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INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL COMMERCE OF

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

No. 34.

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48-15

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CRATHERN & CAVERHILL, 61 ST. PHTER STERET.

[MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, I IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES. &c. WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS and OLLS.

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STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
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"Shop Rosmi+19 Great At James Street, . . . Factory: -- SC Champily Mara Street.

Constantly on hand, asumerloungsortment of Lianos, Equats and Cottants.

Second-hand Planos towen in exchange. Bepairing 122 Tuning promptly stichard to. 42

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

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(Just arrived from Trinidad)

CONSISTING OF:

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8,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas. Ex "Pallas," "Annie," and "Chinaman," from Yokohama and Shanghai

With our usual and general assortment of Groceries

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Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
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Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention. 1-1y

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

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METAL MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for t

a Alisway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates, Works at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.

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A large and well-assorted stock of Staroped and Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for linsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

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RREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,

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GREENE & SONS-BUFFALO See next Page. 1-10

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

PAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

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THOUPSON, MURRAY & CO. 1990

GENERAL ...

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Solo Agents in Canada for

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100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

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PIG AND BAR JRON.

Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay Fire Bricks.

DRAIN PIPES Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &

Manufacturers of CROWN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-17

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Established1825

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350 Annual Income - - - - - -3,876,953

This Company continues to do Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

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ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person deshrous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

12-ly

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.

Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.

WM. WORKMEN, Esq.
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Vice-President Bank of
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WM. WORKMEN, Esq.
Collector of Customs.
LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq.
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Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forieiting plan on the half loan system.

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

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MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

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Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

A. R. BETHUNE, Agent.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND -OVER \$2,000,000 Annual Income - - - - - -\$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

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

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which

will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation sholished.

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Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers
throughout the Dominion.

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Fall Styles, 1869.

Complete Stock now ready.

NOVELTIES IN

LADIE .' FURS.

SCOTCH CAPS, FELT HATS,

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BUFFALO ROBES.

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HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,

WOULD call the attention of Country Werchants to their large stock of Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Gents' manufactured furs.

All of the latest Novelties; also, Buck and Kid Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements to meet the still increasing demands for our Ladies and Gents' Furs, all of which are manufactured under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Our special attention given to all early orders.

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H. & G.

BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES always on hand; also RACOON COATS. 30-ly

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DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,

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

Orders from the country filled without delay, and forwarded by mail or express. BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

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MUNICIPAL, and ASSESSMENT FORMS, printed to order.

Special attention given to RAILROAD and STEAM BOAT Printing.

COUPON TICKETS, Printed on one of Sandford, Harroun & Co.'s Presses—the only one of the kind in Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the Manager of the Printing Department, Montreal Printing and Publishing Co. J. G. MACKENZIES & CO.,

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ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO., MONTREAL

Are now 'receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

which will be fully completed by the

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When they will be prepared to exhibit a large an varied selection of

> STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

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STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block.

18 ST. HELEN STREET.

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LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL SELL LOW

100 Bales Best_SOUTHERN YARN

1000 Pieces GREY COTTONS

July, 1869.

1-ly

OGILVY & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

495 St. Paul. Corner St. Peter Street.

MONTREAL.

Sayer's Brandies; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky.

6-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO., IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets.

7-17 MONTREAL.

JAMES MITCHELL.

18 NOW RECEIVING AND OFFERS FOR SALE: Hhds. Extra Bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes SUGAR.

Puns. Choice Demerara MOLASSES (New Crop). Brls. Choice Labrador & Canso HERRINGS Splits and Round.

Choice Newfoundland Green CODFISH.

Bris. Prime Jamaica COFFEE

Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.

Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1863. Very fine. No. 7 St. Helen Street.

Montreal, Feb 25, 1869.

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(Established in 1782.)

Insurances effected at current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents for the Dominion. 6-ly.

J. D. ANDERSON,

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GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER, ALBION CLOTH HALL,

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FRANCIS FRASER.

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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

WHEELER & WILSON.

Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the

GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.

S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,

345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING MACHINE.

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS

MEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,

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Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES.

Family and Hotel Sizes.

W. CLENDINNENG, (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)

FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c. Works, 165 to 179 William Street,

City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St. James Street,

and 532 Craig Street. NONTREAL, P.Q.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY

(OF CANADA)

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71 Great St. James Street.

This Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSUBANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.

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MPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS in European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,

> &c.. &c.. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in

WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

AND

74 York Street, Toronto.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the TRADE REVIEW.

See Advertisement.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA.

THE following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month of July, 1869:-

evenue-Customs	\$622,457.01
Excise	
Post Office	46,903.21
Public Works, including R'ways	. 120,103.51
Bill Stamp Duty	. 14,815.71
Miscellaneous	. 149,937,95

Expenditure......\$2,459,781.52 JOHN LANGTON,
Audit Office, August 7, 1869.
Auditor.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

I'HE Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, the 11th inst., after a session of unusual interest and importance. Her Majesty's speech was read by a Royal Commissioner, and refers to the principal measures passed during the Session. The Dis-establishment of the Irish Church receives the largest share of notice, and well it may, for seldom has a question of such gravity engaged the attention of the Imperial Parliament, or the country passed through a more trying crisis. The past few months furnish conclusive evidence that England can become as excited over political affairs as in the good olden days when the Reform Act of 1832 was passed, or Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn 1 aws.

For several weeks, the Irish Church question seemed destined to produce a dangerous struggle

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.,

Successors to

G. LOMER & CO.,

471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.

Specialities of our own Manufacture:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lined Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves, Cloth Caps, etc.

BUFFALO ROBES.

MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUM-BER TRADE.

We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers. customers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Arntes.

THE Course includes Book-keeping, Penmanehip, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography and French. The College is connected with the Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of North America. North America.

Circulars sent on application.

J. TASKER.

32-3m

Principal.

between the Lords and the House of Commons. The danger was not simply that the Lords seemed bent on thwarting the popular will in regard to the Irish Church, which the people had decided at the polls was an injustice which ought no longer to exist. This was simply the immediate cause of the agitation which for a time so swayed the House of Commons and the minds of the people; but the great danger lay in the fact that the cry had already been raised as to what right or sense there was in allowing the National will to be thwarted by an hereditary and irresponsible tribunal like the House of Lords! As indignation increased, opposition to the existence of the House of Lords became developed, and if the aristocracy had persisted in maintaining the injustice and wrong inflicted on Ireland, and set the House of Commons and the people at defiance, as was for weeks threatened, the very existence of that Chamber as one of the branches of the Government would have been imperilled. The crisis would have probably ended in a great change in the character of that body-a change so striking as to mark an era in the Constitution of England. At the last moment, however, good sense prevailed, the Lords made up their minds to bow to the will of the nation, the Irish Church Bill passed, and the crisis was safely tided over.

The people of Great Britain have reason to be thankful that this difficult subject has been at last satisfactorily disposed of. They have done an act of substantial justice to the large majority of the people of Ireland - an act of justice possibly too long delayed. How much of the trouble which has taken place in Ireland has been attributable to this grievance, may now be correctly known; but it has certainly been one of the principal causes of Irish disloyalty; and it is to be hoped now, that the Imperial Parliament has risen equal to the occasion, and has acted so manly and generously towards Ireland, that the fruit will be increased loyalty to the Crown and more peace and contentment among the people. During the crisis Mr. Gladstone has shown himself to be a courageous and skilful pilot. The Irish Church Bill will hereafter be as inseparably connected with his name, as Catholic Emancipation with that of the late Duke of Wellington. The exciting struggle through which he has passed, however, has not left him unscathed. As victory crowned the great measure of his administration, he had to leave the helm of affairs seriously ill, and retire to the country to recruit his health. But this suffering will be only temporary, whilst the honour will be undying of having performed a great act of justice and of reconciliation to Ireland, and piloted the nation sately through a most daugerous crisis, in which more than one old land-mark of the Constitution was in jeopardy.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

THE harvest is now sufficiently advanced, to enable us to speak with some certainty as to the result, and we are delighted to be able to say that the most sanguine hopes of bountiful crops have been fully realised. Indeed, were we to accept as quite correct all the glowing accounts which are to be found in the local press of Ontario, we would have to conclude that never did that Province yield such crops before. In some sections we believe this picture is not too highly coloured, for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes-in fact every species of crop-are unusually abundant, and the quality by no means deficient. But in other localities, where the surface of the country is flat and the soil has a cold bottom, the large rain-fall during the summer has been injurious, and the yield is not shove the average. After making allowance for this. however, we feel every confidence in setting down the harvest now partially reaped, as one of the most abundant ever obtained in this country. The crop of oats is worthy of especial mention as being something extraordinary, which fact must have an important effect upon the prices to be obtained for this grain. But the barley and wheat crops are also much heavier than usual, and what is rather remarkable regarding the latter, in some sections in which the farmers have suffered greatly of late years from the depredations of the midge and other wheat pests, this season scarcely one has been seen. This is a rather singular circumstance, but it doubtless is attributable to the unusually cool summer we have had. Individuals who have given some consideration to these destructive insects, assert that not getting sufficient heat at the proper time, very few of the little creatures got beyond the larvæ stage. This may or may not be correct, but it appears a very reasonable solution of their mysterious disappearance this season. Many believe that we will not be troubled much with the midge again for some years, and the writer knows one locality, at least, in which the farmers intend to act on this expectation, and sow Soule's and other fine qualities of wheat this fall. The potato crop-to go back to the subject we have more immediately in hand-will be more variable than the others. On high lands, there is abundance, we might almost say more than abundance; but on low, wet soils, they have turned out poorly. We hear of the rot in some of the latter districts having proved quite destructive. However, the large crops will more than make up for the poor ones. So there will be no lack of this popular article of food. The best evidence of the general excellence of the potato crop is, that in some places they have already fallen from \$1 to about 30c. per bushel. The fruit crop is expected to be a fair one-although not above an average. Never was there such a season for strawberries and cherries as this one has proved: they have been literally a drug in the market, and prices have been quite low compared with former years. The supply of apples, peaches, plums, &c.. does not promise to be as large as usual. The root crops, such as carrots and turnips, look promising. The latter is getting to be a very important crop to many sections of the Province of Ontario. This arises from the fact that far greater attention is now being given to stock-breeding than formerly, and turnips constitute one of the principal articles of food for the cattle during the winter months. In most they look well so far, and the same may be said of mangolds and similar roots. Taking the whole harvest into view-that which is already reaped and that yet in the fields-the country has reason to congratulate itself on the result. We are convinced that 1869 will be known as a red letter year in the harvest lineone in which the Omnipotent Giver scattered His gifts with unusual liberality. It has already caused feelings of hope and satisfaction throughout the whole business community. Experience has hundreds of times shown that, in Canada at least, abundant crops mean better times, and after the brief season of depression we have had, the change will be exceedingly acceptable. A deficient harvest this fall would have proved quite a calamity to the business public. Let us be thankful to the Lord of the harvest that any such danger is now past, that the labours of our husbandmen have been crowned with abundance, and that our prospects are brightening before us.

New Wheat.—The first load of new wheat of the season was brought to town yesterday by Mr. M. S. Gilmour, it having been raised on his farm, Lot 2, Concession 6, Caister. It was of the Amber Michigan variety—a very fine sample—and was sold at \$1.10 (silver) per bushel.—Hamilton Spectator.

THE HALIFAX REPRAIRES.

THE kindly feeling shown by the Dominion Parliament towards Nova Scotia last Session, as evidenced by confirmation of the "better terms" secured by Messrs. Howe and McLellan, has not been without a good effect. We have good reasons to believe that it has turned the majority of the Repealers into a minority, and that only the more rabid of that extreme party now seek to dismember the fair fabric of British American Union which has been erected.

But the spirit of the Repeal Party still exists, and it has been manifested in Halifax, and in a way by no means creditable to those concerned. It is well known that at present some of our Ministers of the Crown are visiting the Maritime Provinces, and that His Excellency the Governor General has gone down the St Lawrence, and intends to visit some of the principal places in Nova Scotia. Some of the citizens of the City of Halifax - which was to be Sir John Young's head-quarters whilst in the Province-deemed the occasion a fitting one to extend a welcome to His Excellency, as Her Majesty's representative, to that part of her dominions. A meeting was called by the Mayor with a view to get up a banquet in honour of the visit. But this did not suit the more violent "Antis." It was feared that a simple compliment to the Governor General, which possesses no political significance, and is generally shared in by men of all political parties, would in some way damage or interfere with the petty aims of the fag end of the Repealers, and so the hospitable project was opposed, the meeting turned into a faction fight by the Anti-unionists and its object frustrated

This conduct on the part of the Repealers, certainly reflects very little credit upon them, and has placed the enterprising City of Halifax in a rather unenviable position. We trust, however, the majority of the olitizens do not sympathise with the action that has been taken towards Sir John Young, and repudiate the course of those who have made their fine city appear inhospitable and churlish in the eyes of the

We should think this shabby treatment of Her Ma jesty's representative on the part of the leading Repealers in Halifax, would rebound upon their own heads. The people of that Province must be becoming tired of the extreme and rabid course which the Antis have for some time pursued. Before the "better terms" secured by Mr. Howe, which certainly do, to say the very least of it, give full and complete justice to Nova Scotia, they may have had some excuse for their conduct. But after the generous and kindly action of the Dominion Parliament, they are without excuse, and their continued agitation of Repeal must arise from a desire to further the selfish schemes of party, and not from any desire for the good of the country. Their action is all the more unjustifiable, when it is considered that the bounds of the Dominion are about to be immensely increased by the admission of the North-west, Newfoundland, and possibly of Prince Edward Island. The idea of Repeal of the Union under these circumstances, is simply preposterous, and we feel well assured, if such Repeal could be had, no Province would regret it more than Nova Scotia before five years were over.

Another reason which shows the folly and wickedness of further agitation by the Repeal Party of Nova Scotia, is the fact that the trade between the inland and the seaboard Provinces is increasing annually. At one time it was predicted that we could not do business profitably with each other. But what do we find to-day? We find that nearly all their breadstuffs are now obtained from Ontario, and that not a few of our manufactures find their way to the principal cities. It is also with especial gratification we observe that the shipments of Nova Scotia coal to Quebec and Ontario is steadily augmenting, and that the trade ultimately promises to become extensive. The fact is becoming more patent every day that we can cultivate a profitable commerce between the different Provinces, and that before many years we shall have that commercial as well as well as political union, so necessary to our prosperity and stability.

From what we can learn of public feeling in Nova Scotia, we incline to the opinion that Repeal is nearly defunct. The action of the Halitax Antis may be regarded, probably, as one of the last kicks of the party, indeed, it is more than hinted if the Dominion Government would only concilitate the rest of the leading Antis as they have done Messrs. Howe and McLellan, the political horizon would speedily become serene. It is to be hoped nothing of the kind will be

attempted. The rest of the Dominion would never consent to it. Nova Scotia has already received, as we have previously said, full and complete justice, and the great majority of the people, will soon, if they have not already, discover this, and accept the union in good faith. Time is a quiet but wonderful worker. It has already done much—a little longer and Repeal will be a thing of the past.

DEFENCE.

O much poltroonery has been written and spoken oncerning the inability of Canadians to defend themselves with any hope of success against the overwhelming armies that the United States could send against them in the event of a war, that a stranger would naturally fall into the error of thinking our people a very womanish lot; and we cannot after all greatly condemn our neighbours for taking us at the low estimate so many of our own citizens have placed upon us.

For our own part, however, we sincerely believe Canada can be made so strong in defence as to be virtually impregnable to attack. Not to costly fortifications-though they too are probably necessarydo we look for our chief strength, but to the brave men who are prepared to fight, and if necessary to die for their freedom, and who will never submit to the disgrace of foreign servitude. That without any very costly expenditure, the bravery and patriotism of these our citizens could be made available against a day of need we also believe. And the way by which this can be accomplished is simple, one already tried to a certain point, and failing in effectiveness chiefly from not going far enough. Arms and ammunition, with ability to use them, will be our surest safeguard against compelled servitude. A rifle for every man capable of bearing arms and instruction and practice in its use, should be provided by Government in some way or other.

We have before us the score of a rifle match between two Western clubs—the Victoria, of Hamilton, and the Toronto, of that city,—Hamilton being victorious. For the winners, the summary records an average of 31 per shot, 35 bull's-eyes, 100 centres, 22 outers, and 8 misses, in a total of 210 shots. The distances were 300, 500 and 700 yards, 7 shots at each range. At the 500 and 700 yard ranges, the shooting was a trifle better than at 300 yards. The leading scores at 700 yards, were in one instance of 6 bull's-eyes and 1 centre, and in two others of 5 bull's-eyes and 2 centres. Only two out the entire ten marksmen scored at 700 yards less than a centre.

This it must be acknowledged is exceedingly good shooting, and we refer to it now to shew what might be done by careful training and practice in the use of the rifle, at a minimum of cost to the country. Here are ten men, selected from a club of limited number, who shew themselves able at a distance of 700 yards, or exactly two fifths of a mile, to hit their mark in the centre 29 times out of 70, to hit it within a radius of about a foot from the centre 38 times, to strike it once outside that distance, and to miss altogether only twice. Let us suppose now an available force of 20,000 such men acting on the defensive, armed with the best breech-loading rifie to be had! What army that could be brought against them whether twice or twenty times their number, but would melt away under the destructiveness of their fire like snow bei neath the rays of a summer sun? Why a thousand men well posted behind even very interior defences, or even in rifle pits, could keep a host at bay as long as they were supplied with provisions and ammunition enough for their work. No powder with them would be thrown away; every shot almost would kill or disable a foe. No average soldiers in fact could be brought forward in face of such a fire as could be kept up from the time of coming within long range till they reached the concealed marksmen.

Now we know that our Government have already taken steps to cause a more general practical acquaintance with the use of the rifle, but they fall far short of what is required. Our cwn opinion is that no money whatever need be expended in keeping up either a militis or volunteer force, except perhaps artillery, and that with half the money now comparatively wasted, every man in the country might be taught to shoot with good aim, if not deadly accuracy, and good rifles be kept in store ready for use in case of invasion. Very little drill would be necessary to enable men to march in an orderly way to meet a threatened attack, and very little manceuvring would be required. A small force of highly skilled riflemen

would be more easily handled and far and away more effective than a huge army of men who might march and countermarch with the precision of a machine, but of whose bullets one of a thousand might reach its mark. The costliness of actual warfare would also be amazingly lessened, and the great difficulty of supplying food and ammunition would be almost done away with altogether.

Even though England should see fit-and we would not think of finding any fault with her for it-to withdraw every soldier she has in these colonies, we should still consider that we the people of Canada were perfectly well able to hold our country against all comers, and show ourselves in a war of defence the equal of the proudest nation or greatest military power on the face of the earth. We do not write in a spirit of boastfulness. We know what can be done by one man under cover against overwhelming odds, if he knew how to use his rifle, and armies are made up of single men. We commend the subject to the attention of rulers, and hope they may see the necessity and acknowledge the possibility of providing for the defence of Canada, in a way so much more effective and so much less costly than the present system.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF PROFIT.

WE desire to call attention—and it is not for the first time, either-to the carelessness with which the article of butter is manufactured, causing the value of it to be very much less than it would otherwise be, and greatly limiting its sale for shipment to the United States and England. We hardly think we should err greatly in stating that on an average five cents per pound could be obtained for butter produced in Canada if its quality was what it ought to be, more than is now received for it; and as the annual export amounts to over ten millions of pounds, the loss would on this calculation amount to upwards of \$500,000. There would also be an increased demand for Canadian butter, and with this increased demand would come increased production; so that not only would this country receive more money for its butter, but also would have much more butter to export.

The people on whom the responsibility of sending poor butter to market primarily rests, are we suppose the butter-makers, the farmers' wives throughout the country. But there are another class who are by no means free from blame in the matter, and who have it in their power to greatly correct the evil, if they could be only brought to see the necessity of it. These are the country store-keepers, who buy up the butter. paying either in cash or goods therefor. We have had their own testimony to the fact that practically they make little nominal distinction in price when purchasing, between good butter and that which is not so good. The custom of a farmer's family, and the profit arising from it, seems more important to the storekeeper than a cent or two per pound he may buy from the farmer's wife: and he knows well how ready to take offence she would be, were he to attempt to cut down the price on the score of the interiority of the article. Every woman is apt to think her butter is as good as any, and that too irrespective of the care or want of care with which she has made it; and she is ready to accept as an insult almost any depreciation of the product of her dairy. This doubtless makes it difficult for the storekeeper to pay according to quality, but it does not make it impossible; and there are several cogent reasons why he should discriminate carefully.

In the first place, if good butter were paid for according to its goodness at a higher price than butter of lower grade, it would be a direct premium for greater care in production; and it would be besides more honest than to give the same price for two articles whose values might be very widely apart. In the second place, the merchant could afford to give a higher price to his customers for their butter, as he would be able to sell more advantageously, increasing their wealth and power of purchasing and his own profits at the same time.

But blame rests on the storekeepers for another reason. They injure the sale of their butter quite as much by their carelessness in packing, as by their impartiality in buying. It is a common thing to find in a package of butter numerous layers of different quality, one inferior layer being sufficient to reduce the price of the whole package. Nor is sufficient care before packing are annually ruined from this cause alone, or at least suffer very great deterioration in quality and price.

We would suggest to the Montreal Board of Trade that a butter inspector be appointed, and all butter sent to this market for sale be inspected and classified accordingly. This would tend to make buyers throughout the country more careful, and remove from the consignee of poor butter the odium of selling below current market rates an article for which he is after all getting the full value.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is a comparative statement of the value of the Imports and Exports of the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion for the eleven months ended May 31, 1869, and the corresponding period of 1867-68:-

IMPORTS. 11 mos to May 11 mos. to May 31, 1868. 31, 1869. 359,799,312 \$327,080,556 \$379,279,245 Increase \$ 52,198,689 EXPORTS.

Domestic ex. gold val...\$254,269,098 Re-exports—gold val... 10 922,491 \$251,674,402 9.612,629 \$265.191.592 Decrease..... \$ 3,904,561 \$261,287,031

The following is a statement of the Imports and Exports of Specie and Bullion for the same periods:

1867-68. Imports.....\$ 12,249.334 \$ 18,115,112 38,732,278 Exports...... 71,934,369

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the Imports of the United States for eleven months exceed the Exports, by the enormous sum of \$118,000,000. or, deducting the excess of exports of the previous metals, by about \$100,000,000 gold value. How long will it be possible for this kind of trade to be carried on? The danger from this source is every day becoming more and more imminent; and the effect of the ruinously high tariff is only to lessen the ability of the national industries to compete with the less burdened manufactures of foreign countries. Protection extended to one or two leading manufactures will build them up with perhaps no great injury to the country, but when every thing has to bear a corresponding weight of taxation, then all the advantages derived from high duties is neutralized by the enhanced cost of production, and the foreigner is again in a position to undersell the home producer.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE—SCENERY AND CLIMATE ON THE ROUTE.

Dalhousie, N. B., 24th July, 1869.

It having been made known through the public papers, that the Intercolonial Railway Com-missioners were about to visit the line of road so as to see the condition of matters on the several contracts, I thought it would be a desirable epportunity to see what was going on in a part of the Dominion about which not yery part of the Dominion about which not very much is known in the good Province of Ontario. I thought, also, that it might be a favorable mode of letting the public know something about the progress of a work which is being constructed at the cost of the country, and which is a political necessity, if not likely for the present at anyrate to be a great commercial success. The Intercolonial Railway, at anyrate, is a physical necessity, if the idea, now so prominent, of an intr-oceanic railway, from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, through British territory, is to be realized. If it is not the United States have attained a position upon the continent which will place them decidedly in the front rank, for securing the control of the commerce between two great continents. It is hardly likely that Great Britain and her wast colonial possessions on this side of the Atlantic, will consent to be shut out from the advatages of the trade referred to, and therefore, apart from any other considerations, the Inter-colonial Railway is indispensable. With this colonial Railway is indispensable. digression, I proceed to the object with which this letter is written.

THE STARTING-POINT.

The Commissioners would assemble, it was the price of the whole package. Nor is sufficient care taken to see that the tubs, &c., are thoroughly clean way to Riviere du Loup, where I went to look and sweet. Large quantities of butter good enough

had collected, including the Chief Engineer and hi- assistants on the district.

The line starts directly from the station of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in a very short dis-tance crosses the Riviere du Loup by a bridge 300 feet in length, immediately above the very beautiful falls at the place. Directly after crossing the river, the line runs round a rather sharp curve, and through a heavy rock side hill cuiting, after which, it descends to a level terrace, and runs though a well-settled French country. A good force of men at work on the rock cutting, and gangs of men and horses are at work all along this contract 20 miles. In all about 500 men at work upon this contract. Many 500 men at work upon this contract. Many culverts and water courses are already completed, and many in progress. A considerable quantity of grading is in active progress, several long cuttings and embankments being in a forward state. The next important structure to forward state. The next important structure to the bridge at Riviere du Loup is at Isle Verte,

where work is actively progressing.

After inspecting the works in progress for several miles in the vicinity of Riviere du Loup, the party embarked, on the evening of the 20th, on board the Government steamer, the Lady Head

WORK AT TROIS PISTOLES.

The next morning the steamer was at anchor at Trois Pistoles, where it was found that some beavy work has to be done. This is on contract No. 2. The grading throughout the whole of contracts Nos. 1 and 2 is in a forward state, and except at two or three heavy places will be completed, it is expected, this fall. Upwards of 500 men are employed upon No. 2, and the Messrs. Worthington, who are the contractors for one and two, about 40 miles in all, are pushfor one and two, about 40 miles in all, are pushing forward the work with great energy. They have been fortunate in finding good stone for the culverts in close proximity to the work, and consequently they have already got a considerable part of this work done in a most satisfactory manner. A large 15 foot arch culvert, about 2 miles east of Trois Pistoles, has one of its walls already completed up to the course from which the arch completed up to the course from which the arch will spring, and is as fine a piece of solid, well executed work as in to be found in Canada. The length of this culvert is about 75 feet. Competent inspectors are appointed to overlook the the masonry, and from the character of the work executed, so far, they appear to be thoroughly doing their duty.

THE TROIS PISTOLES BRIDGE.

The heaviest work upon contracts one atd two is at the crossing of the Trois Pistoles river, about one mile and a-half west of the village which it runs are about 1, 100 feet wide, the point where the line crosses them, and the railway will run at a height of about 70 feet from the bed of the river. This crossing is the heaviest work between Riviere du Loup and the Metis, a distance of about 90 miles. On the west wide of the river, the line is certifal for received. side of the river the line is carried for nearly two miles across a number of gorges in which there will be several culverts and a number of side-hill embankments. The bridge which will be 500 feet long will start from the west bank, and be carried nearly half way across the flats, thus placing the bridge across the main channel, and allowing no check to the flow of the river.

The bridge is approached on the west side by a heavy embankment about 40 teet deep, made from a cutting of the stiffest kind of blue cley. This bank will be about 800 feet long, and is being actively constructed. The material on both side of the river is the same, and is very difficult to real the same. difficult to work, coming out in large blocks of blue clay. On the east side of the river the embankment will be about 1,400 feet long, and about 65 high, at the deepest point. Large gangs of men and horses are at work on both sides of the river, and the contractors are preparing to put in tramways and tip wagons, as soon as the haul gets long enough to use them with advantage. An excellent stone quarry tor the piers of the bridge has been found on the St. Lawrence, about 9 miles from Trois Pistoles, to which point the stone is now being brought

MESSRS. WORTHINGTON'S MOVEMENTS.

One of the Worthington's lives at Riviere du Loup, and the other at Trois Pistoles. They have now at work on these two contracts up wards of 1,000 men, and are pushing forward the work with great energy and skill.

WORKS AT RIC.

Leaving Trois Pistoles in the afternoon of

Wednesday, the Lady Head proceeded to Bic, Wednesday, the Lady Head proceeded to Bic, where a landing was made in about 2½ hours. Bic, is very beautifully seated in a cluster of h.lls, of various heights and shapes, and is a spot of great picturesque beauty. Bic is the head-quarters of contract No. 5, which was awarded to Mr. Heyreck, of Ottawa. He took the contract about the end of April, and has already made considerable arrangements for carrying on the work having now about 350 may at work grading the line at several points. men at work grading the line at several points. There is not much bridge, or culvert work on this contract, but the large part of the grading is rock.

RIMOUSKI AND ITS SCENERY.

At dark the party again embarked, and on Thursday morning the Lady Head was at anchor in Rimouski Bay. Contract No.5 ends here. The village is large and very prettily situated. Work is going on on both sides of the Rimouski river, which will be spanned by a bridge 300 feet in length. The from line Riviered to Loup to Rimouski is like a continuous village, very similiar in its general characteristies, to that between Chaudiere and Riviere du Loup. The scenery in many places is exceedingly fine, and for tourists seeking a healthful relief from city life, no m re cell and trip could be made than from Quebec dow , river and gulf of the St. Lawrence.

RIMOUSKI TO METAPEDIA.

From Rimouski the line will run through a very level country for about 22 miles, to the Metis rossing, the Metapedia Road. The course of the line from the Metapedia has been a source of considerable labor to the engineers, who, after careful examination of the country, have found a moderately easy line, with favora-ble gradients throughout. The railway will cross the Metis about four miles from its mouth, and ascend by easy grades the high land be-tween the St. Lawrence and the Restigouche. It then descends to the level of Lake Met then runs along the banks of the Metapedia river, which it crosses once instead of fourteen times as proposed originally by Major Robinson. The scenery along the line through the valley

of the Metapedia and Restigouche, and along the shores of the Bay Chaleurs, will be the finest of any railway on this continent; but I must defer speaking more particularly of this tt. I my

TO LITTLE METIS AND GASPE

On Thursday afternoon the Lady Head again got under wei-), and in less than 3 hours chored again in the seat Little Metis. a drive of about 5 miles, bereath a well cultivated Scotch settlement, bongs the Commis-sioners to the point where the line will nearly reach its highest level above the St. Lawrence The view from here is magnificent, stretching far away in the west to the bills in the neighborhood of Trois Pistoles, and on the east along the bold shore towards Gaspe

Embarking again at Sugarfall, the Lady Head steamed away for Gaspe. Here for the present I may pause in my account of the Intercolonial Railway.—Toronto Telegraph.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE TRIP OF THE COMMISSIONERS-SOMETHING ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

ON BOARD THE " LADY HEAD," 4th Aug." 1869. —Before leaving Newcastie the Commissioners were entertained by the principal inhabitants of that place at a luncheon, in a large tent on the market square, at which a large and respectable est mbly was present. Immediately after the close of the repast the party proceeded on board the steamer, which at once dropped down the river, about 12 o'clock. The next day the good ship came alongside the wharf, at Shediac. There a train was in readiness, which speedily brought the Commissioners to Moncktou, one of the points proposed for a junction between the Intercolonial Railway and the existing European and North American line Monckton appears to be a thriving place, and from the main line a short branch carries the railway to deep water wharves on the bay of Fundy, where vessels, of a large size, can land and received cargoes from all parts of the world Some time was spent in looking over the groups belonging to the railway, and the proposed point of junction. Monckton, from its central railway position, after the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, is not unlikely to be selected as a large depot for the repair and housing

of engines and other rolling stock. If this should be so, it will become a place of very considerable importance.

Leaving Monckton the train retraed its course for about 7 miles to Pansick junction, from which place the line known as the Eastern extension starts. This latter line is now in course of construction, for a length of about 37 miles, to the River Missisquash, the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This line was commenced shortly before Confedera-tion was accomplished by the New Brunswick Government, and after a good deal of negotiation has been assumed as a part of the Intercolonial Railway at a cost to the Dominion of \$24,000 a mile, complete in every respect, but without rolling stock. It is already open for traffic to Dorchester about twenty miles, and will be completed to the boundary by the end of the present year. The Commissioner went over the line as far as Dorchester, and made a careful inspection of it. It appears to be a very substantial, well-constructed line-thoroughly ballasted—well fenced—and for amoothness of riding equal to any twenty miles of railway in any part of the Dominion.

The Commissioners and Mr. Fleming stopped at several of the most important structures, and after a careful examination of them were understood to be well satisfied with them in every respect. There appears to be no doubt that the country has got in this line a very good railway at a moderate cost. A good deal of controversy existed at one time as to the adoption of this line as part of the Intercolonial; but a careful inspection of the country through which it passes and the substantial character of the work, must have removed all doubt as to the propriety of the course which has been adopted.

The line runs through the valley of the Memramcook, a most beautiful and thoroughly well

cultivated tract of country.

Along the whole line the country is in a very high state of cultivation, the farmers all being in a prosperous condition. The crops are excel-The crops are excellent, especially hay, which is a most bundant crop everywhere in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy. Part of the line runs through a great extent of what is called marshes, not what is usually understood by that name, but most fer-tile land, reclaimed from the Bay by dykes, and which before being reclaimed had received great deposits of the peculiar, but very rich sediment which is contained in the waters of the Bay, and which is left on the land when the tide recedes.

This reclaimed land is of extraordinary richness, yielding for many years in succession, very large crops indeed. If, after the lapse of many years the land gets deteriorated, an opening in the dykes will let in the waters of the bay couple of tides will cover the land with a rich deposit, which will make it at once resume its wonderful fertility. These marshes are very highly prized in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—are of very great extent, the Bay of Fundy, through its numerous arms, stretching from Monckton to but a few miles from Halifax. a distance of upwards of 150 miles.

From Dorchester the party proceeded by carriages to Amherst, visiting on their way some of the principal points where the railway is in

The river at Sackville is crossed by a substantial bridge, very nearly completed, about 350 feet in length.

The country all the way is well settled and cultivated, the line for a good many miles running through the rich marsh land

Sackville is a place of considerable size, and

where a large business is transacted. The first portion of the line under contract in Nova Scotia commences about a mile east of Amherst, leaving between 3 and 4 miles to make in order to form a connection with the liue nearly completed in New Brunswick. This was purposely left until the question of the adoption of the Eastern Extension line was settled. That being now disposed of, the small connecting link will be at once proceeded with, so that by 1st January, 1871, it is expected that the line will be completed and running all the way

from St John to Amherst. Amherst is a very thriving town, and evidently a place of considerable trade. It is surrounded by a very fine, well settled country, in a very

good state of cultivation.

Indeed, from Monckton to a considerable distance beyond Amherst, in all from 70 to 80 miles, is as good a country as one could wish

The contract commencing near Amherst, is

being carried on by Elliott, Grant and White-head, under the care of the latter. It is about 26 miles long, and is being actively pushed on. There are about 300 men at work upon this contract, and already a considerable extent of grading has been done. At all the important points, work has been commenced, and is being energetically pushed. Stone quarries have been secured—these are now being opened—in two or three weeks stone for the culverts and bridge work will be taken by water to the places where it has to be laid.

The Commissioners drove along the work and visited the several points at which work is going on. It is understood that they were well satisfied with the manner in which the conwell satisfied with the manner in which the con-tractors are doing their work. About twelve miles from Amberst is a tramway leading from a coal field to a shipping point on the Maccan river. From this place a very large quality of coal used to be shipped to the States, but since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty this trade has largely fellen off.

The crops everywhere looked excellent, and and there is a very large extent of country under

cultivation.

Leaving the line of Whitehead's contract the Commissioners turned off to visit the Spring Hill coal fields. This coal deposit is of very large extent, and having been analyzed by the most eminent men of the day such as Dr. Percy of London, is universally pronounced to be equal to the best coal in Nova Scotia. Being at considerable distance from water conveyance, this coal has not yet been brought into much prominence, and has consequently not been yet worked except to a small extent for consumption in the neighborhood. About its ex-cellent quality there can be no doubt, and it must become a most important industry as soon the railway brings it into communication with consumers.

A drive of a few miles, through a country beginning to be hilly, brought the party to a na-tural salt spring. This spring runs freely, pret-ty high up a mountain side, and being conduct-ed throug a set of rough wooden troughs, is brought to a building near the foot of the valley. brought to a building near the foot of the valley. The water runs into a large tank at the top of the building, below which is a double row of large iron vessels, like large potash kettles, built into rough masonry, beneath which again, is a large boiler. From the tank the water is put into the kettles by a short piece of ordinary flexible hose pipe, and the heating of the boiler occaeth in a few hours completes the process, and barrels are filled with excellent process, and barrels are filled with excellent salt. The capacity of the spring is unknown, but an immense quantity of water runs to waste, and it is hardly likely that this is the only s it spring in the neighbourhood, the absence of markets has limited the production to the mere supply of local wants.

Leaving this singular spring the country gets more and more mountainous as the Cobequid Hills are approached It is a curious fact, but many high hills are cultivated to their very top, and at the highest point the land and the crops appeared to be the best. This was particularly the case with Mount Claremount, a pretty high hill which was cultivated on all sides and com-

pletely over the top.

A few miles further and the line of railway A few miles further and the line of railway was again reached near the end of Whitebead's contract. Extending from it towards Truro, for about twenty miles, another contract is in progress by H. J. Huston and Geo. Angus, of Paris, Ont. Their contract commences a little west of River Philip and extends to Folly Lake They are pushing their work on with a good peal of energy and have air ady about 300 men at work, and are almost daily increasing the number as fresh points of work are open dout. Grading is going on at number of places and Grading is going on at number of places and already makes considerable show. The whole already makes considerable show. The whole line has been cleared; good stone quarries have been found and are being opened out, and the contractors expect in a very few weeks to begin the masonry. Their work is progressing in a the masonry. Their satisfactory manner.

The line of railway from Amherst has to cross the range of the Cobequid Mountains. It has been laid out so as to cross by swinging round through a depression in the range on the north side at Felly Lake, from which point it sweeps to the southward towards the Londonderry Iron Mines, and then gets once more upon its east-

erly course for Truro.

The country in the mountain region is not of course thickly settled or much cultivated. There are, however, quite a number of rich val-

leve already cultivated to a considerable extent. and which offer every prospect of becoming ex-cellant farming districts, when they are supplied with the means of getting their surplus produc-tions forwarded to markets.

The line runs through a tolerably level coun try for nearly 40 miles east of Amberst without any heavy works or grades. For the next 25 miles the work is much beavier as in that distance the Cobequid Mountains have to be crossed. The line from the Amherst side ascends from the valley by a grade which nowhere ex-ceeds I in 100 or 52 feet to the mile. In doing this, it creeps diagonally up the side of the mountain, crossing several very heavy gorges, and involving a large amount of work. Leaving the road the Commissioners followed a footpath leading up the mountain, till they reached a line of railway where two of the heaviest gorges, about a mile apart, have to be crossed. The material is found to be easier worked than was at first supposed, and it is believed that there will be less rock excavation than was anticipatcd. The forest up the side of the mountains contains a very large quantity of hardwood, and we saw some of the largest trees of excellent hardwood timber that I have ever seen in any part of Canada. The line is cleared along the mountain side, and the view down the valleys exceedingly fine, especially that along the Wallace River.

Without getting to so high a point of land no one would understand how large a quantity of land is already under cultivation.

From Folly Lake to Truro, the line is now finally located, and it is understood that tenders will at once be called for to complete this ders will at once be called for to complete this work. It will descend by rather heavy work to within about two miles of the iron mines, and then striking eastward, will cross the Folly river near the bridge, abought 800 feet long, the banks being high and the valley wide. From Folly river the line is light, and easy running through low marsh land all the way to Truro. Some hours were spent at the iron mines.

It is believed that there is a large tract of iron country in the Cobequid Range; but this is the only place where it has yet been worked. Galleries have been run back from the face

of the hill side, and large quantities of ore extracted. The ore is carted about two miles to a blast furnace, in which charcoal is the fuel used. There is a small rolling mill with furnace. naces, where the pig-iron is made into bars, and these have acquired a high reputation for their quality, both in England and the United

What they want, however, is coal; and this will be obtained after the railway is completed from Spring Hill. A large foundry is now nearly completed at the mines, where, in a few days, they will commence the manufacture, from their own pig-iron, of chilled wheels for railways.

There can be no doubt that, as soon as the coal and iron are brought into easy communica-tion, that a most important discovery will be developed, which must prove very valuable to

the Dominion.

I do not think there is much necessity for my taking up very much more of your space.

The result of my observations and enquiries is, that upon the seven contracts, comprising about 170 miles, already let, work is actively progressing and being energetically pushed torward.

That there are in all about 2,500 men employed, and that there is no present difficulty appre-hended of a scarcity of labor. It is understood that four more contracts, covering about 84 miles of the road, will be at once advertised. That the heavy bridges at the Restigouche—the Miramichi will be also very soon put under contract, and that by the end of the present year very nearly the whole of the line will be under contract. under contract.

It is also very clear, that for a line of such length, the works are generally light, the engineering difficulties being exceedingly few. The line will therefore be constructed cheaply, and although it is not safe to prophecy, there would seem to be no doubt that the Intercolonial Railway will be completed for less than the amount stated in the Act of Parliament.

The country through which it will run from Riviere du Loup to Metis, is much the same as that from the former place to Quebec. Along the Metapedia Valley, the country has yet to be settled. But from the mouth of the Metapedia, down the valley of the Restigouche, and along the Bay of Chalcurs to the Miramichi, the coun-

try has already considerable settlement, and is capable of excellent agricultural results. The trade from the fisheries is already very large, and will be greatly stimulated when rapid means of communication are supplied.

Through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,

the line runs mainly through a very excellent country, which the railway will rapidly deve-lop, and there are deposits of iron and coal which cannot fail to be most important branches of industry.
On the whole, my visit has caused me great-

ly to change the opinions which I had pre-viously formed, and I feel persuaded that the Intercolonial Railway will be constructed at a moderate cost, and that upon a large part of the line there will rapidly develop a very much larger traffic than has ever yet been possible:-Toronto Telegraph.

WHAT MAKES COAL SO DEAR?

THE vast coal fields of Pennsylvania, are, to all practical intents and purposes, inexhaustible.

practical intents and purposes, inexhaustible. They are supplied with all the needed apparatus for bringing their buried stores to the light of day. There is no lack of labor to work the mines, and yet coal is scarce, and the dearth of the article in the markets of course, runs up the price. This scarcity, it is alleged, and very justly, has been produced by artificial means. But the responsibility has, in most instances been charged to the owners of the mines.

This conclusion, however natural, is neither correct nor just. It is the laborers in the coal region who are directly responsible for the present unreasonably high prices. The miners and their assistants have from time to time insisted on higher rates of compensation. While all other labourers were receiving less pay they demanded more, and were, and are in a position to enforce their advances, however unreasonable they may be. To give an accurate idea of why coal is now higher than it was last spring, we make the following comparative extracts from the pay rolls of one of the largest mining company in the middle coal field. The months selected are April and July of the current year:—

Outside labour in April	50
Advance per week 6.0	00
Inside labour in April	50 75
Advance per week 6	25
Miners' wages, when working by the day, in April (per week)	00 00
Advance per week9.	00
Platform men, wages in April (per week) 10. Platform men, wages in July (per week) 16.	50 50
Advance per week 6.	00
Slate-pickers (boys,) in April (per week) 9 Slate-pickers (boys,) in July per week) 15.	50 00
Advance per week 5	5 0
Engineers' wrges in April (per month)	00 00
Advance per month	00
Firemen's wages in April (per month)	00 00
Advance per month	00

to conduct their business contrary to the expressed wishes of the miners and their assistants. Justice is easily set at defiance in the coal regions; the miners will not inform one against another, even in cases of murder, much less minor acts of violence, and woe to an outsider who would attempt to be their prosecutor in a court of law, or a witness against them; his life would not be worth a day's purchase.

These desperadoes control the mighty coal interests of our great State, And not until their present brutal power is wrested from them, and their employers placed at least on an equal with them, will there be a change in the condition of the coal market. Under the present system coal will become just as dear as it pleases the miners to make it. They not only fix their rates of compensation at exorbitant figures, but mete out the exact amount of coal that shall be sent to this and other consuming centres. With a knowledge of these facts the question of "What makes coal so dear?" is readily answered.—I hiladelphia Inquirer. delphia Inquirer.

THE AMERICAN CRUDE OIL TRADE.

THE Titusville (Penn.) Herald, in its monthly statement of the oil business for the past month some interesting statistics, which we condense

gives some interesting statistics, which we condense as follows:—

Production of crude oil in July, 362,607 bls., being an average of 11,697 barrels per day. Total production for the year from January lat, 212 days, 2,55,988 barrels, or averaging 18,641 per day. The production for the same period in 1868 was 2,021,206 barrels, showing an increase this year 234,782 barrels. The number of new wells drilling is 310.

Stocks of crude, notwithstanding the increased yield, have declined, showing that the demand for oil is steadily increasing. On August 1, the total stock of crude oil in the American oil regions was only 314,246 barrels, while that of Canada is at least 375,000 barrels! The iron tankage for crude in the oil regions amounts to 1208,039 barrels, of which 981,453 are empty, thus showing how extensively the stocks have become depreciated.

With reference to price, there were very few fluctuations of importance on the Creek during July, and for the greater part of the time the market was quiet, but firm. At the beginning of the month quotations were given at \$5.35 to \$5 to \$4 miller and Titusville, and at \$5.65 on the Lower Creek. There were variations of ten to twenty cents from there figures, but at the close the prices of the early part of the month were paid.

EXPORTS OF REFINED OIL.

the month were paid.

EXPORTS OF REFINED OIL.

Export of Petroleum from New New York from Jan.

1st to July 2nd, 1869:—

100 to oury Bird, 1000.		
-	1869.	1868.
То	Gallons,	Gallons.
Liverpool	409.141	427,227
London	550.163	511,955
Cork	1,626,018	1.035,975
Havre	2 097 371	1 630,885
Marseilles	879,149	1,130,970
Antwerp	4.202.961	2,662 977
Bremen	4.450,434	8,867,437
Hamburg	1,784,467	488.455
Cronstadt, &c	3,747,688	894,577
Other foreign parts		11,044,403
	-,000,001	11,011,100
Total galls	29.064.896	23,704,861
The following is the quantity	exported	from othe
parts for the same period :-	p	
From Boston	1.192.540	1,205,060
do. Philadelphia	11.536.832	15 137.736
do. Baltimore	699 993	1,047,546
do. Portland		153.131
		103,101
Total	43 524 216	41,248,334
Total export from the U. States	13 429 865	17.543,473
Same time 1867	20,120,000	28,001,602
Same time 1866		
Value 2000.1111111111111111111111111111111111		25,665,735

ESTIMATE OF THE BRITISH CORN PROSPECTS.

NOTHER brilliant week has further redeemed the NOTHER brilliant week has further redeemed the present summer from the bad character it commenced with, and, so far as wheat is concerned, it could not have been better, the occasional coolness experienced preventing too hasty a maturity of the grain, and, contrary to all expectations, we can announce that we are on the eve of harvest. Samples of ripe grain have been exhibited at market from the neighbourhood of London of full average quality, though rather short. Others, however, have appeared thoroughly blighted from Essex, where, we hear, there is much of footrot, occasioned by excessive wet chills on the forward growth; others much blighted have been exhibited from the Fens. The well-drained loams will, therefore, as usual, carry the day, and the excessively heavy as well as the light lands are to go short. Hungary has about finished with a good quality, but doubtful yield, as have Italy, the South of France and Spain; but there are yet complaints of backwardness, and some rough weather in the north of Europe, while nearly the whole has yet to be gathered before we know what is our general stock of food. Prices as yet have stood remarkably well for the unexpected fineness of the weather; but there has been a decline generally of 1s. in this country, and about the same in France and Belgium. The barley and peas are said to be suffering for want of rain, as well as oats, potatoes, and many esculents; but there seem many indications that this is not far off and our only hope is that it will be smart and transient, lest the main crop should suffer. Of the course of the crope in Europe we do not hear universally favorable reports; and though we would hope for the best, no great, if any surplus, is to be reckoned on.—Mark Lane Express. Λ present summer from the bad character it com-

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A LL our country exchanges agree that our harvest fields never before presented such a magnificent spectacle. In some parts the midge seems to have done considerable damage, but these reports are few and far between. The London Free Press says :-

The beautiful genial weather of the past week has been fraught with innumerable blessings to all; the husbandman's hopes and expectations have been partially realised, and the hearts of all dependent on the produce of the soil (and who are not?) cheered. It is sad in the midst of the in-gathering of an harvest so unusual in abundance to listen to the murmurings of some. True, there may be a field here and there which has not turned out so well as hoped for; a ton or two of hay may have suffered in color and depreciation on account of the past wet; some bushels of Fall wheat also may have been rendered unmarketable, and the stems of the potatoes, in a few cases, have suffered from blight; but what are these trifling defects compared to the abundance given? No harvest in the last twenty years has yielded anything like the prospects of the present year. Taking all the crops, therefore, into account, a feeling of thankfulness and gratitude ought to possess and animate the hearts of all.

Red fall and spring wheat, until last Tuesday, came forward sparingly: since then day by day there has been a marked difference in the amount of receipts; this may arise from the fact that the farmers are now perceiving that a large supply of the new crop will be pushed on the market. Those who still retain a quantity of the old had better bring it in, and, in fact, are doing so now freer than they have for some time past; besides, more or less new wheat arrives daily; from seven to eight loads offered to-day; prices have not varied much throughout the week; new grain from 10c. to 15c. less than old. That which has come in as yet is very soft and unfit for immediate milling purposes, but all is readily taken up at quoted rates.

Prospects in the west are equally encouraging. The Detroit Post savs:— The beautiful genial weather of the part week has been fraught with innumerable blessings to all; the

Prospects in the west are equally encouraging. The Detroit Post says:-

Detroit Post says:—

The amount of wheat coming forward shows a gain of only 669 bushels for the week, and 1,280 bushels less than for the previous week. The receipts are usarly all new grain, much of which is not at present in a condition for grinding or storing, but generally of a character to promise well for the crop when thoroughly seasoned. Much of that received the present week has been reduced in grade because of dampness, while the same wheat in proper condition a month hence, would probably have rated two grades better. The arrivals this morning were an improvement in this respect over the previous day, yet millers can scarcely be induced to purchase new, which is relatively dull compared with old, and 8c. to 1/c. lower. The damage by sprouting, although large, is evidently less than the character of the season would have led one to suppose. It is about the only affliction, however, that the crop has suffered this season. The firmness of the foreign grain markets, resulting from early and protracted unfavourable weather, continues to inspire confidence here that a large-urplus will be wanted to supply the European deficiency, than which nothing else can prevent the enormous crop of the United States alling below remunerative prices. The stock of wheat in store at Chicago and Milwaukee in 1867, 1868 and 1869, was near upon the following figures at this date:—

1	867.	1868	1869.
bi	ısh	bush.	brush
Chicago 60	500	239.100	412,700
Milwaukee 43	3,000	68,000	298 000
Total108	3,500	807,100	710.700

LATEST ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS

(Cor. of the N. Y. Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, July 31, 1869.

TRADE remains extremely quiet, but prices are mostly firm. The position of the cotton trade is unchanged. The visible supply is diminishing, and the value of all descriptions of produce is very firmly maintained. The following is a report from Manchester respecting the condition of trade in that city:

maintained. The following is a report from manchester respecting the condition of trade in that city:

"Notwithstanding the small business which has been going on throughout the week, and the feeling of disappointment which arcse among producers on Tuesday, owing to their anticipations not being fulfilled, prices have remained quite firm, and sellers have persistently declined to give way and make concessions, even when downright offers have been made to them within a trifle of the prices which they have been asking. This firm feeling has rather increased to-day than otherwise, although the market has been without animation, and only a moderate business has been done. No doubt this firm tone lasting throughout the week, with only so insignificant a business going on, has been the consequence of the large transactions which took place during the latter portion of last week, which has enabled producers to dispense with business for a few days, and there has been a sufficient number of small orders given out to assist in maintaining quotations. To-day, however, additional strength has been given to producers by the weekly statement of the cotton market, which shows a larger reduction in stock than had been anticipated. Some surprise was caused by this return declaring the sales of the week to have been fully 100,000 bales, whereas the aggregate of the daily sales only amounts to 70,000 bales. If the present statement is correct, the stock in Liverpool is now only 315,000 bales, and, considering the lateness of

the season in America, it is not to be wondered at the season in America, it is not to be wondered at that consumers are disposed to feel the gravity of the fituation. Hitherto buyers have shown no disposition o follow prices higher than they are, so that probably curtailment of the production will again arise from hear necessity."

a curtailment of the production will again arise from sheer necessity."

The iron trade is without important variation.
Bailway iron is still in request, and, as there is the prospect of a rapid development of railways in many of the more advanced countries of the world, it is

prospect of a rapid development of railways in many of the more advanced countries of the world, it is probable that this branch of our commerce will be active for years to come.

The Board of Trade returns for June, and the six months ending June 30, have been published this week. They still show that, in spite of all the assertions to the contrary, our trade is increasing, and that foreign countries are buying much more freely of us. For several years past much discredit has been attached to the official statement, both on account of the incorrectness as well as the lateness of the details. There is no doubt, however, that to acquire a true account of the extent of the various branches of our trade is a work of difficulty. Such statements must always be open to criticism; but, from a want of energy at the Board of Trade, the details are very frequently several weeks behind hand. Now that Mr. Bright is President of the Board, perhaps he will throw some of his own energy into the department, and will endeavour to produce a statement more accurate and at an earlier period. According to the statement before us, the declared value of our exports in June was £15,740,846, against £13,933,054 last year, and £15,490,091 in 1867. In the six months it amounted to £94,485,265, against £34,601,157 and £87,613,484.

The trade for wheat has been very quiet, and, as the weather has been flue, no disposition has been selected.

£84,601,157 and £87,618,484.

The trade for wheat has been very quiet, and, as the weather has been fine, no disposition has been evinced to purchase at higher prices. At present, however, there is no appearance of giving way, the impression being that the crop will be below an average. Harvest work has now been commenced in forward districts, and towards the close of next week it is expected that it will be pretty general. On Wednesday a steady four hours' rain fell throughout the southern counties which will be of material value to the grass and roots. Taken as a whole, it may be asserted that the agricultural prospect is encouraging Annexed is the statement of imports and exports for the season:—

season:				
	WHEA	т.		
	Impo	1868-9.	-Expo	orta
	1867-8.	1868-9.	1867-8.	1868-9.
	cwt.			owt.
t. 1 to July 25:	33,086,237	24,048,769	64 9,682	'44,41 0
		_		

FLOUR. Sept. 1 to July 25.. 2,978,298 2,270,019 46,508 32 063 The following were the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years:—

Sep

1849.	1868.	1867.	1866	1865.
Wheat50 11	62 9	65 8	52 0	42 10
Barley 30 8	35 8	35 8	33 1 0	42 10 28 6
Oats27 3	31 4	28 3	27 l	24 0

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, August 4, 1869.

THE weather the past two or three days has been decidedly junsettled; this, together with the growing impression that our wheat crop will be various in both quantity and quality, according to soil and situation, and with no small extent of blight in two or three counties in England, strongly point to the crops being under an average, and much less than last year's very large crop

last year's very large crop

A large amount of oats has been cut the past week, and some little wheat in some counties, and should the weather become fine, the harvest will be pretty general in the South of England.

The country corn markets are generally is, per qr. higher; and at the London corn market on Monday last, the show of English wheat was small, but the weather has been very hot and with large arrivals of foreign wheat the trade was quiet at the full rates of that day week. Flour firm. Oats 6d per qr. dearer, and so were peas. and so were peas.

At our corn market on Friday last, there was a fair attendance, but in wheat only a moderate business was done at an advance of 1d. to 2d. on red, while white sorts remained without change. Flour met

with a slow retail demand at about the prices of Tuesday previous. Oats, Peas and Barley, firm. Indian corn slow at 6d. per qr. decline.

At our corn market yesterday, there was a good attendance, and in wheat an active consumptive retail demand at 2d. advance on white, and 2d. to 3d. on red. Flour 6d. per bbl. dearer. Oats and Peas firm. Indian corn very dull at prices again the turn in favor of buyers.

of buyers.
Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 81st of July: - 37.805 qrs, against 24,288 qrs in 1868, and 25,902 qrs in 1867.

Ashes.—Sellers of Pots at 29s. 3d., are almost sold out, sales 150 bbs, stock 1,650 bbls. Pearls dull at 31s. Stocks 450 bbls.

Copper Ore.—A wretchedly dull week, sales trifling at Swansea 12s, 10d. the average price. Charters for last forsuight at Chili 3,000 tons.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

-----ST. JOHN, N.B., MARKET REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., August 10, 1869.

MONEY.—There is no material change in the state of the money market since we last reported. of the money market since we last reported. except that it is, if anything, a slight degree more active

Sterling Exchange remains unaltered, 60-days sight bills selling at 110, and short sight 110] with a fair demand at these figures.

mand at these figures.

Beradetuffs.—The price of flour, has advanced 25c, per barrel within the last two days, owing to advices of higher rates in Canada and the United States. We now quote Canada Superfine at \$5.75 to \$5.90, with little offered at the inside rate. Fancy Brands Canada and American are held at \$6.10 to \$6.26.

Cornmeal \$4.25.

Sugar and Molasses—The market is very quiet and unchanged for sweets. The only wholesale lot

Cornmeal \$4.25.

SUGAE AND MOLASSES —The market is very quiet and unchanged for sweets. The only wholesale lot that has changed hands during the past week, is the cargo ex "Morning Star," sold from the wharf on private terms. We repeat our former quotations.

COAL—The only arrival we notice since our last, is 200 chaldrons from Little Glace Bay ex "C. Morris," of the hub vein of Little Glace Bay coal. It was sold at the same price as Cow Bay coal, viz., \$5 per chaldron. Our quotations remain unaltered.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing of any note to report this week. Grain and other freights from the United States have been irrm. Owing to the depressed state of the deal market in England we do not look for any great supply of tonnage for deals this month, and many of the mills which were forced to shut down are still idle. We hear of the following transactions:—"Moss Glen," 550, and "Emma Parker," 496, for Dublin, at 71s 3d; 'Adins," 216, Portmadoc, 75s; "M. K. G." 123, Ballyshannon, 80s; "Chancellor," 540, Musquash to Liverpool, 70s.

We hear of one engagement to South America:—The bark "Return," 302, Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, \$11.

We also hear of one to the West Indies.—The

The bark "Return," 302, Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, \$17.
We also hear of one to the West Indies:—The "J. W. Chesiey," 200 tons, Havana, Matanzas or Cardenas, \$9.
Coastwise Freights continue dull We hear of the following engagements:—"Russian Councillor," 65, Boston, \$4; "Emma," 67, Boverly, \$8.75; "Ada," 164, New York, \$5; "D. W. Clark," 116, Boston, \$3.75; "Black Bird," 77, Boston, \$3.50; "Annie Courier," 104, Boston, \$3.75, or Providence, \$4.50; "Kathleen," 144, New York, \$5; "Duke of Newcastle," 86, Port Norfolk, \$3.62½.—News.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE.

Comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1868 and 1869, up to 12th August, inclusive:

iusive. –	Vessels.	Tons.
1868 1869		362,248 312,592
Less	88	49,256 less.

Number of ocean steamers which arrived here up to this date, and to the corresponding date last year: -

•	Steamers.	Tons.
1868	34	39,644 54,793
1869		
More	8	15,149 more

Comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and to the corresponding date last year:

•	Vessels.	Tons.
1868	98	11.181
1869	88	11,181 7,848
Less	60	3,288 less.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

GREEN SONS

MONTREAL.

FELT HATS

H. C. Walk

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FALL TRADE

NEWEST STYLES.

FINEST ASSORTMENT

Ever Offered.

LEADING STYLES

Tycoon.

Brougham,

. . Alpine. .

Tyrolesei

Gladstone

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Commence of the

Sumner,

da. da. de.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Prices Low.

Joseph Compt day 1 1977 517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul. MHOLESALE

HAT & CAP

MANUFACTURERS,

517, 519, 621 & 623

SAINT PAUL STREET.

. MONTHRAL,

are now prepared with

FALL AND WINTER

STYLES

LADIES

VICTORINES. MINK.

COLLARETTES, MARTEN,

MUFFS.

g. Sein,

CUFFS.

CAPS, &c.,

P. LAMB. " &c. ' ; ' ; '

17. 11.11 2 &c., 80;

GENTS

CAPS,

COLLARS,

GAUNTLETS,

THAR IT O V E S.,

... MITTS. &c.

&o., &o.

y to your to the

FELT HATS,

BUFFALO ROBES, $^{\prime\prime}$ p(z) .

BUOKSKIN MITTS & GLOVES,

WHOLESALE.

CLOTH CAPS

IN

GREAT VARIETY

Made of

Heary Witneys, Beavers, Petershams, &c.

• STYLISH GOODS.

LEADING STYLES,

VANGUARD.

ALBION.

Carlyle,

Pickwick.

Velocipede,

Jersey,

Eurleigh.

Montrose,

Coodw.od,

Cathcart,

Gem,

Thornton.

&c., . &c.

SCOTOH BONNETS

The greatest Assortment we ever offered,

Burney of the second second ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

STYLES.

517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul.

I RELAND'S LINE THE FOR

SEASON OF 1869.

The Line for LAKES ERIE and HURON, is com posed of Propellers

CITY OF LONDON and GEORGIANA,

which will rup recularly on the route.

The lane for LAKE ON LARTO is composed of five first class Propellers, between

MONTREAL. TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES.

H. W. IRELAND, & Co..

Acouts.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

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IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Are in constant receipt of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

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C. H. BALDWIN & CO..

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Hol , bircet. . 31- 17

THE CANADA BRICK MACHINE.

Patented 1868. MEDAL and Direcona awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

THIS Machine will mould 15,000 Bricks ren DAY, with the attendance of one man to put in the Clay, one man or smart boy to attend to the Moulds, three strong boys to wheel off the Bricks and hack them up, and a small boy to sand the pallets

To make SLOP BRICKS, less attendance than the above will be required.

By an alteration in the relative speed of the pinions and crown wheel, it will mould

30,600 BRICKS PER DAY.

The Clay can be moulded suffer than by ordinary Machines, and the great pressure applied gives more solidity and strength to the Bricks. They also retain their shaps, and dry much quicker.

This Machine is inexpensive and simple, and is adapted for either steam or herse power.

If a stone or other obstruction prevents the Moulds from moving forward, the Machine will not get out o order, but regulates itself.

Provision is made for giving the pressure required for soft or for suff Clay.

The corners are always well filled, and the Bricks turned out will all be fit for front work.

It is undoubtedly the most firect and suitable Machine for making Bricks yet introduced into use.

NINE of these Machines worked by steam, and TWO by horse power can be seen in actual operation at the Steam Brick Manufacturing Establishment of the undersigned, head of Fullum Street, Montreal.

The CANADA AUTOMATIC BRICK MAKING MACHINE is manufactured and for sale (with the right of using it) by the Patentecs.

THE PATENT RIGHT

For towns, counties, or districts, will be sold en application to

BULMER & SHEPPARD.

Paterstees.

Office 212 PARTHENAIS STREET. \$m-23 MONTREAL.

N. S. WHITNEY.

IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs, Prutellas, Linings, &c .

14 St. Helen Street.

MONTREAL.

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لتمامر المداريج مستنعصان فللسبب فتعالم الماليا 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 promptiness 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 lept 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 mark. its will be forwarded to strictly reliable agents, and advances granted without expense beyond actual outlay.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS,

T IRCNTO.

TO afford extended facilities to our numer-TO afford extended facilities to our numerous correspondents, we have opened a branch of our business at the above central stand. Consignments of the several descriptions of Country Produce will have prompt: and careful attention. Sales will be effected with all prudent 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.

Cr. signments of the several descriptions of Leather carcially realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissionscharged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

THE ÆTNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820. - Commenced business in Montreal in 1850

Accumulated Funds, ov	er .	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1847		15,251
Amount insure lin 1867	••••	
Receipts for 1877 Surplus Fund fover 2	-billities)	1.884.768
Deposited with Cana	Government	100,000
Daily income in 1868	ly	20,000

The best facilities for the ansurance 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, 15th August, 1868.

H. SEYMOUR, 77 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Reservences:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Banks
Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
Mests, Thomas, Talbandéan & Co., Montreal.

"Janes, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

"Thilandean, Thomas & Co., Queboc.
Hon. Vr., Mester, Toronto, C. W.
Mosers, Denny, Rios & Co., Beeton, Mass.
Amain Summer, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 23.

FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

St. François Xavier Street,

MONTRBAL.

Agenta for:

Windsor Powder Mills. La Tortu Rune-Walk. Burrill's Axe Factory. Sherbrooke Safety Fuse,

1-1v

A. RAMSAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS.

Linseed Oll. White Lead, Paints, &c.,

87, 39 & 41 Recollet street, MONTREAL

And Agents for

A. Fourcault, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers, Dampremy, Belgium.

Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birming-ham and London.

Sharratt & Newth, Makers of all descriptions of Glaziers' Diamonds, London.

Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and Germany. 1-1y

DOMINION METAL WORRS.

(ESTABLISHED 1828).

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS, BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK.

GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES. BREWERIES, GAS, WATER WORKS, &c., &c. Warming of Public and PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

CONSERVATORIES, VINERYS, &c., &c.,

By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory: Nos. 506 to 542 Craig Street.

MONTREAL. ly 17

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 FURNISHID

LARIVIERE & CIE.,

MPORTERS OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.,

Agents for the Longueuil Stove Works, the Montreal Bolt and Latch Factory and Lariviero & Ricard Patent Churus.

Good terms to the trade.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE.

233 AND 225, ST. PAUL STREET.

and

12 & 14 St. Amable Street.

MONTREAL.

HONEY MARKET.

No change to note in the condition of the money market, the most prominent feature in which continues to be extreme case. No activity in the demand for accommodation may looked for until money is wanted to pay duties on dry goods, and to move the barley crop to market.

Storling Exchange is a little easier, both here and in New York Bank Drafts at 60 days' eight are now quoted 1091 to 1093 here and 1091 in New York. Sight drafts on New York, payable in gold, have Leen dent in principally at & discount.

Gold in New York has been steadily declining, with no particular cause to be attributed therefor, closing as low as 133 Greenbacks are worth about 75c. in currency, and 770. in silver.

Silver continues in small supply, with demand sufficient to prevent any accumulation at this point, Rates 3) to 3 per cent discount.

- the following are the latest quatations of Sterling Exchange, &c :-

Bank on	Londo	n, 60 days sight	1643 to 1693
**	**	sight	. 1103
Private,	**	60 days sight	1033 to 1033
Bank in	New Y	ork, 60 days sight	102%
Gold Dra	ifte or	New York	4 dis.
#2Gold in	New 1	ork	139
Silver la	rro		31 to 3 die

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Greenshields, S., Son & Co. Lowis, Kav & Co. McIntyre, Denoon & French. Wockensie, J. G. & Co. intherland, Force & Co.

Ocher & Co. Plimsoll, Warrock & Co. Roy, Jas., & Co. Robertson, Stenden, & Co. Stirling, McCall& Co.

DUSINESS in this department of the wholesale trade has been very dull for some time, and there has been not a little uneasiness felt by importors as to the prospects before them. The whole question of success or failure hinged on the harvest to be gathered in, and the continuous cold and rain threatened very serious harm. Recently, however, the reports from Ontario have gradually been assuming a more and more favourable character, until the latest advices have become actually glowing in their descriptions of a yield superior to anything ever known. It is rather early even yet to assume that the crop when housed will fully equal present expectations, but enough is known to make it certain that the yield is above an average, and that with prices continuing to rule even as high as at this time, very general prosperity must prevail. We hope, however, the experience of the past few years will be sufficient to restrain the dangerous over-trading which has been going on for so long, and that all engaged will act with caution each for himself, not buying heavily in the hope, that he may increase hisbusiness while his neighbour is purening a wiser and more business-like policy.

THE GROCPRY TRADE

Raidwin, G. H., & Co. Chai man, Finner & Tale shills, George & C. Hotchins, R. & So. Landon & Kontoch Villiamson J. A.

Mitchell, James
R. bertern, Dorid.
Title, Rica
Thompson, Marray & Co.
Totta ver, David, & Co.

WF are untile to chronicle any improvement in tho whe sale trade of this city, which during the part week 1.5 been dull to a degree.

Teas -Medium grade Japans and Young Hysons are in request, and there is a ready sale for small lots at fair prices to sort up stocks. Twankays are also wanted, at about quotations. Other teas almost en-turely neglected. Blacks are in large supply and without enquiry, but prices remain nominally unchanged.

Correr - Has only a limited enquiry for city consumption at unaltered rates

SPGAR -There has been little activity in Raws during the past week. Prices, however, are well maintained, holders not being over anxious to force sales, and having confidence in higher rates ruling before long. A few round lots of good greery have changed hands on private terms. In Refined, a fair business has been done, the manufacturers having their order books well filled.

Monassis - Remains unichanged. Holders are firm, but few sales have been made intending purchavers looking for a decline on further arrivals. Syrups in fair demand, and prices unchanged.

FRUIT.-Raisins have been in fair request, and prices continue firm. Advices continuing to be received from the grape growing districts report very price, and any recent transactions have been at \$1.02

short crops, with a greater deficiency even than was looked for carlier in the season. We quote Layers \$1.60 to \$2, and Valencias 60, to 61c. Currants are in light request at previous quotations.

Rice -The demand for the week has been exceedingly limited, few sales of any importance having taken place. No change in prices.

SALT - Is arriving slowly, although shipments from Liverpool are known to be large. Sales have not been numerous, and prices are quiet and unaltered.

Spices - Have been without activity, and prices are nominally as quoted

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

trathern & Caverbull. Evans, John Henry Forrier & Co Hall, Eny & Co.

Lativiere & Cie.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mulholland & Baker
Robertson, Jag.

BUSINESS continues inactive and without any features worthy of note. Prices are unaltered, but are well maintained notwithstanding the almost entire absence of present demand.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Akin & Kirkputrick. N. S. Whitner. Soymenr, M. H.

B USINESS in this branch of trade is not as yet fairly active, although more demand exists for almost all kinds of stock. Receipts for the week have born limited, and stocks in market are not heavy. Prices are unchanged.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

TALL orders have commenced to come in freely, and a good frade is anticipated, the expectations of an ample harvest being so near realization. Prices are firm, and without any change

MONTBEAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akie & Eirkpatrick Dawes Brothers & Co.

Mitchell, Robt.

THE past week has been one of comparative inactivity, especially in flour and grain. Business has been checked to a considerable extent by scarcity and dearness of ocean freight, shippers not being disposed to operate much under the circum-

FLOUR.-The market has uled quiet throughout the week British advices or a dimestimulated prices and holders demanded some advance, but only acomparatively small quantity changed hands. For some days past the demand has been restricted to local requirements, and these being insufficient to absorb arrivals the feeling has been somewhat easier, and prices of Supers at the close were be to luc. lower than the highest rates attained. Some holders, however, are tirm, believing that the present small arrivals will tell favourably on prices in the course of a lew days. Closing rates for ordinary Canada Supers \$5.20 to \$5.50. Strong according to sample ranging up to \$5.40, with exceptional sales as high as \$5 30. Sales of certain city brands have been made in the course of the week at \$5 50 for delivery first half of September, transactions on that basis being mostly brought about by the scarcity and high rates demanded for occan freights. Welland Canal has sold at \$5 49 for September delivery, and is worth 85-30 to \$5.85 on the spot. Extra and Fancies have become somewhat scarce, and the few holders ask advanced rates, but buyers restrict themselves to broken parcels for immediate wants; closing rates for Extras \$5.45 to \$5.55 according to sample, and Foreier may be quoted \$5 85 to \$5.40. No. 2 han met a fair demand; sales may be noted at \$4.90 to \$5 for average samples. Some choice samples, verging on Supers brought \$5.10 to \$5.15. Kine closes in botter demand at about \$1.50. choice samples commanding \$4 55. Middlings and Pollards neglected, and rates generally unchanged. Bags are in fair demand. Good samples of Western would sell freely at \$250 to \$255 Supplies from local mile fetch from \$2.55 to \$3.60. Outment has some retail demand at quotations

GRAIN Some shipping lots of Wheat changed hands in the fore part of the week, Western No. 2 bringing \$1.20] to \$1.21. No recent transactions, and rates nominally unchanged. One cargo of U. C. Spring sold at \$1.221. Market eligibly easter at the close. Small sales of Red Winter may be noted at \$125. No reported transactions in White. Peats: A few cass have arrived, and the advance in occan freights has led to shippers reducing their views as to

down to \$1 per 66 lbs., according to sample. A very choice sample in the fore part of the week brought \$1.05. Coarso grains generally nominal, in the absence of any but retail transactions.

PROVISIONS .- Pork, from scarcity, commands for coustinptive wants some advance. Recent sales of Mesa have been at \$28.25 to \$28.52, according to quality. No change to note in Prime or Prime Mers The former retail demand continues for Land, but rates have undergone no quotable change.

BUTTER-Has been sparingly supplied, and prices in consequence have been somewhat advanced. Parcels of good, gdapted for table use, now command lete. ranging down to lie. for ordinary. Fow simplers are operating, and with supplies more liberal at a believed lower prices would rule.

ASHES. - Both sorts have been depreciated in value by the advance in freights, Pots closing dull at 25 43 to \$5.421, and Pearls at \$5.65

The merchants, cotten factors and manufacturers of St. Louis have offered a premium of \$500 for the best bale of upland cotten, and an equal amount for the best bale of New Orleans cotten, to be awarded at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Bechanical Association. The Association have also effered a premium of \$250 for the best bale of cotten raised in Missouri. James 8. Gury & Co., a promuneut dry goods commission house, were active in getting up the merchants' premiums.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Weeks	
·	prices.	Prices.	
BANKS.	1 -		
Rank of Montreal,	159 a 189 1051; a 1052; 101 a 103 15-oks closed.	160% a 1607,	
Bank of R. N. A.	1001 # 1003	1031 A 1034	
City Bank, Banque du Peuple,	Total a Res	100% a 101	
Mahons Rank,	100 to 1004	109 a 1111,	
Ontario Bank.	95 1 95%	109 a 1090	
Ontario Bank, Eank of Toronto	1123 # 1-5	122 6 121	
Quebec Bank Bank Nationale	1161 # 10136	1007y n 1(a-1	
liank Nationale	1107% & 105	107 to a sea	
Gore Bank	13 A 50	40 4 45	
Banque Jacques Cartier Eastern Townships Funk,	Part a 10st	108 a 1004	
Merchanta Rank	1054 - 10.2	10436 a 100	
Merchants Bank, Union Bank,	105 % a 105 3 05 a 105 3 422 a 95	104 4 10.04	
Mechanica Labr	422 a 93	9236 a 93	
Royal Canadian Pank	37.5g	\$199 a 5" 103 5 a 101	
Bank of Commerce	19 a 119	103 > a tos	
G. T. B. of Canada	16 a 17	1	
A. S. St. Townson		15 8 16	
A. & 28, Lawrence	15 A 16	15 4 16	
C. & St. Lawrence	9 R 11	9 4 11	
Do. preferential	(10 a ti	80 6 15	
MINTS, & 2	log me a more		
Montreal Consols	\$3.00 # \$2.52	\$3.00 + \$3.25	
Huron Copper Bay	30 A 45	30 2 45	
Lake Buron S. & C.		20 a 45	
Quebre & LES.		l	
Montreal Tilegraph (o.,	131 a 135	13 A 155	
Montpel City Gas Company	139 a 140	120 A 140	
City Passenger R. B. Co., Bichellen Navigation Co., Canadian Inland Scam N. 103.	120 m 1124	112 4 11214	
Consider briend Steam X (%)	250 a 1925 25% a 100%	120 4 122 4	
Kontreal Elevating Company	105 a 107	100 2 101	
British Colonial Supernating Cor.	.O & 61	5.0 LO	
Canada Glass Company	10 m (0	(i) A mi)	
'St. Lawrence Glass Co.	51 a 75	51 a 53	
PGNDS.	}		
Covernment Dibeotatus, & no. stg .	27 4 13	92 4 (3	
" " "	23% # 25	96 er 96	
61.0.166.7	102% a 104	1u3 a 101	
Diministratives to the co.		103 a 14	
Montreal Water Works & per cents.	975 4 93	107 a 117 5	
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per crute			
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents Corporation? per cents stock			
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 614 p. c., Quebec City 6 per cents	10234 . 103	41·2 • 1/3	
Quebec City & por cents		40 8 (0)	
Tractic City Indian o Det etc. 1880	1:6 * 54	23 a 94	
King-ton City Bonds, Spercent, 1872	27 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F-16	
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1600 Crampian: L. R., 6 per cents	125 . 12	72 8 42	
County De antone			
BXCHANGE.	ì		
Fank on Leaden, of these	inik a tü.	ICH A 17%	
Private do	lum a luy	108 114 178 104's 25 8 25 4 25's 8 25	
Private, with documents	104 4 104	178 a 104's	
Rank on You Yask	2434 # 25	25 A 20%	
Forate do.	13 234	254 4 75	
O. ld Drafts do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TO a CO	
Gold in New York.	123 9 00	" 12 " 6" "	

GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY. Iraillo for the week ending July 23, 1809

reight	\$27,317 61 27,876 00
reight	2.078 (h)
Total receipts for week Corresponding week, 1888	
Increbse	\$13,001.00

NOBTHERN RAILWAY.

Frame receipts for week anding July 17, 1900.

The state of the s	
PEISCURETS	\$ 2.700 23
Paiscogets	11.001 23
Eslikand sundries	317.00
Total	11.143 23
Corresponding week, 1868	8,629 61

WEERLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 19, 1869.					MARKET PRICES OF COURTEY PHODUCE.	
AVER ON THIOPET	CURRENT RATES.	HAME OF ARTICLE.	OURLEST BATES.	MANN OF ARTIOLE.	CURRENT BAYNS.	BIONTEKAL, August 19.
GROCKEIRS.		TOBACCOS.	045 to 6 67	Ginss.		
Lagrayraper lb.	0 19410 0 23	Honeyskw, 18's	029 10 930	German,per bil boz	1 75 to 1 80 1 75 to 1 80 1 75 to 1 80 1 75 to 1 80	II GRAIN.
Marks	0 22 470 0 264 0 20 00 0 264	Bright	0 20 20 047	10x13	130 to 185	Peak, per bala
Markening.	w	HARDWARE.		is loxis is loxis is loxis is loxis is loxis is loxis is loxis.	200 to 200 200 to 200 200 to 200	Barley, new, permin.
Herrings, Labrador Prime Gibbod	3 25 40 5 74 2 30 to 4 00	Common, per ib,	0 06 to 0 68	" 12x16 "	107 to 103 100 to 144	
Herrings Labrador Pring Gitbed Gitbed Hackerel, No. 3 Salanou Hey Cod. Aren Cod.	100 to 3 30	Common, per ib,	0 22 to 0 21	SOAP AND CANDLES		Tarkeys, percauple (old) 7 6 to 9 a Bo. do. (young) 9 to 10 p Geese, do. 8 do 4 a Darks, do. 2 p to 4 a Bucks(Wild) do. 7 0 to 0 p Forls, do. 2 p to 4 c Forls, do. 2 p to 2 c
Bry Cod.	373 to 123	Assorted, i Solngie, par 100 be Shingse alone, ditto Latho and 3 dy Gaivent graph.	270 to 275	Candies. Tallow Moulds Wax Wicks Adamantine	9 1215to 0 12 9 15 60 000	Fowle, do
italsina, Layera	150 60 160	Lathe and 3 dy	3 25 to 3 35	goons.		Fowls, do
Continues	022 50 0234	Assorted sizes. Best No. 24 28	0 00 10 0 00	motreal Common. Crown Steam Refined Pale Mostreal Liverpool. Englith Family Compound Ernaire. Fale Yellow Honey lib bars. Lily.	000 to 005	Woodcoc do
Contingal	0 325/10 0 85	Horse Natis.	4 (3%) 0 10	Family. Compound Erzeive	000 to 000	Deet, per lb
Arracan periodiba. Pains. Rougcon.	3 50 to 3 73 3 40 to 3 70	If Patent Hammered:	to 0 22	Honey ib, bars	0 121 to 000	Matton per lb
LiverpoolOssme	0 47 to 0 69 0 70 to 0 73	No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9, &c	to 0 20	ii Raatq.kaara i		Lamb, per qr
Spices. Casis. Clores. Natiness. Olinyr, Ground. Pepper, Black. Proceato. Mustard. Pepper, White.	0 37 1/10 0 40 0 10 40 0 11			Boys' Ware. Thick Boots No. 1 Men's Ware. Thick Boots No. 1	16) to 175	DAYRY PRODUCE. Butter, freab, per lo
Ginger, Ground	0 16 to 0 30 0 73 to 0 25	Other brands, " 1 Charcal	20 50 to 21 60 18 50 to 00 00	Thick Boots No. 1	300 20 350	VEGETABLES.
Protecto.	007 to 008	Bar-Scotch, 1121ba Refuned,	22 to 235 250 to 360	Women's Ware.	300 60 350	Rans, small white, permin
		Bar-Scotch, 1171bs Refined, Refined, Bowdes, Hoops-Coopers, Band, Baller Plates, Canada Plates Staff, Bost branda	2 to 20 000 2 to 20 000	Women's Ware. Women's Haits Caif Ealmorals Buff Congress Calf Congress Youths Ware.	10 to 160	Onlow, perminent 5 0 to 8 0
Barbadoes (1 tp.c. tare). Vacuum Pan. Belinery	8 75 to 9 00 0 00 to 0 10	111200 32 740 1		Thick Boots, No.1	1 10 1 20	MapleSugar, per b 0 0 to Honey, perib, inthecom 0 7 Hto
Forts Rico per two re- cubs. Barbades (I Ip.c. tare). Vacuum Fan. Canada Sugar Refusery. Logroom Logroom	0 11%to 0 11%to	II Wa Canashandia	250 to 250 300 to 350 330 to 350 410 to 430	PRODUCK.		HAVARA PRICES CURRENT.
Litra Ground.	0 12 5 to 0 11 to			Pearls	3 43 60 5 450 4 36 60 60 5 65 60 60	The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Havana
Serop, Spiden	0 48 50 0 48 to	Sheet, Shot, Pipe 100 lbs.	4 66 19 4 4991	Choice	0 15 to 0 161 15 to 0 1510	Prices Current of Imports, dated July 30, 1863:
Twanter and Hyson	1	lifesting, per keg		Checso, per lb	0 10 10 0 11	Base, White John Mitter and Base, Mitter
Medium to fine	0 43,400 0 42.8 0 33,7400 0 40	Pressed Spikes. Regularize, 112 bs Extra Railway Tin Finites.		Conrad Grains, from Farm.	0 03 , 10 6 10	Men Annual Control of the Control of
Fine to cholored		Railway " Tin Fintex. Charcoal IC.	100 to 0.00	from Farm. Barley, per 50 lbs Cats, per 32 lbs Pease, per 56 lbs	0 15 to 6 to 1 035	Figure 2. Store 2. St
Common to good I me to Hombard Omgon and Southern	\$ 50 to 0 60 0 70 to 0 90	Tin Pinter. Charcoal IC	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Superior Extra	0 00 to 0 00 5 45 40 5 45	Base, White, Erg, and Maryon ked, in boxed, per jume in byle, and Maryon benefit for the per jume in byle, and marked by the per jume in byle, and fisher boxed, an erical butter, fedure, keys and fisher boxed, an erical butter, fedure, keys and fisher boxed for his fine. The per jume is the per jump i
Unificary and dusty	0 35 to 0 40 0 42 to 0 54	IC Terns	73 8 73	Soperane. Western Superfine.	5 20 to 5 40 5 20 to 5 40	A Daniel Control of the Control of t
October	0.5 20 0.29	Manua perib	0 144 to 0 15	Superfine. Western Superfine. Superfine No. 2 Fine. Middings. Pollerds. Dag Flour-Choleo & S.	4 00 to 4 10	in boz
Good to line		DRUGS.	± 00 to ± 50	Bag Flour-Chelco & St. per 100 lbs	25 to 260	
File to tinestance	0 50 to 0 73 0 50 to 0 90 0 93 to 1 03	Blue Vitriel	0 to 10 0 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0	Per 100 lbs	3 50 10 3 60	***************************************
Gunporder Common to fair Good to find Fine to times	0 60 to 0 70 0 73 to 0 90	Silue Variatic. Silue Variatic. Silue Variatic. Silue Variatic. Sariatic. Sa	0 15 to 0 15 0 15 to 0 15	Thin Mess		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Fine to times	000 to 1 10	Cream Tortar Chloride Lime	onic on	Lard perib	20 00 01 00 01 01 0	4 15 15 4 4 15 15 4 4 15 15 4 4 15 15 4 4 15 15 4 4 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Fine to timesta	0 60 to 0 70	Gum Arabic.	0 50 to 0 to	Flain, uncenvasied	91.0 cg 51.5	
TVINES.	075 60 0 90	Liquorice Calabria Fargulla Esqualita	0 25 to 0 33 0 25 to 0 00	Yrims Mess.	to }	**
SPIRITS AND	11	Opium OH, Almonda Cloves Lemen	0 60 60 000	Wittenst, perfolle.		್ವಿ-೧೯೯೫ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಆತನಿಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿತಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿತಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷವಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕ ಕ್ಷಿಸ
Wine. Meet & Chandon, Co'p. Leache, Flis & Co. H. Mon's Champ'gm. Hargundy Port. per gal Port Wine. Castave Gibert. per case	2 60 to 15 00 1 00 to 14 00	** Lemon	2 30 10 3 50	U. C. Spring. Bed Winter. Benda. Claver, per 15. Timothy, per 43 15s		228262888888888888888888888888
H. Mon's Champ'on Burgundy Port. per gal. Port Winc	084 to 1 25	Feppermint Hutchkins Oitre, per gal. Salad	1 50 to 1 75			244
Custave Gibert. Jer case Jules Mumra's	00 to 16 50	Ababarb Root	0 17 to 0 18 0 70 to 2 07 0 10 0 2 940 0	Hezz. B.A. Sole No. 1	0 13 60 0 271	. Box 4xx 4xx 4xx 4xx 4xx 5xx 5xx 5xx 1
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Brandy. Hennemy'spergal	140 10 250	Carbonate	0 30 to 0 04 0 30 to 0 30 0 80 to 0 90	Hough Ward Union, Links	30 23 40	######################################
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J. D. H. Mouny'sFall Office brandsper gral Francy in casesder		Winter Bleached, Whale	0 00 to 0 83	LEATHKE. Hem. B.A. Solp No. 1 O.S. 1 Slanghter 1 Slanghter 1 Bongh 1 Warod Uyeer, Light 1 Henry & Med. Jraine-lupper Sile, Whole 1 To Siles 1 Siles Siles 1 Warod Cali, light 1	स्तित्व स्तित्व शहस्य स्त्राह्म	نة بق -
itellands per pal	19212	Oil parvallon Boised insect Raw Winter Bleached Whale Tornia Fals Scal Scaw do Cod Machiner Farghe Oil Nov Card Oil Can Der'd Petrolim Oilte Oil Fand or 100 lbs.	270 AX110	Calcut Calcut Builed	0 19 to 0 20	•
Rum,	31	Machinery Engine Oil	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cheen Colle	0 55 45 0 70 50 45 0 75	•
Whishey.	CS	Con Bord Petrolim	110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Pulled Wool, (washed) Bides, (City Laughter) (Groom Salted)	170 6 50 mg	NOTE.—An additional duty of 5 per cont. on each of the above
Iraspergal	11	Lend. per 100 lbs. Dry White	7 50 50 70	PURB.	1 75 50 3 90	amounts of fully is charged since let March.
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Porter. Lorion	to 2.95 to 0.07	Cosch Body (Turpi) Furniture Spirits Turpenting	268	PORES. Sear	100 to 300 500 to 700	New York " Cy. 23% to 24 percent dis " 3days " 21% to 23 percent dis-
Montreal	10 1 40	Stonetan	1.4	52.7	25 10 1 30 1	"Fodays rold 3% to 7 percent from

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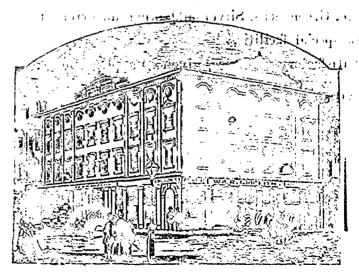
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