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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

No. 44.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 373 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**CHAPMAN, FRASEK & TYLER,**  
Successors to Matland, Tyler & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
2-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

**ROBERTSON & BRATTIE,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-  
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner  
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-ly

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**  
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-  
ment large and attractive.  
J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,  
207 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1863. 1-ly

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

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

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 57, 59 & 41  
Boadlet street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
61 St. Peter Street.

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS.  
Agents—Victoria Edge Walk.  
Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

**HUGHES BROTHERS,**  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
431 ST. PAUL STREET. 3-ly

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments  
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
to my address here.  
Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
No sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
be made without my prompt attention. 1-ly

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.  
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

**CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and  
offer for sale, the cargo of the  
Brig "SIX FRERES,"  
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)  
CONSISTING OF.  
Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
Hercos }  
Bbls }  
Pans Molasses.  
ALSO IN STOCK.  
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.  
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.  
TIFFIN BROTHERS.  
Montreal, 11th May, 1868. 1-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
IS LANDING ex Mary, from Halifax,  
on Consignment:  
128 hhd. } Prime Cuba Sugar.  
89 Hercos }  
150 puns Choice Trinidad Molasses.  
ALSO IN STORE:  
520 hhd. } Choice Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar  
123 Hercos }  
253 Bbls. }  
20 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.  
9 hhd. Old Brandy, very fine—Vintage 1863.  
60 bbls. and bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Montreal Oct. 23, 1868. 1-ly

**A. GIBERTON,**  
No. 7 Custom House Square,  
MONTREAL,  
IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP  
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, French  
Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy  
Bronzes, Files, &c., &c. 27

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

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

**W. E. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
234 and 233 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 30-ly

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

**SILK HATS—SPRING STYLES.**  
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly  
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.  
Morwood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-  
mingham.  
A & J Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.  
W. N. Balnes, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancelfield  
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.  
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park  
Foundry, Glasgow.  
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F. Horse Nails, Camelon  
Park, Falkirk.

**ALWAYS ON HAND**  
A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and  
Japaned Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION BOARDING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c. Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 23-ly

**W. J. STEWART,**  
420 St. Paul St., Montreal, and 68 South John Street,  
Liverpool,  
(Near Post Office and Custom House)  
Is prepared to receive consignments, and to act as  
Shipping Agent, and transact General Business for  
Importers in the Dominion, on the most advantageous  
terms. 6-ly

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
1 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL,  
33 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

**TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACETYPES,**  
PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.  
Rocks and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
23-6m

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

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

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

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

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

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 508 St. Paul St. near St. Peter.

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

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL  
 Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.  
 Accumulated Funds, over.....\$10,000,000  
 Policies issued in 1897..... 15,251  
 Amount insured in 1897..... 44,733,322  
 Receipts for 1897..... 5,123,447  
 Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)..... 1,834,708  
 Deposited with Canadian Government..... 100,000  
 Daily Income in 1898, nearly..... 20,000  
 The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.  
 Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St. James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very city and town.  
**S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.**  
 Montreal, 16th August, 1898.

**FRANCIS FRASER,**  
**HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.  
 Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-ly

**B. C. JAMESON & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,** and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 60-ly

**FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,**  
 No. 616 St. Paul Street, near M'Gill Street,  
 MONTREAL. 33-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 128, 123, 120 and 122, Queen Street, Montreal,  
**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty  
 1-ly

**COAL OIL.**  
 200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.  
 Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest wholesale rates.  
**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
 47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**  
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS**  
 for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.  
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading. 2-ly

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

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
 References:  
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Thomas Thibaudan & Co., Montreal.  
 " James Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
 Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.  
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20-

**GREENE & SONS**  
 WHOLESALE  
**MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS**  
 of all descriptions of  
**FURS, FELT HATS, &c.**  
**FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.**  
 Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.**  
 New styles in  
**FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.**  
 Large assortment of  
**KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.**  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**  
 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street,  
 1-ly Montreal.

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

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

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

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather carefully realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

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

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

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

**THE SILVER EXPORTATION MOVEMENT.**—Merchants and others who are assisting the movement are requested to endorse the following words on the back of the Forms of Tender sent them to be filled up, and to get the same initialed by all parties making tenders either of Silver or to the Guarantee Fund:—  
 "The undersigned agree to extend the time for your accepting their tenders to the Tenth day of January, 1899, all other conditions of their tenders to be in like manner extended."  
 I hope to be able to announce the success of the movement at an earlier date, but take this precautionary measure to save a second canvass in case of delay.  
 W WEIR  
 Montreal, 20th October, 1898.

**\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED FOR EXPORTATION.**  
 Government having arrested the influx of United States Silver Coin by a prohibitory duty, the undersigned proposes, with a view to remedy the evils resulting from the great redundancy of that Currency, to purchase, for exportation two millions of dollars of Silver Coin (British and American, large and small) on the following terms:—  
**TENDERS** will be received up to the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER next, for the delivery to me, at my OFFICE in MONTREAL, (or at OFFICES to be named by me at TORONTO and QUEBEC as may be most convenient to the seller), of Silver Coin, in sums of not less than FIVE HUNDRED nor more than TEN THOUSAND dollars, to be delivered within FOUR MONTHS from the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, and paid for on delivery at THREE AND ONE HALF per cent. discount. The whole sum tendered may be delivered at once, but no amount under one hundred dollars will be received, and at least ONE FOURTH of the whole amount tendered must be delivered per month.

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

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

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

It is a condition of all the above tenders that the sum of at least FIFTY THOUSAND dollars per week will be exported by me from the Dominion of Canada until TWO 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 NOVEMBER as above. Should the offers of support be then insufficient to warrant me in proceeding with the shipments, the tenders will be declined.

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

W. WEIR  
 Montreal, 1st October, 1898. 41-2  
**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**  
**JOHN BOLTON,**  
**SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT,**  
 10 King Street, St. Stephen, NB

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 28th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the 24th day of September, A D 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 81st Vic. Cap. 68, intitled, "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Vic. Cap. 85, suspending, so far as regards this Dominion, during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force within the same, the prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and entitled to the copyright therein.

Whereupon, under the authority of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, it was by His Excellency, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, Ordered, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from, and after the first day of October next, all Copyright works being first composed or written and printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, and with regard to which the notice to the Commissioners of Customs required by any Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf, shall have been given, and a list of which shall have been published by the proper authority in England, from time to time, as the list in the form established by law, shall have been furnished the Customs Department for that purpose, by the Imperial authorities, may be entered for duty on payment of twelve pounds ten shillings upon every hundred pounds value thereof—and under and subject to the same regulations as dutiable goods are now or may hereafter be, admitted to entry for payment of duty under the authority of any law of this Dominion relating to Customs, Trade or Navigation.

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall (less the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same,) at the end of every fiscal year, say 30th June, be remitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies or such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive the same, together with a statement showing the amounts collected for each Copyright Work, in order that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties beneficially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these regulations.

Whereof the Honorable the Minister of Customs shall take due notice, and give the necessary directions for carrying the same into effect.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of Act 29 Vic. Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be, and the same is hereby revoked.

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

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

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

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

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THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION  
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

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

"THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information obtainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising also, a Newspaper Directory containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge, holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No 123 Broadway, (Box 2568) New York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire  
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,  
and would particularly call the attention of buyer to the large assortment of FANCY GOODS. 6

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
831 & 833 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-1y

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS  
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal. 38-1y

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

COWILLIERS BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

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

W. & E. MUIR

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

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

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

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

100 GREY HUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of

PIG AND BAR IRON,  
BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,  
Boiler Plates, Roman Cement,  
Gas Tubes, Quebec Cement,  
Horse Nails, Portland Cement,  
Paints & Putty, Paving Tiles,  
Flue Covers, Garden Vases,  
Fire Clay, Chimney Tops,  
Fire Bricks. &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 42-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
7-1y MONTREAL

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF  
FRENCH DRY GOODS,  
489 ST PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 61-1y

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS, No 16 Lemoinne Street,  
26-1y Montreal.

QUEBEC.

THIBAudeau, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
Corner St. Peter and Sons le Fort Streets, Quebec.  
A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-1y

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Importers of East and West India Produce, General  
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.  
St. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S  
Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETTINGS, LeMOINE & SEWELL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
QUEBEC.  
Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-1y

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS  
QUEBEC.  
Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Advances made on consignments. 13-5m

J. & W. REID.

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

J. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,  
18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.  
Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 41-1y

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

**SOLE AGENTS FOR:**  
 Charles Cammel & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire); The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Frost & Co. (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frank Pearce & Co., Shipping and Insurance Agents, Liverpool; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.

*N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammel & Co.'s (limited) Warranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railro. y Spring steel, and "Cyclops" files always on hand.*  
 33-1y

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETS,  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c. &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.  
 FACIORS—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 383 St. Paul Street.  
 41-1y A. MOK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1826.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350  
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953  
 This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.  
 W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.  
 RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 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 FROKIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date  
 12-ly

**PHENIX**  
**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 usually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent., or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.  
 ANGUS B. BETHUNE, General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers warranted throughout the Dominion. 50

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
 HIDES AND LEATHER,  
 Importers of  
 ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER, and STRAP  
 BUTTS for Belting  
 Agents in Canada for sale of  
 MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.  
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-1y

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

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

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

**GILLESPIE, HOFFATT & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 Agents for  
 The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
 The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
 Hunt, Roop, Teags & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

**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.**  
 5-1y

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
 STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 ST. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

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

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867,**  
**PRIZE MEDAL.**  
**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, 1868,**  
**TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMA**  
 HAVE BEEN AWARDED  
**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**  
 FOR  
**CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,**  
**CORDIALS,**  
**OLD TOM GIN,**  
**GINGER WINE,**  
**BITTERS, &c.**  
 Of their own Manufacture.  
**OFFICE: 389-391 ST. PAUL STREET.**  
 (near the Custom House)  
**MONTREAL, 1-1y**

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
 Pinot, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,  
 A. Fontan & Co.'s double barred Holland Gin,  
 Duval & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,  
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,  
 F. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,  
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,  
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,  
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Mason & Co.,  
 McZwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

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

**JAMES BAYLIS,**  
**IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND**  
**OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,**  
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,  
 No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

1883. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1888,  
**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,  
 ST. PETER STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**DRY GOODS**  
 Our Stock will be closed to and open for inspection  
 by  
 TUESDAY, the 20th AUGUST,  
 every department fully represented.  
 We request care of inspection and comparison.  
 by **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.**

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

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

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL, 5-ly

**WM. McLAREN & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
 STORE:  
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,  
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)  
 MONTREAL. 33-ly

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**  
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**  
 Paper Hangings, Cloaks, Looking Glasses, and Plater,  
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, 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**

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

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

As an example of English liberality, we learn that  
 at date of latest mail advices, some amounting in the  
 aggregate to \$11,530, had already been subscribed to  
 the Red River Relief Fund, in amounts varying from  
 10s. 6d. to £500.

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway  
 Company was held at the office of the Company, Lon-  
 don, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. We have not as yet  
 a full report of the meeting, but a telegraphic dis-  
 patch has been received, which states that it passed  
 off very satisfactorily, the present directors being  
 sustained by a large majority of stockholders, and  
 being re-elected. Mr. Brydges made an able state-  
 ment in regard to the position of the Railway, and his  
 speech was received with marked satisfaction. This  
 will be very gratifying to his many friends, especially  
 in view of the numerous anonymous attacks which  
 have from time to time been made against his  
 management.

**Quick Work.**

We have much pleasure in chronicling the rapid  
 performance of the Brig. "Mary," owned by Messrs.  
 Wm. P. West & Co., Halifax, N.S. The "Mary"  
 sailed from Malaga, Spain, on the 29th August,  
 arrived at Boston, Sept. 25 (the first vessel), and after  
 discharging 13,000 packages raisins proceeded to  
 Halifax, where she took in 873 casks sugar and molasses,  
 reaching this port on Sunday last, 25th instant,  
 thus making the round trip in 57 days, 14 of which  
 were spent in Boston and Halifax, a performance  
 very hard to beat. We also learn she made the pas-  
 sage from Halifax to Malaga in 15 days. "Mary" is  
 ably commanded by William Tanning, and is con-  
 signed to Mr. James Mitchell. She will probably  
 make the trip from Halifax and back in 25 days,  
 showing that good despatch can always be had in our  
 port.

**THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.**

SEVERAL weeks ago, telegrams were rather unex-  
 pectedly received from Washington, stating that  
 negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty were in  
 progress. This was "news" to most people in  
 Canada, but as it was soon followed by another re-  
 port, to the effect that the Hon. John Ross had left  
 Montreal for Washington on important business,  
 most people began to believe that arrangements for a  
 new Treaty were really being made. Subsequently,  
 however, rumours began to circulate that the tele-  
 grams sent from Washington on the subject, had been

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

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

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

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S. 8-ly

unfounded, and the whole matter became, at last,  
 enveloped in doubt and uncertainty.

It now appears that there was something in the  
 telegrams after all. We have pretty good authority  
 for stating that some time before the Washington re-  
 ports, the importance of a new treaty was brought  
 before Mr. Seward by the British Ambassador, Mr.  
 Thornton, and that the subject was before the Com-  
 mittee of Ways and Means when the matter became  
 public. As far as can be learned, Mr. Seward handed  
 over Mr. Thornton's communication to Mr. McCal-  
 loch, Secretary of the Treasury, who expressed a  
 general opinion in favor of placing the trade relations  
 of the two countries on a better basis. Mr. Seward  
 expressed his willingness to commence negotiations  
 as soon as he was authorized to do so by Congress,  
 and the matter was then brought before the Com-  
 mittee of Ways and Means, which agreed to report  
 favourably. Congress adjourned, however, before  
 the question could be brought before it, and so the  
 matter has had to lie over until another meeting  
 takes place. We believe this is the sum of what  
 occurred in Washington on the subject, and gave  
 rise to the telegrams which caused so much surprise  
 and curiosity at the time.

Although the question has yet to come before Con-  
 gress, and Mr. Seward objects to negotiate until  
 authorized by that body to do so, still the facts given  
 above indicate that the prospects of a new Treaty are  
 good. They show that a great change of feeling has  
 taken place among Washington politicians on the  
 subject. That the Committee of Ways and Means  
 decided to report favourably to the House of Repre-  
 sentatives, is a great step in advance. The recom-  
 mendations of such important committees are gener-  
 ally agreed to without much opposition; we may  
 reasonably expect, therefore, that when Congress  
 re-assembles, Mr. Seward will get the authority which  
 he professes to desire, and that the representatives of  
 both countries will soon be engaged in an endeavour  
 to agree upon terms which will be acceptable to both  
 parties.

Whilst expressing hopes of a favourable issue, we  
 take the opportunity to say that we would much have  
 preferred if Mr. Thornton had allowed Mr. Seward to  
 take the initiative in this matter. We do not credit  
 the story that he was foolish enough to a lego distress  
 in Nova Scotia as a reason why he opened communi-  
 cation with the American Secretary on the subject.  
 That would have been a decided *faux pas*, and we  
 have too high an opinion of Mr. Thornton's fitness for

his high office to suppose he made such a blunder. But even as regards opening negotiations for a new Treaty, it would have been good policy to let our neighbours move first. As a matter of etiquette, it was their place to do so, as Messrs. Galt and Howland had unsuccessfully solicited them, on our behalf, two years before. We hope that Mr. Thornton's action will not lead Mr. Seward to think we are prepared to accept anything but fair and impartial terms, for we are assured that the Parliament of the Dominion will never agree to any Treaty which is not quite as profitable for us as for our neighbours, for experience has proved to us that we are quite as able to do without one as they are.

One thing appears very certain: if a new Treaty is agreed to next Spring, it will be far more comprehensive than the last one. Mr. Seward is reported to have said that the last Treaty was drawn up largely with a view of promoting an Annexation feeling among our people, the next one would partake more of a commercial character, and be far wider in its scope. Manufactures will almost certainly be embraced in any new Treaty negotiated, and possibly the whole trade of the two countries may be placed as nearly on a Free Trade basis as possible. We are convinced our manufacturers are now prepared for this, and that the freer the commercial relations between the two countries, the more we have to gain.

### IMMIGRATION.

AN article in a recent issue of *La Minerve*, on the above subject, states from a French Canadian point of view, the difficulty, which attaches to the obtaining of foreign settlers in Lower Canada. It states, in effect that English and German emigrants will not remain in Lower, but immediately push on to Upper Canada, that the English minority in this Province would see in any means adopted by the Local Government to secure immigrants from France or Belgium an act of aggression and injustice. *La Minerve* offers to its English conferees for their study, the question how to induce English speaking immigrants to settle in Lower Canada, and points out the unfairness of expecting this Province to pay a proportion of the cost of attracting strangers to the country, who would only help to enrich Ontario and add to its population.

For our own part, we do not conceive that the English minority in this Province, would oppose any measures which would tend to bring into the country settlers of actual means or of industrious habits, whereby they could at once earn for themselves a livelihood, whether they were French or Germans, or Norwegians, or even Chinese; the development of the country would not benefit any particular class of citizens, but would afford to all classes alike increased opportunities for obtaining an independence. We trust English speaking Canadians in this Province would not show themselves imbued with the narrow-mindedness which would prefer to see the land unsettled, rather than that the power of the majority should be increased. Speaking for ourselves, we are in favour of whatever will prove most efficacious to attract to the Dominion of Canada, or any part of it, an increased number of productive settlers, especially of men who will occupy and cultivate the farms that are tendered to their acceptance in all the Provinces. We do not desire to have an immigration of merely laboring men, whether skilled or unskilled, unless accompanying them could be sent a corresponding amount of capital to be invested for their employment: we have now as many laborers as the capital here can well furnish with work, and it would be useless to still further glut the labour market, when it is a matter of notoriety that many are daily leaving the country because it is impossible for them to obtain suitable employment.

To those who are accustomed to tilling the soil, Lower, as well as Upper Canada, offers great advantages; and we think that any efforts made should be with the intent of increasing our agricultural population. Free grants of land are undoubtedly powerful inducements; but it has only been within the brief limits of a twelvemonth that these free farms have been offered to settlers, and the chances are that very few of those who might be willing to avail themselves thereof, are aware of what has been done. Pains should be taken at the earliest possible moment to give the widest publicity to the facts in all countries where a super-abundant population would seem to offer a good field for effort. In France, where the subdivision of the land has proceeded with great rapidity

and to an extent necessitating the closest attention to the economies of tillage, we should imagine that many would be found willing to exchange their minute estates, from whence they derive a bare support, for the comparatively princely domains offered to them here. They would settle, not amongst strangers speaking an unknown tongue, but amongst the descendants of their own countrymen, who would give to them a hearty greeting, a cordial welcome to the land of plenty. They would have little difficulty in becoming accustomed to the differences in climate, and their habits of constant industry at home would admirably fit them for the toilsomeness of a settler's life in first undertaking the clearing and breaking up of the wild land.

The great element needful to the growth of this young Dominion is the increase of its agricultural population. Before manufactures and commerce can flourish, there must needs first exist a people whose necessities are to be supplied, and who must be in a position to purchase articles of home manufacture or foreign production by what they can spare from the produce of their lands. All classes of the community are prosperous when abundant harvests bless the toil of the farmers; but when their granaries are empty, the anxious merchant has sleepless nights, and the manufacturer and his workmen are fortunate if they can work even on half time. There is no concealing the fact that to the tillers of the soil and the tenders of cattle, does Canada chiefly owe its prosperity, and it is to these it will continue to owe it: consequently the greater the number of the husbandmen, the more wealthy will Canada become, and the greater inducements will she offer to all other classes, both capitalists and laborers, to make her their home.

To sum up: to secure a large farming population is the surest way to create opening for employment of all kinds, whether commercial or manufacturing, and the growth of the agricultural must in the very nature of things precede, not follow, the increase of all other interests; therefore, the aim of all legislation on immigration should be to attract hither not artisans or day labourers, but *dona-fide* settlers, who in pushing their own fortunes would add to the general prosperity.

### FAILURES IN THE HOP TRADE.

THE culture of hops in the State of Wisconsin has met with a serious check this season. For a few years past, hop raising has been all the rage there. In some counties, in particular, the farmers seem to get a little wild on the subject, and almost their whole capital and attention has been turned towards raising this crop. The cause of this is undoubtedly to be found in the high prices obtained for several years. Not a few were thus able to realize fortunes out of the business in a comparatively short space of time, and their success has led thousands in the United States to embark in the same line. It is said that the hop "fever" became so bad in some parts of Wisconsin that many well-to-do farmers mortgaged their farms to enable them to commence hop-yards on a very extensive scale, which were expected to enrich their lucky owners in a very short space of time. The end of it is, a re-action this season which has landed many of these in bankruptcy, and which has depressed the whole hop interest to the lowest point. The price of hops has fallen so low that a great deal of money must be sunk this season by the raisers; indeed, if we are to fully credit the press of Wisconsin, the hop districts of that State have been injured to an alarming extent. These facts go to show what has so often been observed before—that businesses which are unduly prosperous for a season, are almost certain soon to suffer a reverse. Their large profits attract capital so rapidly, that soon the market is overstocked and a collapse in prices takes place. This appears to be the end which has overtaken the hop business; but there is every reason to believe that it will only be of a temporary character. The demand for hops is annually increasing, and although many growers may go down during the crisis, still fair profits will soon become the order of the day again. We are glad to know that a great increase has taken place in the culture of this crop in Canada of late years. In some districts a large number of farmers devote at least one field to hops, and there are some individuals whose hop-yards are so extensive as to take up their whole attention. We do not desire to see our people go into the business so recklessly as the farmers of Wisconsin appear to have done; but if gone into in a moderate and intelligent way, hop-raising will be found to return good profits on the time and labour invested thereon.

### WILL SOMETHING BE DONE AT LAST?

THERE has heretofore been so much talk about encouraging Immigration into Canada, and so little done, that we had almost begun to despair of any good being accomplished. But we are bound to say that the prospects of the Dominion in this respect, are beginning to look brighter. Several leading organs of public opinion in England have recently called attention to the importance of this country as a field for Emigration. This has done much to render the Dominion popular in this respect among our countrymen in Great Britain who are probably the most useful class of Emigrants whom we can obtain.

Another hopeful sign is the facility with which Miss Rye secures means to bring out her cargoes of house-servants—another hundred of whom are said to be on their way across the ocean. The Clerkenwell Emigration Society has also its agent at present in Canada. This gentleman, Mr. Lynn, lately waited upon the Ontario Crown Lands Commissioner, and it is understood that the society of which he is the representative, was promised every encouragement by Mr. Richards, who gave full explanations in regard to the Free Grants of Land now offered for occupation. And last but not least, we are glad to observe that a joint conference is about to take place in Quebec between delegates appointed by the Dominion and Local Governments, on the subject of Immigration. We regard all these circumstances as affording some hope that at last decided steps are to be taken to attract to Canada a share of those human tides which annually flow from Europe to develop the resources and enrich so many new countries.

We have never expected that Canada would be able to secure as large a share of foreign Emigrants as the United States. The cause of this is plain, and it is only a silly species of self-deception to ignore it: the Prairie lands of Kansas and other Western States are considered by the majority, preferable to ours. But notwithstanding this fact, we can offer settlers inducements which the great West cannot—we can offer better markets, more stable institutions, and a healthier climate. If these advantages are not enough to counter-balance any difficulty to be met with in clearing the bush, then the farmer has the timber to fall back upon, which is annually enhancing in value. These facts require not only to be made known throughout Europe, but the Conference at Quebec will fall far short of its duty, if it does not decide upon active efforts being put forth by intelligent agents in Great Britain to direct the stream of Emigration hither. As we have said already, there has been more than enough of talk. The passage of a few resolutions and the adoption of a few recommendations, will be mere child's play. The time for action has arrived. The various Governments must be prepared to spend something, if there is to be anything like reasonable success.

Two or three good agents in Europe we regard as indispensable. If the Governments are not prepared to offer assisted passages like New Zealand, there is one way in which we think good might be done. The agents might be furnished with plans of the Free Grant Territory, and locate land to every able-bodied man who undertook to come out and settle upon it! Many would doubtless prefer to come out and choose land for themselves, but the very fact that they could obtain a title to a farm before Emigrating, would draw attention to the Dominion, and create an interest in our Free Grant movement never before felt. The "Emigration Gazette," or some other well-conducted journal, should be largely circulated throughout the British Isles, and in several other ways could intending Emigrants be induced to cast in their lot with us. We would particularly press upon the members of the approaching Conference, the necessity of *doing something*. If their meeting ends—as many others have done in days gone by—in useless discussion, it would be better if should never be held.

Whilst on this subject we must raise our voice in deprecation of the manner in which some of the press have treated Miss Rye, and also spoken of the London movement. Not a little rude criticism not to say unjust insinuation, has been indulged in against both these Immigration movements. This course involves both bad taste and bad policy. The British public evidently consider that Miss Rye deserves the highest praise for her interest in the improvement of the condition of her fellow-countrywomen, and surely Canadians have no reason to be dissatisfied. It may be the case that a few of the girls whom Miss Rye brought over last Spring have not turned out as well

as was expected; but we believe the great bulk of them are giving satisfaction, and to expect that all of them would be faultless, was to expect what was unreasonable. Miss Rye will soon be here again with another cargo, and instead of ill-natured criticism and insinuations as unjust as they are ungallant, the press should encourage her in every legitimate way. The Clerkenwell Society also deserves to be countenanced, and in fact whatever society or whatever individual seeks to bring useful and respectable additions to our population, ought to be aided by the Government, press, and people.

Let us indulge the hope that Canada is about to turn over a new leaf regarding immigration. There is nothing the Dominion wants so much as increased population. We have abundance of resources both in fields, forests, and mines. But these resources want development, and we must have more strong arms and willing hearts to do it. Every emigrant who arrives in New York is considered to be worth \$1,000 by the Americans. They can be no less valuable to us than to our neighbours, and the people will heartily sustain our Governments in any reasonable expense incurred in attracting more of them to our shores.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

**R**EPORT for the half-year ended the 30th of June, 1868.—

June half of 1867. £ June half of 1868. £

The gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo and 609,121... Champlain lines, have been..... 646,797

*Deduct—*

The ordinary working expenses (being at the rate of 65.93 per cent. against 70.53 of the corresponding half of last year)..... £426,477

179,329

The renewals of the permanent way and works in the half-year 54,973... debited to revenue..... 36,020

124,356

Amounts paid on account for loss by fires at Sarnia and at 10,274... Toronto..... 4,110

Leaving an available net balance earned 114,082... in the half-year of..... 180,190

21,544 Deduct loss on American currency.... 18,882

92,528..... 161,308

Or an increase over the corresponding half-year of £68,780.

But from this balance of..... £101,308

Must be deducted the renewal suspense debit from last half-year..... 31,383

..... 129,925

And the amount of postal revenue due for the half-year to the postal and military Bondholders..... 17,829

Leaving the balance of..... 112,096

Applicable for the following payments:—

Interest, &c., paid on lands..... 1,579

Do., on mortgage to Bank of Upper Canada... 4,424

Do., on loans, bankers' balances, promissory notes, European exchange, &c..... 4,441

Do., on British American Land Company's debentures..... 616

Do., on Montreal Seminary debentures..... 616

Do., on Island Pond debentures..... 2,700

Half-yearly instalment on Portland sinking fund..... 2,812

Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full)..... 31,692

Detroit line lease (in full)..... 11,250

Montreal and Champlain Railway Company... 10,807

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company... 23,045

Equipment bond interest..... 10,779

Balance carried to next half-year's account... 5,986

..... £112,096

Comparing the results of the half-year with the corresponding period of 1867, there is an increase in the gross receipts of £37,676, and a decrease in the ordinary working expenses of £3,215, in renewals of £18,693, and in the amount of the damages paid on account of the Toronto and Sarnia fires of £6,164. The rate of ordinary working expenses for the past half-year being as above stated 65.93 against 70.53 per cent. in 1867. The charges for renewals, adding £31,933 placed to Suspense Account last December, which has now been wiped off, amount to £87,408. The loss on American currency shows a decrease of £2,672, being £18,882 against £21,554; so that the net revenue balance, after deducting this loss on the conversion of the American "greenbacks," amounts to £161,308 against £92,528 in the corresponding period of 1867. The average receipts from passengers in the half-year was 6s. 8½d. per head, against 6s. 8d. in 1867, and the average receipt per ton of freight was 16s. 6d., against 15s. 8d. in the corresponding period of last year. The debit to the capital account for the half-year amounts only to £4,088, but as the capital account is in debit to revenue, this sum, unless new capital is raised, will have to be written off against the balance of £68,884.

The charges hitherto made against capital for extra weight of rails and ballasting are now included under the head of renewals, and brought against revenue. The importance of completing the works of ballasting and improvement as soon as possible can hardly be overrated. With regard to the loss on American currency, viz., £18,682, it may be stated that the price of gold fluctuated during the half-year between 1867 and 1868. The total loss on American currency since 1862 has amounted to £370,203. The following statement shows the net earnings, from 1861 to June of the present year, in mixed currency and also in sterling, and also the half-yearly and total expenditure in renewals, and the half-yearly and total loss on American currency:—

Date	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Ordinary working expenses.	Renewal A/c.	Revenue balance.	Yearly total.	Loss on American currency.	Half-yearly profit after deducting loss on Amer'n. c.	Yearly total profit sterling.
1861, June.....	1,490	247,110	200,384	£	46,726	£	67	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,490	119,469	202,921	£	83,435	143,992	627	63,449	14,482
1862, June.....	1,490	381,992	319,556	£	70,346	170,233	13,672	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,490	493,361	394,304	£	99,057	202,333	12,923	61,449	14,482
1863, June.....	1,714	414,890	389,576	£	125,314	217,233	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,714	528,311	512,021	£	116,290	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
1864, June.....	1,135	618,338	569,002	£	149,336	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,135	714,780	614,828	£	109,952	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
1865, June.....	1,277	614,828	569,002	£	149,336	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,277	714,780	614,828	£	109,952	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
1866, June.....	1,277	614,828	569,002	£	149,336	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,277	714,780	614,828	£	109,952	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
1867, June.....	1,277	614,828	569,002	£	149,336	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,277	714,780	614,828	£	109,952	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
1868, June.....	1,277	614,828	569,002	£	149,336	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
Dec.....	1,277	714,780	614,828	£	109,952	211,036	20,083	61,449	14,482
<b>Total</b>		<b>£701,380</b>	<b>£701,380</b>		<b>£187,408</b>	<b>£701,380</b>	<b>£18,882</b>	<b>£161,308</b>	<b>£161,308</b>

Out of this total profit of £1,623,500, averaging £343,148 per annum, there has been paid in cash on leased lines £874,000, and for interest and other claims £224,500, and since 1863 on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd preference bonds and stocks £25,000.  
 \* In this half-year (June, 1864) there was no loss by discount on American currency, as the "greenbacks" were employed in the purchase of Portland bonds maturing in 1866, and sold in England.  
 † Add to these sums the further amount of £79,857 carried in the first instance to suspense account, and subsequently paid out of revenue, making the total amount charged against revenue for renewals between 1862 and June 1868, £781,037.  
 ‡ Including £31,383 carried to suspense account in the previous account.  
 § Including the losses by the Toronto and Sarnia fires.  
 ¶ Nearly all of which net profits may be said to have been earned on the same mileage as that of 1863. The Champlain railway left a profit of about £7,340, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company a loss of £1,135, against which, however, its contribution of traffic to the main line must be placed.

The figures of this table exhibit, in a short compass, both the progress and the real nature of the special difficulties which have beset the Grand Trunk Company since 1862. The direct loss on American currency has been no less than £370,203, or equal to, say, three years full dividend on the first preference bonds, and besides this direct and positive loss, there has been, as a consequence of the American war, indirect losses by increased wages and cost of materials, perhaps as large as the loss on the "greenbacks" themselves, after deducting any increased receipts from higher freight. The expenditure on renewals, apart from ordinary maintenance, charged against revenue, has been £781,037, with the effect, of course, of greatly improving the road. Of the 25 engines lately ordered from Messrs. Neilson & Co., of Glasgow, 21 have, at the dates of the last letters received, four are on the way. Seventeen of the engines are now ready for work on the line, and the whole of them, it is expected, will be ready for the anticipated heavy autumn traffic. The reports received of these engines are very satisfactory. A loan to effect the purchase of them has been arranged with the Company's bankers on favourable terms, the lenders having been willing to accept a hypothecation of the engines by way of collateral security. Every effort that the Directors have made to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences of account with the Buffalo Company has hitherto failed. The Buffalo Board will neither agree upon nor allow an impartial officer of the Board of Trade to settle a deed of arbitration. Recent further negotiation through Messrs. Creak and Bitter has ended in nothing, as while the President of the Company signed a memorandum of settlement of all matters, as Mr. Creak suggested, the representative of the Buffalo Company has refused to do the same; in

the meantime, the amount stated in the accompanying accounts, as being the proportion due to that Company, must be taken as rendered without prejudice. The Directors have much pleasure in announcing that negotiations have again been re-opened for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Every effort has been made, and with considerable success, during the cessation of this treaty, to open up new channels for the traffic formerly consigned to the States. The newly developed traffic with the Maritime provinces is gradually extending. For example during the past half-year the increase in the Halifax traffic is £28,256, and in the St. John's traffic £28,604. The stoppage of trade with the United States has augmented, largely, the loss upon the Buffalo section, which, if independent, would hardly have paid its working expenses. The bonds issued by the City of Portland twenty years ago, in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,600,000, begin to fall due in December next. The amount then maturing is \$200,000, of which sum it is expected there will be about one-half provided by the sinking fund attached to the loan; the other half will have to be provided by the Grand Trunk Company. The balance of the above debt, viz., \$1,300,000, falls due at various periods between December next and January, 1871. As the sinking funds will in the aggregate, only be capable of providing about one-half of the whole amount, it follows that the remainder will have to be found by the Grand Trunk. To meet this payment of, say, \$750,000, it will be necessary to issue new bonds, either in American currency or sterling. The latter mode would, of course, be preferable, in consequence of the high rate of premium now paid for gold in the United States: The bonds, wherever they are issued, will be protected by a sinking fund—they form part of the working expenses of the Grand Trunk Company—and the only mortgage that takes precedence of them is one for \$1,500,000. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest per annum, payable half-yearly. The Directors, as owners (themselves and their immediate connections) of more than one-fifth of the total capital of the undertaking, feel entitled to urge, most seriously, upon their co-partners that recent divisions have done much to weaken and disorganize the executive management, and to paralyse efforts to restore the property. The Directors have done all that was possible to meet unexampled difficulties, and they believe that their policy and proceedings will be found, after the full inquiry which they court, in every way worthy of approval. They have preserved the property by successfully resisting its forfeiture in Canada. They have carried the Company through the periods of American war and Fenian raids, and they now see the Intercolonial railway secured, a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty under negotiation, and the traffic and net profit in these more quiet times resuming the rate of development which distinguished both up to 1856, when the Fenian troubles commenced and the Reciprocity Treaty was repealed. Certain bond and stockholders, dissatisfied with the present management of the undertaking, having convened a meeting for the 18th June last, a resolution was passed calling upon the Directors, as a body, to resign and appointing a committee to secure that result. This resolution having been forwarded to them, the Directors came to the following resolution on the 24th June, viz.:—

"Resolved,—That with reference to the request for the resignation of this board, Mr. Creak be invited to take the necessary steps for a special general meeting of the bond and stockholders to consider that subject, if he thinks fit, and be informed that whilst this board, of course, cannot entertain it upon the demand of the gentlemen who constituted the unofficial meeting on the 18th, and whose names and holdings even are not stated, they not only will not make any complaint, if the subject be submitted, in the usual manner, for the decision of the general body of proprietors, but will at once act upon that decision, whatever it may be. In thus inviting Mr. Creak and the gentlemen acting with him to adopt a practical mode at once, within their power, of disposing of the question raised by them, this board must again, in the interest of the general body of proprietors, protest against the continuance of indefinite agitation, which cannot lead, practically, to any good result, and which must tend to the serious injury of the undertaking in which so many persons are so largely interested."

As the result of this and subsequent communications between the board and the committee, the latter forwarded the following letter, addressed to the President and Board of the Grand Trunk Railway Company:—

"BRIGHTON, Sep. 8, 1868  
 "GENTLEMEN,—In reply to the resolution of the board of the 19th ult., we beg to state that the chief features in the policy we recommend the shareholders to adopt, are—  
 "1st. The appointment of a Managing Director in London, whose whole time and energies are to be consecrated to the interests of the Grand Trunk. He should be prepared to visit Canada whenever required, and so secure for the board at home the most thorough control over the whole undertaking. He should be disconnected with any other business or profession, and receive a salary of, say, £1,500 a year, till the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preferences are paid.  
 "2nd. That the existing arrangements in Canada should be reviewed at an early date.  
 "3rd. That publicity and economy should be carefully maintained, so that all our supplies may be satisfactory in quality and in price.  
 "4th. That as a pledge and guarantee of the adoption of this policy, the board should agree to receive at once, subject to confirmation at the October meeting, three gentlemen, at least, to be nominated by our committee, without, however, adding to the number of the board in England.  
 "We refrain from entering into any further details. It is enough for us to indicate the main outlines of what we consider necessary, leaving the new board to



carry out the various reforms which the proposed policy would inevitably detail.

"We are, yours faithfully,  
 "ALBERT CREAK,  
 "E. F. C. RITTER."

To this letter the board replied, on the 9th inst., as follows:—

"The board, in acknowledging the letter of Mr. Creak and Mr. Ritter of the 8th inst., in reply to the board's minute of the 19th ult., desire to express their satisfaction at the spirit evinced by the withdrawal of the demand for the resignation of the whole of the Directors previously made

"The board, anxiously impressed with the necessity, at this juncture, for peace and union amongst the various sections of bond and stockholders, would, but for that demand, *ere* now, and with that object before them, have offered to make vacancies for two members of the committee and one bondholder from Scotland (where a considerable amount of property is held), the election of the new members to take place at the meeting in October.

"Influenced by the same sense of duty, the board now beg to make that proposal, in response to the letter of Mr. Creak and Mr. Ritter, subject to the concurrence of the committee appointed at the half-yearly general meeting of the 19th December last.

"All details in respect to the future policy and management of the Company would, of course, be matter for consideration on the part of the board, the new members of which would have full opportunity of forming their own conclusions, after a review of the real facts of the case."

The committee's reply to the foregoing resolution was as follows:—

"BRIGHTON, Sept. 11, 1868.

"DEAR SIR,—The committee appointed on the 18th of June last, held a meeting, yesterday, at the City Terminus Hotel, and unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

"1st. That having heard the resolution of the board of the 9th inst., this committee recommend the adoption of the same as a settlement of the differences between the board and the bond and stockholders represented by this committee."

"2nd. That Messrs. Creak and Ritter be hereby named to fill two of the vacancies which the board have offered to make."

"3rd. That in order to meet the view of the Directors in appointing a bondholder from Scotland, J. R. Haig, Esq., of Blairhill, Perthshire, be recommended for the third vacancy."

"4th. That the Directors be requested to append to the forthcoming half-yearly report, a brief statement of the proceedings of this committee."

"I am also to add that the committee were unanimously of opinion that Sir Edward Watkin should be requested to remain as chairman till April.

"I am, yours truly,

"A. CREAK,

"Chairman of the Committee.

"J. M. Grant, Esq."

The committee appointed at the General Meeting on the 19th of December last, was, of course, the body to whom the board thought it incumbent on them to submit this question, and therefore the President addressed the following letter to the chairman of that committee, with reference to the last letter from Mr. Creak, which had been communicated to them:—

"ROSE HILL, NORTHEMDEN,

"Near MANCHESTER,

"September 19, 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I note that a meeting of your committee is called for Tuesday next, and I would, with pleasure, have attended you had I not thought you would prefer to meet without me

"The board following up the discussion between yourself and Mr. Hodgson and others, sent special instructions to the executive in Canada on the subject of this Company's relations with the Canadian Government.

"Negotiations, also, in reference to the terms upon which the Intercolonial Railway, and the Grand Trunk are to interchange traffic, and trains will almost immediately have to be undertaken

"A very important discussion is proceeding with the Erie, New York Central, and other railway companies in America, in reference to the construction of the International Bridge at Buffalo, and the position of the Portland Bonds falling due in December involves serious consideration.

"With these questions before us, the board were of opinion that peace and union amongst the stock and bondholders were essential at this crisis, and that it was their duty to obtain it, if necessary, by changes in the board.

"Impressed, therefore, with this sense of duty, they have passed a minute in which they offer to admit certain gentlemen to the board, subject to the concurrence of your committee.

"What you are asked, therefore, to do, is to operate with the board in restoring that state of harmony without which the undertaking will be an unbound fagot in the hands of the Anti-Grand Trunk party in Canada.

"Personally I have always been ready to give place to any gentleman who possessed the confidence of my colleagues or of the Company at large, while not disposed to leave the undertaking when surrounded by difficulties. At the moment we find ourselves in view of the completion of our system to Halifax, of a restoration of a Reciprocity Treaty, with a fair claim for assistance from the Government, and with improved returns of net profit. While I express my perfect willingness to retire, I shall at the right time be ready to maintain that the board have done everything that was possible for the undertaking, amidst difficulties and anxieties which no one could measure but themselves.

"Yours faithfully,  
 "W. Smith, Esq., "E. W. WATKIN."

That committee afterwards came to the following resolution:—

"At a meeting of the committee, appointed by the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, on the 19th December, 1867, held at 21 Old Broadstreet, E.C., on the 22nd September, 1868.

"Present: Messrs. Smith (in the chair), Ritter, Paine, and Legg.

"Mr. Grant, the secretary, attending, read the minutes and correspondence which had taken place, relative to the nomination, by the Shareholders' Committee, of certain gentlemen to be elected on the board, and the conditions imposed by the Directors in relation thereto, and the same having been taken into consideration, it was

"Resolved,—That while concurring in the necessity of a change in some of the members of the present board, the members present of this committee consider it beyond the object for which they were appointed, to be asked to give their consent to the election of any new members recommended by another committee, as a condition of such election, the question now being between the Directors and that committee, and not between that committee and the board.

"Mr. Ritter declined to vote upon the question.

"Mr. Smith having laid before the committee a letter addressed to him by Sir E. W. Watkin, dated 19th inst., in which reference was made to instructions having been sent to Canada in consequence of discussions which had taken place between Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Smith, (as representing this committee) and others, the members present requested to see such documents, but the secretary stated that he could not produce them without the authority of the Board of Directors.

"Resolved,—That the board be requested to allow this committee to inspect the papers sent to Canada."

In this state of things, the Directors think they shall best promote the interests of the undertaking, by now referring the whole matter to the ensuing general meeting being themselves still quite ready to receive at once, as colleagues, any three eligible gentlemen who may be approved by the bond and stockholders at large. The Directors send herewith a form of proxy, which each bond and stockholder can alter in his own way, and any special instructions he may send by letter will be carefully complied with.

By order,

EDWARD W. WATKIN, President.  
 Grand Trunk Railway Office, 21 Old Broadstreet, October 7, 1868.

Directors.—Sir Edward William Watkin, M.P., Rose-hill, Northern, President; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq., London-street, E.C.; Charles John Brydges, Esq., Montreal; Hon. James Ferrier, Montreal; George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street, E.C.; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; William Molson, Esq., Montreal; Richard Potter, Esq., Standish-house, Gloucester; John Swift, Esq., Portland-place, London; Captain Tyler, High Elms Hampton Court; A. W. Young, Esq., Hare Hatch house, Twyford, Berks.

Auditors.—Thomas Morland, Esq., Montreal; James Balie, Esq., Montreal; William Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., London.

\* The documents asked for have been placed in the hands of the committee.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

PATENT BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 6th October, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Inventions to be in force in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for a period of Fourteen Years from the dates thereof, to the persons whose names are included in the following lists.

Published by command,

J. C. TACHE,

Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

No. 2675. Daniel Keeler, of the village of Spencer-ville, in the township of Edwardsburgh, in the county of Grenville, a new and useful machine for churning butter, to be called the Dominion churn.—Dated Ottawa, 20th June, 1868.

No. 2676 John Dean, of the village of Aylmer, in the county of Elgin, saddler, assignee of Chas. Corey, of the same place, saddler, a new and useful machine for holding driving-reins.—Dated Ottawa, 20th June, 1868.

No. 2677. Sophia Wilson, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, wife of Harris Wilson, of the same place, auctioneer, a new and useful art or method of making or manufacturing, from one pint of milk with other ingredients and producing therefrom one pound of butter.—Dated Ottawa, 14th July, 1868.

No. 2678. William McMillan of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, manufacturing chemist, a new and useful oil, called McMillan's lubricating oil.—Dated Ottawa, 14th July, 1868.

No. 2679. Joseph Sissons, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful machine for freezing ice-cream, to be called the Arctic ice-cream freezer.—Dated Ottawa, 16th July, 1868.

No. 2680. John Fanning, of the town of Petrolia, in the county of Lambton, oil dealer, a new and useful machine for washing clothes, called the improved washing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 15th July, 1868.

No. 2681. Charles Lee Merrill, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, machinist, a new and use-

ful machine for pumping liquids, to be called Merrill's counterbalance combined suction and force pump.—Dated Ottawa, 15th July, 1868.

No. 2682. Charles Henry James, of the town of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, yeoman, a new and useful machine or apparatus for facilitating the replacing on railway tracks of locomotives and other railway carriages, to be called the Dominion reverse repeating rail.—Dated Ottawa, 16th July, 1868.

No. 2683. Henry Moe Mi-ener, of the township of Dumfries, in the county of Brant, merchant, a certain new and useful improvement on a machine for raising hay, to be called Mi-ener's improved screw hay fork.—Dated Ottawa, 16th July, 1868.

No. 2684. Adam Elijah Clarke, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, veterinary surgeon, certain new and useful improvements in skate fastening.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2685. William Linton Thompson, of the township of Stanstead, in the county of Stanstead, mining engineer, a new, useful and improved method of preparing the laminae of wood to be used for covering the walls of houses.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2686. Samuel Platt, of the town of Goderich, in the county of Huron, miller, snew and useful machine for making salt, to be called a salt evaporator.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2687. Denis Cornelius O'Brien, of the village of Richmond Hill, in the county of York, gentleman, a new and useful machine for the manufacture of salt, to be called O'Brien's brino evaporator.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd July, 1868.

No. 2688. William Augustus Leggo, of the city of Montreal in the county of Montreal, electrotypist, a new and useful method called Leggo's moulding process for obtaining moulds for electrotyping purposes.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2689 Benjamin Potter Jones, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, cabinet maker, a new and useful enclosed bedstead, to be called Jones' patent enclosed bedstead.—Dated Ottawa, 27th July, 1868.

No. 2690 James Alexander Grant, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, doctor of medicine, and James Perry, of the same place, gas engineer, a certain new and useful improvement in the art of manufacturing illuminating gas, namely, the making of it from crude petroleum and wood.—Dated Ottawa, 1st August, 1868.

No. 2691. Charles Foster, of the township of Metcalfe, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, a new and useful machine or apparatus for the purpose of utilizing waste steam, in the manufacture of potash, salt, sugar and all other articles requiring the process of evaporation by heat in their manufacture, to be called Foster's waste steam utilizer.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2692. George Carr, of the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, blacksmith, certain new and useful improvements in harrows.—Dated Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

No. 2693. Charles Wesley Jones, of the township of Percy, in the county of Northumberland, yeoman, a new and useful churn, called the drum churn.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd July, 1868.

No. 2694 David Ford, of the township of Bertie, in the county of Welland, yeoman, a certain new and useful improvement on Henderson and Ford's patent spring bed bottom, patented in the United States of America, 22nd May, 1866.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2695 Charles Henry Mascear, of the township of Townsend, county of Norfolk, yeoman, a new and useful harrow.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2696. Thomas Morris, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, blacksmith, a new and useful wrench, to be known as Morris improved wrench.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2697. Jonathan Ward, of the township of Dorchester, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, a new and useful saw tooth and gumming, to be called Ward's imperial saw tooth and gumming.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2698. Valentine Bach, of the village of Morris-ton, in the county of Wellington, carpenter, a new and useful machine for churning butter, to be called the double acting lever churn.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2699. Robert Metcalf, of the village of Carleton Place, in the county of Lanark, merchant, a new and useful machine for working butter, called Metcalf's butter worker.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2700. Harvey Hogan, of the township of Deraham, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, a certain new and useful improvement on the hay-fork, known as Blodgett's hay-fork.—Dated Ottawa, 27th July, 1868.

No. 2701. Thomas Richard Johnson, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, accountant, a new and useful self-ventilating hat, for wearing in warm weather, to be called Johnson's improved self-ventilating hat.—Dated Ottawa, 28th July, 1868.

No. 2702. Samuel May, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, billiard table manufacturer, certain new and useful improvements in the cushions of billiard tables.—Dated Ottawa, 28th July, 1868.

No. 2703. Joseph Bradt, of the township of Mulcotton, in the county of Haldimand, yeoman, a new and useful bee hive, to be called the standard hive.—Dated Ottawa, 31st July, 1868.

No. 2704. David Williams, of the town of Peterborough, in the county of Peterborough, miller, a new and useful art or mode of dressing mill stones called Williams' improved mill stone dress.—Dated Ottawa, 8th July, 1868.

No. 2705. William Hearn Fellow, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, tinsmith, a new and useful machine for the rapidly heating of water, to be called Fellow's circulating vat heater.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2706. Stephen Elmore Crandell, of the village of Bopelia, in the township of Beach, in the county of Ontario, cabinet maker, a new and useful spiral com-

lined spring, to be called the combined spiral spring.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2707. William Bos, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful machine for automatically counting or enregistering articles of merchandise, and other things, to be called Bos's improved tallying machine.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2708. Thomas Laverick Wilson, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, mechanical engineer, and John McDougall, of the same city of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful truck for railway cars.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2709. Alden Veranus Brown, of Swetsburg, in the County of Missisquoi, in the district of Bedford, photographer, a new and useful hydraulic engine, for giving motion to machinery, to be called or known as Brown's hydraulic engine.—Dated Ottawa, 29th July, 1868.

No. 2710. Thomas Walker, of the township of Chinguacousy, in the county of Peel, carpenter, and William Walker, the younger, of the same place, yeoman, a new and useful machine for the purpose of guiding ploughs when ploughing, to be called T. and W. Walker's plough guide.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd August, 1868.

No. 2711. Harvey Smith Pendleton, of the township of Dereham, in the county of Oxford, cheese manufacturer, a new and useful reflector for lamps.—Dated Ottawa, 8rd August, 1868.

No. 2712. William Cornwall, of Reekport, in the township of Escott, in the county of Leeds, physician surgeon, a new and useful manufacture to wit: a bit for a horse, to be called the pulley bit.—Dated Ottawa 4th August, 1868.

No. 2713. Alexander Anger, of the township of Bertie, in the county of Welland, blacksmith, a new and useful machine or apparatus for the heating and ventilating of railroad cars, houses and building, and kilns for drying purposes.—Dated Ottawa, 5th August, 1868.

No. 2714. Porter Preston, of the village of Bethany, in the township of Manvers, in the county of Durham, millowner a new and useful machine or water wheel for mill-driving purposes, to be called Preston's direct pressure voluted conoid turbine wheel.—Dated Ottawa, 10th August, 1868.

No. 2715. Isaac Beadell Bowerman, of the township of South Norwich, in the county of Oxford, carpenter, a new and useful machine or tool namely a vice, to be known as the universal adjustable vice.—Dated Ottawa, 10th August, 1868.

No. 2716. Philo Lambkin, of the village of Riceburg, in the district of Bedford, manufacturer, a new and useful portable self-adjusting fence.—Dated Ottawa, 10th August, 1868.

No. 2717. Francis Roberts, of the township of West Gwillimbury, in the county of Simcoe, yeoman, a new and useful machine or apparatus for the purpose of cutting and destroying thistles and other weeds, such machine or apparatus to be attached to and used in connection with any ordinary plough either by means of a shear-bearer or shear-point, such machine or apparatus to be called Robert's thistle-cutter No. 3.—Dated Ottawa, 17th August, 1868.

No. 2718. John Doty, of the town of Oakville, in the county of Halton, machinist, a new and useful machine for the upsetting of axles.—Dated Ottawa, 19th August, 1868.

No. 2719. Stephen Theodore Fearce, of the village of Buckingham, in the county of Ottawa, mining-engineer, a certain new and useful improvement in the art of mechanically separating from each other without the use of water, air, or any fluid, particles of mineral or other substances which may be mixed together and having specific gravities differing from each other, the said improvement to be called Fearce's improved method of dry dressing; and also of two certain new and useful machines the use of which are necessary for the carrying out and effecting of such improvement; the first of which said machines is to be called or known as Fearce's centrifugal separator, and the second thereof as Fearce's cone separator.—Dated Ottawa, 4th August, 1868.

No. 2720. William Gillman, of the township of Mar-mora, in the county of Hastings, machinist, a new and useful machine, namely a spring for the doors of railway cars or carriages, to be called the reverse pressure car door spring.—Dated Ottawa, 24th August, 1868.

No. 2721. Isaac Brock Markle, of the village of Elmira, in the county of Waterloo, machinist, a certain new and useful improvement in ploughs, namely: in the attaching of the points to the shares thereof to be called the universal moveable plough share point.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2722. Richard Lewis, of Melbourne, in the county of Richmond, carpenter, a new and useful gate, namely: an inlined or self-closing gate.—Dated Ottawa, 12th August, 1868.

No. 2723. William Gilliland, of the township of Mar-mora, in the county of Hastings, machinist, a new and useful machine, namely: a spring for doors and gates to be called the double acting reverse pressure door and gate spring.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2724. David Cameron Ferguson, of the township of Scarboro, in the county of York, carpenter and joiner, certain new and useful improvements in the suction pump for raising water, the pump with such improvements added, to be called Ferguson's improved pump, dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2725. Antoine St. Jacques, of the parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in the county of St. Maurice, coach builder, a certain new and useful composition of matter forming a balm for the relief of cougus called baume adoucesant pour la toux.—Dated at Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2726. Freeman Green, of the township of Saltfleet, in the county of Wentworth, mechanic, a certain new and useful improvement on the spinning wheel, the improved spinning wheel to be called or known as Freeman Green's Canadian spinning wheel.—Dated Ottawa, 30th July, 1868.

No. 2727. Michael Keefer, the younger, of the township of Vaughan, in the county of York, blacksmith, a certain new and useful improvement in instruments for unloading or otherwise removing hay, straw, corn and other such like produce; the hay fork, with such improvements added, to be called Keefer's harpoon hay fork.—Dated Ottawa, 10th August, 1868.

No. 2728. Roderick I. Jan, of the township of North Faethope, in the county of Perth, blacksmith, a new and useful machine, namely: a punching die.—Dated Ottawa, 5th August, 1868.

No. 2729. Camille Gentesse, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, machinist, a new and useful machine or agricultural implement for sowing seeds and grains and harrowing the land at the same time, to be called Semouse & Sas.—Dated Ottawa, 10th August, 1868.

No. 2730. Adolphus Davis, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, mechanical engineer, a new and useful self-coupler for railway cars, to be called Davis' self-coupler for railway cars.—Dated Ottawa, 20th August, 1868.

No. 2731. George Blake, of the town of Whitby, in the county of Ontario, machinist, a new and useful self-acting semaphore for railway purposes.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2732. Richard Henry Clother, of the village of Kempville, in the county of Grenville, carpenter, a new and useful machine for the purpose of drying clothes, said machine to be called the excelsior clothes hanger.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2733. George Washington Bentley, of the township of Pickering, in the county of Ontario, joiner, a new and useful machine for gumming saws, to be called Bentley's saw gummer, grinder and upset.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2734. John Yale Hammond, of the town of St. John's, in the district of Iberville, machinist and trader, a new and useful machine for raising water, to be called the common sense pump.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2735. Reginald Larard, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, upholsterer, a new and useful improvement in the method of securing spring heads in the construction of spring mattresses and other articles where spiral springs are used, to be called Larard's patent button head attachment.—Dated Ottawa, 26th August, 1868.

No. 2736. James Coone, of the village of Manilla, in the county of Victoria, machinist, certain new and useful improvements in hay rakes. Dated Ottawa, 27th August, 1868.

No. 2737. Robert Errett Stephens, of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, gentleman, a new and useful improvement in the manner of hanging and fastening gates, to be called Stephen's self locking adjustable hinge and latch.—Dated Ottawa, August 27th, 1868.

No. 2738. Edwin Robert McCall, of the township of Charlotteville, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, a new and useful machine for the purpose of gauging the depth of furrow in ploughing land, to be called McCall's improved plough gauge.—Dated Ottawa, 27th August, 1868.

No. 2739. James Marr, of the township of Woodhouse, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, a certain new and useful improvement to his plough guide and holder, for which he obtained letters patent for the Province of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of June, in the year 1866.—Dated Ottawa, 28th August, 1868.

No. 2740. Randall Bentley, of the township of Normansby, in the county of Grey, gentleman, a new and useful machine for the purpose of making ditches, the said machine to be called Bentley's excelsior ditching machine.—Dated Ottawa, 28th August, 1868.

No. 2741. Adam Cant and Hugh Cant, both of the town of Galt, in the county of Wentworth, pattern makers, assignees of Adam Cant, of the same place, pattern maker, a new and useful machine or apparatus for heating air, to be called Cant's air heater.—Dated Ottawa, 17th August, 1868.

No. 2742. Richard Stephen, of the township of Woodhouse, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, a new and useful harrow, to be called Stephen's rough and ready harrow.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2743. John Kelsey Hopkings, of the township of West Fianboro, in the county of Wentworth, farmer, and William Raaberry, of the same place, machinist, a new and useful manufacture of stove pipe thimbles, by the means of the composition of matter for the manufacture of an article to be called the fire proof stove pipe thimbles.—Dated Ottawa, 25th August, 1868.

No. 2744. John Clark Beckett, of the township of Franklin, in the county of Huntingdon, yeoman, a new and useful machine for the purpose of drawing manure, tan bark, gravel, dirt and other things, to be called Beckett's new and useful dumping waggon.—Dated Ottawa, 27th August, 1868.

No. 2745. John Neale, of the township of Barrie, in the county of Frontenac, miner, a new and useful machine and art for separating the metals from auriferous and argenteiferous rock, the said machine and art to be called the electrical cylinder for separating the metals from auriferous and argenteiferous rocks.—Dated Ottawa, 28th August, 1868.

No. 2746. Charles Eldon Ewing, of the village of Grafton, in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, certain new and useful improvements in the art or method of lubricating the axles of vehicles by a tube passing through the hub and box, and also of a means whereby the box or axle is prevented from working loose in the hub, to be called or known as Ewing's improved combined lubricator and axle-box fastener.—Dated Ottawa, 21st August, 1868.

No. 2747. Andrew Buchanan, of the township of Colchester, in the county of Essex, miller, a new and useful machine for the purpose of cleaning wheat and other grain for milling purposes to be called Buchanan's grand separator.—Dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1868.

No. 2648. Richard Thomson Gilpin, of the town of St. Mary, in the county of Perth, cordwainer, a new

and useful machine, namely, an attachment to waxed thread sewing machines for the purpose of keeping waxed thread pliable by heat, to be called Gilpin's hot air waxed thread heater.—Dated Ottawa, 27th August, 1868.

No. 2749. James Marr, of the township of Woodhouse, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, a new and useful machine for racking all kinds of grain off, of and from reaping machines, to be called James Marr's self-acting rake.—Dated Ottawa, 3rd September, 1868.

No. 2750. Solomon Cordingley, of the township of Trafalgar, in the county of Halton, yeoman, a new and useful machine for the purpose of boring fence caps, to be called Cordingley's fence cap borer.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2751. William Yelland, of the town of Peterborough, in the county of Peterborough, blacksmith, a new and useful harrow, to be called Yelland's improved patent harrow.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2752. Cornelius Cooper, of Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, blacksmith, a new and useful horse-shoe for resisting and overcoming the tendency of snow and mud to accumulate and adhere to the hoofs and shoes of horses during the snowy and muddy seasons, to be called Cooper's convex horse-shoe.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2753. Robert Wellington Johnson, of Tilson-bury, in the township of Dereham in the county of Oxford, yeoman, a new and useful tackle and lever power stump extracting machine, to be called Johnson's tackle and lever-power stump machine.—Dated Ottawa, 5th August, 1868.

No. 2754. David Vass, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, gentleman, a new and useful telescopic fire escape ladder for rescuing the inmates of burning houses, to be called Vass' telescopic fire escape ladder.—Dated Ottawa, 24th July, 1868.

No. 2755. George Roger Prowse, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, manufacturer, a new and useful improved washing boiler for the purpose of cleansing or removing impurities from clothes, by the rapid circulation of boiling water through the boiler, to be called Prowse's improved washing boiler.—Dated Ottawa, 28th August, 1868.

No. 2756. George Washington Cummings, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, machinist, a new and useful machine for the purpose of making bricks, to be called the New Dominion brick press.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2757. James Way Anderson, of the township of Ameliasburg, in the county of Prince Edward, yeoman, a new and useful wire and slat fence, with equal wire tension windlass, to be called the Dominion fence.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2758. Jacob Lawrence, of the village of Palermo, in the county of Halton, machinist, a new and useful improvement on reaping and mowing machines, namely: the addition of a geared windlass thereto, for raising and lowering the cutter bar with ease, at the will of the operator, to be called the cutter bar adjuster.—Dated Ottawa, 5th September, 1868.

No. 2759. William George Cordingley of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, tinsmith, a new and useful machine or apparatus for cooking meat or vegetables by either steaming or boiling.—Dated Ottawa, 7th September, 1868.

No. 2760. Norris Black, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, machinist, a new and useful hand shuttle sewing machine, which he calls Black's sewing machine.—Dated Ottawa, 7th September, 1868.

No. 2761. Benjamin Potter Jones, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, cabinet maker, a new and useful window holder or support, dispensing with cords and weights now in ordinary use, to be called Jones' improved sash press and holder.—Dated Ottawa, 8th September, 1868.

No. 2762. David Roberge, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, yeoman, a new and useful improved horse-shoe, for curing and preventing lameness in horses, to be called Roberge's improved horse-shoe, for curing and preventing lameness in horses.—Dated Ottawa, 9th September, 1868.

No. 2763. William Hamilton, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, iron founder, a new and useful improved varnish paint.—Dated Ottawa, 9th September, 1868.

No. 2764. Theodore Galibert, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, merchant, for the introduction of a new and useful respiring apparatus, permitting the wearer to penetrate and remain without danger in places where ordinary breathing is impossible either from foul air or smoke, called Galibert respiring apparatus or apparatus respiratoires.—Dated Ottawa, 12th September, 1868.

No. 2765. Thomas Dimma, of the township of Scott, in the county of Ontario farmer, a new and useful lever spinning wheel for the purpose of spinning wool.—Dated Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

No. 2766. William Parson, of the city of Toronto in county of York, oil refiner, a new and useful method by which to connect together the pig fount and stand of glass lamps without the use of cement.—Dated Ottawa 7th September, 1868.

No. 2767. Alexander Anderson, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, machinist, a new and useful machine for raking hay and pulling peas, to be called Anderson's patent hay rake and pease puller.—Dated Ottawa, 11th September, 1868.

No. 2768. John Hallam, of the village of Bruce Mines, in the district of Algoma, carpenter, a new and useful machine for churning and for washing cloth, to be called Hallam's New Dominion churn and washer. Dated Ottawa, 11th September, 1868.

No. 2769. George Wilkinson, of the village of Gormley, in the county of York, blacksmith, a certain new and useful improvement in the construction of ploughs, the plough with such improvement added to be called Wilkinson's Dominion plough.—Dated Ottawa, 11th September, 1868.



THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. Chapman, Fraser & Tyler. Chairman H. & Co. Childs, George, & Co. French, J. C., & Co. Gillogie, Moffatt & Co. Jeffrey, Hutchins & Co. Kinman & Kinloch. Mathewson, J. A.

Mitchell, James. Robertson & Battie. Robertson, David. Thom, Bros. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. West, Bros. Winning, Hill & Ware.

The general business of the past week, though to a fair extent has been without animation, the principal purchasers looking forward to the public sales of Mediterranean and general goods, announced to take place, and the first of which for account of Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co., was held on Wednesday. At this sale, the attendance both of city and out of town buyers was unusually good, the bidding was brisk, and nearly everything offered was sold at fair prices. We give below a statement of lots disposed of, and prices realized.

TEAS—Have been quiet, the enquiry being limited to low grade Japans and Young Hysons, of which some small lots have changed hands.

COFFEE—Has had rather more demand. At public sale, the prices were 22c for Java in bags, and 18c for mats.

SUGAR—Raws have been somewhat easier since our last report the New York market being less firm. Prices, however, cannot be said to have given way, holders being unwilling to make any material alteration in their quotation, in order to meet the views of buyers. Refinery quotations have been reduced 10c on all grades.

MOLASSES—Has been in good demand, more especially for the lower grades. Centrifugal has been selling in round lots at 26c to 28c. Muscovado, Porto Rico, and Cienfuegos are held at previous quotations.

FISH—The arrivals of all kinds during the week have been to a fair extent, and prices are scarcely as firm as previously.

FRUIT—The arrivals this week have been large, although so far, last week's quotations are well maintained, and no changes to note of any consequence. Layer Raisins, Valentines, and M. E.'s have had good enquiry and several lots have been placed at prices however, which have not been made public. At auction, large amounts found purchasers, and at firm prices, as will be seen by reference to the report.

RICE—Has been quiet and without any change to note.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals, and holders are firm at an advance on last week's prices. We now quote Liverpool Coarse at \$1.00 to \$1.10, at which figures very little has been done.

SPICES—Cassia remains scarce and in demand, and full prices have been paid for good samples. Other spices have been for the most part neglected, previous to the trade sales.

Auction Sale of Fish, Saturday, October 24th, 1868, for account of Messrs. Black & Locke. J. G. Shipway & Son, Auctioneers:—

100 bbls split herrings, \$51; 89 do \$51; 35 do \$5; 25 do \$14; 50 do \$41; 125 half do \$24; 225 do \$24; 100 qts dry codfish, \$31; 100 do \$31; 25 bbls pickled codfish \$24; 75 do \$2.60; 100 kits old mackerel 40c; 41 do eels, 85c; 28 do tongues, Sounds, 40c; 54 do trout, 80c; 6 half bbls herrings, \$1; 27 do \$1.55; 116 do \$2; 25 bbls cod oil, \$24c; 75 do split herrings, \$4; 125 do \$4; 125 do \$4; 54 half do \$3; 33 bbls cod fish, \$3; 38 do pickled haddock, \$3; 88 do cod oil, \$4c; 139 do split herrings, \$31; 40 half ling, 90c; 50 do cut ling, \$1; 118 do \$1; 45 half bbls herrings, \$1; 25 barrels oysters, \$1.25; 10 do \$1.65; 5 do \$1.60; 30 do \$1.25; 5 do \$1.45; 10 do \$1.80; 32 do haddock, \$2; 75 bxs Digby herrings, old, 10c.

Auction Sale of Fruit and General Groceries, Oct. 23, 1868, for account of Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co. J. Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:—

30 cases Olive oil, half pts, \$4.70; 10 do \$4.75; 25 bxs French sperm candles, 21c; 40 do Belmont do 8's 24c; 20 do 23c; 20 do, 12's, 23c; 10 cases liquorice, (cartoons) 16c; 14 do (sticks) 16c; 12 do (cartoons) 16c; 13 do sardines, half tins, 17c; 8 do Curacao, qts, \$7.75; 5 bags FF corks, 1s 11d; 1 hhd Dutch madder, 11c; 2 do Cooney's mustard, 17c; 15 cases Wix's do lbs, \$4.25; 2 do half lbs, \$2.25; 15 boxes rice, Rangoon, \$4.10; 10 do Arracan, \$4.10; 5 cs pearl sago, 6c; 10 Tapioca, 9c; 55 bags coffee, Java, 22c; 25 mats do, 18c; 160 do 18c; 30 bags do Jamaica, 16c; 10 do Ceylon, 18c; 11 cases chictory, 11c; 3 brs bleached ginger, 18c; 8 do unbleached do Jamaica, 17c; 11 cs nutmegs, 2s 2d; 10 do 2s 1d; 2 bags pepper, white, 16c; 10 do 16c; 4 do 16c; 24 do carraway, 14c; 15 bxs sugar candy, white, 15c; 25 do 15c; 10 do brown 18c; 10 do 18c; 50 do 13c; 9 bags cloves, 9c; 85 do pepper, black, 8c; 2 cs preserved ginger, \$7.50; 25 do Crosse & Blackwell's mixed pickles, \$2.55; 10 cases Barnes do \$1.90; 3 bbls catsup, pts, \$3; 13 cs do half pts, \$1.90 15 brls whitening, 60c; 60 bags factory filled salt, \$1.80; 10 do \$1.25; 50 kegs bicarb soda, \$8.50; 100 do \$3.45; 2 kegs saltpetre, 16.62; 21 barrels sal soda, \$1.80; 20 do \$1.65; 5 do alum, \$2.20; 5 boxes Bergus starch, satin, qr lbs, 11c; 5 do hf lbs, 11c; 2 cs North Wilts cheese 19c; 2 do 19c; 3 do 18c; 9 do 17c; 1 do brown Windsor soap, 16c; 1 do arrowroot, 13c; 3

bbls sulphur, \$3.75; 8 do \$3.10; 5 do alum, \$2.25; 5 cs button blue, 6c; 8 do ball blue, 15c; 5 dozen gelatine small, \$1; 70 do medium, \$1.50; 84 do large, \$1.20; 20 do \$1.50; 50 do \$1.45; 20 do \$1; 75 bxs layer raisins, \$2.05; 60 do \$2; 325 do bunch, 9c; 54; 5 bbls currants, new, 43c; 105 do old, \$3.81; 45 bxs lemon peel, 22c; 7 do orange do 21c; 9 do citron do 26c; 12 do 23c; 63 do lemon do C & B 25c; 100 do orange do 25c; 21 do citron do 81c; 45 bags soft shelled almonds 15c; 100 do shelled do 24c; 5 do Grenoble walnuts 6c; 80 do 6c; 80 do 8c; 25 hf bxs layer raisins, \$1.10; 50 qr do 60c; 200 do \$1.24; 25 bxs bunch Muscatel do, \$1.90; 50 do \$1.85; 125 hf do \$1; 175 qr 55c; 10 kegs seedless 8c; 80 do 8c; 100 do 8c; 50 hf do 8c; 35 drums Sultana 8c; 100 drums Sultana 8c; 1.125 boxes layer 9s 11d; 300 half-boxes layer \$1.10; 100 bxs bunch \$1.90; 10 bxs Sicily filberts 6c; 10 do 6c; 50 do 6c; 28 brs Brazil nuts 7c; 10 do 7c; 110 bxs macaroni 11c; 40 do 40 bxs vermicelli 11c; 75 bxs castle soap 10c; 100 do 9c; 10 bxs canary seed 6c; 10 bxs hemp 5c; 155 cs salad oil, pts, \$4; 8 qr-cs Burgundy port, No. 1, 3s 11d; 3 do \$4 1d; 4 hf-cs do 3s 11d; 5 qr-cs, No. 2, 3s 5d; 5 qr-cs sherry 3s 6d; 5 qr-cs Bordeaux vinegar 81c; 9 do 3c; 10 do 28c; 6 hdds Martell's brandy \$2.15; 11 hf-cs do \$2.20; 90 cs do \$8 124; 100 do \$8; 10 cs Hennessy's do \$8.25; 10 cs Otard Dupuy's \$6.75; 90 do \$6.24; 82 cs Vinegrowers \$7.25; 1 pun Demerara rum 7s 7d; 3 do 7s 6d; 2 hdds gin 7s 8d; 10 cs red gin \$7.25; 10 cs green do \$3.75; 10 cs Booth's Old Tom \$5.34; 10 cs Bernard's do \$4.63; 10 do \$4.60; 10 cs do ginger wine \$3; 25 do \$2.87; 4 qr-cs do 4s 8d; 8 do 4s 4d; 5 cs Blood's porter \$2.15; 10 do \$2.10; 10 brls porter \$1; 1 hhd Sandeman's port \$1.50; 2 qr-cs Penmartin's sherry \$1.65; 2 do \$1.60; 2 hdds do, double diamond, \$1.85

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co. Clark, Jas. P. & Co. Clayton, T. James, & Co. Donnelly, James. Foulds & McEubbin. Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co. Hughes Brothers. Lewis, Kay & Co.

MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. Kay, Joseph. McMaster & Co., Wm. J. Muir, W. & E. Pittman, Warnock & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Robertson, Stephen, & Co. Strirling, McCall & Co.

BUSINESS has been very quiet during the past week, and goods have moved off but slowly.

Prices of staples are, however well maintained, the continuing firmness and advancing tendency of the Liverpool Cotton Market, inducing holders of manufactured goods to be by no means anxious to force sales. The latest telegraphic quotations from Liverpool are 11d. for Middling Uplands, and 11 1/2d. for middling New Orleans, and the Manchester goods market is also reported as firm.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Crathern & Caverhill. Evans & Evans. Evans, John Henry. Hall, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H.

Morland, Watson & Co. Mulholland, & Baker. Robertson, Jas. Waddell & Pearce.

THE past week has, so far, been the busiest one of the season. There has been a lively demand for goods, and although prices have not been remunerative, orders to a large extent have been filled.

PIG IRON—Is becoming rather low in stock, and holders are considerably firmer. Sales made have been at freely quoted prices, and it is now difficult to get lots, except ex ship, at previous figures. It is estimated that the stock now held is not more than sufficient for Canadian consumption.

BAR IRON—Sales during the month now closing have been larger than during any previous month of this season, and in consequence the stock, which had been supposed to be too large, is at present so reduced that already the assortment has ceased to be complete, and some sizes are hardly to be had. Prices, however, though firm are unchanged.

HOOP IRON—Is also scarce, and in demand at full rates.

BOILER PLATE—The receipt of some lots has completed the assortment in this market, but prices continue firm.

CANADA PLATES—Are almost entirely without demand

TIN PLATES—There is a scarcity of good brands, but inferior are offering at prices somewhere below our quotations.

CUT NAILS.—Large lots are being shipped West, and makers are now low in stock, and prices are consequently firmer. Lots cannot now be had below our quotations, and small parcels have brought from 10c to 20c above them.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Black & Locke. Crawford, James. Dawes Brothers & Co.

Hannan, M., & Co. Hobson, Thomas, & Co. Mitchell, Robt. Raphael, Thomas W.

FLOUR.—We have to note a steady but quiet market throughout the week, a fair enquiry for city and country use has been maintained with a moderate business for Quebec and Lower Ports. Extra con-

tinue to sell mostly in broken lots at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and fancy at \$6.60 to \$6.70. Supers from Western wheat close at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and Canada brands \$5.20 to \$5.45 for ordinary to choice bakers. No. 2 and the lower grades continue unchanged in value or demand. Bags are a slow sale at \$2.50 to \$2.60.

WHEAT.—But little business can be reported in any kind. Western is nominal at \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.14. Upper Canada Spring has sold to a limited extent at \$1.19 to \$1.20, both from store and afloat. A few cars Red winter changed hands towards the close at \$1.22 1/2, mostly for brewing purposes, but shippers decline operations at over \$1.20.

WHEAT are placed with difficulty at 97c. to 99c. per 60 lbs. The arrivals are small, but shippers are careless of operating, regarding prospects as rather unpromising.

BARLEY—Is for the time being practically nominal at about \$1.30 to \$1.35.

OATS—Are held firmly at 48c. to 49c. but without finding buyers.

CORN—Is in limited demand at 80c. to 82c. according to quantity.

PORK meets a fair demand for consumptive use, rates however being rather irregular and unsettled. Mess may be quoted \$24.25 to \$24.50, and Prime \$17.50. There is no Prime Mess in stock.

LARD—Continues scarce, and for consumptive use commands for very extreme figures.

TALLOW—From scarcity still commands 10c. to 10 1/2c by the single package.

ASHES.—Pots—Owing to competition among certain buyers prices have been forced up to \$5.90 to \$5.95 within the past day or two. Pearls have also met an improved demand, closing at \$5.50 to \$5.55 for heavy tars, rather more has in exceptional cases been given.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. Bryson, Campbell.

Seymour, M. H. Shaw, F. & Brothers.

THERE is no alteration of moment to advise. As the season is pretty nearly over, a general quietness in this branch of trade may be expected, until the opening of the Spring trade. With the exception of one or two classes of stock, there is no accumulation. Prices about as last quoted.

SPANISH SOLE—In full supply. Prices steady.

SLAUGHTER—Nominal.

HARNES—Scarce and in good demand.

WAXED UPPER—Moderate call for good medium.

BUFF AND PEBBLE—Prime makes much wanted, but little in stock, especially of the latter kind.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED—Sell only in limited quantities.

CALFSKINS—Dull.

SPLITTS—Good light can be readily disposed of.

SHEEPSKINS.—The call is for good light colors, in good supply with downward tendency in prices.

Apples are now carried to China in good condition, by packing them in ice, and readily sell at Hong Kong for \$2 per dozen in good.

BUFFALO ROBES — CIRCULAR.

GREENE & SONS,

MONTREAL.

1868

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THE subscribers have received from the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY their supply of ROBES, this year's collection, which they offer at following prices:—

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“ 2 ASSORTED . . . 8.00

“ 3 FALL AND SUMMER . . . 5.00

WHOLE SKINS:

No. 1 WHOLE SKINS . . . 11.00

Orders promptly executed.

TERMS CASH.

GREENE & SONS,

Montreal,

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

Table of Groceries and other goods including items like Coffee, Tea, Spices, and various oils.

Table of Hardware and other goods including items like Tools, Nails, and various metals.

Table of Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, and other miscellaneous goods.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table of Market Prices of Country Produce including Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, and Havana Prices Current.

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Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
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For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fvs. Xavier st. 1-1y
MONTREAL.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like A. Leon, Thos, Bedard P J, Curran, Jozz, etc.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Bates, W, Carle & Richardson, Dean, James, etc.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists cases like Paddy & C. J. P. Whiby, etc.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending Oct. 2, 1863.

Table showing financial data for Great Western Railway: Passengers, Freight and live stock, Mails and sundries, Total receipts for week, Corresponding week, 1867, Increase.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending Oct. 10, 1863.

Table showing financial data for Northern Railway: Passengers, Freight, Mails and sundries, Total, Corresponding week, 1867, Decrease.

STOCK MARKET.

Large table of stock market data including BANKS, RAILWAYS, BONDS, and EXCHANGE. Lists various banks and their stock prices, and exchange rates for London and New York.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 23rd, 1863.
Consols for money, 94 1/2, for account, 00; Exchequer Bills, 15 to 20 pm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table of government securities: British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec, 1872 - to -; Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877; Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.; Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.; Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July; Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock; New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July; Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875; Do 6 per cent., 1855.

RAILWAYS.

Table of railway stocks: Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Do preference, Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, Grand Trunk of Canada, Do equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c., Do 1st preference bonds, Do 2nd preference bonds, Do 3rd preference stock, Do 4th preference stock, Great Western of Canada, Do 6 without option, 1873, Do 5 1/2 do 1877-73, North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st pref. bds.

BANKS.

British North America..... 49 to 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table of miscellaneous stocks: Atlantic Telegraph, Do do 8 per cents, British American Land, Canada Company, Colonial Securities Company, Canadian Loan & Investment, Hudson's Bay, Trust and Loan Company, U. C., Telegraph Con'n & Maintenance (Lim), Do, Vancouver Coal Company.

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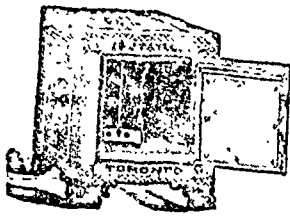
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ALEX. MILLOY,

Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office,  
73 Great St. James Street,  
Montreal, 25th April, 1863.

18

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Montreal, July 23, 1863.

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The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietors every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.