed on each transaction. The utmost promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed. The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with responsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid incidental changes when practical. Consignors are kept regularly advised by intere, circular and telegram, of all matters of commercial interest. Consignments designed for sale in any of the evocata 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 numer-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 despath, 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 STREATS, MONTREAL.

Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather carefully realized to test possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissionscharged arotho towest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 81- 1v

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLFSALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Poter streets, Montreal.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

WM. KINLOOH. W.B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERDY.

JAMES CRAWFORD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,

DGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IS ST. JOHN STREET.

MONTRRAL.

THE SILVER EXPORTATION MOVEMENT .- Merchants and other who us assisting the movement are requested to endors the following words on the back of the Forms of leader sout them to be filled up, and to get the rame initials by all parties making tenders either of Silver or to the Cuarantee Fund:-

" The undersigned agree to extend the time for the 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 precaulty ary measure to save a second canvass in case of delay W. WEIR

Montreal, 20th Octo r, 1868.

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

Government having arrested the influx of United States Silver Colu by a prohibitory duty, the under signed proposes, with a view to remedy the cribinsulting from the great redundance of that Current, to purchase, for exportation two millions of dolland Silver Coin (British and American, large and mal) on the following terms:-

on the following terms:—

TENDERS will be received up to the FIFTH dy of NOVEMBER next, for the delivery to me, at my of FIGE in MUNIREAL, for at Offices to be usual by me at TORUNIO and CUEBEU as may be most convenient to the seiler, of Sliver Coln, in sums a not less than FIVE HUNDRED nor more than LL MUNIREAND dollars, to be delivered within FILM MUNIRS from the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, and paid for on delivery at THREE AND UNIMALE, per cent discount. The whole sum tendend may be delivered at once, but no amount under the hundred dollars will be received, and at least ON FOURTH of the whole amount tendered must be delivered per month.

Parties who contribute one or more dollars per wat.

delivered per month.

Parties who contribute one or more dollars perwat for forty weeks towards the expense of EXI OKIMA the Bliver will be entitled to tender TEREE THOU. SAND dollars of Sliver for every one dollar per met so contributed by them (i. e., three thousand dollar for every forty dollars,) at TWO AND ONE HALF per cent, discount. Deliveries of Sliver under this agreement to be also made within four months, and not less than one fourth in each month.

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 SILVELK, without tengering asy amoun of Silver whatever, and all who so contribute will have the privilege of delivering or not, as my suit their convenience, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS of Silver per month for four months, at THREE IER CENT. discount for every dollar per week for long weeks contributed by them.

Any next obtaining tenders of Silver to the amount.

Any party obtaining tenders of Silver to the amost of Ten Housand Dollars at three and one half preent discount, or obtaining contributions towards the expense of Shipping the Silver to the extent of Fire Dollars per week, will be entitled to tender on his ora account Two Thousand Dollars of bilver at Two AND ONE HALF per cent. discount.

It is a condition of all the above tenders that the sum of at least LIFTY THOUSAND dollars per work will be exported by me from the Dominion of Canada until TWO MILLIONS 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 NOVEM-BER as above. Should the offers of support be then insufficient to warrant mein proceeding with the shipments, the tenders will be declined.

It has also been found necessary to vary somewhat he 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 fand.

> W. W. 41-2

Montreal, 1st October, 1863.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

OHN BOLTON. SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT. 10 King Stroot, St. Stelhen, BB

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

23rd day of October, 1868,

HIS FXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

N the recommendation of the Honorable the Min-ister of Customs, and under the Minauthority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada Blat Vio. Cap 44, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituted: "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.

REGILATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having 1s-sed 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 Gustoms at the Port of Entry, within one men. In 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 retunded, whereupon the Collector baving verified the statement of the importer, and having ascertained that the package to be 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 drep proof exportation; Provided that if such goods are not study experted within one month from the date of such order it shall be vold and of no effect.

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 the hardship may be endered 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 examinate of the tropic order of the the merits of each application, and make such order therepon, 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.

Wal. H. L.EE.

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk Frivy Council. 45-3

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 Agricultare of the W lency through the Board of Agricultan 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 Queboo and Ontario, be recoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation

after mentioned,—
His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of Act 20 Vic., Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 18th August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattie from the said United Sales of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, thall be, and the same is hereby rovoked.
His Excellency in Council, under the authority aloresid, has further been pleased to make the following Hegulations, that is to say:
On, from and after the said eighth day of October

ing Regulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October inst, all cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Outsirio, at the Ports of Windsor or Samia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by anch 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 Railwas Companies contacts.

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,

Clork Privy Council.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

HE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling

ganized 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 toutes, have to amounce that they will, in September, 1838, publish in one large quarte volume:

The Merchant's Protective Union Mercantiles Repeatence Recipture Union Mercantiles Repeatence Recipture, containing, among other things, the Names. Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over \$00,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than \$0,000 of the olites, 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 giance 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 Direc ory 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.

Juli particulare relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States

The reports and inforn ation will 10 confined to those deemed worthy of some line of oredit; and as the same will be based, so ter as practicable, up on the written statement of the partice themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and rollable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information turnished by them. It is believed that the reports will prove more truthini 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 fluencial worth of nearly every merchast, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or obout 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:

Yrice of the Merchants (500.) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five Slashares of the Capitat Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register:

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants, Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566) New York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

and would particularl, call the attention of buyer to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 & 383 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

8-1v

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street, 26-1v Montreal.

> S. GREENSHIRLDS, SON & CO.. DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SAGRAMENT ST., Montreal.

James P. Clabr & Co.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

W. & R. MUIR

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

One Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANI

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO. 100 GREY NUN STEBET, MONTREAL, Importers of PLG AND BAR IRON.

BOILER TUBES, Gas lubes, Gas lubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, West Clay. Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.

DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving like, Garden Vuses, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of Cnown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS.

STIRLING, McCALL & CO., IMPORTERS OF

RRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WH LESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, 7-13 MONTREAL.

> JOSEPH MAY, IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS, 459 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

61-17

QUEBEC.

THIBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

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

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS ANDCOMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

ST ANTOINE STREET, between GIBE & HUNT'S Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETHINGS, LOMOINE & SEWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, QUEBEC.

Branch House-LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

G. F. GIBSONE & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS QUEBEC.

rado Salezof Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs, &c, &c. 13-3m

Advances made on consignments.

J. & W. REID,

CENERAL MERCHANTS, 40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Fig and Scrap Metals, Uakom, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishez, &c. 41-19

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Steam Power Works at La Canardière.

41-1y

THE ST LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY MANUVACTURE

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, &o.,

Ac., &c. Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass. Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept

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

A. Mok. COCHRANE, Secretary. 41-17

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Katablished1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350

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

W. M. RAMSAY,

3,376 953

Manager.

1-1y

RICHARD BULL, nspector of Agencies.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Income - - - - - -

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1868, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be ledged with the Agents on or before that date.

JAMES MITCHELL,

S LANDING ex "Mary," from Halifax, on Consignment:

128 hhds. Prime Cuba Sugar. 39 tierces

150 puns Choice Trinidad Molasses.

ALSO IN STORE

123 tierces Choice Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar. 253 Brls

20 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.

9 hhds. Old Brandy, very fine - Vintage 1863

60 brls. and bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.

£c., &c.,

Montreal Oct. 29, 1863.

PHŒNIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - -OVER \$2,000,000. ANNUAL INCOME \$1,200,000

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

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

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

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE, General Agent

104 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wasted throughout the Dominion.

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 HEMLOOK BARK. No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4.1v

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

TWO MILLIONS STERLING CAPITAL .

- FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

£800,000 ANNUAL INCOME

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.

3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.

5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.

6th. Moderato Premiums.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.

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

lst Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.

2nd. Moderate Premiums

3rd All fees paid by the Company

4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.

5th. Profits divided every five years.

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

Agent.

W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner. ALFRED PERBY, Inspector.

20.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-RAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for

The Phonix Fire Insurance Company of London. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto. Partolemi Vergara, Port St. Mary's. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

4-ly

O'HRIRIS

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

68 AND 152 McGill Street, Montreal.

1 23-1y 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.

> > G-ly

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Joseph's Block.

> 18 St. HELEN STREET. MONTREAL.

9-1 y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Pieces HOP SACKING.

50 Bales ENGLISH COITON YARN.

100 " REST SOUTHERN YARN.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

(100 DARK MADDER PRINTS.

200 " LILAC PRINTS.

Our Now 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, RES,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMA HAVE BREN AWARDED

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

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,

1-17

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., fuporters and commission merchants, St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTHEAL.

1. St. John and St. Aloxis Streets, Montreal.
Agents for the sale of
Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognes Brandies,
A. Houtman & Co.'s double barried Hollands Gin,
Dunville & Co.'s old trish Whiskoy,
I. Thorne & Co.'s das Soctch Whiskoy,
I. G. Sandoman's celebrated Port Wines,
Jackenzio & Uo.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
Ruiness' Dublin Stout, bettled by Machen & Co.,
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Alos, &c. 1-ly

J. D. ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER, ALBION CLOTH HALL,

No. 124 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

JAMES BAYLIS.

IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-1y

AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1868. 1833.

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.

1-17

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

2,000 cases FINEST FRUIT SYRUP. o "GINGER WINE - "McKay's"
Also, in Kogs, Qr-Casks and Hbds, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. WEST BROTHERS, 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 14-1y

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL.

1-17

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

490 ST. PAUL STREET,

WM. McLAREN & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES

STORE:

18 ST. MAURICE STREET,

(In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.) MONTRRAL.

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN European and American FANCY GOODS. Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mais, Toys, &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

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

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

THE GORR BANK.

T 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 \$803,289, 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 \$515,000, and with combined energy and economy in the administration of its affairs, there is no reason why the Gore Bank should not recover much of its lost business and attain to a position as good as that of any other banking institution in the Province.

THE ARBITRATION-SLOW WORK! ITHE people bave 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, McPher-son 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; however this may be, it is to be regretted that so much delay 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 excuse for longer delaying the arbitration, and that the longer the settlement is staved off the more probable is it that difficulties may arise. It is high time, too, that both Ontario and Quebecknow their exact financial 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 Hotal Houses, and judging from present appearances.

MORLAND, WATEON & CO., IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS

MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF THE Montreal Saw Works, Montreal Axe Works. Montreal Horre Rail Works, Montreal Tack Works.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,

Comprising Montreal Rolling Mills, Montreal Nail Works, Montreal Lend Works. VORKER OR THP

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y. (of London, England) and) £2,500,000 Stg. 1·ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y

19 & 20 CORNEILL, 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 upprecedented-90 PER CENT. of premlums 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, MoPherson and Dsy, will be enabled to proceed with and finish their labours before the Local Houses reach the time for adjournment.

GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY OF CANADA.

THE Report of the Directors for the half-year ending July 31st, 1863, will be found clsewhere.

We regret to notice a large falling off in the passenger 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 halfyear, £8,887.

The Directors assign as a principal cause of the decreased receipts "the diminished rates adopted by "the parallel routes for through passengers and "freight." As, however, there has been a large increase 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 carnings of the half-year. The auditors point out that the amount of American funds held July 31, was \$90,756.83 in excess of the amount held January, 31, 1863, and that no allowance has been made for the discount on this depreciated cur. rency, wh' h they calculate would amount to £5,000 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 treatment 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 exceptionably 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 caunot withhold our testimony to his ability, his breadth of view, and the honesty of his purposes. 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 unwearying 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 teared, 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 SIE,—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 fillibustering expeditions to tear the

"Provinces to pieces are not included in my pro-

" Yours, &c.,

"JOSEPH HOWE."

Mr. Howethen, 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 council his countrymen to resist the Imperial authorites, 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 Par"liament of England; second, an attempt to revive
"the old scheme of a union of the Maritime Pro"vinces; 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 be tween 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 forfel: 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 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 fesulted 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 provethe 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 aswell 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 Scotis 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, loooking 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 cannel 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.

THE GORE BANK.

I'llE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held in Hamilton on Monday, Nov. 2nd; the President, Mr. E. Martin, in the chair.

Mr. T. McCracken, the Secretary, read the following report: -

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Gore Bank, under authority of the following resolution of the shareholders, passed at their Annual Meeting of 3rd August last:

Moved by William Murray, Esq., seconded by Æmi-

Moved by William Murray, Esq., seconded by Æmilius Irving, Esq.:
That in order to satisfy the minds of the Shareholders of the value of the assets of the bank, and of the condition of its affairs in general, a committee consisting of Messre. Geo. Taylor, F. M. Willson and W. F. Findlay, with power to employ a competent accountant if deemed necessary by them be requested to make a thorough investigation, and report thereon to an adjourned meeting to be beld within three mouths from this day, to be fixed by the incoming Directors, which report of the Committee shall contain in addition a detailed list of all the losses of the bank since the 30th June, 1861, to the 30 h June, 1868, and how said losses have been disposed of.—Carried.

To the Shareholders:

To the Shareholders

detailed list of all the losees of the bank since the 30th June, 1861, to the 30 h June, 1863, and how said losses have been disposed of.—Carried.

To the Shareholders:

In assuming the office assigned to them by the foregoing resolution, your Committee felt that they were undertaking a very difficult and responsible duty, and while resolving to perform it faithfully, to the best of their ability, they were very noxious not to lay themselves justly open to the charge of having exceeded it.

2. It would, therefore, have been satisfactory to their minds, had that clause in the resolution which requires them, in addition to the valuation of the assets, and the preparation of a statement of losses, to report upon the condition of the Bank's affairs in general, been accompanied by some intimation of the points, to which their attention was expected to be specially directed. In the absence, however, of any such specific instructions, they have felt themselves bound to collect and exhibit such information, and such only, as seemed in their judgment to be necessary to enable the shareholders to obtain an intelligent view of their actual position, and to assist them in deciding upon their future course.

3. Three of the agencies, namely, London, Guelph and Paris, having been closed shortly before your Committee commenced their labors, they proceeded, in the first instance, to inspect the remaining three, namely, binnoe, Galt and Woodstock.

4. The cash, bills and accounts, were found to be correct, with the single exception of the deposit receipt account at Woodstock, the accuracy of which through the non-production of some of the receipts entered as paid, could not be very satisfactorily accertained.

5. Had a regular efficient system of inspection of the agencies been in operation, an irregularity of this nature outils account at woodstock, the accuracy of which through the outils and folially and folia

12. The balance of the note account agrees with the

12. The balance of the note account agrees with the information extracted from the note register, but it is proper to remark that this book, which was adopted at the establishment of the bank, is very insufficient for the purpose, and yet no suitable register could have been opened within the last five years, which would have been of much avail as applied to the present issues of the bank.

13. The charges account at the several agencies seems to be moderate in account, but on examining the books and transactions, and enquiring into the duties of the officers at the head office, before 30th June last, your Committee are of opinion that a smaller staff might have been employed, without at all intering with the efficient discharge of the business,

14. They did not observe any other items of expenditure that call for remark. Several sums, however, amounting in all to about #3 800, have been entered to the account erroneously during the year ending 80th June, 1868, \$2,400 belonging to "charges" of former years, and about \$1,400 to past due bills or other accounts. counts

years, and about \$1,400 to past due bills or other accounts.

15. Much time and pains have been expended by your Committee, in the endeavour to produce a correct valuation of the various assets of the bank, including (beeides cash) real es ate, mortgages, past due and current bills, and other securities. Their enquiries have, to a great extent, been pursued apart from each other. Their information whenever needful, has been obtained from several independent reliable sources, and their object has been to give, as far as practicable, what may be fairly deemed the cash value of each asset, were ordinary exertions used to realize within the space of a few months.

Your Committee, however, wish it to be understood that their valuations of real properties and mortgages are based upon the assumption that the titles are all in a satisfactory state. They also think it important to add that as, in some cases, the policies of insurance upon buildings are not held by the bank, its claims, in the event of loss by fire, might be seriously jeopardized.

16. Your Committee, annex as required by the re-

in the event of loss by fire, might be seriously jeopar-dized.

16. Your Committee, annex, as required by the resolution, "a detailed list of all the losses of the bank since the 30th June, 1861, to the 31th June, 1868, composing both of those which have already been written off amounting to \$193,695.57, and the amount, \$287,-704.78, alluded to in the report submitted to the annual meeting on the 37d August last, and which still remains to be disposed of 17. And that the final result of their labors may appear, in as compendious and intelligent a form as possible, they have furnished a statement of liabilities and assets made up in accordance with what they believe to be the present position of the bank.

18. It would have afforded them the most unfeigned satisfaction, could they have conscientiously been able to present that statement in a shape more favorable to the shareholders.

19. Your Committee are well aware how easy it is to be wise after the event, and how extrem-ly difficult.

the shareholders.

19. Your Committee are well aware how easy it is to be wise after the event, and how extremily difficult properly to estimate the merits of transactions, which were negociated under circumstances that have ceased to exist. Some points, however, of mi-taken judgment appear to them so singular and inexplicable, that it would be wrong to pass them without notice.

20. While, therefore, they deem it just to remark that a large proportion of the losses incurred is to be ascribed to the errors and misfortunes of a comparatively remote period, they consider that they ought not to conceal the fact that some of those errors have been perpetuated by the Directors to a recent date, and followed by disastrous consequences, through their failing to maintain a prudent proportion between the capital of the bank and the extent of its individual risks, and also through the want, in some instances, of a sufficient regard on their part, to the adequacy and the available character of the securities, upon which important advances were made.

21. In concluding their report, your Committee feel that they would be evading a grave, though painful obligation, were they not to express their decided opinion that very much of what is now, for the first time, known to be lost to the bank, ought to have been long since written off as bad, and that a great part of the remainder should have been treated as of extremely doubtful value. And they deem it to be a subject for the deepest regret that the late Directors should not have seen it to be their imperative duty, both for their own sakes, and in the interest of all concerned, fairly to confront the difficulties with which the institution has been long beet, and to bring their published statements into harmony with the actual facts of the case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE TAYLOR. F. M. WILSON. W. F. FINDLAY.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank as on the 31st August, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$809,280	00
Circulation	212.712	
Deposits bearing interest		
Deposits not bearing interest		
Balance due to other Banks, &c		
Unpaid dividends	187	
Adjusting exchange account	1,029	50
· ·		
and the second s	\$1 222 561	GR

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin and Provincial notes \$164,594 97 Cheques and notes of other Banks...... Balances due by other Banks....... Government and Municipal debentures... 15,825 26 12,666 57 Mortgages.... 28,691 49 24,715 01 Bank of Upper Canada certificates.. Bank premise, office furniture and sta-12,600 00 Notes and bills discounted, and other 459.245 54

258 52 315,466 57 \$1,222,561 96 Hamilton, Oct. 17, 1868.

The Director's Report is as follows:-

The Director's Report is as follows:—

The Directors, in forwarding the report of the committee appointed by the shareholders at the same time transmit a report from themselves upon the present condition of the affairs of the Bank. It was found advisable to close the agencies at Guelph, London, and Paris, which has been done accordingly, and all outstanding accounts transferred to the office here. The Directors regret that the affairs of the Woodstock Branch were found in an unsatisfactory state; they therefore releved Mr. Park, the Manager, from his position. After this co-urred, it was ascertained that he had misappropriated the funds of the Bank; the loss, however, will be recovered from his sureties. The cash in the treasury has been counted by your Directors and found correct; the cash at all the agencies, including those closed, was also found correct. Your Directors have considered the question of Staff carefully, and concluded that a reduction of four officers at the head office could be made without impairing the proper management, which has been done. Your Directors have gone carefully over the assets and liabilities of the Bank which, it will be seen, substantially agrees with what has been furnished by the committee—the difference, in a great measure, being accounted for by subsequent collections, of which explanation will be given at the meeting. The balance of \$50,000 (in round numbers) is actually available to the Bank, without taking into account the gain which will accrue to the Bank by the loss of its notes in circulation, which, it is thought, will be very considerable. considerable.

Every debt considered bad has been written off.

considerable.

Every debt considered bad has been written off. and ampie allowance made where any doubt existed as to the value of an asset. The paper discounted at the other Banks, referred to in the report of the late Board, amounting to \$73,000, has been paid at maturity, without assistance from the Bank. The disposal of the properties held by the Bank has been vicorously prosecuted, with very satisfactory results, the sales amounting to \$13.95, at the valuations given in our statement, the funds being made available for banking purposes. Your Direct is have every reason to hope that after public confidence has been restored, (which, it is rully expected, will read it from the publication of your committee's report, to regain much of the lost business, which was of the best character, and to open a wider field for agricultural loans in small amounts, in addition to their ordinary business. In view of the reduction of the capital to its present amount of—say \$500,000—it will be necessary for the shareholders to consider what course they will adopt as the charter prevents the payment of dividends until the amount of subscribed capital shall be fully made up. The Board having elected Mr. Æ Irving, President, and that gontleman having resigned shortly afterwards, the thom Samuei Mills was unanimusly elected President. Mr. W. G. Cassels having sent in his resignation to the Board, which they accepted it is not their intention to continue the office of cashier, which duty will be performed by the party to be hereafter selected to fill the office of manager. Mr. Cassels, however, has consented to rotain office in the meantime. In conclusion, your Directors consider it will be to the interest of the shareholders to take the nocessary steps to alter the name of the back to that of The Back of Hamilton. Edward Martin, take the necessary steps to alter the name of the bank to that of The Bank of Hamilton. Edward Martin, President, T. McIlwrath, Vice President, C. McQues-ten, Wm. Hendrie, Samuel Mills, William McMilan, ten, Wm. Her John Waldie.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE GORE BANK AS AT SIST AUGUST, 1868.

Deposits at Interest	\$110,902.34
Balances due to other Banks Unpaid Dividends	11,328.64 187.60
Allowed for:— Adjusting Exchange Law and other expenses. Rebate of Interest on current bills discounted. Incidentals.	1,000 00 3,000.00 3 851.75 5,000.00
Balance to Credit of Capital Ac-	
•	§925,584 08
Gold, Silver & Provincial Notes Cheques and Notes of other	\$164,594 97
Banks	15,325.26
Balance due to other Banks. Bank of U. C. Certificates, (Mar-	12,666.57
ket value) \$82,733.33 of Government Debeu-	
tures, (Market value) \$118,800 of Hamilton Debentures	76,114.66
(Market value)	77.831.00
Mortgages "	40,953.00
Real Estate	22 891 00
Bank premises Saies and office furniture at Ham-	12,000.00
ilton and branches	1.500.00
Interest on Debentures (to date).	1,490.87
Other debts.	7,650.00
Notes and bills discounted current Less allowed for loss	410,131.19 80,041.53
Notes and bills discounted—past	279 997 88

137,762.10

\$925,584.08

GORE BANK, HAMILTON	i. August 3:	1, 1868
PROFIT AND LOSS AC	COUNT.	
	Dr.	Cr.
ance of Ledger\$	4.222 16	
	4 007 11	

To bals 1 029 50

\$ 75,000.00 4,027.27 424.04 258,52 315,466.57 justing Interest Account...

> **\$395.176.40 395 176.40** GEORGE TAYLOR, W F. FINDIAY, F. M. WILLSON.

Mr. Martin said the reports already read presented all that was to be submitted, and the question was now what measures were to be decided upon. It would be necessary to reduce the stock to sixty cents, or forty cents on the dollar. Legislative action would be necessary, and it remained for the meeting to decide the nature of the action to be asked for.

Some questions were made by stockholders concerning a discrepancy of accounts, which the President explained amounted to only about \$6,000, which was further reduced by \$3,000. Several stockholders expressed gratification that the discrepancy was so small. It was moved by A. T. Wood, seconded by Richard Martin.—"That the report of the Committee be adorted."

Mr. Street objected to the clause of the report.

At was moved by A. T. Wood, seconded by Richard Martin.—"That the report of the Committee be adorted."

Mr. Street objected to the clause of the report recommending a change in the name of the bank, which would inour large expense, and he believed would work no material beneft for the bank. He could see no reason whatever for the proposed change. He thought that by the prudent management contemplated the full confidence of the public would be secured for the bank. He urged that the business of the bank should be continued on an economical system, and was in favor of the adortion of the report, with the exception of the clause in question.

Mr. Irving said that the adoption of the report, with the exception of the clause in question.

Mr. Irving said that the adoption of the report would not bind the meeting to change the name of the bank, as it must rest with an Act of Parliament. The sdoption of the report would not bind the share-holders to act upon the recommendation of the directers. He had heard the reasons assigned for the change of name.—1st. That under the name of the Bank of Hamilton the institution would rise above a feeling which had been raised in connection with the name of the Gore Bank; 2nd. That the bills of the Gore Bank at present were executed in a style to invite counterfeiting. He did not like the idea of amending a report that would in no way compromise the meeting. The matter of changing the name would be an after-consideration.

Mr. Street thought the adoption of the report would be binding upon the meeting to procure the changing of the name of the bank.

Dr. Clark said that the bank had nothing to thank the city of Hamilton for; the people of Hamilton were the first to labor for its embarrassment when it fell into difficulty. He did not ree the ground for the proposed change of name of this old established institution.

Dr. Billings remarked that the first question was whether the bank should go on.

Dr. Billings remarked that the first question was

Dr. Billings remarked that the first question was whether the bank should go on.

Mr. McMillan stated the recommending of a change in the name of the bank, and a new issue of bills was based mainly on the fact that the bills were counterfeited, and that the bank had recently received eighty-four bills that were counterfeit.

Two amendments were made to Mr. Wood's motion, which were voted down.

Mr. Wood's amendment for the adoption of the receive were carried.

which were voted down.

Mr. Wood's amendment for the adoption of the reports was carried.

Mr. Irving said that any resolution now passed would only take the form of a recommendation, which would have to be considered before the Legis'ature. He was in favour of carrying the Bank on. as he believed that would be the most effective method for Shareholders to realize their investments. He did not wish to press the project of a change of name, but thought that equanimity of purpose and feeling was the first object to be attained among Shareholders. He spoke at length in explaining his method of reestablishing the Bank on a new basis, and submitted the draft of a bill he preposed to have presented to the Legislature.

Moved by Mr. Irving, seconded by Mr. Winer,—

Whereas, by the report of the Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held on the 3rd of August last, to enquire into the affairs of the Bank, it appears that the balance at credit of the papital account on 31st August last was \$498.813 43, and it being expedient that the shares in the capital stock now paid up should be reduced to meet the losses made on capital, be it

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the charter of this Bank in the following particulars:—

1. To reduce the shares now issued from \$40 to \$24 each share.

2. To increase the qualification of a Director to the number of shares which shall be equal to \$1,000 of capital stock wholly paid up.

And the Fresident and Directors are hereby autherised and instructed to procure the passage of a bill by the Legislature of Canrda, embodying the foregoing provisions, and are further empowered to insert such provisions therein as may seem be t, to obtain or preserve the right of issuing the stock to the previously authorized amount of \$1,000,000, to determine the amount in which the share capital can most conveniently be divided, and to change the day for the annual meeting of shareholders.

A lengthy discussion ensued, and the motion of Mr. Irving being finally put to vote w

Moved by Mr. Irving, and seconded by Colonel

Moved by Mr. Irving, and seconded by Colonel Martin:—

The shareholders present at this adjourned meeting. having received the report presented to them by the Directors, and having heard the explanations of the President upon the consideration of the Bank, the circumstances attendant upon securing certain debts due to the Bank, and the disposal of unproductive property, desire to express the great obligations which have been conferred upon the entire body of the shareholders, by the labor and attention which the Board have bestowed in placing the affairs of the Bank upon a sound basis.

Be it therefore resolved: That a vote of thanks be offered to the Directors for the care given to the general interests of the Bank, and that this expression of full confidence in their management be recorded on the minutes of this meeting.

Mr. Martin having been requested to leave the chair, and Mr. Street to take the same, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Martin, for himself and the Board, acknwledged the compliment.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

HE receipts on capital account during the half-year amounted to £321 4s 2d, and the total receipts to the 31st July, 1868, to £5,268,829 4s 9d. The aggregate expenditure to the same date amounted to £5 825,594 8s 10d, leaving a belance to the debit of capital account of £121,764 19s 1d. The outlay on capital account of £121,764 19s 1d. The outlay on capital account during the half-year has been £20,788 11s 11d. This expenditure includes a proportion of the cost of rebuilding in stone the bridge over 20 mile creek at Jordan; sundry additions to stations; cost of raising the level of track at Prairie Siding, (a station between Chatham Baptiste creek), as a protection against floods; payment on account of building a new warehouse at Detroit for the better concentration of the freight business; proportion of the cost of re-building in brickwork the passenger station at Faris, original y of wood; cost of five new locamotive engines; and the new composite caps for the accommodation of emigrant traffic and mixed trains on the branch lines. The receipts and expenditure on revenue account were as follows: amounted to £321 4s 2d, and the total receipts to as follows:

Gross receipts£356,648
Working expenses including renewals 208 462 £148.187

way.
Ditto Galt and Guelph railway..... Detroit fire claims, final charge......
Amount set aside for renewal of ferry

2,000 steamers..... 114.134 84 054 2,725

Available for dividend..... £ 36 770

for six corresponding half-years:-

Passengers. Freight 180,772 119.081 144,028 165.577 199.221 Rents. Total £ 625 £ 293 667 577 716 854 1,116 314 940 284 565 343 162 365 704 200,619

RECEIPTS.

	EATENDED.	
	Including renewals.	Per cent. of gross
	£	receipts.
	1863171 262	53 44
July,	1864171,452	58 44
July,	1865 158 804	55 81
July,	1866	51 21
July,	1867182 768	49 98
July,	1868 208 462	58 45
e total	traffic receipts show a decreas	e of #8 887 2

as compared with the corresponding period of

This decrease arises as follows: -Decrease in local passenger traffic. £3,785

£20.214 Increase in foreign freight fraffic....... 18 832 emigrant do 2,505 11.327

£ 8.887

The decrease in the receipts is owing to the diminished rates adopted by the parallel routes for through pass engers and freight, and to the total interruption of the traffic on three separate occasions during several days, by snow storms and floods, over our own and connecting lines, at the commencement of the half-year. The low rates and fares which competition has forced upon the Company tor through traffic have had a material effect upon the per centage of working expenses; this, including renewals, has amounted to 58 45 per cent as compared with 49 98 for the corresponding half-year. It the traffic of through rates and fares in force at the corresponding period had been maintained during the past half-year the receipts for this traffic would have been augmented by upwards of \$100,000, without incurring any increase in the working expenses is £25,693 4s 9d compared with the corresponding period. This increase has been a matter of serious concern to the Directors, and has engaged the attention of a deputation of the board which visited Canada during the summer upon the business of the Company. It is chiefly attributed to the extraordinary severity of last winter and the damage to the rolling stock and roadway by the intense frost, which exceeded all previous experience. The reports of the engineer and the mechanical superintendent hereto annexed, refer to this expenditure, and also to the increased cost of fuel. The General Manager also specially reports, that making proper allowance for diminished earnings, increased mileage, and extra cost involved by the causes above referred to, he has reason to believe that the ordinary working expenses of the half-year would not have exceeded those of the corresponding period. It will be seen in the mechanical superintendent's report that two new and powerful freight locomotives have, during the half-year, been constructed at the cost of revenue and set to work, to replace the same number of an inferior class of passenger engines, and that satisfactory progress has bee Dominion are encouraging, and from the recent aburdant harvest an increased traffic for the current half-year may reasonably be looked for. It is satisfactory to learn from later advices, that the increased rates the deputation advocated when in Canada, have to some extent been carried into effect. The gross earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad for the half-year ending June 3/th, 1868, were \$153 204 14s 5d, and the working expenses, including taxes and incurance, amounted to 498.150/28, leaving a net revenue of £55,054 12s 5d. It is satisfactory to be able to state that in consequence of arrangements made by the deputation of the board to relieve the finances of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company if its increasing prosperity does not meet with any unforeseen reverses, there is every reason to expect that Company will be able, at an early period, to commence liquidating the claims for interest so long overdue to this Company. Mr. Thomas C. Street, M.P., having resigned his seat at the Canadian board, the Hon John Carling, M.P., has been nominated to fill up the vacancy. Signed on behalf of the board of Directors,

THOMAS DAKIN,

President.

London, Oct. 5, 1868.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The following is the report of Messrs John Young and Sidney Smith, the auditors:

"We have examined the foregoing statements of accounts, and find they are stated in accordance with the books and vouchers. It will be observed that the revenue account shows an available balance of £36, 778 163 6d cut of which it is proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of £2 per cent per annum, which would absorb £35 649, leaving a balance of £1 129 53 to be carried forward. We have informed the Directors that, in our opinion, provision ought to have been made for the conversion of any American funds remaining on hand, or receivable in excess of the amount payable on account of the outstanding traffic, at that fall the same of £1 29 29, against \$143.517 04 at 21st January last, showing an increase of \$90.768 88, during the half-year just ended. This increase, forming part of the takings of the half-year, has been passed to the credit of revenue at par, without any reverve being made for the cost of conversion, which, at the exchange current a the date of the closing of the accounts, would, on this increase alone, have amounted to £5,690, reducing the net earnings of the half-year from £36,778 168 6d to £31,083 168 6d. After providing for this depreciation in respect of the increase of American Junds on hand at the end of the half-year, there is still to be dealt with the further sum of \$143,517 04, or £29,489 168, which, as shown above, and in our previous reports, had accumulated and remained unconverted at the 31st Junuary, 1868. The value of there funds at 21st Junuary, 1868. The value of there funds at 21st Junuary, 1868. The value of there funds at 21st Junuary, 1868. The value of the grups of the past, and would simply be affected to the extent of any fluctuation which might occur in the rate of exchange before the actual conversion took place. The balance at the debit of the steamer "Transity" stands in the books at the same amount as at the date of our last report, but then Directors state that a

to the effect that the receive made for renewal of the other hoat is fully sufficient. With respect to the amount charged to capital this half-year vis £20 788 lis 11d, it includes a sum of £13.86 lis 3d for five new lengines. These, it appears were procured in articlition of the increase of fr sio expected to come upon the narrow gauge of tr sine. The received in articlition of the process of the superintendent of the mechanical department is slient with regard to the precent condition of the rolling stock, but we have received the assurance of the Directors that they are satisfied, boilt from recent personal inspection and otherwise, that the whole of the rolling stock, as well as the permanent way, re in first-class order and condition. The Directors also premise to obtain from Canada, for our inspection, at the next half-yearly audit, full and complete reports, with regard to the rolling stock, permanent way, and rails, in order to place us in a position to form an opinion as to the annual amount necessary for their renewal.

Directors—President, Mr. Alderman Dakin, Creechurch-lane London Thomas Fanleoner, Esq., 12, Copthall-court London. John Fildes, Esq., 4, Mr., Manchester, Francis Somervillo Head, Esq., 24, Manchester-square, London: Alexander Hoyes, Esq., Bitterneg-row, Southampton. Charles Hone, William McMaster, Senator, foronto, Ontario, Canada: Hon. William McMaster, Senator, foronto, Ontario, Canada: Paul Maigertson, Esq. Clapham-common. George Smith, Esq., 61, Cendul-

NOVA SCOTIA S FUTURE.

SIR William Logan, who is now engaged in making a geological survey of this Province, stated the of a geological survey of this Province, slated the outst data the east seams were the releast in the world that beneath the surface of this small peningual there are irecastrated riches and the wealth is of that character which creates other wealth, which builds up a connity, creates and sustains manufactures, and thus extends its commerce, and multiplies its means of prosperity. For a hundred and fifty years that wealth has lain dormant, or nearly so, under our feet, we have been in possession of seams of east come of them torty feet in thickness, and noth, while others less advantageously eliuated have been monopolising the manufactures and industries of the world. The cost beds of England and Scotland have made them rich and prosperous yet these seams of cast are no more than from three to six feet in thickness, and has et do be mised often at a depth of several hundred yards beneath the surface. And "thus been the result? The clites of Birmlaghan, and Sheffield, of Liverpool and Manchester and Glasgow could give a triumphan answer. Coal has reacted their alouts built-hier ships, and covered every sea with their commerce. It has given employment fo millions, and created an aristocracy of wealth such as the world never Reew before. This same mineral is working similar wonders for certain pertions of the United States. Cities have grown up in the coal districtalike Janah's gourd line, of gigantle proportions, and overy appearance brokens a rich future for this portion, of the country. But while all this progress has been going on around us we have stood comparatively still. In manufactures we see done onlying, being satisfied, if we could find a market for the raw material. This is but a poor ambition, and one of which we ought to be rehamed Great Pritain now raises more than a hundred millions of tons of coal a year, not, however, to sell to the foreigner but, to use up at home to small their theory, which work lated of doing this, its people perferted to become manufactures themothes, and in the world and a

tures and intelligent Canadians who have come among us and made use of their eyes, thou it and conferse it. We have the great one material which Canada has not, and never can have—coal, and that no fact cetites the matter in our favor. if we have the sense and spirit to take advantage of it. It is perhaps a sort of reflection upon Nova Scotian enterprise, that nearly all the large mining undertakings in the Province owe their existence to foreign capital. Incre are several short railways and coal mines in Cape Broton worked principally by means of American capital, and in the County of Pictou the three coal companies are almost exclusively either English, Canadian or American. The is no necessity why this should be, for there is, we believe, capital enough in Halitax alone to do all that has yet been done in coal and gold mining, by the enterprize of those outside of us.

But, whether done by us or for us, it is now becoming evident enough that Nova Scotia will ere long, take her natural position as a great manufacturing country. The coal, the freestone, the slate, granife, plaster, clay, and troustone, which are to be found abundantly on or under the soil precisim this fact, that we can manufacture iron, and with iron there is nothing, from a needle or a steel pen up to an iron-clad frigate, that we could not turn out. We have the material for hecoming notters, glass blowers, cutlers, iron ship-builders, factory workers—doing and being everytting, indeed, that Now England does at a smaller cost, and at indefinitely greater saventage. Confederation has been cursed in every possible and impossible and is possible and impossible and sworking, it has also done its share of good. Unlon has so far identified our interests with those of the other colonles, that how england does at a smaller cost, and as indefinitely greater saventage Confederation has been cursed in every possible and impossible and is possible and impossible and several and way and append upon it that when men like Sir William Logan tell the world w

THE HARVEST OF 1868.

(To the Editor of the London Times.

OIR,—The publication of the agricultural returns of the United kingdom affords the basis for an esti-

(To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR.—The publication of the agricultural returns of the United kingdom affords the basis for an estimate of the yield of the last cr., which, with your permission, I venture to submit for consideration.

This yield for wheat has been ascertained in various parts of the country, and with the exception of that grown on shallow gravels and light sand, it is pronounced neafly equal to the fine crep of 1863, but not so good as the aburdant crop of 1863. It is nearly as much above an average as the crop of 1867 was below it. My own inquiry and observation lead me to the conclusion that 32 bushels, or four quarters, an acre, may be safely reckened as the yield of this year, which is two bashels an acre above the yearly average yield of the United Kingdom.

So far we did not need the agricultural returns to help to this conclusion. But without them we could not have known that upwards of 200,000 acres had been added to the breadth under wheat, and that thus, beyond the bountiful yield of each acre, we have this year eccured an addition of one-twelfth to the acreage, which is the same thing as an additional month's home supply. The money value of this knowledge may be difficut to estimate. If wo reckon its influence on price at but one shilling a quarter on the total consumption of the country the cost of obtaining these eturns will be paid to the public one hundred-fold. At four quia-iers, and it the anual consumption is taken at 201 million quarters, the foreign imports absolutely required will not exceed five million quarters. But as we began one month earlier than usual on the present crep, and as the old stocks were exhausted we ought not to recken on less than an additional month's consumption of foreign wheat and flour, within the harvest year—August and September last—having been very nearly on this scale, it would seem that the present range of price in this country is not more than is required to draw from shown and flour, within the harvest year. August and September last—

The potato crop remains to be considered. There is an increase upon it of 80,000 acres—somewhat more than one-twentieth of the whole extent. It will prove an average crop, the second growth, which began after the rains of July and August, having added greatly to the balk. Both first and second growth seem to be sound, but, as the first crop has ripered carlier than the second there will be some risk in storing, to prevent which the potatoes should be left as long as they safely can be to ripen fully before being taken from the ground. In Surrey, on good land, I have found the proportion of second growth to fints as four tons to five, the additional four tons being due to the fertilizing actior of the rain falling on a sell in the condition of a hot bed. In the northern parts of the country and in Ireland, where the first crop did not riper so carly, the proportion of second growth will doubtless be less. As yet there is very little disease, and if the late crop can be safely stored there is a sair prospect of a plentitul supply of this wholesome article of food, a matter now of some importance in England and of the highest value to Ireland. It has been thought that the second growth might seriously injure the edible and nutritive quality of the first, from which it springs. On trial I have found this not to be.— The root of the first growth proved the drust and most meally potate, the second growth from the rame roof—nearly the same in size—being equally sound, but more waxy and less ripe.

On the whole, the harvest of 1868 will prove a productive one for wheat and potatoes—the main food of the bulk of the population, which will thus be supplied at a modera's price. But there will be a great deficiency in the food of five stock, and a very serious loss in that branch of agricultural industry.

An abstract of the returns of the United Kingdom was this year levued on the 20th of September. When we consider the neverther and between the long of Trade and the Inland Revenue for their management of this interesting

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CAIRD.

October 5.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

HE Report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the possibility of establishing an International Coinage, together with the Minutes of Evidence, has just been issued in London. The following are the conclusions at which the Commission

arrived:—
"The adoption of the proposal of the Paris Conference of merely reducing the value of the pound to that of 25f, would facilitate the comparison of sums stated in large coins, but the difficulty would remain of comparing sums expressed in pence in England, in centimes in France, or in contain the United States, and it is seldem that statements of prices or statistical returns do not contain sums expressed in these small denominations

and it is seldem that statements of prices or statistical returns do not contain sums expressed in these small denominations

"The reduction of the value of the pound would disturb all existing obligations, and would cause the many and serious difficulties which we have stated in the earlier part of this Report, while if at any future time a more complete assimilation of coins should be deter sined upon a further change would be required, in many respects more difficult of application

"The measure, is after all only a partial measure, and although advocated by some witnesses as good in itself, and as a step to further assimilation, the object sought for by the witnesses connected with the trade and with the scientific codies of this country would not be folly attained by anything less than a complete assimilation of the currencies of different countries.

"Several witnesses who took this view deprecate 1 any change unless a complete assimilation of currency of moneys of account as well as of coins was made, and it is a serious objection that by this step all the admitts devils of the change in the value of the pound would be tneurred, while the advantages by which it is anticipated that those evils wou'd be compensated would not be attained

"Upon full consideration of all these circumstances, we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25f to be substituted for the svereign.

"We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds

name to got constitute value of 251 to be substituted for the sovereign.

"We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds on which with a view to the general interest of the commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for international

commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for international currency.

"The consideration of such a question, however, leads to one of a much more important characternamely, that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of at least the principal commercial countries.

"We entertain no doubt that an uniform system of coins bringing into harmony the various standards of value and moneys of account, alike in their higher denominations and their lower subdivisions, as well as an uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage.

"The latter proposal, however, is not referred to us, and we will only say, therefore, that we do not consider it necessary, that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies of the principal countries of the world should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures.

"We are not insensible of the many and serious difficuties which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different contributes which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different contributes and the must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different contributes and the proposes; but the arrangement is one in for such purposes; but the arrangement is one in

which all commercial countries are interested and

which all commercial countries are universely anone more deeply than our own "It would obviously conduce to a probable agree ment that the burden of inconvenience should no press very unequally on any of them "What should be the common basis of their currencies"—what international coin should be adopted—what proportion of alloy it should contain—what hopoprofiles and the state of matters. rencies—what international coin should be adorted—what proportion of alloy it should contain—what should be its subdivisions or inditiples, are all matters on which an agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained (in 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.

the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country.

"It what event of inconvenience any country may be will any to submit for the sake of establishing a common international system of currency can only be ascertained by communication with the Government of 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 v cessary to bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object.

"The assemblying of some general international con-

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 Parisand we are disposed to think that all the various jugations 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

"HALIFAX"
"C.P. VILLIEGA
"STEPHEN CAVE.
"J W. PATION
"M LONGPIELD
"JOHN LUBBOCK.
"THOMAS BARING "L N DE ROTHSCHILD J B SMITH "THOMAS HANKEY "JOHN G. HUBBAED. "TROMAS N. HUNT "G B. AIRY.

" THOMAS GRAHAM "C. RIVERS WILSON Secretary

" July 25, 1838."

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

THE BRIGHT SHADOW OF SIXIY-NINE.

THE BRIGHT SHADOW OF SIXIY-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 larger were good, and any tack in quantit, 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 breaking 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 those improvements are of a substantial kind. Then increase advancement in the modes of agriculture in completing roads and bridge, in the erection of houses, stores, and manufactor w. This alone would be matter for incree congratulation but there are other and more marked developments afoot. There is a radiusly to be built, under the anxieces of the Ureat Westorn from Guelph into the counties of Grey and Buce, the first section of which, as far as Forgus, is already under contract. But not to be outdone by the Hamitonians 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 Mipising Railway. That they are in earnest is certified by the fact that \$400,00 is about to be appropriated by the city of Toronto in their aid, and that the minicipalities along the route are also fruiding a helping hand. Then comes the Intercolonial—the great fellow whose proportions will swallow up the little ones, but which is not likely to conter much benefit at least for a long time on anyone but the contractors. Furthermore, the Local Government, it is understoors. Furthermore, the Local Government, it is understoon them for a similar class of waters in t THE coming year bids fair to be one of very considerable development in Canada. The harvests

Now all this indicates the advent of a more encouraging state of things amongst us, loading to the employment of a great amount of tabour, 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 heavy sketch of what may be expected dees not include many natters 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 16 years past. And what is more, the presperity will not be dictitious. 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

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 queetus, and people won the 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 armost conflict, but a trace to that which is amost as bad, and indeed may be werse in its effects—a politician condition which checks enterprise and bars improvement. The Fenian spectre, which would not come when it was so vetemently adjured last summer, has been effectually late and will await a long period for resurrection. No hurtuit sectional politics, or religious animorities dis turb us, so that with a vigorous peorle, living in healthy crimate 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 162 should not witness a remarkable on-valerations in view, a solld amount of confidence may be felt on the part of business men concerning the results of the immediate furure.—London Free Press.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

VERYRODY knows that wild strawberries are DVERYBODY knows that wild strawberries are abundant in New Brunswick; and yot that the cultivation of the strawberry is not much attended to; while out West, and oven in New Jersey its cultivation is a source or great profit. In Illinois we saw a ctrawberry pail capable of holding one quart, which was retailed at haif a cent, giving the patentee an onorm uns profit at that price. The cheapness of this pail is an important element in connexion with the prefit 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 4 heage 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. Fiewelling of Utiton, in whose ueighborhood a beginning has been made, to supply us with some information upon the subject. Ho has kindly done so, placing in our lainds a letter from his neighbour D. P. Wetmore. Eaq. which is a fine specimen of practical information on an important subject, concisely conveyed that 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 fair y catablished. In the inter case the profits are proportionately greater. We should eat 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.—

CLISTON, Oct. 12, 1868. abundant in New Brunswick; and yet that the

CLIFTON, Oct. 12, 1868.

CLIFTON, Oct. 12, 1868.

Hon Ww P Flewelling.
Dear Sir.—I must crave pardon for the delay in answering your queries concerning the cultum of strawberries on the p.ea of want of leisure, but will endeayour to attend to it now
First—I on 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 coet of cultivating an acre by the former system a will be something like the following supposing the land to have been in fair order to start with:

PIEST TEAE.

In nice	gning twice in Spring and harrowing\$	6.00
Today	aus good manure at \$1 per load	40 00
Togot	of drawing it on land	3.60
TO COSE	of drawing it on tand	
10 10,0	to plantagt 83 per 1,000 if commencing)	သည္တ
I o cust	of setting the same isix days work;	6 00
To cult	ivating with horse three times	800
To WAG	ding three times	12.00
I o like	berry boxes at 1c, \$1, picking 100 qts at	
10 1010	ourly boxes at 10, 51, picking 100 des at	z 👭
_ બ્લ્ન્સ્પ	maraeting the same, \$1.	500
To core	deerd ditw amount in all and	_8 (Q
To inte	rest on land one year	20.00
Tot	al cost of limi_ex=\$	123.50
100		₩.₩
_	BECOND YEAR.	
To rem	oving brush in spring	2.00
Io cult	ivating with horse once, \$2.00, weeding	
- 100-	\$10	12.50
- A ID 6	rest on land one year	10 03
1 - (00	o berry boxes at 1c. \$50; picking 5,000	20 00
		NA 44
់ បំពង់	1 20, 5100. marketing, \$50	200.00
Tot	2 rang bangsar of tao (a)	224 50
	al cost for two record	£ 27.7
70)	al cost for two years	φ υ ,υ

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

1st year—About 10) qts inferior beiries at 15c.\$ 15 (a) 2nd year—About 5,000 qts at 230 per qt..... 1.9 (a) \$1,015 00 353 (0

Net gain in two years \$ 632 (0)

Net gain in two years.... \$ 849 60

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

AMONG the r-ports prepared for the Science and Art Depariment 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 air. Webber, of the Forest teptrement of India. The writer questions whether wood is not of more importance to man than from. He remarks that in Europe, for several conturies, overnments 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 inexhanatible forests and her vast clearings, and goes on hacking away. A Californian sawyer, who has made his fortune in 10 years out of 102 acres of forest grant, picked on the bank of a marigable river, will tell you that the timber is inexhaustible of that since he came there every facing to water carriage is occapied by parties who are at work clearing their grants. But these are bare statements. It is thus that allavaillable timber gets carried away or destroyed in the most 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 iterests. Systematic forestry is one of the State professions of the highest scientific charactor, 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 is one of the State professions of the highest scientific charactor, and regularly filled from the better and educated class who are trained for the purpose. It will give some idea of the importance of the highest scientific charactor, and regularly filled from the better and edu MONG the reports prepared for the Science and A Art Department on the various classes in the

reckless cutting and utter neglect. There were in 1830 probably 4 000 miles of purely sal forests along the foot of the Himisyase, bosiders those in Central India statishle to Government. Thosal timber is almost the only one found capable of standing the Indiau climae of resilivay nees; yet now the East Indian railway has been obliged to import alsepers from Norway, sal being scarcely procurable Government has therefore become alive to the importance of forest conservation in India; the being almost too late, and the work of the Forest Department will be for many years that of restoring raber than working the magnificent jurgles of India Latit be remembered that 40 years ago these forests were mostly unfouched by man, and supposed to be inexhaustible. Now they are simply worked out regardless of future production. The importance of the study and practice of foresting is proved alike by what has been effected by it in Europo and by the result of its neglect in Asia.—London Times.

MONEY MARKET.

MILE abundance of money still continues, and rates are unchanged Sterling Exchange is steady at 1092 to 1001 here and 1001 in New York, for Bank Bills on London, @ days sight. Gold drafts on New 1 ork are more abundant, and may be quoted par to a discount, Gold in New York has fluctuated somewhat since

our last report, the general tendency being downward, consequent on the expected and reported success of the Republicans in the Presidental Election The closing rate was 122], and on this quotation greenbacks are selling at 747 to 75j, according to amount

Silver has again become scarce, and brokers are taking all that offers at 8, and selling at 21 to 23 per cent discount

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

Rank on Londo:	n, 69 days sight	1693
46 46	sight	1101
Perrate. "	60 days sight	. :0Si to 109
Rank in New Y	60 days sight ork, 60 days sight	110
Gold Drafts on	New York	Par
Gold in New Yo	ork 410	1341
Silver largo		3? to 31 dis
Silver, largo		31 to 31 dis

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Bai win, C. H., & Co.
Chi min, France & Tyles.
Chi man H., & Co.
Chi u, George & Co.
Franck, J. C. & Co.
Glinepie, Modall & Co.
Jeffer, Brothers & O.
Kincao & Klo oth.
Katoewson, J. A.

Mitchell, James. Robertson & Beattle. Robertson David. Triffn, Brus Trompson, Marray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. West, Brus 17.01 & 37.4m

THE publicasies held in this city last week attracted a good many buyers from the West, and although they purchased largely at the sales, they still found their assoriments deficient in a number of articles, and business at private sale has consequently been quite brick since then.

TEAS-Have had a good enquiry for nearly all kin is Several round lots have been placed, but prices have not been allowed to transpire. Inclusive of these, the total sales of the week will probably foot up about 2500 bi-chests, principally to supply Western dealers. the local trade having for the most part already suppiled their wants. Japans at a value of from 42jo to Oc have been well looked after, but stocks being light, bolders have shown an indisposition to sell except at full figures. Twankays, worth 40c to 424c, are in domand, but very scarce, Suo offering lower than from 43c to 45c and to supply the deficiency, low grade Young Hyern and Imperials have been sold. There has also be-a a fair demand for the better Imperials and Guny, widers. Blacks continue in request, chiefly to fill Watern orders.

Corres-Very little has been done at private sale since last week, and prices realized at suction are not considered satisfactory. Holders now prefer to keep their stocks to accepting rates lower than ruled previous to the sales.

Scoan -There has been a marked improvement in the tone of the New York market since our last report. with advanced quotations and upward tendency, and the improvement has been felt in this market. Stock has been comewhat reduced by the nurchase early an the week of several considerable parcels to go to the refineries, and holders are now firm and unwilling to part with their stocks, except at an advance on last week's rates, while buyers being indisposed to pay this advance, prices may be considered nominal. Refined continues in active request, and quotations have been advanced ic on all grades of both whites and yellows.

MOLARIES.-No arrivals are reported during the pest week, and the advance on Sugara has been parucipated in by this article. Sales have been to a fair amount, principally to the refineries, and on terms which have not been made public. Syrops, however,

are unchanged in price, with the exception of Amber. which has advanced 20, and is now quoted 76c.

Figu. The arrivals of Horrings have been light during the week, and holders are firm at full prices Green Codfish in draft and barrot has been coming in more freely, the former being sold in round lots at \$5 per draft, and the latter at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, and both being well enquired for. Dry table is still wanted and several round lots have found purchasers at fair figures. There is a moderate demand both for Mackerel and Salmon, which are in fair supply.

Fat if - There has been a better enquiry for nearly all kinds. Raisins, both Valentias and M. R's. have been in good request, and stocks being now limited, holders are unwilling to sell except at an advance on previous quotations Round lots of Valentias are readily placed at 6]c. to 7c, for good fruit. M. It's.

- old crop - find ready sale at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for boxes, halves and quarters in proportion. Layers have been quiet since the sales. The supply of new currants is fair, but sellers are not pressing sales, the figures obtained at auction being below their ideas. Old sell at from 8je to 4,c. according to quality.

RICE - Is in fair demand. All grades are now held at an advance on frices realized at the sales, and we may quote in round lots. Arracan, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Ranguon, Si 15 to \$4.20; and Patna, \$4 10 to \$4 25, with a fair stock of each kind.

SALT -There have been no arrivals worth noting since our last report, and prices remain unaltered.

Spices.-There has been very little business at private sale, and no change to note.

WINES AND LIQUORS .- Have been very quiet, with but a moderate demand to supply the wants of the local trade. At auction, there was no disposition evinced to purchase except at prices below what holders could afford to accept, and very few lots were repeated.

Auction Sale of Fish on the Island Wharf, for account of whom it may concern, ex "Sarah" and "Providence," Oct. 29, 1883. J. G. Shipway &

Co., Auctioncers;-

Co., Auctioneers;—

130 barrels split herrings, \$3.78, 54 do pickled green fish, \$2.50, 140 half do \$1.75; 159 hf do sp it herrings. (inspected) \$2.80; 25 bbls pickled cod, \$2.50, 220 do \$21, 25 do round herrings, \$2.75, 116 do \$2.50; 5 cwt dry codfi-h \$5.50, 100 do ling, \$1.75, 50 barrels old herring, \$1.55 7 cks cod oil, \$5 100 bbls Labrador split herrings, \$6, 25 cwt. dry table codfish, \$6.78, 14 do green ling. \$1, 25 do codfish, \$4.05; 30 bbls oysters \$1.00, 55 do Labrador split herrings, \$5, 25, 4 code first production of the c

Auction Sale of Grocer es, &c., for account of Messrs. J. & F. Ross & ..., Oct. 30, 1863. John Lecming & C., Auctioneers:-

& C., Auctioneers:

2 half-chests finest Moyune Twankay, 40je. 24 de 42je. 31 de extra fine Hyson skin, 33c. 10 de extra cheice Gunpowder, 14c; 20 de finest Imperial, 14c 21 de 12c; 30 de extra fine Hyson skin, 33c. 10 de extra cheice Gunpowder, 14c; 20 de finest Imperial, 14c 21 de 12c; 30 de natural leaf Japan, 45c; 21 de, extra cheice, 49c, 10 de 47c, 12 chests finest Oppack, 39c, 13 de 33c; 350 hoxes Layer Raisins, 22; 450 hi-bas de 15, 15; 160 qr-bas de 66c; 45 bas black basket de, 53 55, 15; de 32 2; 65 de blie de, 53 75, 63 qr de 81 19, 35 bas Crown Raisins, 55 1n; 20 de double de, 55 50; 3 de 7 25; 10 bbls currants, 3jc; 5 de de, 3jc; 6 q-clists Maisga lemons, 841, 5 frails as almonds, 15jc; 11 bags de, 15jc; 10 de 0, 17c; 5 de Rio coffee, 15jc; 10 de de, 16c; 10 de Maracaide de, 16c, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 cases Thin's pickles, 51 6C, 5 de Laguayra de, 16c; 5 de 20; 10 kgs saitpeire, 59; 15 de do, 25c; 2 bales cloves 9c; 10 kgs saitpeire, 59; 25 de de, 50; 5 bas steelo's Liverpool soap 52; 15 de do, 25c; 2 bales cloves 9c; 10 kgs saitpeire, 59; 15 de do, 25c; 2 bales cloves 9c; 10 kgs saitpeire, 59; 15 de do, 50; 15 de de, 50; 15 de de

THE HARD WARE TRADE.

Crathern & Caverhill. Evans & Evans. Evans, John Henry Hau, Las & Co.

Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker, Eobertson, Jaa 110land, W. H.

DUSINESS has again been active, and large sales of heavy goods here been heavy goods have been made during the past week, the demand being chiefly from Toronto, Hamliton. London and other Wostern cities. The demand from the Western States is entirely at an end for the present season. Prices generally can hardly be considered satisfactory, as there seems to be some anxiety to reduce stocks provious to the close of navigation.

Pig Inox - Principal holders are firm at our quotations, but some Eglington has been pieced on the market at \$18 to \$12, which has somewhat unsettled prices Other brands, however, are firm and considerable sales have been made.

BAR IROX.-Quotations are unaltered, although come sales have been made on privates terms, under-

slood to be under our figures. Stock is again comp'ete, arrivals during the week having been to g'conelderable extent

HOOF AND BAND IRON.-Many sizes are still scarce. and even for round lots command full quotations.

CANADA PLATER - Are abundant, and impossible of sale.

TIN PLATER The market is rather bare, and prices in consequence are firm, but without attention.

CUT NAILS - Are still selling at quotations, but some of the makers prefer to hold. Small lots are not now to be bought under \$2.80 to \$2.90

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akın & Rirkratrick. Hark & Locko 'rawford, James. Dawes Brothers & Co.

Harman, M., & Co. Hebson, Thomas, & Co. Mitchell, Robt. Raphael, Thomas W.

LOUR.-Under the influence of a steady demand for filling up vessels in port, and for supplying the local and neighbouring demand canal at this season, the market has stiffened and in some measure recovered the late decline, closing firm at an advance of from 60, to 10c, on the week. Welland Canaf has been sold at prices ranging from \$5.20 at the end of last week up to \$5 30 to-day; and strong flour readily fetches \$5.50 to \$5.65. Riocks are also reduced to about 22,000 barrels on the 1st inst. It seems likely there will be a steady demand at firm rates until the close of pavigation.

WHEAT - Upper Canada Spring has been sold both affoat and in store at \$1.20; but the low price at which No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee are offering prevere much activity. Red Winter has been placed at \$1.20 to \$1 224 during the week.

PRASE.-Carloads have been sold at \$1 075 in store, and cargoes affoat at \$1.08, at which the market closes quiet

OATS-Owing to favorable advices from Britain, have advanced, and are now in good demand.

RABLET - Has been very dull lately, suffering from reaction from the late high price to which speculation had driven it. It is offering at \$1.25 to \$1.30 without attracting attention.

PORE -- Is in retail demand at unchanged rates. BUTTER - All good shipping lots are taken at from 203 to 23c according to quality, strictly choice bring-

ing even higher in some cases

ARUZE -Pots bave been steady during the week a \$5.90 to \$3.95, closing however, somewhat weak. Pearls are very quiet at \$5 55 for firsts.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Iraffic for the week ending Oct 9, 1869.

assengers			539.703 38
reight and lise stock Istlaand sundries	• •	•••	53 065 93
Isils and sundries			2,462.60
Total receipts for week Corresponding week, 1867			\$35 232 09 \$7.813.41
Increase			\$7,3-8 63

RUPPALD ROBES

CIRCUITAR.

GREENE & SONS.

MONTREAL.

1868

HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES

HE subscribers have received from the I HUDSON'S BAY COMPAN's their supply of ROHES, this year's collection, which they offer at following prices.—

No. 1 SELECTED :	310.00
" 1 REGULAR ASSORTMENT	9.00
" 2 ASSORTED	8,00
" 3 FALL and SUMMER -	5.00
WHOLE SKIRS:	
No. 1 WHOLE SKINS	1.90

Orders promptly executed.

43

TERMS CARR.

GREENE & SONS, Montreal.

710	WEEKLY PRICES CUBRENTMONTREAL, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.								
	CURRENT	HAME OF ABTIOLS.	CURRENT	MANN OF ARTICLE.	CORREST RATES.	Montreal, November 5.			
GROCERIES.	HATHA.		RATES.	Glass.		Floar, country, per qtl			
Corres.	0 191410 0 33	Alc. English Montreal	1 20 to 1 60	13 11 729 11	1 83 to 1 90 1 83 to 1 90 1 83 to 1 93	II GP 4 7 N			
Bio	0 23 to 0 26	London	230 to 2.0 000 to 1.50	" 8x10 " " 10x12 "	190 to 195	Barley, new, per min			
Cape	60	HIRDWIE.		** 10x16 - ** ** 10x18 - **	205 to 210 205 to 210 205 to 219	Buckwheat			
Herringe, Labrador Prime Glubol	. 600 to 650 . 501 to 575 . 250 to 400	Common, per lb Foster or Wrights	0 04 70 0 04	12216	305 to 310 305 to 210	III POWLE THE STRUE			
Fight. Herrings, Labrador Glubol Bound Hokerel, No. 3 Dry Cod Greec Cod	175 to 3 00	Common, per lb Foster or Wright Block Tin, por lb Coppor—Fig. Sheet Cut Nails.	23 to 034	SOAP AND CANDLES Candles.		Turkeys, percouple (old)			
Dry Cod Green Cod	4 50 to 5 50 4 00 to 4 59	Assorted, 4 Shingle, per 160 lbs	: FO to 300	Tallow Moulds	011 to 012 018 to 000 017 to 018	11 Duckey 4 6 to 1 1			
Galeins, Layers	200 to 210	Cut Nails. Assorted, i Shingle, per 10 llu Shingle alone, ditto. Lathe and 3 dy. Hintvinnized from Assort-alice. Bost No. 24	305 to 320 325 to 33)	Montreal Common	20 00 14 00 03 0 04 00 04	DuckstWilds do. 3 0 to 2 Fowls, do.			
Ti riussos. Jeyedpergel Ngsoorado Centriugal	0 35 10 0 33	Assort-d sizes. Bost No. 24 25	0 03 10 0 091 0 03 10 0 091	Sonp. Montreal Common	000 to 003	Woodcock, do			
Centrifugal	0 31 to 0 33	Horse Nails	į	Compound Erasiys Pale Yallow	000 to 005	Boef, per lb			
Rico. Arracanper 100 lbe Patna Rangoon	4 3) to 4 30 4 3) to 4 49	No. 5 No. 6 No. 7	10 0 25	BOOTS, SHOES.	007 so 000	Boef, per lb.			
LiverpoolCoarse. Stored Spicos.	1 07 to 1 19 0 87,5 to 0 52	No. 8. Sec.	to 0 19	Hors' Ware. Thick Boots No. 1	-	Pork, fresh, do			
Cloves. Sutmage Sutmage Ginger, Ground Fepper, Black Fimento. Hastard Fepper, White	0 10 10 0 11	Pig-Gartsherrie, No.1 Other brands, " 1	21 50 to 22 50 19 50 to 20 0	Mon's Venre. Thick Boots No. 1	2 20 to 2 40 2 60 to 2 75	Butter, fresh, per lb			
Pepper, Black	0 09 to 0 10	Other brands 1 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	230 10 240	Proch calf	1 50 to 3 50 1 50 to 3 50	VEGETABLES.			
Hastard Pepper, White	73) 60 031	Hoops—Coopers, ** Band, Bailer Plates,	2 50 50 0 00 2 73 10 3 00 3 10 10 3 30	Women's Ratts		Forstoes, per bag			
Forto Ricoper 10. lbs Cubs	875 to 200 8374 to 875 875 to 200	Canada Plates Staff Boat brands	380 to 400	Call Congress	130160 000	SUGAR AND HONEY.			
			2 50 to 2 80 3 00 to 3 90 3 30 to 3 50 4 10 to 4 30	PRODUCE.	14 000	Honey, perlb., in the comb 0 7550			
Dry Crushel				Ashes, per 100 lbs. Pots, 1st sorts Inferiors Pearls	\$ 10 \$ 10 \$ 12 \$ 20 \$ 20 \$ 20\$				
Crushed A Yellow Rodned Syrup, Golden Standard	0 00340 0 63	Bar, por lb	006 to 006 0064to 017 007 to 008	Pearls Butter, per lb. Choice Kedinm Dew Inferior old.	433 to 024	HAVANA PRICES CURRENT. The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Harm			
Tens.	076 10	Blaning, perkeg				Prices Current of Imports, dated Oct. 23, 1863.			
Twanker and Hyson Twankey Medium to Sue Common to molium.	0 12450 0 171 0 27450 0 10	il Horniaration 1171he	350 to 360 430 to 480	Pactory Dairy Coarse Grains,		Enry, Pr. Menderedin strees. In the keep In the present of the parts Cheek, American, in canness, Bigger Carl Hams, American, in canness, Balt Beet, meetin bild Pork, Port, Pork, Port,			
Jaman uncoloured Common to good Fineto-belowt	0 50 to 0 52	Tin Pintos. Charcoal IC	22 to 10 10	from Parm. Rarley, per 50 lbs Oats, per 32 lbs Pense; per 60 lbs) 50 to 1 25 930 to 951	N.Fr. Neg. A. Neg. B. Neg. A. Neg. B. Neg.			
Colored Common to good Pine to fine to	0 50 to 0 60 0 70 to 0 90	Tin Pinces. Tharcoal IC	700 to 755 873 to 900 700 00 755	Flour, per bri. Superior Extra-	200 to 200				
Congon and Southong Orlinery and dusty kinds	0.35 to 0.40	Cordage.	7 8 6 7 E	Fancy.	5	in factorial fac			
Fair to grad. Finest to photos Oplops	2	Manilla perib	-	#Hour, per bri. Superior Extra. Extra. Fairy. Superior Superfine Superior No. 2. Fine Middings Pollards Bag Flour-Coles & St. per 100 lbs. Leftum. Outpress, while you like the	490 10 300	here here here here here here here here			
Inferior	1000 10 0 00	llum.	250 to 273 0 3 to 0 31	Pollards	36 6 350	The state of the s			
Tong Uraca Courants falron United to food Fine to finet Extra-boice	0 60 to 0 73 0 80 to 0 90 0 25 to 1 05	Blue Vitriol Camphor	007 to 018	((250 to 255 625 to 650	41.1.			
Garpowier Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70 0 73 to 0 90	Cochineni Cudbenr. Crenm Tartur Chlorido Lime	DM 10 114	Pork. Yest Thin Ness Prime Mass	21 95 to 91 40				
Pineto Street Importate Patrio cont Pineto Street	1 00 to 1 10 0 25 to 0 70	11C 211C		Prime Curra Lard, per là	17 00 to 17 50 14 00 to 14 23	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Pinetonnet Pelringood Pinetonnet		Liquorice, Calabria	020 03 020	Flams. Pish, uncentered Centered		44 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4			
	1	Liquorice, Calabia Entralis Oninm Oli, Almonds Corea Lemon	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	(Frant		* 9			
Canada Leat ref ib. Haisel States Leaf Hyper lew, 196 Se. 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	7 0% 10 0 17 0 26 10 0 20 0 20 16 0 20	Cores	3 to	Neu	00 to 010g	2446 24: 6 6 7 7 4 6 8 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2			
Releaded Distriction of the Bette dead of the Control of the Contr	0 30 to 0 47 0 40 to 0 40 0 55 to 0 55	Peppermint Hot-hkiss Olire, per gel Cartor. Khubarb Koot.	\$00 to \$50 \$50 to \$50 \$45 to \$50	Wheat, per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring. Ecd Winter	to 120	202 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			
WIYES. SPIRITS AND		Castor	200 to 230			PIE THE WATCH TO THE PIECE OF THE COLOR TO A CO.			
PROHOTES.	1200 60 16 10	Thubarb Root goap, Cuille goan, Asbwi	0 11 to 0 131 0 16 to 0 17 2 25 to 3 90	0.8.	018 to 019 018 ta 020 018 to 018	Par 10 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA			
Film Mod & Tanalon, Chp. Rombe, Fils & Co. H. Monite Champier Burgen by York. pre cal- Part Wills. Surry Control in Mumbi Fatte. Fatte. Clare	11 00 00 11 00	Goda, Ash	0 0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Slanghter 1,	07 10 07	STORE STORE			
Forty Giber	1 20 20 4 60 1	· - ·	1 20 10 10 10	Grained Upper, Light Grained Upper,	120 of 120	And			
Ja'es Mamin's Rainert Parra	0 21 00 01 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11	OILS, PAINTS, CO.		in Side	23 22 23 2	Por tine 21 lbs. Magledad. Dight demand. Do. Pale demand. Pale demand. Pale Brighty Abbackat. Do. Pale demand. Fair demand. Por tile Brighty Abbackat. Do. Pale demand. Fair demand.			
		Resignation Blanched	080 SKT 0	Waro Call Ught	20 01 22 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pair demand. Too fine II lie, net. Dull. Dull and alpusdant. Naglecjad. Night demand. Do. Pair demand. Abutsdant. Pair demand. Do. Fair demand. Fair demand. This manils footof This manils footof			
Nettoria	247 to 230 230 to 136 130 to 135	Pale Seal	20 04 00 (40 04 270	Harmenied Cow, per fl	033 to 037 037 to 0173 048 to 0184	oc Nails of Nails			
Printle. Hrander. Herrorie	110 to 120	Oll. pricalion. To led timeed. Rew Winter Blanched. G "Crude. Fale Seal Rive do. Cod. Machinery. Entre Oil New Fart Oil. New Fart Oil.	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	LEATHER. Hem. B.A. Sols No. 1. O.B. 1. O.B. 1. Slangtier 1. Boogh 1. Boogh 1. Brand Upper, Light. Grained Upper, Med. Grained Upper, Med. Grained Upper, Med. Spiles, Meny & Med. Spiles, Meny & Med. Spiles, Meny & Med. Fashill, Warre Calf, Med. Annual Calf, Med. Fashill Calf	031 to 015 031 to 015 030 to 060	₹			
Other brands per Tall Rendy in cases dos	120 10 110 1	New Fard Oil	0 00 00 000	Shep Felts,	क्षा के क्षा क्षा के क्षा				
		Clive Oil				EXCHAPSE.—Lindon Codeys 114'so Lik person 1-1702.			
Eum	189 to 200	Lond, set 100 bs. Per Walls Red Cosk Body (Torgs) Furniture Realish Spirits Turpenting Ecusion	70) to 753	Cocn	030 to 050 400 to 100 100 to 175	Paris " - 0 to 3 per cent from New York " Cy. 13% to 21 per cent dis-			
Penerata Pala Whinkeyo Sweek Persi	1 13 16 1 30	Famitars (Bearing)	77 20 22 15 0 22 15 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0	Mink Coter	23 30 4 65 653 32 00 4 16 CJ 410	" Sdaye " 21% to 21 percenties. " Sdays gold to 44 percenties.			
Righ	1 85 13 5 5 5	Bedside	0 H 60 5 60	Fox	100 (7 125	n g n n to en hauer der			

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BAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

POR	THE NO	NE MONJ	HE EK	DING 30	th se	PT, 1883.
	87 Lawrenco and Industry Hallways. New Brunswick and Canada Italiway. European and North American Italiway. Nova Scotia Hallwayf	cooure and entropology issuessy: Drockello and Ottawa Reliessy. 8t. Jawronco and Ottawa Reliessy. Sarilon and Growills Helless (A). Stansload, Shofford, and Cliamble Reliessy.	way ndsay, & Boay rough Branch	Great Western Rallway Grand Trunk Railway London and Port Stanloy Railway Walland Railway		NAMES OF THE BAILWAYS.
3 209 001	1,394 11,430 91,016	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	104,674 29,048	1,109,149 1,711,648 11,770 8,599	8	Passen- gora.
371.218	195 0,067 0,406	0,004 8,127 214		9,400 1,180	•	Mails and sundries
	3 191 61 119 62 23 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 19	227 727 727 727 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	293,631 163,478	8,015,788 12,183 12,183 12,183	*	Freight
F.310.000 8.800.874	4,685 72,783 122,945 106,691	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	•	4.4 2.6.4 2.8.5.6 2.8.5.6 2.8.5.6 2.8.5.6	*	Total. 1868.
8 681.433	8,435 08,617 163,740	25.50 25.50	3 55	126.00 12	œ	Total carres- pending period of 1807.
	Returns.	15 mon	hs. §	i month	s. (A	S.months.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Audit Office, Ottawa, 23rd Oct., 1868.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED

MANE OF INSOLVENT.	PERIDENCE.	ATTE OF				
Armedog, E. A	Soymour Seaforth Earrie	kler, Martin, s. Heldan : Joseph Bodgers,				
Barter, A. W	Lyn	H. C. Jones. H. C. Jones. Hugh Innes.				
Crimer, L That, C Yearfield, W Yorker, T. D.	Woodsteck.	J. MeWhister. T. Sauvageau				
Y.C.Lo., Jack & Co Y.C.Loght, J	Coderich Knowlen	James Court. J. Haldani W. M. Pattison. F. Clemow.				
Pierson, L.	Miloson	J. Halden. Thos. Courcher.				
Sati J.R. Sanish R. & W. P. Tarrer George	Neholet Montreal	L. R. Stewart. J. Haldan.				
Nati Secol	Haldintad	E. A. Natmehim E. A. Natmehim				

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

3175	RESIDENCE.	DATE.		
Carrieben, L. D. Tak'er, J. Decl, H. Scrogte, G. Tarelan, A. Tarelan, A.	Montreal. Erighton arieton Bownanville Salten	Jan, 6 yeb, 19 Jan, 5 Jan, 5 000, 29 Jan, 31		
WEITS OF ATTA	CHNENT ISSUE			

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Wook's Prices.		
DANKS.				
Bank of Montreal. Bank of H. N. A.	120 Pt w 143	135 4 13714		
City Bank	wy ion	Kini • Kmi		
Bandne de Perole	10434 a 105	104 4 105		
Molsons Rank	10714 6 109	104 6 105 1043 6 10534 1073 6 109		
Ontario Bank,	10273 # 10373	102 2 1014		
Ontario Bank Bank of Toronto Queboo Bank	118	117 4 118		
Bank Naturala	100 a 101	SS a 100 Books closed.		
Gore Rank	3714 40	3) 6 36		
Hanque Jacques Cartler	1108 . 103	108 & 109		
Eastern Townships Bank, Marchants Bank,	9534 A 96	95 a 96		
Union Bank	10716 # 104	107 4 10754		
Mochanica Bank	94 a 95	Books closed.		
Royal Canadian Bank	01 4 10	1 (4) . (40)/		
Bank of Commerce	103% & 101%	10374 # 10475		
BAILWAYS.	1	-		
G. T.R. of Canada	16 A 17	18 ± 17		
G. W. of Canada	13 4 16	13 4 14		
C. & St. Lawrence	9 . 11	9 . 11		
Do. preferential	CS & 80	G5 & 7235		
MINES, &c.	1	1		
Montreal Consols	82 56 a \$2 90,	\$2.50 a \$2.90		
Canada Mining Company Huron Copper Bay	33 & 50	25 4 50		
1440 1101010.0.020.	1 33 1 30	25 & 50		
	1	1		
One-book E. R. S. Montreal Triegraph Co., Montreal Cry Gas Company City Passenger R. R. Co., Richellen Kavigation Co., Canadian Inland Steam N. Com-	125 * 125 % 125 * 1 125 110 * 110 %	120 4 125		
City Passenger R P Co.	112 4 125	114% a 135		
Bichellou Naviration Co.				
Canadian Inland Sleam N. Co'y.	100 a 10834	10031 a 110		
British Colonial Stoemship Co'y. Canada Glass Company	60 . 00	S . S		
EONDS.	1 " " ")~~ * w		
Government Decentures, 5 p.c. sig.	90 2 91	90 a 91		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	190 a 91	10 4 91		
" 6 p.c., 1878, cy.	100 - 101	100 4 101		
Montreal Water Works & p.c., cy.	103 6 103	10114 2 103		
	93 9 94 93 9 93 94	93% a 93% 93% a 93%		
MODIFIED HEIDANY PANDS TWO	1101 # 10134	1100 & 100 5		
Quebuc City 6 per cents. Toronto City Bonda, 6 per cent, 1860	80 4 90	80 2 90		
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1983	90 4 92%			
The same cut bounds o bet cont '12/3	93 a 85	S3 & 23		
Champiain H. H., 6 per cents	67 . 66	E		
County Debentures				
EXCHANGE	1	i		
Bank on London, 60 days	109% a 100%	100% . 100%		
Private do	1103 5: 8: 100	110872 # 103		
Private, with documate Bank on New York	2314 8 26	107 % a 10834 25% a 36		
Private Co	35 X 2 35 15	25 X a 26 34		
Gold Drafts do.	uer.	THAT		
Gold in New York	133% a 03%	13% a 3%		
	1.00% E W	130'a a 00		

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN RHOLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21st, 1863.

Consols for money, 941; for account, 941, Exchequer Bills, 17 to 21 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Britis	r Co	ampia	6 p. c	., 31st	Dec,	1872.	1	lo .	-
Canad	2 6 p	er cent	L Jan.	and .	Jaly, 1	577	106	to :	ios
Do					Aug				
Дo	бр	er cent	Marc	h and	Sept	1	04	to I	30
Do	5 p	er cent	Jan.	and .	July	••••	923	to	93}
Do	Бp	er cent	inscr	ibed :	tock		91	to	93
New E	3ran	wickG	per ce	nt. Ja	n. and	July:	103	to :	105
Nova	Bcot	a 6 per	cent.	1875			1023	to:	1033
Ð	ю	6 per	cent.,	1886.			02}	to 1	£89

RAILWAYS.

whence and by tymesco	w	į,
Buffalo and Lake Huron 3	to	31
Do preference	to	63
Buffhlo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c	to	-
Grand Trank of Canada 16	to	161
Do equipt mort bds., charge 6 p. c. 81	to	83
Do 1st preference bonds 49	to	51
Do 2nd preference bonds 83	to	41
Do 3rd preference stock 23	to	30
Do 4th preference stock	to	\mathfrak{A}
Great Western of Canada 142	to	14}
Do 6 without option, 1878 102	to:	101
Do 51 do j1577-78 92	to	94
North. R.R. of Canada 6p. c. letprf. bds. 80	to	ಣ
BANES.		

British North America...... 50 to 52 MISCELLANDOUS.

- 1	Atlantic Telegraph	82	to	24
23	Po do 8 per cents Brilled American Land	73	to	80
37	British American Land	15	to	17
•]	Canada Company	67	to	72
≔	Colonial Securities Company	_	to	_
- }	Canadian Loan and Investment	23	to	13dis
=	Hudson's Rev	154	to	161
3.	Trust and Loan Company, U. C	10	le to	DEE
	Tolegraph Const'n & Maintenance (Lim	-	to	_
. 22	Do. do	-	to	
27	Vancouver Coal Company.		to	~

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TORONTO AUCTION MART. Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu-Macturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commississ Morchants, King Street, Toronto.

FEEDERICE W. COLTE. William Warevield.

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

AUTUMN 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS OF

BRITISH, CONTINENTAL,

AND

AMERICAN GOODS.

Hamilton, September, 1863.

44.17

BANDFORD, McINNES & CO., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING,

87 and 39 King Street East,

44-37

Hamilton, Ontario.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

IRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Tweeds,

Flannels.

Hosiery,

Yarns,

Grev Domestics.

Twilled Sheeting.

Cotton Bags,

Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

G. H. PURNER & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.

Premises over those occupied by D. McInnes & Co. Fatrance on King Street, next to Ontario Bank Uffices, Hamilton. 44-15

D. GALBRAITH & CO,

Manufacturers and Importers of HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

BUCK & CALF GLOVES AND MITTS, BUFFALO BOBES.

ful Stock complete in every department. 44-17 King Street, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 17th instant, have a large quantity ready for inspection.

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868.

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

3 Royal Hotel Buildings, Merrick Street, Hamilton, Out.,

CANADA AGENTS FOR

Massrs. Potters & Taylon, General Dry Goods,
Manchester.
Whitley Son & Co., Paper-makers and Wholesale
Stationers, Bury and Manchester.
A. Wintensorton, Manufacturer of Bookbinders
Cloth, Lancashire.
A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods,
from which to take orders, always on hand.
New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists received weekly.

44-ly

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HARVEY STUART & CO.,

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Hamilton, Ontario.

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO., GROCERS, WHOLESALE

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Hamilton, Ontario.

Perkins & Clabk,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills, 46-1y Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SINGERS'

NOISELEES SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents, No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Tarbines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand.

D. MOORE & CO.,

King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario, Manufacturers of Stores, Tinantou, Onistro,
Manufacturers of Stores, Tin and Japanned Ware,
Importers and dealers in Tin-Plate. Sheet-Iron, Wire,
Copper, and Copper Bottoms. Zinc, Block Tin, Bivets
and Kettle Ears, &c., &c. Also, Tinmen's Tools and
Machines.

44-ly

> W. H. GLASSCO & CO., Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FURS, HATS, & c .

46-1v

King Street, Hamilton, Ont.

KINGSTON.

GROCERS-WHOLESALR.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES. Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large stock of TEAS.

JOSEPH BAWDEN.

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,) TTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston I C.W.

LONDON-ONT.

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OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents U for the sale of Oil. Office:-Richmond Street, opposite City Hall London, Ontario.

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JAMES JOHNSON Sunnyalde.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-U CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43-ly

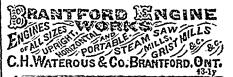
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CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

QTOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great O variety. Prices very low. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address,

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R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada.

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

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JACOB HESPELER & SON,

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RANDALL, PARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of

HOSIERY, WOOLLEN YARNS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c., &c.,

Now and in future will sell to Rotail Dealers, direct from their Mills, at Manufacturers' wholesale prices and terms, thereby saving the trade one profit. Hespeler, Ontario, April 17, 1868.

OSHAWA.

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THE Subreriber has a limited quantity of Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale. Address, EDWD. MIALL, JR.,

24

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BOSTON.

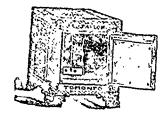
W. C. WILLIS.

OMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange,

BOSTON.

11

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J. & J. TAYLOR'S

PATENT

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MANUPACTORY:

No. 198 and 200 Palace Street, TORONTO.

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6

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Royal Mail Through Line for Beauharnois, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Bar-

lington, Toronto, & Hamilton. DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.



MHIS Magnificent Line, composed of the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, leaves the Canal A FIRST-CLASS HAD STANDED, GATHER HID CANAL Basin, Montreal, EVERY MORNING (Sundars ex-cepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lacbine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonarcature Station at NOON, dor the above Ports, as under, v22.:

SPARTAN PASSPORT Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Mondays. " Tucadays.

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GRECIAN MAGNET

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

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

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

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

ALEX, MILLOY.

Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office. 78 Great St. James Street. Montreal, 25th April, 1868

18

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

ABE NOW REMOVEN, to their New Warehouse Corner of Recollet and St. Helm Streets and used their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1868, to 1st of May, 1869.

Montreal, July 23, 1868.

80

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BY ROYAL



CONMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Soid by all Dealers throughout the World

THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,

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60 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,

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42 ly.

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OLD IRISH WHISKEY

HELFAST.

Of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865.

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20-Jy

And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS, the quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy, may be had in cases and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied. Quotations on application to

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Bering a capacious warehouse for the storage of Produce and Merchandize, respectfully sounds con-signments. Best prices realized and cash advances made when necessary.

Good references given if required.

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

486 & 488, St. Paul, & 427 Commissioners Struck MONTHRAL.

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TTEND personally and promptly to the proper disposition of all Consignments of FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD, BUTIER, and all other descriptions of Product.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, corsistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and careful personal attention to the interests of our friends, will ave'. us, we are confident that every satisfaction will be given.

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FREDERICK ROWLAND. 43-1v

JAMES JOHNSON. Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER U CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Pen Pot Barloy, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams. Bacca, Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Out. 43 ly

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The Tradé Review and Intercolonial Journal of the merce, printed and published for the Propriets every Friday, by he Montreal Printing and Feliahing Company, Printing House, 67 Great & James Street, Montreal.