Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.						L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.													
i 1	Colou Couve			uleur										ed page le coule					
	Cover: Couve		_		ée							1		lamaged ndomm					
1 1	Cover:						ée						_	estored estaurée					
7 1	Cover Le titi			-	nanqu	е								liscolou lécoloré					
1 1	Colou Cartes		-	lnes ei	n coul	eur						- 1	_	letached létachéd					
1 1							or black), ue ou no				Ŀ	. /		nrough/ arence	•				
	Colou Planch											\	-	of prir			sion		
? / I	Bound Relié :					:s						/ 1		uous ra					
	along	interio	or ma	rgin/			or distort mbre ou (es index end un		index			
	distor	sion le	long	de la	marge	intéri	ieure							n heade e de l'er			•		
Ш	within been o	the tomitte	ext. \	Whene m film	ever po ning/	ossible	on may a	ave					-	age of is e titre d		vraison	ı		
	lors d' mais,	une re Iorsqu	staur e cela	ation	appara	aissent	hes ajou t dans le s pages n	texte,					-	n of issu e dépar		a livrais	on		
	pas ét	e Tiimi	ees.										Masthe Sénéri	ead/ que (pé	riodic	lues) de	e la livr	aison	
1. / 1	Additi Comm					es:	Wr	inkle	d pago	es ma	y fil	m sli	ghtly	out o	f foo	cus.			
							checked ion indic			i .									
10X				14X			18:	×	Ţ	1	22X		1	7	26X	71		30×	
		124				16Y			20X				24 X			28	LX.		32X

OF COMMERCE. INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL AND

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

No. 43.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,

DAPER MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 878 St. Paul st.

H. W. IRELAND.

109 St. Paul-Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.

Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers. 1-17

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

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL HOLES'ALLE WEBCHANTS, and COMMISSION MEBCHANTS, 10 Hospital st.

> GEORGE CHILDS & CO., (IMPORTEES,)

WHOLESALE GROOFRS. Nos. 20 & 23 St. François Xavier st.,

46-19

MONTRE, L.

D. GALBBATTH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS and Importer of MANUFACTURERS and Importer of

BORERTEON & BEATTLE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-I CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McHill and College streets. Montreal. 8-ly

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCKRIES.

Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.

J A. (Late J. A. & E.) MATHEWSON, 202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuli Lane. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1863. 1-by

DAVID ROBERTSON.

MPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 1-1y

SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS Greene & Eons. 1-ly

See next Page.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND I STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Spirits Turpontino, Bonzole, Gold Leaf, &c., 1-1y 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,

INPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS. Linsed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41 Coollet street, Montreal.

CRATHERN & CAVEBRILL,

61 Sr. Petre Street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW HASS, PAINTS and OLTS.
AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.
Vicille Moningne Zinc Company, 1-1y

HUGHES BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

491 ST. PAUL STREET. 33-1y

ROBERT MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND U BROKER, 24 St. Sacriment st., Montreal. Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Floor, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Product, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will toolie prompt attention.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes

Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.

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

Brig "SIX FRERES."

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Tierces Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.

Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas. With our usual and general assortment of Groceries

TIFFIN BROTHERS.

Montreal, 11th May, 1868.

JAMES MITCHELL,

HAS JUST RECRIVED

166 hhds. Choice Sugar, ex "Empress," from Barbadoes

ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

233 hhds. Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.

do. Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses. 103 puns 25 puns Demerars and Cuba Rum

&c..

9 libds "United Vineyard' Brandy, 1863.

94 brls pure Cod Oil.

80 bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.

. &c.,

&c.

Montreal 4th June, 1868.

1-19

1-15

A. GIBERTON.

No. 7 Custom House Square, MONTREAL,

MPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP

TWINES, Patent Seamless Bemp Hose, French Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery, Clocks, Fancy Bronzes, Files, &c., &c. 27

O'HEIR'S

WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

6S AND 152 MCGILL STREET. MONTREAL 83-19 Country Orders executed with Despatch.

> JOHN WATSON & CO., Importors of

GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHEN WARE WHOLESALE,

> 5 and 7 Lemoino Street, 21-ly MONTREAL.

W. R. HIBBARD & CO., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS, \$54 and \$56 Notro Dame Street, Montreal. 88-2

DAWES BROS. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS MONTREAL.

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

CILK HATS—SPRING STYLES. GREENE & EONS. See next Page. I-ly

> HALL, KAY & CO., METAL MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the following Manufacturers:

Wra. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Birmingham.

J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,

Glacgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbio & Co. Tinned Holloware, Park Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbaira & Co., the F Horso Nails, Camelon Park, Falkirk.

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for Tiusmiths, Flumbers, and Brass Founders 1-1y

I. L. BANGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c., Omce No. 9 Place d'Armes Hül, opposite City Bank, Montreal. 85-ly

W. J. STEWART,

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

(Near Post Office and Custom House) Is prepared to receive Consignments, and to act as Shipping Agent, and transact General Business for Importers in the Pominion, on the most advantage lerms.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

1 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,

23 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES. PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.

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

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

HENRY Mckay & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS Shipping and Insurance Agents,

No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL. 47-ly

CAMPBELL BRYSON, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT.

> 9 and 11 LEMONE BTREET, MONTREAL.

18-19

J. C. FRANCK & CO., GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUOES, CIGARS, &c.,

25 Hospital Street. Montreal. 83-17

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul at. near St. Poter.

THE ÆTNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.

 fin 1860.
 Accumulated Funds, over
 \$10,000,000

 Policies issued in 1807
 \$16,231

 Amount insured in 1807
 44,733,322

 Rocelpts for 1807
 5,129,447

 Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)
 1,884,738

 Deposited with Canadian Government
 100,000

 Dally income in 1868, nearly
 20,000

 The best faculties for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

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

8. PFDLAR & CO, Managers. Montreal, 15th August, 1868 25-ly

PRANCIS PRASER.

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers o Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-mingham Hardware, Shellield Electro-Piate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-1y

R, C. JAMIESON & CO.,

ANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS. M ANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS,
III and Dealers in Spirits of Iurpentine, Benzine,
Olis, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings Sr
John Steet, Montreal

FINDLAY & MOWILLIAM, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

No. 516 St. Paul Street, near M'Gill Street,

MONTREAL.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

126, 123, 130 and 133, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT.

Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest

wholesale rates. AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of

Lading.

RAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL, GEORGE BRUSH. Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON.

LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

AGHT and MANA POSSESS FURNISHED.
88-19

H. SEYMOUR, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,

231 St. Paul street, Montreal. References:

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

"Janes, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
"Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
Austin Sanmar, Esq., Bacton, Mass.
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
Barnuel Holcan, Esq., Park place, do. 22-

GREENE & SONS

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of all descriptions of

FURS, FELT HATS, &c.

FALL STOUR NOW COMPLETE.

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

New styles in

FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.

Largo assortment of

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

BUFFALO ROBES.

517, 519, 521, 3t. Paul Street,

1-17

Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COR COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL

CACLUSIVE application is given to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal attention bestowed on each transaction. The utmost promptness in sales and retur. Is uniformly observed. The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with responsibility is adopted, and due care tal on to avoid insponsibility is another, and discare is in the work in-cidental charges when practical. Consignors are kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of all matters of commercial interest. Consignoment designed for sale in any of the several British or American markets will be forwarded to strictly re-liable agents, and advances granted without expense beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH and FROMT STREETS, TORONTO.

To afford extended facilities to our numer-TO afford extended facilities to our numerous correspondents, we have opened a branch of our business at the above central stand. Consignments of the several descriptions of Country Produce will have prompt and careful attention. Sales will be effected with all prudent 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 standictor from the contraction respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR, COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS, MONTREAL.

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

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Poter streets, Montreal. WM. KINICOII. W.B.LINDSAY. D.L. LOOKERBY. 8-ly

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS, UGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

18 ST. JOHN STREET.

HONTREAL.

THE SILVER EXPORTATION
MOVEMENT.—Morebants and others who are
assisting the movement are requested to endorse the
following words on the back of the Forms of Tender
sont them to be filled up, and to get the same initialed
by all parties making tenders either of Silver or to the
Guarantee Fund:—
"The undersigned agree to extend the time for your
accepting their tenders to the Tenth day of January,
1865, all other conditions of their tenders to be in the
manner extended"
I hope to be able to announce the success of the
movement at an earlier date, but take this precaution,
ary measure to save a second canvass in 2820 of delay.
W. Weire

W. WEIR.

Montreal, 20th October, 1868.

\$2,000,000 SILVER WANTED FOR EXPORTATION

SILVER WANTED FOR EXPORTATION

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

TENDERS will be received up to the FIFTH dy of NOVEMBER next, for the delivery to me, at my OFFICE in MONTREAL, (or at Offices to be usued to make the total proposed the seller,) of Silver Coin, in sums of not less than FIVE HUNDRED nor more than TEN HOUSAND dollars, to be delivered within Figh MONTHS from the TENTH day of NOVEMBER mext, for the delivered within Figh MONTHS from the TENTH day of NOVEMBER mext, and paid for on delivery at THREE AND ONE MALF per cont discount. The whole sum tendered may be delivered at once, but no amount under one hundred dollars will be received, and at least ONE FOURTH of the whole amount tendered must be delivered per month

Parties who contribute one or more dollars per welf for forty weeks towards the expense of EAI Offiliato the Silver will be entitled to tender THREE THULSAND dollars of Silver for every more dollar per weak so contributed by them (i. e., three thousand dollar for every forty dollars,) at 1 WO AND ONE HALF per cent. discount. Deliveries of Silver under the agreement to be also made within four months, and not less than one fourth in each month.

Those desirous of assisting the movement may tender ANY AMOUNT (not being less than one dollar per week for forty weeks) towards the expense of SHIPPING THE SILVER, without tendering any amount of Silver whatever, and all whose contributed will have the privilege of delivering or not, as may suit their convenience, ONE THOUSAND dollars, and the expense of Shipping the Silver to the extent of Fite Dollars per week, will be entitled to tender on his own of the Industry of the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars at three and one haif per cent. discount, ro obtaining

W. WEIR,

Exchange Broker, Montreal.

Exchange Broker, Montreal.

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

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

W. W.

Montreal, 1st October, 1883.

W. W

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & McGIBEON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour, Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest market rates for such, and prompt returns made. Drafts authorized.

No. 8 North Wharf, St. John, N.B.

10 Ming Street, St. Stephen, NB

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

OHN BOLTON, SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 28th day of September, 1863. TRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

IN COUNCIL.

Ils Excollency was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of the Proclamation of the 24th day of September. A. D. 1863, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Farliament of Canada of the 3let Vol., Cap. 56, intituled: "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majetty in Council under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Vio., Cap. 96, suspending, so far as regards this Dominion, during such time as the said far mentoned Act continues in force within the same, the prohibuous contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, celling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or pussessing, foreign reprints of books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kinndom of Great Britain and entitled to the copyright therein.

Whereupon, under the authority of the said Act of

reprins of books first combosed, which, prince or published in the United Kinndom of Great Britain and entitled to the copyright therein.

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

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall itess the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same, lat the end of every iscal year, say 30th June, be remitted to Her Majestr's Frincipal Secretary of State for the Colonisor such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties boundicially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these regulations.

Whereof the Honorable the Minister of Customs full take due notice, and give the necessary directions for early git he same into effect.

41-3

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1968. PRESENT:

his excellency the governor general in council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the 11 iency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, that the contagious disease or pidemo affecting Horned Cattle, which recently previlled to many parts of the United States of Americs, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of stored Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Queber and Ontario, be revoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

ifler mentloned,—
His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation
of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and
under the provisions of Act 22 Vio.. Cap. 15, has been
pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, the thom
and after the 8th day of October instant, the O der in
Coacell of the 18th August 1sst prohibiting the imporsisten of Horned Cattle from the said United States
of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario,
thall be, and the same is horeby revoked.
His Excellency in Council, under the authority
alorsaid, has further been pleased to make the following Regulations, that is to say:

ing negulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October

int, all cattle inlended to be imported or introduced

list the Frovince of Outsirio, at the Forts of Windsor

or Sarnis, shall, previous to their introduction, be inpacted by such person or persons as may be appointed

for that purpose, and whose permission shall be

obtained before such cattle shall be allowed to pro
seed to their destination.

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

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

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk Privy Council.

THE MEBCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

PHE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, or! gaulzed to promote and protect trade, by enabling

I gaulzed to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume.

The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantille Represence Record States, containing, among other things, the Names. Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than \$8,000 of the cities, towns, vii-tiges, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America: and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a gause the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Direc ory containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of greedit; and as

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

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

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

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

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register:

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register; fifty dollars (550, 1, 1, which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

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

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1868.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received their entire

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

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

> J. G. MACKENZIE & CO., Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 231 & 283 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

8-17

FOULDS & M'CUBBIN,

MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS 870 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street, 86-Iy Montreal.

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

CUTILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SAGRAMERT ST., Montreal. 80.1v

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

 \mathbf{D}^{RY} GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 9-1y McGill Street, Montreal.

W. & B. MUIR

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

100 Mogil Street, Montreal.
Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

IMPORTING, FORWARDING,

Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL, Importers of

PIG AND BAR IRON,

BOILER TUBES, Botter Ptates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Fluo Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.

DEAIN PIPES,
ROMAN CAMENT,
Quebec Cement,
Portland Coment,
Paving Tiles,
Gardon Vases,
Chimney Tops,
&c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of Cnown Sofs, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, 7-19 MONTREAL.

JOSEPH MAY, IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,

489 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

51-3y

WM. J. Momaster & Co.,

IMPORTERS of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, No 16 Lemoine Street,

Montreal.

QUEBEC.

THIBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

BRITISH AND FORFIGN DRY GOODS. Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec. A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-19

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LA E, GIBB & CO..

WHOLESALE **QEOCERS** AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

ST. ARTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GETHINGS, Lemoine & Sewell. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, QUEBEC.

Branch House-LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-17

G. F. GIESONE & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS QUEBEC.

rade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs, &c., &c.,

&c. Advances made on consignments. 18-3m

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS U 40 St. Paul Street. Quebec, dealers in Doncette and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Pig and Screp Metals, Oakum, Pilch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 21-ly

J BEOWN &.CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE,

18 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Storm Power Works at La Canardière.

WADDELL & PEAROE,

GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,

AND INTORTERS OF

IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES, 27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
Charles Cammol & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near) Bradford, Yorkshire; The Fatent Shaft and Axlotree Company (limited), Wedne-bury: Frost & Co. (tate of Derby) Wadsley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham: The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frank Pearce & Co., Shipping and Insurance Agents, Liverpool; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham: Walker & Itall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Thos. Dunu, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; The Chalsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.Q.; The Hart Monufacturing Company (late Bliven, Mead & Co.) New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s (limited)

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s (limited) Warrented Cast Steel for Toos, Italia y Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand 33-1y

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY MANUFACTURE

COAL OIL LAMPS, varit as styles and sizes.

LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.

LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.

UAS SHADES, do do do Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of GUBLETS.

TUMBLERS,

SUGAR-BOWLS,

CHEAM JUGS,

SPOUN-HOLDERS,

SALT-CELLARS,

CASTUR-BOTILES,

PRESERVE DISHES

NAPPLES,

WATER PITCHERS,

WATER PITCHERS,

&C., &C.

Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.

Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.

FACIORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 388 St. Paul Street.

A. Mok. COCHRANE, Secretary. 41-17

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLUNIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350 3,376,953 Annual Income - - - - - -

This Company will continue Business under the In-su, ance Act lately passed by the Dominion Fartumen

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

\$1,200,000.

RICHARD BULL, aspector of Agencies.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS TEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBEA, 1868, and in order to secure the advantage of this year a entry to the 1 ROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

PHŒNIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - OVER \$2,000,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - -

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE.

AND.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the losured, 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 (urnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE. General Agent

104 St. François Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvascrs spaced throughout the Dominion.

F. SHAW & BROS.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Importers of

ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting

Agents in Canada for sale of

MILLER'S PATENT EXTRAOT OF HEMLOCK BARK. No. 14 LEMOINE STREE1. 4-17

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL . - TWO MILLIONS STERLING

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL INCOME £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS 1

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.

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

6th. Moderato Premiums.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.

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

1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. All fees paid by the Company.

4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.

bih. Profits divided every five years.

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

H. L. ROUTH.

Agent. W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner. ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 20.

> THOS. D. HOOD. FIRST PRIZE

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, MONTREAL.

Show Room: -79 Great St. James Street. Factory :- 82 Champ-de-Mars Street. Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos, Square and Cottage.

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

42

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

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

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

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

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

which will be fully completed by the 20th Instant.

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

> STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

> > 6-1₇

PLIMSOLL, WARNOOK & CO...

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DEY GOODS. Joseph's Block.

> 18 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

9-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECLIVED

100 Pieces HOP SACKING.

to Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

" BEST SOUTHERN YARN. 100

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

DARK MADDER PRINTS.

300 44 LILAC PRINTS.

Our New Warehouse, corner of RECOLLET and ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly complete, and we intend REMOVING there about the first week in August.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867, PRIZE MEDAL.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, 1933,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOHA HAVE BERN AWARDED

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

FOR

CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,

CORDIALS.

4-37

OLD TOM GIN.

GINGER WINE,

BITTERS. At.

Of their own Manufacture.

OFFICE: 889-891 ST. PAUL STREET,

(near the Custom House) MONTREAL,

1-17

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., MPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, I St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandios,
A. licotman & Co.'s double berried Hellands Gin,
Denville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
R. G. Sandeman's celebrated Fort Wines,
Fackenzio & Co.'s (Cadia) Sherry Wines,
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Mosello Wines,
Cuiness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,
Mckwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Alos, &c. 1-ly

J. D. ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER, ALBION CLOTH HALL,

No. 124 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

12-lv

JAMES BAYLIS,

MPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL, No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 3-1y

AUTUMN CIRCULAR, 1868. 1868.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERBILL'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

DRY GOODS

Our Stock will be complete and open for inspection by

TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST,

Every department fully represented.

We request careful inspection and comparison.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

2,000 cases FINEST FRUIT SYRUP. 1,000 " GINGER WINE-"McKsy's" Airo, in Regs, Qr-Casks and Hhds, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 1,000

WEST BROTHERS. 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

HONTREAL.

1-19

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

480 ST. PAUL STREET.

(CIY

WM. McLAREN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES BTORE:

18 ST. MAURICE STREET, (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.) MONTHEAL.

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,

MFORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glassos, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c. MANUFACTURERS OF

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

WOODEN-WARE of every description. 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW

Untercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

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

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

WE print elsewhere the official returns of Canadian
Reliweve for Section 1 Railways for September, 1863. As compared with the corresponding period of 1867, they are, with few exceptions highly satisfactory, and indicate a gratifying increase of traffic.

The increase on the Great Western amounts to about \$22,000; on the Grand Trunk to \$20,000; on the Northern to \$8,000; on the Brockville and Ottawa to \$2,200; on the New Brunswick and Canada to \$1,850; on the European and North America to \$2,100; and on the Nova Scotia to \$5,250. The differences in respoct to the other railways are for the most part unim-

BANK RETURNS.

THE complete statements of the Quebec and Ontario Banks are published, and appear in another

The following is a comparison of total assets and liabilities for the months of August and September, 1868:--

LIABILITIES,

Total Liabilities	\$40,165,350	\$43,763,419
Balances due other Banks Deposits not bearing interest. Do. bearing interest.	. 1 649,655 . 1,5,309,439	1,425,631 13,445,029 19,531,832
Circulation	6 7 050 003	e 0.960 057

Ang.

Rent

ASSETS.

Coin, Bullion, and Prov. Notes. 8,460,907 \$8,737,457 Landed or other property of Bauk. 1,628,200 1,628,200 2,537,196 4927,830 2,537,196 1,830,236

Total Assets\$72,217,663 \$75,996,528

We note the following changes; shown by the foregoing statement. An increase of almost exactly \$2,000,000 in the circulation, and a corresponding increase of \$2,250 000 in the discounts, both of which changes usually take place at the oud of the sesson when grain is being brought to market, and the high prices paid for barley caused it to be brought in with more speed than usual: an increase of \$1,700,000 in deposits bearing interest, to be accounted for in some measure by the money paid to farmers being at once carried to the various banks and deposited at interest: an increase of \$275,000 in coin and legal tenders, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in Government securities: and, finally, an increase of \$2,150,00 in "balances due from other banks," the explanations of which, we believe to be that the Lank of Montreal and some other no ratio is named, only 6 per cent. is recoverable by banks bays sont larger amounts of cold to New York, law.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS

MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF THE Montreal Saw Works, Montreal Axe Works, Montreal Horse Nail Works, Montreal Tack Works,

MANAOING DIRECTORS: MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,

Comprising Montreal Rolling Mills, Montreal Nail Works, Montreal Lead Works. AGENTS OF THE

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y. (of London, England)

nd) £2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly CAPITAL

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg-INVESTED over \$2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.-Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

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

Office 385 & 387 St. Faul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE. Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. O. Livingston, P.L.S., 9-ly

for which they obtain exceptionally:high rates of interest from short sellers of gold, from day to day, or for longer periods, according to agreement.

The subjoined statement shows the total specie and legal tenders, Government securities, notes of other banks, and balances due from other banks, the total liabilities, and the per centage of cash assets to liabilities .-

Cash Assets. Liab'ties. p.c.

		Q.	
Bank of Montreal	.7,933,993	13.611.481	183
Gore Bank	295,761	415.160	. 714
Bank of B. N. A		4 754.03	87.
E T. Bank		231.834	701
Ranque Nationale."	896;618	579.128	684
Quebro Bank	869,953	2.2-9 893	ŝŝ.
City Bank	. 745 910	1,862 910	40
Banque du Peuple	471,510	657,554	714
Niagara District Bank	. 153.080	453 786	83
Molsons Bank		926 740	534
Bank of Toronto		2.791.448	381
Ontario Bank		2 273,727	331
Banque Jacques Cartier		886 098	414
Merchants Bank		4.160 625	5
Boyal Canadian Bank.		2.964.211	40.
Union Bank of Lower Can		9.8 638	52¥
Mechanics Bank		218,707	511
Canadian B of Commerce		2.684 469	48.
Bank of New Brunswick		1,757,40	434
V D. 040 1170 B. 11	,0200	41.01,20	707

The assets not included in the foregoing are "land-d or other property of the bank," "notes and bills ed or other property of the bank," discounted," and other debts due to the bank."

VALUABLE CRITICISM.

THE Toronto and Hamilton Journal of Commerce occupies more than a page in exposing the contrast between the promise given by the Globe when coming out "in a new dress" and the performance of that paper, as shown in the selection of news, ac., &c. Criticising the Globe's review of the trade of Toronto for the week, the Journal of Commerce makes the statement-and it is only to point out the almost in. excusable error into which its editor has fallen that we refer to the matter at all-that "the banks are re-"stricted by law from asking more than seven per "cent. upon any kind of paper, even if they were so "disposed." We beg leave to state in correction, for the benefit of those who might be tempted into soling a bank for charging more than 7 per cent. per annum. that it is now, and has been since the Provincial Note Act went into operation, quite a matter of arrangement between the borrower and the bank what the rate of interest in any given transaction shall be. If

THE BRANTFORD AND HARRISBURG RAILWAY.

THE Hamilton Times states that the people of Brantford, finding the difficulties of obtaining a ready outlet for their produce to be increasing, and to be a serious injury to them, have come to the determination to build a branch railway from Brantford to Harrisburg or Lynden, on the Great Western, and thereby have direct connection with Hamilton; and that for this purpose the Town Corporation have resolved to appropriate a sufficient amount on the Bonds it holds against the B. & L H. Railway Company. Contractors, it is understood, have voluntarily come forward to build the road, agreeing to take the bonds in question for the work, and not asking a single farthing in cash for any part of it. The proposition has been submitted to the Great Western Company, that the town of Brantford would secure the right of way and grade the road; the Great Western then to take the road under its control, place the necessary rolling stock on it, and run it as a feeder of their main line. It is considered that the probabilities are that the road will be built before the end of another summer, there appearing to be no obstacles in the way of its early construction.

It is well known that Brantford is the centre of a magnificent farming country, raising every year a very large amount especially of wheat and barley, and of course it becomes very important that the surplus farm produce should have the readiest and cheapest carriage to a market. We trust the Great Western Company will see it to be to their interest to accept the proposition made to them, and have the rolling stock ready to put on as soon as the road shall be completed.

BANKING AND INTEREST.

WE have in the past proved to our readers that we are averse to the principle of stretching the province of government in the enaction of usury laws or trade regulations, believing that the State then goes beyond its proper limit, as much as if it were to attempt the revival of the absurd sumptuary laws of mediæval times. We still believe that if all restrictions on dealings in money were entirely erased from the Statutes of this Dominion, as they have been abrogated in the Mother Country, much good would re sult. Money would then become more like an article of commerce, governed in its price by demand and supply, obtainable by all equally who had the reasonable security to offer, and chose to pay the market price.

We are led into making these remarks by the fact that, under the new money law, the bankers have not pursued the course which we were led to expect. Their conduct, under the less stringent regulations, has provided the advocates of a revival of the old usury law, with the strongest arguments which could possibly be desired.

As under the 7 per cent, limit in the past with certain penalties and forfeitures, many of the banks now, with liberty to charge what they please, and an exemption from penalties, still confine their favours to those customers whose accounts yie'd additional profits in the form of exchange. Transactions are now frequently entered into by bankers which, though not legitimate according to the spirit of the Act, are glossed over by the letter, which says that lenders can keep all they get, but cannot recover more than 7 per cent. Is it right to tempt our monied institutions into the commission of these minor immoralities?

We must admit that there is great temptation for the banks to grasp at all they can legally take, but many things are legal which are not expedient. Those institutions are little more liberal now in making loans than when the Bank of England rate was 10 per cent, about two years ago. Money has long been begging for investments in England, and our banks were never in an easier position, yet we have not heard a whisper of lowering the rate of interest in Canada. Most of our banks pay handsome dividends; and we have had abundant evidence that more than the average of bad debts results only from a failure to adhere to sound and legitimate modes of doing busi-

No doubt the thought will have occurred to some of our readers that, if the Government pays off the loan granted to the Bank of Montreal, that bank will be compelled to seek new investments. Should such be the case, it occurs to us that the Bank of Montreal will endeavour to create greater activity in trade, by first lowering the rate of interest, and then offering

great facilities to borrowers. But, if it be a desideratum to foster trade and manufactures under such exceptional circumstances, would it not be well for the other banks now to pursue an equally liberal policy from less selfish motives? A difference of 1 or 2 per cent, might cause a man to decide whether he would, or would not, enter upon an undertaking which, if carried out would be of benefit to himself and the country. He might decide in the negative simply by reasoning that if money commands 7 per cent and extras here, while in England it is at 11 or 2, a loan would be an impossibility in Canada with the Bank of England rate at 6 per cent.

The subject of the rate of interest leads us to consider the connection of a Government and its bank, and how far the latter fails in acting up to the charter granted by the people's representatives, in withdraw ing from those people, and loaning to the Government, capital which was intended to foster our trade and manufactures. Governments, like needy individuals. will borrow from anyone who will lend. Few will deny that it would be sounder policy, if the Government were not a competitor with the public, in absorbing the means of its banker. This again raises the question whether a floating debt ought to be allowed to exist permanently. Whenever the British Government is temporarily short, it borrows money on Exchequer Bills, paying a daily rate of interest. The Canadian method publishes to the world that the Dominion does not possess an able financier, and it also proves to be a most expensive mode of borrowing, on account of the exchange "shaves" made by the lucky bank which grants the loan. But Canadian finance appears to be afflicted with a chronic state of deficits, each year being slightly worse than the preceding one.

If we compare the relation between the Government and the Government Bank now, and a few years ago, we shall not be surprised at the number of new banks which have been established, and which have given good returns to their stockholders. A few years ago a bank was supported by the Government, but now the Government is supported by a bank. There is a considerable difference between a deposit of two and a half millions, and a loan for a like amount.

Of course the supporting bank does not perform the Atlas-like duty without considerable profit. The labor only brings forth a chuckle in place of a groan. Other banks would rejoice at the opportunity of selling their bills of £100,000 stg. each, either at 60-days', or at sight, just as the English rate of interest made it most profitable to the lender.

But, recurring to our question of interest, we believe that the Dominion Banks would eventually find it greatly to their advantage if, at the present time, they ceased to exact their full legal right. They would thus show that they are worthy of being allowed discretionary power, and would thereby give an earnest of what might be expected, if our money laws were quite swept away. Should they adhere to their present course, they will find that the apparent gain of 1 or 2 per cent., in the present will prove to be a very ill-judged and short-sighted policy for the future.

For how can they expect permanent relief from the operation of usury laws, if, when money is so abundant as it has now been for months, they do not give their customers the benefit of the abundance, and when it is known that money has been lent by one bank to another at as low a rate as 5, and we believe even 4 per cent. We should like to see the banks justify us in our opposition to any restriction on the rate of interest by acting now in such a way as would strengthen not weaken our hands, and prove in the most convincing way that they are not chartered usurers, but fair dealers in a commodity the use of which they are willing to grant to the borrower, on terms proportioned not to his needs, but to the actual market value of what they lend.

Statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Cct 7, 1868, and the specie held against them:-NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

_\$4.608 C00 SPECIE HELD. At Montreal......\$550,000

 At Toronto
 450,000

 At Halifax†
 89,000

 -\$1,0**3**0,000

\$3,000,000

Debentures held by the Rec'r. Gen. under the Provincial Note Act.....

* Including \$66,000 marked St John.
† Estimated, the return not being received.

A TRUCE TO THE RAILROAD WAR.

WE are glad to observe that there has been at least a partial according a partial cessation of hostilities between the two rival railway Companies whose headquarters are Toronto and Hamilton respectively. For the present. at least, a truce has apparently taken place, and the clatter of broad gauge vs. narrow gauge has temporarily ceased Several of the townships from which bonuses have been solicited, are not particular whether the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, or the Toronto, Grey and Bruce line succeeds: all they want is to be made certain that they will really secure a railroad to their locality before they part with their money. Both companies have come to see that several municipalities will only give bonuses when made sure on this allimportant point, and consequently they are now both endeavouring to effect arrangements to commence the construction of the lines from the eastern ends, with the intention to proceed westwards as the bonuses are voted.

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Company, whose headquarters are at Hamilton, has a little the start at present. The city of Hamilton recently voted that their Great Western Railway bonds should be given in aid of the proposed line. This grant is considered sufficient to ensure the building of the road from Guelph to Fergus-a distance of about thirteen miles. The contract for this part of the work was let to an American firm about three weeks ago. The Toronto line has also adopted the same policy, and by-laws are shortly to be submitted to the rate-payers of Toronto granting a bonus of \$250,000 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and \$150 000 to the Toronto and Ninissing line. The matter was discussed at a large public meeting held last week, and from the strong expression of feeling by some of the leading inhabitants of Toronto in favour of aiding the lines, there can be little doubt but that the by-laws will be approved when the voting takes place.

We understand that a proposition was made some time ago to endeavour to put an end to the rivalry and opposition which the two companies have heretofore displayed. The proposition is: that in regard to the disputed territory, one line should take the north and the other the south part, and so avoid each other. We think this has not been agreed to, and it really will depend to a large extent upon the speed which the companies show in pushing forward the construction of their respective lines, as to which one of them shall secure the disputed municipalities and their bonuses. Both companies appear to be fully aware of this, and seem determined to strain every nerve to commence work upon their roads and puth them forward as fast as possible.

We shall not be surprised if both railroads are ultimately constructed. There is room enough for both. although for some years they cou'd not both expect very much in the way of dividends. Through course of time, however, the Counties of Grey and Bruce will improve in wealth and population to such an extent as to render both lines profitable. When we consider the extent of these counties and their excellent soil, we can have no doubt on this point.

GAMBLING IN BONDS AND GOLD.

AN INSIDE GLIMPSE!

REPORTS from New York and elsewhere, would indicate that considerable speculation in Gold and Bonds has been coing on for a short time past. This time it is the "Bears" who are speculative, and this class of beings is by no means confined to the famous Gold Room of the metropolis for we know some in Canada who have invested pretty largely from the same motives and with the same hopes.

The immediate cause of this speculation is the belief on the part of many that a fall in the price of Gold must soon take place. This decline may be only temporary It may continue but for a few weeks, while certain transient causes are at work; but the time may be long enough to enable skilful operators to sell out again and make a handsome profit. The reasoning by which the conclusion is reached that Gold must decline within the next few weeks, is somewhat as follows:-The price of the precious metal has exhibited a declining tendency for some considerable time past; this is one straw, which is supposed to point the way the wind is blowing. Then the advertised sale of \$800,000 in Gold, for ten days by the Treasury Department at Washington, is expected to play the game of the Bears. Next comes the election of Grant and Golfan, as President and Vice-President,

which is held to be a forgone conclusion. And almost simultaneous's with Republican success in the beginning of November, the Treasury Department will reduire to disburse about \$20,000,000 in Gold to pay the November interest on their Five-twenty and other Bonds All these causes operating together, the Bears feel arsured, must at least tomporarily render Gold abundant and lower prices, and by buying Bonds during October, and selling by January, handsome profits are anticipated.

Notwithstanding several causes which might send hold apwards, we must confess the Bears make out a protty strong case. The most important circumstance upon which their calculations are based, is probably the success of the Republican party at the approaching election The Democratic party has come out in favour of partial repudiation, and their triumph would and abtedly lower the price of Bonds, on the other hand, the Republicans have firmly set their faces against repudiation in any shape, and the success of General Grant, must improve their Bonds both in Europe and at home. And of the latter s success, judging from present indications, there can be little The recent victories of the Republicans in the State Elections aimest renders the defeat of Seymour and Blair certain, and we cannot doubt that the stand taken by the Republicans with regard to the National Debt, will give increased confidence in, and value to, the securities of the country. It is only reasonable to suppose also, that the disbursement of so much Gold by the Treasur, Department must also have a favour-able effect upon the interests of the Bears, however much the "Bulls" may toss their heads at it. The twenty millions to be paid for interest on the first of November, will soon find its way by thousands of sources to the Gold market, and its effect must be felt to a considerable extent. Unless some great drain of gold for custom or shipment abroad takes place in November, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a larger supply of Gold in the market than for some months past. No such drain, however, is anticipated, and so speculators invest accordingly.

Although circumstances seem to encourage hope that Gold will fall, and Bonds rise for a short period at least, it would be well for the speculative to remember that such investments are the wildest kind of speculation. The barometer of the Gold Room is so sensitive-so easily put up or down-and there are so many circumstances transpiring abroad and on this continent which affect it, that scarcely any dependence can be placed on present appearances. Circumstances would at present indicate that the parties who harcentered into the speculation we have described have judged wisely and will come out successful; but it would not surprise us in the least if some unseen cause arose to frustrate all their expectations, and that instead of counting their gains they may have to chak down something in the way of loss.

Fuying Bonds or Gold on speculation is the next thing to a lottery. You are quite as likely to lose as to sin. At the present time, for instance, any disturbance in Europe would not only overthrow all the calculations of the Bears, but possibly not a few of thenselves. The first note of trouble between France and Prussia would be felt in New York, and actual war would inevitably have a most disastrous effect upon the financial position of the United States. It vould cause a rapid rise in Gold, and then speculators relying on a contrary movement, would find them-telves lauded high and dry. And if, for instance, it should turn out that, contrary to public expectation, Seymour and the Democrate triumph at the Presidential election, and repudiators gain possession of the Jovernment at Washington-how would such specuhors turn out then? Whilst we do not expect either these results—as we have stated before—still they at by no means impossible, and they plainly show the buying Bonds or Gold under the most promising cirometances, is a wild and hazardous experiment.

have given this inside glimpse of the reasons aid have induced some recent Bond purchases, not becale we approve of such investments, but simply to gir the readers of the REVIEW an inkling of what to gir the readers of the REVIEW an inkling of what is gold on in such circles. The movement may not in Net York or elsewhere, be entered into very largely but we have from the mouth of one who has in yed a considerable sun, that the prevailing sentimes among speculators in Gold is as we have described, and that purchases of Bonds have been made adjudingly. Our own opinion is, that such speculating are dangerous in the extreme, and that men who we capital, would do infinitely better by confining temselves to legitimate business, which is iar safer, ep if the promised profits are not so large

RAILWAY FARES.

WE have long held the opinion that Railway Companies all the world over (with marvellonely fow exceptions) have stood in their own light by maintaining high rates of passen, or fares. We know we are in a small minority in advocating a general and very great reduction of farce, but, nevertheless, we confidently maintain that were passengers earlied over railways at rates low enough to make travelling comparatively inexpensive, and not, as it is now, the braury of the rich, the fuccesse of traffic would abundandly repay the increased cost of carrying it.

If may be stated as a proof that we are over sanguine in this particular, that trial of the system of low fares has been made from time to time by rival lines compoting for passengers, and which competition has invariably resulted in loss to all the railways interested. At first eight this might appear conclusive, but as competition for passenger patronage is generally limited to two or at most three lines, and as there appears to be an immediate loss if never is continued for a period of time long enough to create in a new class of the community the habit of frequent journeying, and it is only by bringing its cost within the means of the many whose incomes give but a small aurplus over their necessary expenditure that this can bo attained.

In considering this subject it must be borne in mind that there is a very much greater profit in carrying passongers than there is in the transport of freight, once the point is reached of running expenses being covered. Passengers need no handling, either in load ing or unloading; they walk into the car, and they walk out of it again when they reach their destination, and there is no further trouble or delay. The car is then ready for immediate use on its return trip. We have not at hand any figures to show the average cost per mile of running additional cars on a train, supposing that these cars bear no proportion of the cost of the original train, which, let us say, consists of locomotive and tender one baggage, one post-office and express, one second-class, one smoking and three first-class cars. We cannot but believe, however, that the cost of running these additional cars would be very light, inasmuch as the chief items of expense in running a train are the fuel, and salaries of engineer, firemen, conductor and brakesmen. The consumption of fuel might be increased slightly by additional weight to be drawn, and extra brakesmen might be roonired, but, otherwise, there would be absolutely no increased cost incurred by attaching to the train as many cars as the locomotive could draw. Of course, in making a close calculation some small allowance would have to be made for interest on additional rolling stock and for increased wear and tear of roadway, but these items would be insignificant in a large

The increased passenger traffic which, we believe, would arise from low fares, would, we think, bo chiefly local and over short distances. Suppose the regular iare to be one cent per mile, no matter what the distance, the cost of going from station to station would be so trifling as scarcely to be a matter of consideration to any but the actually poor and pleasure parties would be constantly made up to go short distances, or people would, on very slight provocation, travel a few miles by rail to see their friends. Many are deterred from making an interchange of visits merely by the heavy cost of travelling, and as the number of those who cannot afford a luxury at a deliar is greatly in excess of the number of those who will not be denied under two dollars, so and in such ratio may we expect to see the number of travellers increased by any marked reduction of fares

As a practical test, we should like to see the Grand Trunk try the experiment on any short section of its line, say from Montreal to Lachine. Let the fare be reduced to one cent per mile, with season tickets paid for in advance at a proportionably low rate. Then let trains be run at the hours most likely to meet the wishes both of those who lived at Lachino but did business here, and of those who would be likely to go to Eachine for pleasure, such as ladies and their children and let this experiment be contined say for two years, and if it does not prove a complete success; profitable both to the Grand Trunk and to Lachine, and a boon to the community, then will we be content to yield our opinion on this question, and to acknowledge that after all we are not as wise as we thought or as the great army of railway managers and directors who have so pertinaciously stuck to the comparatively probibitive system of high fares.

In this connection, we find an ally in the author of a now scheme of railway organization, where main arguments are as applicable to any low fare system as they are to his plan. Mr. Raphael Brandon's proposal

they are to his plan. Mr. Raphael Brandon's proposal to thus described by an English paper:—

'It is simply an adaptation of Sir Rowland Hill's Post-office scheme to railway passenger traffic. He proposes to treat a passenger like a letter, and send him anywhere over the klugdom. regardlers of distance, at a fixed minimum charge. A three-ponny stamp shall take you, third-class, any journey, in one direction you likelto go, whether from Ludgate Hill to Sydonham. or from John O'Great's to Land's End. If you prefer second-class, you will take a sixpenny stamp, if you luxurate in first-class, your postage will amount to one shilling. This secunds as mad as the penny postage innovation sounded at first. But Mr. Brandon quietly proceeds to argue in his pamphies that it would pay overybody, sharchclders, the public, and the Government besides giving remowed impetus to industry of all sorts. The sum proposed to be charged for passenger postage looks ridiculously small in reality it is not so much less than the average fare at present paid. for the average journeys, as might be supposed. In 1866, in round numbers. 3 500,000 passengers trains ran over 71,000,000 miles carrying 252.00,000 passengers trains ran over 71,000,000 miles carrying 252.00,000 passengers from each frain, which is about 31 passengers per mile, giving an average for fare, at present paid, per average journey of 14d. only. Now, says Mr. Brandon, give me an universal 3d fare everywhere, and I will promise you six times the traffic, which will give the united railway interest an excess of \$4,000 000 of receipts, with very little, if any, addition to the expense of carrying a increased number of passengers. But that is merely supposing each person paid but 3d. It is calculated, however, that of the increased number of travellers one-seventh would ride first-class at is, and two-sevenths econd-class at 6d. This would raise the annual return to £32,000,000 for passenger is but half an ounce, and a passenger is senly a measy hundred-weight? Wilch is, by fa

We do not see exactly how this plan could be worked unless the Imperial Government should purchase the Railways as it has the Telegraphs of the United Kingdom, but we suppose some method might be adopted which would enable each railway to keep the tally of the passengers carried, and their average number of miles.

Statement of the Post Office Savings Banks account. for the month of September, 1869.

Amount of withdrawal cheques 13 227 67 50,003 58 In hands of Rec. Gen , Sept. 20 ... \$357,958.87

2,260.90

JOHN LANGION. Auditor.

Audit Office, October, 1868

CROWN LANDS REGULATIONS.

MBE Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Province of Quebee, has isar to he following circuiar, which we reproduce from the columns of the offoisi Gazette:-

cial Gazette:—

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by Order in Council, dated the 2nd instant, to sanction the following modifications in the Timber Hegulations:

1. All old and new licenses for limits or timber borths, shall be renewed annually for a period extending to 50th April, 1889; Government reserving its newer of changing once during that period the fariff of dues for cutting timber, but not, however, before 1st September, 1878.

2 The clause of the regulations of the 21st July, 1863, whilet fixes a gradual increase of ground rent in the case of non-occupany, is repealed, and instead thereof, a further sum of \$1\$ is added to the ground rent

fixed by the regulations; thus making a uniform ground rent of \$2 a year for each square mile.

8. The clause compelling the payment of a bonus in every case of transfer is amended so as to exclude from its operation the first transfer made of limits granted before the 10th January, 1868.

4. Limit holders, in order to enable them to obtain advances necessary for their operations shall have a right to pledge their limits as security without a bonus becoming payable. Such pledge, in order to affect the limit against the debtor, shall require to be noted on the back of the license by an authorized officer of the Department of Crown Lands. But if the party giving such pledge should fail to perform his obligation towards his creditors, the latter, on establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, may obtain the next renewal in his own name, subject to payment of the bonus, the transfer being then complete.

5. In all cases of transfer of limits, subject to payment of bonus, such bonus shall be the uniform sum of \$5 per square mile for each limit.

6. The grantees of all old and new limits shall be bound to hold the same, and to pay thereof the annual ground rent imposed by the present regulations, until the said 30th April, 1889. But in cases of total or partial loss in value of a limit, whether by fire, by the extending of settlement, or other causes, the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall have the discretionary power of annulling the license in whole or in part. He shall also have the discretionary power of refusing to renew any license in case of contravention of the regulations.

7. The Commissioner of Crown Lands shall have the power, whenever he may think it advisable in the interest of the Government, to grant limits by private sales, and to settle the amount of bonus to be paid for the same, according to their relative value, subject in other respects to general timber regulations.

8. It shall be no longer permitted to cut, on Crown Lands, the trees measuring less than 12 inches in diameter at the stump.

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Annual Meeting—Change in the Flour Inspec-tion Law—Election of Office-Bearers, &c.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, was held at noon on Saturday, when Mr. Ira Gould, the President, called the meeting to order. The following members were present:-

Mr. Ira Gould, the President, called the meeting to order. The following members were present:—

Ira Gould, John Fairbairn, M. P. Ryan, Jas. Aikin H. A. Rudden, Daniel Butters, L. A. Boyer, T. M. Clark, Jas. D. Crawford, C. J. Cusack, John Charmard, Wm. Cunningham, jr., Geo. Coupar, Geo. Denholm. Robert Esdaile, Wm. Grundell, Augustus Girard, Jas. H. Henderson, Jas. Hervey, M. Hannan, F. W. Henshaw, Thomas Leeming, James Lord, M. McCulloch, D. E. McLean, Donald McPherson, Michael McGrail, J. McBurney, W. P. Nolan, R. S. Oliver, Thomas Rimmer, Robert T. Routh, D. J. Rees, John Sinclair. Gilbert Scott, W. H. Smith, Jas. Stewart, L. Tourville, W. H. Tetu and Hon. John Young. The Secretary then read the sixth annual report of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association:—

In submitting the sixth annual report to the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association:—

In submitting the sixth annual report to the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association:—

Management would, at the outset, remark that the present has been a year of unexampled duliness,—the most unprosperous one in the experience of the produce trade, and also of the mercantile community in Montreal, since the establishment of this association. The Corn Exchange has not been less liberally sustained during the past twelve months than in former years; the number of new members, however, has not been equal to the number who have resigned or removed from the city, yet the cash-balance at credit of the association exceeds that reported by the Treasurer at the last annual meeting. The present balance is \$1,205 87, *gainst \$1,118.71 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

Reference was made in the annual report of last year to the efforts made by a sub-committee, which had been appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to secure an improved service in the matter of telegraphic market reports from Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York city. The aim of the sub-committee was to secure fuller and earlier reports from each of these cities, also greater regularity. An experimental arrangement, for one month, with the Western Union Telegraph Company, showed that these requirements were quite practicable, but would, of course, involve an addition to the present outlay. At the close of the trial, however, i unexpectedly transpired that an existing arrangement between that Company and the Montreal Telegraph Company, prevented the consummation of the plan which had engaged the attention of the sub-committee. Interviews were subsequently had with the President of the Montreal Telegraph Company but they did not lead to any alteration in the then existing arrangement.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

The revision of the by-laws of the association, recommended by the predecessors of the pre ent committee of management, was entrusted to a sub-committee; but the suggested alterations have not all been fully considered; a report to this general meeting would, therefore, be premature.

UNION OF CORPORATIONS.

In accordance with a recommendation in last annual report, a sub-committee was authorized to confer with any committee that might be appointed by the Board of Trade, on the question of union of the two corporations. Suggestions on the subject came primarily from members of that beard, but the matter was not savourably received at a subsequent general meeting,

-your committee, therefore did not deem it their duty to ask for further consideration.

THE CROPS OF 1863.

THE CROPS OF 1863.

The spring and early summer seasons of the present vear foreshadowed an abundant yield of cereals; but the long continued and intense heat of mid-summer, (perhaps unparalleled by the drought of 1828) operated adversely. The fall wheat crop is about an average one, both as to quality and yield,—and while spring wheat is barely of an average quality, the yield in many places is hardly up to that of 1867. The entire wheat produce of the United States is very large this year, owing to the great increase in breadth of land sown,—the spring wheat of the Western States being, on tho whole, of better quality than the crops of last year.

year
The corn crop now harvesting in the United States
will, it is estimated yield the enormous amount of
1000,000,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF PLOUR AND WHEAT IN STORE

The following table shews the quantities of Flour and Grain in store and in hands of millers, in Montreal, on the dates mentioned:—

1862

ì		368		867.	186	
1	Flour	Wheat		Wheat	Flour	
Iron 1	brls.	bush.	brls.	bu h.	brls.	bush.
Jan 1 6			684,26			156,088
		116 254	70,019	41,065		205,883
		104,550	72,823			168,761
		105,650	76,791	19,805	67,865	171,840
March 1		106.550	78 688	10,883	52,430	146,200
		106,160	72,911	6.551	47 130	108,000
	60,855		75 582	2,200	34,584	102.700
15	71 478	79,800	72,982		82 652	
May 1	71,580		62 531	4,810	13,763	
15	872	27,600	57,531		81,438	
June 1	572	79,378	51.775		45.127	
	58,616		62 107		52,989	
	45 683	81,160	44 067	48.688	45,478	
15 3	33 917	55.168	36,671		41,116	
	26,698	64.737	28.063	85,942	44.508	
15	21,922		16.252		25.570	
	26.917	8,750	17.098		15,785	
	21.914		10 224		6,895	
	16,607	43,796	24.982		4.548	
		111,854	29,972		27.802	
Nov 1	10,001	111,001	39,701	144,996	29,910	
15			52.330			
Dec 1		• • • •	51.767		36,745	
15		• • • •	63.219		50,840	
1	• • • •	••••			61,727	36,350
F)	LOUB	INSPECT	TIONS.	PRICES	Erc.	

Revision of Inspection Law—It having long been apparent that there are many defects and inoperative provisions in the law regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal, the Committee of Management are of opinion that prior, to the next meeting of the Dominion Parliament, the Act should be carefully revised, and made applicable to the whole of Canada. Prices of Flour—The following table giving the highest price of Superfine from Canada Wheat during a period of eleven years, indicates 1867 as the one in which they were dearest:—

1868 \$7.55	to \$7.75	1862\$5.05 to \$5.10 1861
1867 9 25	to 9.45	1861
1866 8 00	to 8.25	1 1860 5.70
1865 6.20	to 6.75	1859 7 20
1864 4 50	to 4.61	1858 5.45
19r3 4.524	to 4 571	

During about seven months, from 1st November, 1867, until 22nd May last, (with the exception of two weeks at the end of November and beginning of December) the price of Supers from Canada Wheat in Montreal market ranged from \$7 to \$7.75—the highest rates quoted in any one day being (April 24) \$7.55 to \$7.65 for ordinary brands, and \$7.65 to \$7.75 for strong Bakers' Flour. After the period above mentioned, prices gradually declined to \$6.10 to \$5.15 for ordinary, and \$5.80 to \$5.50 for strong on the 14th instrates not having been so low since the latter part of the year 1865. It ought to be noticed, however, that in the months of July and August, owing to the extreme carcity of strong brands, prices ruled exceptionally high, as compared with the rates obtained for ordinary Superfines, \$8 to \$8.50 being the quotation for strong on the 12th August, good to choice ordinary on that day selling at \$6.60 to \$7.

FREE IMPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS

One of the prominent acts of the first Dominion Parliament was to abolish customs duties on flour and grain imported into the Confederated Provinces,—thus removing obstacles, so far as Canada was concerned, to an interchange of staples, which had been free under the Reciprocity Treaty. What this may ultimately lead to remains to be seen. In the meantime our Corn Exchange, as well, probably as other produce marts in Canada, now present the constant anomaly of large offerings of grain and flour from the United States, while Canadian farmers and millers are practically debarred from the American markets.

The rumours respecting negotiations for the restora-

United States, while Canadian farmers and miners are practically debarred from the American markets. The rumours respecting negotiations for the restoration of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, require confirmation. The committee of man agement would express the hope, that any Convention or Treaty between the two Governments will be so framed as to include not only interchanges of natural products and such manufactured articles as may be agreed upon, but also a definite settlement of the fisheries question, navigation of all the lakes and the River St. Lawrence, transit of merchandise in bond, divested of existing impediments, mutual coasting trade, registry of ships, &c.

Prices of No 2 spring wheat in Chicago became un-

Prices of No 2 spring wheat in Chicago became un-precedentedly high in the month of June last,—the re-sult of a combination to "corner" parties who had sold "short" (that is, for inture delivery at certain prices). The quotations for No. 2 spring wheat in that city on the 30th June (cettlement day) were \$2.20 to \$2.22 U.S. currency.—it being understood, however,

that for some time preceding, cargoes for actual and immediate shipment could be purchased at much lower

immediate shipment could be purchased at much lower rates
Towards the close of last month (September), a similar operation was carried through in Chicago,—short sellers of corn being the sufferers.
In view of these operations, a preamble and resolution were submitted for the consideration of the Chicago Board of Trade, about two weeks ago, as follows.
Whereas, what is technically termed a "corner" is pernicious, and injurious to the best interests of the grain trade of Chicago: therefore,
Resolved,—That this Board of Trade adopt as a rule, that where there is inability to deliver grain sold within the date of the contract, the party so defaulting shall be subject to a penalty of a quarter of a cent per bushel each day, until the delivery is accomplished. Contracts to continue in force, and be subject to established rules as to margins
The consideration of this proposition was deferred for a fortnight. The question as to whether ic, per bushel would be a sufficient penalty, will no doubt be fully discussed. Your committee concur with the statement in the preamble relative to the perniciousness of "corners:" the "short selling" and "cornering" practised this year, and against which the resolution is pointedly aimed, having for the time completely unsettled all regular business in breadstuffs here. The resolution is said to be the same in principle as one of the rules or by-laws respecting operations at the gold board in the city of New York.
Respectfully submitted on behalf of the commitce of management,

management,

IRA GOULD

Montreal, October 14th, 1848.
The Hon. John YOUNG moved the adoption of the report, stating that the Secretary was entitled to a great deal of credit for the care and ability with which it had been prepared. (Applause.)
Mr. OLIVEB seconded the motion, and said, before it was put to the meeting, he would like to say a few words regarding the Flour Inspection Laws. As now entoreed, they acted injuriously to the interests of the trade and country, for the standard exacted was far too high and kept our flour out of the lower port markets. He was in New York lately and found that their superfine was only equal to Montreal No. 2, and as it was very desirable that our standard should be made so as to agree with that of the larger market—the United States—he would suggest the appointment of a Committee with power to revise the whole subject.

subject.

The PRESIDENT concurred in Mr. Oliver's remarks and thought that if the Association passed a resolution asking the examiners to lower the standard, so as to place it on a level with the New York one, the recommendation would be attended to and no further steps need be taken in the matter.

A MEMBER said that it was evident that we were losing the trade of the Lower Provinces in consequence of the standard being too high.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Daniel BUITERS moved seconded by Mr. R. S. OLIVER.

Mr. Daniel BUTTERS moved seconded by Mr. R. S. OLIVER,
"That it be an instruction to the committee of management to adopt early measures for preparing a new flour inspection act in order that the rame should be submitted to the various Boards of Trade mentioned in the report just read and that our inspection be regulated by the larger market in the United States."

tion be regulated by the larger market in the United States."

The Hon. John YOUNG (flour inspector) said that he had followed the standard adopted by the examiners, and that if flour did not correspond in every respect with the standard laid down by them. it was necessarily classed in the next grade. This acted in a very injurious manner to the producer, for sometimes the classification between two grades involved a difference of as much as 40c. and 50c. a bbl., and there was no intermediate grade in which to class it. He nentioned these few instances to show the necessity which existed for a new bill—a measure which, he thought, would increase the trade of the port. He was also of opinion that the grades should be made to correspond with those of the larger market. The motion was then carried nem con.

The Association then proceeded to the election of office-bearers, with the following result, (Mesrs. Oliver and Aikin acting as scrutineers):

President—Ira Gould, re-elected.

Secretary—W. J. Patterson, re-elected.

Secretary—W. J. Patterson, re-elected.

Committee of Management—John M. Young, M. P. Ryan, R. S. Oliver, H. Labelle, H. McLennan, G. Coupar, C. J. Cusack

There was no quorum by the time the scrutineer had handed in the above report, and the Board of Review will consequently have to be elected at another meeting.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RED RIVER AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

WE return to Mr. Dawson's account of the rate between Lake Superior and the Red River. At . Fort Frances, (on Rainy River, near its mouth, were it empties into Rainy Lake) after 254 miles of rixed water and land carriage, the rough, mountaines and rocky region is past. There is thence a nagable reach of lake and river of 120 miles to the nort-west' angle of the Lake of the Woods Mr. Daws says:

angle of the Lake of the woods Mr. Dawss says:

"There is a complete and sudden change if the appearance of the country, and an evident impvement in the climate The ever-recurring rocks at hills of the lake region disappear, and in contrast takese are commodious buildings, a farm of some event, and cattle grazing in the fields, with a broad pre sweeping westward between banks of deep allust soil. It is of this district that Sir George Simon, in his

book, spoke so enthusiastically; and the passage has been often quoted against the Hudson Bay Company as proof of the great fertility, and finess for settlement of the whole country which it devoted to the fur trade. Of the navigation and necessary improvements, Mr. Dawon says:—

"Rainy River is, here, a stream of great volume nearly a quarter of a mile in width. The Falls (22 85 feet in height) are just opposite the Port, and from this poic to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods (a distance of 120 miles, as stated the navigation is uninterrupted. There are however, two little rapids on Rainy River, the Manitou and the Long Rapids, occurring about half way to the Lake of the Woods, as set down on the accompanying map. The first, with a fall of 250 feet, has great depth of water, and could easily be stemmed by a -teamer of moderate power. The Long Rapid may have a fall of 31 to 4 feet, distributed over a distance of rom 220 chains. In this rapid the water glides smoothly, but is in some places shallow. I think, however, that even at the lowest stage of water, a vessel drawing 4 feet could pass. In any case, the bottom is of a nature to be easily deepened, if required. The strength of the current presents no serious ob-tacle, as cances can be paddled up, requiring the use of the setting poles at only two points. At the Manitou the tow line has generally, to be used. Any impediment in these rapids, therefore, would be so easily overcome, that it is hardly worth estimating, and, to all practical purposes, the navigation in this long reach may be regarded as uninterrupted. In my preliminary report, as already said, before the latter explorations were made, in the country westward of the Lake of the Woods. Lae Plat was suggested as the starting point of a road to Fort Garry, chiefly because it was supposed to be the point which would involve the making of the smallest extent of road. The Western extremity of Lac Plat is, however, 158 miles from Fort Frances, while the northwestangle, which is now adopted as

"Just where the prairie and woodland meet, there are, in some places, banks of gravel which will eventually become of importance, as material for forming roadways over the soft and yielding soil of the plains From Fort Garry to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, a road line has been laid out, and its practicability proved by the fact that, for several years, it was used as a post road and the mails carried over it on horseback. Wheeled vehicles, except in very wet weather, can already travel over the Prairie. and taking the line altogether, its average cost to from a first-class road, will be rather under than over the general average of such works."

Mr. Dawson's estimate for the necessary works in detail is as follows:-

Total Length of Route by Land and Water.

Mires.	Water Miles.
Dog Lake Road	35
Height of Land Portage 10 Lac des Mille Lacs & Savane River.	42
Baril Portage	81
Windegoostegoon	12
Kagassikok 2	15
Sturgeon Lake	27
Nequaquon Portage 2	17
Nameukan Lake	10 46
Rainy Lake	120
Fort Garry 90	
131	$\frac{332\frac{1}{2}}{131}$

4681

ESTIMATE.

The probable cost of opening the communication, in the way I have praposed, from Jourdain's Hapid at the head of the navigable water on Dog River, to Fort Garry would be as follows:—

Lake Region

ı	There negatio.	
	Roads and improvements at height of land between Dog River and Lac des Mille Lacs	\$11,000 .00
İ	French Portage	1,600.00
١	Island Portage	18,000.00
	Two low flat dams at Nequaquon Lake Dam, at Little Falls (Two Falls Portage on	4,000.00
	the River Seine)	20,000.00
	and Rainy Lake	10 400.00
		\$65,000.00
	Land Roads (Fort Garry Section)
	Ninety miles land road, between north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Gar-	

Eastern Section, at \$1,000 per \$40,000.00 mile Thirty-live miles, Middle Section, \$1 000 per mile

Thirty miles Western Section,
over low prairie, at \$400 per
mile..... 35,000.00 12,000.00

would cost for 25 mile

87 000.00

\$152,000 00

Other Works (Lake Superior Section)

A pier required at the Depot, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Seven miles land road to connect 2 500.00 ort William, with Dog Lake Line..... 7 000 00 9 500.00 \$161,500.00 5,000.00 Superintendence and contingencies......

\$166,500.00

The above does not include such of the works, in the Lake Superior section, as were provided for in the grant of \$55 900 made last year, except a road at the Height of Land, which is allowed for in the present estimate. This was necessary inasmuch as the total grant of last year will be required to complete the road to Dog I ake, and finish the dam, which latter was found to involve a little more work than anticipated, on account of the necessity, which has arisen of running an additional dam, along a rocky ridge of low ground, south of the outlet of Dog Lake.

Mr. Dawson proposes, at the beginning, to use the most modest method of conveyance. He says:

"When the traffic of the Red River Settlement and the North-west Territories has once fairly begun to take the route by Lake Superior, private enterprise will soon fall upon the means by which transport can be most easily effected.

Land Carriage.—In the meantime I may suggest the mode which in the first instance, must be resorted to. At Lake Superior of course, when the communication is once completely opened, there will no doubt, be ample competition for the conveyance of articles over the road to Dog Lake, as there probably will be at the Height of land Portage also. At three of the portages in the interior, however, namely, the French, Deux Rivieres and Nequaquon Portages, averaging two miles each, horses and oxen will have to be maintained for a time. At the Baril, Brule, Island and Bare Portages, tramways will be arranged for hand cars, the latter being very short. Between the north-angle of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Garry, no provision would have to be made, as the most the Husbon's Bay Commany, use in the transport.

means of conveyance are abundant at the Red River Settlement.

Water Carriage.—On the shorter reaches, brats, such as the Hudson's Bay Company use in the transport of goods from York Factory to the Red River Settlement, would be the best. They carry about five tous, and are easily drawn over a portage. Such boats would answer well between Lac des Mille Lacand Fort Frances. Once the communication was fairly established, a relay of boats might be kept on each reach, and then much larger vessels might be used to advantage, and would probably—most certainly, if the traffic became extensive—be more economical than boats. There would be in all five reaches in which I think it would be desirable to have small steamers, namely:

On Dog Lake and River, 34 miles navigable; Savane River and Lac des Milles Lacs, 42 miles navigable; Sturgeon Lake and River, 27 miles navigable; Ruiny Lake 46 miles navigable; Fort Frances to Northwest Angle, 120 miles navigable.

Thus, in five reaches, amounting in the aggegate to 270 miles the shortest of which would be 27 miles in length, small steamers of a cheap class, might be used to advantage. Gradually as improvement advanced.

length, small steamers of a cheap class, might be used to advantage. Gradually as improvement advanced, the reaches might be connected together by means of locks, and then of course, larger vessels would come

locks, and then of course, larger vessels would come into play.

In the five shorter navigable reaches of the Lake Region, boats such as I have suggested, or indeed scows or boats of any kind might be used, as for instance, in Baril Lake, 8½ miles; Windegoostegoon, 12 miles; Kaogassikok, 16 miles; Nequaquon Lake, 17 miles; Nameakan, 10 miles. Five reaches, giving 62½ for ordinary row-boats and seows.

whr Dawson succinctly sums up the resources of the whole district traversed. Altogether, his statement is of a very encouraging character. If we could only secure so good a route and tract of country on the North side of Lake Superior, for a railway to connect our present Canadian system with this or another route to the Red River, then we might feel thoroughly assured that a railway to the Pacific, wholly on British soil, was a work sure to be undertaken in a very few years. The position of that lake, and its rocky and unbnepitable Northern Shore, is the only barrier which causes even some earnest men to doubt whether the scheme is really practicable. Mr. Howe said, during the earlier part of the last Session of Parliament, that the thing which first dashed some of his glowing dreams of what this northern land could be, was that when he found how much more it would cost to bring a cliest of tea over a railway, than by water, he became convinced that it was hardly possible that the China trade should ever be carried on by way of Haliax and British Columbia. But is it not possible that, with one transhipment at Montreal, another high up the Faskatchewan, and a third at New Westminster or some British Columbian port, a portion, at least, of this trade may, during the months of open navigation, cross the continent. With modern facilities and use of steam, neither the delays nor the expense of L....-hipment are so great as they once were. They may still, indeed, prove an insurmountable barrier to success in any attempt to attract this trade; but the idea is at least worth the attention of capitalists, shipowners and engineers. and engineers.

We subjoin what Mr. Dawson says of the country, which we have traversed with him:-

RESOURCES-TIMBER, BTC.

RESOURCES—TIMBER, ETC.

"When the communication is opened, and settlement begins to advance in the prairies of the West, there will be a demand for wood for building and other purposes, increasing gradually until it has attained proportions commensurate with the means of transport. Westward of the Height of Land, on the streams flowing towards Rainy Lake, there is an abundance of timber, such as red and white pine, of a large size and good quality. This section would compare not unfavourably, with some of the best lumber regions on the Upper Ottaws. The prairies are nearly destitute of timber, and here is a supply which, to all practical purposes, may be said to be illimitable, and, looking to the future of the western territories, and having regard to the probable traffic which is to support a line of communication, there are, in the forests of the Wincipeg slope, the elements of a trade which should be kept in view. Another stricte of economic value, which should be taken into account, is the vast quantity of peat which might be obtained in the swampy region near the Lake of the Woods; some of the swamps are very deep, and hold in store, great quantities of fuel of this description, for a region further to the west where there is but little wood. In a very short time the people of Red River Settlement will find peat cheaper than wood, although, doubtless, they have for the present a considerable supply of the latter article. The country has, however, other valuable resources, of which but little is as yet known, and no doubt, in the future, attention will be directed to its to its

Mineral Resources.

"It is now well known that silver mines of surpassing richness were discovered at Lake Superior last summer, but it is not so generally understood that a formation, of the same age as that in which they occur, extends, with more or less interruption to the Lake of the Woods and that, for a great part of the way, the line which it is proposed to open will pass over Schists of the Lower Silurian period, such as yield silver at Lake Superior and gold in Nova Scotia. That part of the line, however, extending from a little eastward of Dog Lake to the Nameukan Lake, will be almost wholly on Laurentian gneiss. Silurian rocks then shew themselves, and the Schists on Rainy Lake are pentifully intersected with lodes of quartz. While at Fort William, last summer, I was shewn some very fine specimens of gold quartz taken from Rainy Lake. I was also informed, on what I believe to be good authority that alluvial gold had been discovered but that the fact was being kept as secret as possible. These reports gain confirmation from the fact that on Vermillion Lake, in Minnesota, which is tributory to Rainy Lake, and only at a very short distance from it, gold quartz has been already worked and various claims have been taken up. The communication which it is proposed to open, might, therefore, be the means of developing an American as well as a Canadian gold field. It is now well known that silver mines of surpass-

The following extract shews that the mines in the Vermillion district, near Rainy Lake are beginning to attract attention :-

attract attention:—
"THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—The Gazette (Superior, Wis.,) save;—Colonel Henry Tyndall arrived here from the Vermillion district late last evening, and started for St. Paul this morning. Tests have been made of several of the veins, all with the most favourable results. The quantity of rock tested in each case was not less than 500 pounds. In every experiment so far, the yield has been largely over \$100 per ton; and some of them have gone up to thousands. A private letter informs us of one instance where 150 lbs. of rock yielded 1½ lbs. of bullion. Col. Tyndall pronounces the country rich, and in this statement he is borne out by the amount of bullion which he brings with him, amounting to between seven and eight pounds of gold and silver."

At the Lake of the Woods, chloritic and talcose schists, of Silurian age, similar to those of the gold districts of the Chaudiere, are frequent on the Islands, and they are traversed by what appears to be very promising quartz lodes. Upon the whole, the indications and actual discoveries throughout the region are

such as to warrant the expectation that there are minoral resources, as yet undeveloped, which will eventually lead to a trade which will greatly aid in sustaining a line of communication.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Lake Superior Section.

Lake Superior Section.

In this section, the cultivable areas are of limited extent, and confined chiefly to the valleys of the streams. There are, however, occasional plateaux at nonsiderable elevation, showing a moderate depth of loam. In the vicinity of the line of route, the best locations will be found in the valley of the Kaministaquia, and on the shores of thunder Bay. The climate of the country, berdering on the lake shore, is favourable to the growth of cereals, and all kinds of vegetables which are usually raised in other parts of Canada. When the mines at Thurder Bay, and on the north shore of Lake Superior, generally, become developed, they will create a market for all kinds of agricultural produce, and this must render of very great value such lands as are susceptible of cultivation.

Around the shores of Dog Lake, there are occasional patches of fair land, but the elevation of the country is such as to render the climate rather cold. On Dog River, and at the plateaux at the height of land there is any amount of pasturage, and oats, potatoes, &c, might easily be raised.

The Take Region

might easily be raised

The lake Region

The satern section of this region is cold on account of its great elevation, but on descending to the westward the climate rapidly improves and, by the time Sturgeon Lake is reached, the summers are as long as at Lake Superior, and I think somewhat warmer Eastward of Sturgeon Lake, the roc' formation is Laurentian, and, as usual, in regions occupied by that sories, the cultivable areas are limited in, extent, although, where they do occur, the soil is often very rich. It is such a country as that now being settled on the Gatineau or Upper Ottawa, with this difference, that, whereas on the satineau and Ottawa the valleys present rivers bordered with alluvial soil, the vallers in this region are occupied by lakes. There are, nevertheless, occasional spots occurring a tinterval sthroughout the whole region where the soil is good and of sufficient extent for farms, but, as a rule, speaking generally, the country never can become an agricultural district.

There are those, however, who would prefer a mountainous and diversified region of this kind to the lavel areas, which are spread out, like oceans a little further to the west. Among the Laurentian hills, and on the borders of lakes attuded with wooded alands, there are structions of surpassing beauty and magnifornee. The forests abounds in game, and the rivers and lakes are teeming with fish: water power is unlimited, and timber, which will yet find a market in the prairies of the West, is abundant

A farmer who should establish himself on any of the carrying places with horses and wargons, would soon to see villages growing up around them. No more salvantareous silvations could be desired than Jourdain's Rapids, the Prairie Portage whore there is an abundance of grave, or the French or Denx Rivieres Portages, all of which, until a canal is made must be nisoned for the submitted of the region of the submitted of the region of the submitted of the provided for such a length of inland navigation, and saw hills would be requi

Lake of the Woods and Fort Garry Sections.

Artived at Fort France, 100 miles in an air line from Thunder Bay, the mountainous region is passed, and commencing here, a beautiful tractor land extends along the bank of Rainv River to the Lake of the Woods. This srect is of the very richest alluvial soil, and in the whole distance there is not apparently an acrounsusceptible of cultivation. Old Indian gardens growing wetches and wild grass, are met with at intervals on the banks, and the forcets present basewood, cak and elm, with occasional white pines of gigantic preportious.

rak and elm, with occasional white pines of gigantic preportions.

To this succords the Lake of the Woods, with 50 miles of navigation among islands varying in character some tertile and others barren, but on some of which the Indians have grown maize from time immemorial. The section which comes next that between the North-West sunfeand the Prairie, as already described is swampy. There are, nevertheless, occasional portions of it well adapted for settlement. The wooded region ends with the section just referred to, and from this point westward to the Rocky Mountains and north-westward to Peace River the prevailing characteristic is prairie. These prairies are for the most part, of tich alluvial feam, but they are in some places sandy, as on the upper portion of the south branch of the Saskatchawan. So vast is the region, and the soil throughout the "caster part of its ovient so good that it is no expectation to say the califoratable creas may be reckented by handreds of millions of acres.

The country is intersected by rivers, one of which, the Saskatchewan, drains an area greater man does the St. Lawrence, and is navigable for 700 maes of its course. From the south branch of this great river, north-west to Peace River, the climate is adapted to the growth of wheat. Coal, sait, from gold and bitumen, are among the minerals to be found. Over the untilled fields which nature has spread out, the wild cattle of the plains roam in countless herds, and for hundreds of miles together may be soon grazing like domestic cattle in a field of pasture. A region which thus, in a state of nature, supports animal life in profusion, must be naturally rich as regards its soil and crimate. It is, in fact, fitted to sustain at dense an a gricul unal population as any area of equal extent on the face of the globe. Such, in a brief view, is the country to which it is proposed to open communication, but to describe it further would be beyond the scope of this report.

CLARET AND BURGUNDY.

N burning August weather, when the hot air is tingling and quivering over the dry cany stubbles.

IN burning August weather, when the hot air is tinging and quivering over the dry cany stubbles, it is pleasant to think of the fast coming French vintage, when the pure, fresh, cool perfumed juice of this claret grape will be gueling forth in purple floods into the broad deep vate of Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafite-when the presses of Latour and Haut Brion will be growing crimeon with the vine's blood, when the noisy blouses will be trampling down the clusters of La Rose and St. Estephe, and the reddened fluger, of the laughing French girls will be toiling all day in the vineyards of Langon and St. Juilen.

Gascony, the province our Black Prince once trampled over, he and his malled horsemen, will soon rejoice in its vintage. The pure, light, fresh harmless Clarre wine, its color borrowed from the ruby and the amethyst, its perfome from the raspberry and the violet—the wine of delicate and fine in flavor, will compouring from a thousand casks, scenting the air and refreshing the hearts of the honest workers.

Gascon wine may be thin, and what the port wine drinker of former days would call "sour," and it may serve even more offensive epithets, but it is harmless; and it has this great adrantage over the fuller toned and more generous Burgundy, that it is better formented, and bears a sea voyage better: the best flurgundy being indeed scarcely transportable zers a the water, except in bottles, while even the lower class of the Bordeaux wines improve by a sea voyage.

The mere common Medoc or vin ordinaire, is not a wine of much body. Nobody will say it is. It is acid, mawkish, and unastisfynor—it takes a great deal of it to exhilarate even the "vertest Mercutio. Upset a glass of it on a clean " sleechth as an experiment: it will leave a bros" stain of purple color, getting paler and paler to use edge, until it ends in an almost coloriess margin, not darker than the dye left by plain water. Our theory is, that that centre ore of darker purple represents pure wine, and the pale relages dudlicrating water, whic can introduce it into raris, duty inclinded, for one numbed and twenty-nine francs, adding one-sorenth of water, can clear sixteen francs forty centimes by the sale. This compound is made of Bordeaux, Sologno, Sarnois, Narbonne and water. M. Lebeuf, in his work, Amelioration des Vins, gives the well-known trade recipe for imitation Bordeaux.

Extract of Bordeaux one flacon

The Medoc district, a plain on the side of the Gironde, intersected by low, gravelly, flinty hills, has always been, and always will be, a district specially favorable to the vine. The generous sun glows on its grey fints and its warm reddish gravel, which reflect the nonrishing heat of the day and retain it through the night. The endless varieties of roll (the exposure does not much matter) affect the vine, which is so sensitive and spiritual a plant that the quality of its fruit is so often affected by causes never discovered by the grower. The poor wine of Branne Monton is only divided by a footpath from the Lafitte district, and yet it always sells for one-third less. The Vigneron Francois a technical book used by vine growers, mentions that in the department of the Cole d'Or, there is a small vineyard on Mont Rechet. It is divided into three sections by small footpaths. The exposure is the same, at least in the top layer, and as far as the spade or plough can 10, yet the first, the Canton l'Alno, produces a white wine of spirit and fineness, of a nutty favor, and a powerful bouquet. The Canton Chevalier wine, the second section, is of inferior quality, and the third, the Canton Baiard has no quality at all. It is probable that under the unlucky vines clay or fronstone supervene and pravent the roots growing full, fibrous, and far-reaching. After all there is no knowing exactly, as Gascom allow, why Chatesu Lafitte hould be soft and silky to the palate, and should have the scent of the violet and resphery—why Chateau Margaux should perfame the mouths of yet being the mature, and should be failer, yet want the softness of Lacifite—nor why Histin Birlon should require so long to mature, and should superadd to the fuming bouquet of raspherry and violet the secunt of burning svaling-wax.

Claret is allowed to keep well for the first seventeen years. At five years, however, it attains manhood. It contains little alcohol, but it is well formen ed and is less disposed to scidity than Burgundy. The red claret is of more value than the white, though the white is less dectored, and requires no do es of our root or raspberry brandy. Many excellent descriptions of claret have never found favor in England, and are comparatively unknown to us.

An eminent Fronch surgeon who visited Englands short time ago, has publicly expressed in print in horror and abhorrence of our custom of drinking exceich ampagne with mutton, reserving fine costly Bog

anc comparatively unknown to us.

An eminent Frouch surgoon who visited Englanda short time ago, has publicly expressed in print he horror and abhorrence of our custom of definking exect champagne with mutton, reserving fine costly flour deaux, of ten chillings a bottle, to sip over almondarations, preserved fruits and apples. Of course, the Bourdeaux then tastes sour and poor

The white Burgundeas are unjustly neg ceted, for a is agreed by all good judges that they maintain the highest rank among the white whites of Fras or and a one great authority boildly asserts. "are not interior to the red either in aroma or flavor." Mont Racket stands highest among them for flavor." Mont Racket stands highest among them for flavor." Mont Racket stands highest among them for flavor and perfame. Weursalt, Chablis, Pouilly, Fassy, Goutte d'or, and also alle eminent Burgundians, but they do not keep to well as the red. The white wines of the Cotte d'Ur lare their weaknesses, while the red Burgundies of the flat quality keep for two or officen years, the white mature at three or four years old, but are apt to cloud and thicken as the years roll over them.

It is a cruel pity that with such natural and changeless advantages as the Burgundy vine growers enjoy, they neglect to make the most of them. They cather the grape custers in the Coted Or in a coarse and red. less way. They tread them before they throw them into the vat. They let the wine ferment with no other preparation than removing the stocks. Funally they gather during the hottest sunshine.

Many of the Burgundy vineyards have grand traditions. The wine of Beaune, according to Petrarch was the chief cause that kept the Popes so long a Avingnon. Beaune was then thought twice as good as Somanoe-Couri. Chambertin, to the south of Dion. If a generous and illustrious wine, of fuller body sed more durability than Romanee. Louis the Fourteenth is said to have taken it into his favor, and quaffed in the company of Colbert and Madamo Maintenen Melicra and La Valliere. It was a

MONEY MARKET.

NEV is still in sufficient abundance and who discounted on favorable terms, the recent failure, however, of several houses in good standing nere, and led to increased caution on the part of the banks, ast all paper offering is narrowly acruticized. The caring banks are still holding a large amount of the surplus funds in New York, where from 1-16 to 1 pe day is paid for the use of gold coin.

Sterling Exchange is without any marked change and may be quoted at 1004 to 1003 here and in her York for bank drafts at 63 day's sight or 75 day's due. Gold drafts on New York have been in demind with sales at par to i prem.

Gold in New York has fluctuated considerably day ing the week, the general tendency being toward lower figures, and the latest quotation 135 times backs are now worth 73je to 73je.

Silver is not over abundant, but the demand his somewhat fatien off. Iransacuous between croim are reported at 33, the rate at which they are easily at their counters; 3) is the nominal selling price.

The following are the latest quotations of Steral, Exchange, &c:

THE GROCERY TRADE

Haldwin, C. H., & Os. Chapman, France & Tyles. Chapman H., & Os. Childs, George, & Os. Franck, J. C., & Os. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Jefery, Brothers & Co. Kingao & Kinioch, Mathewson, J. L.

Mitchell, James.
Robertson & Beatile.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Bros.
Thompson, Marray & O.
Torrance, David. & Co.
West, Bros.
Winning, Hill & Ware.

SINCE our last report, business in this market has been rather quieter. The reported failure of a house doing a considerable jobbing business has created a feeling of uncertainty, and merchants have

erinced a good deal of caution in disposing of their goods, preferring to lose sales rather than accept any but unexceptionable paper

The trade with the o ustry has been fair in staple goods, but there has not been much disposition to open new accounts, or to allow old customers to exceed their usual line of credit.

TEAS -Thb market has been entirely devoid of animation during the past week, a few small lots only having been placed to town burers. The onquiry has been chiefly for low grade Young Hysons and Twankays, while Japans are inactive. Blacks are still asked for.

COFFEE-Has been very quiet, but few sales to report. and only for the local trade.

SCOAR .- Raws have been quieter, with very little changing hands. Quotations, however, remain as before, holders feeling more disposed to store than to sell under full rates. No change in refined, which have hardly as much demand as previously.

Molasses -Has been a little easier during the week, in consequence of arrivals, which have been large, chiefly of Centrifugal. This quality has sold in lots at from 25c. to 23c., sale of a small lot at auction on the wharf bringing 27s. The finer grades are unchanged. But few parcels have arrived, and holders are firm in their feeling. Syrups are unchanged

FIRE.-There have been several public sales during the week, at which the attendance was good and prices realized onsidered satisfactory A detailed report of these sales will be found below.

I guit-Has been in fair demand during the week. but the views of buyers and sellers are rather spart, and transactions have consequently been limited to small parcels for the local trade. Quotations are unchanged but full figures are demanded. No arrivals of any consequence have been reported.

Fice -There has been very little doing, and prices remain unchanged.

SALT .- Holders in the exclict part of the week were more disposed to sell, and willing to accept a reduction of 5c for Liverpool Coarse ex wharf, but now that they have got their stock in store, they are asking full figures, and are firm in their demands.

Sriczs-Remain nuchanged, and are very little enquired for except for the local trade. Cassia contimus scarco, and full figures are asked

WINES AND LIQUORS .- Transactions have been very limited, and quotations remain as before.

Auction sale of Fish, cargo of schr. "Sarah, ' on Wednesday Oo! 21 1883, for account of Me ars. Timn Bros. J. G. Shipway, Auctionees.

Bros. J. G. Shipway, Auctioned:

15 bisherrings, No. 1 split, 55; \$5 do do 45; \$8 do
do. \$1, 125 hilbids do. \$2]; 220 do do. \$2!; 100 do do
'2'; \$1 bbis haddock, 54. 18 do green cod. \$4; 25 hilbids press
b is cela, \$2; 112 kits cela, \$5c, 25 do No. 1 mackerel,
\$1 21; 22 do 2 do, \$1 10; 200 brs Dicby berrings \$7c. 12), do do, 85c, 86 cs Labrador do in tins. \$1 124- 2 cs halibut do do, \$1.65, 13 bbis cod on, 86cc; 19 do do,

53:
And for same account, cargo of schr. "Ara:" And for same account, cargo of sehr. "Ara:"

To bbis herrings, Nr. 1 spilt, \$4]: 40 do do, \$4], 40 do do, \$5]: 22 in bbis do, \$2]: 2 do do \$2]: 40 do. \$2]: 2, bbis herrings, common, \$5]: 35 hbbis do, \$2]: 62 do, \$5]: 75 hbbis do, \$2]: 10 do do, \$3]: 75 hbbis do, \$3]: 10 do do, \$3]: 75 hbbis do, \$3]: 10 do do, \$3]: 70 do do, \$3]: 71 dis do do do, \$3]: 71 dis dishe cod \$4 do do do, \$3]: 71 dis do do, \$4]: 72 do do do, 0il. (4C.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Crait ern & Carrechill. Erans & Erans Erans, John Henry. Hal, Kay & Co. Ireland, W. H.

Meriand, Waison & Co. Mulholland, & Baker. Robortson, Jas. Waddell & Pearce.

WE have to report considerable activity during the past week, with a more than usual number of orders in the market for all descriptions of staple roods. Prices obtained, however, are hardly as ratisfactory as was anticipated.

Pro Ison,-Large transactions for the Western States are reported, terms not made public, but underderstood to be considerably under quotations, there bying been an anxiety to reduce the stock in this narket, and there being no further opportunity of shipping goods west this season. The shipments this week will leave the stock lower than usual, and staple trands are now firm at quotations.

BAR IRON -The supply is at present in excess of the wants of the trade, and prices have slightly declined Large lots-have changed hands during the seek mostly a little under quotations, and sellers are willing to repeat transactions.

thour Inox-Is becoming very scarce in consequence of large Western orders, and any lots now in market are bold firmly at quotations.

BOILES PLATES-Are scarce and in demand, but without change in-price.

CANADA PLATES-Are in large supply, and could be bought in round lots at lower than quoted.

TIN PLATES -Some inferior lots have been sold fully 60e under quotations. Good brands are held as quoted, and the market is not overstocked.

Cur Nails .- Large sales have been made at \$2.70 and some makers are now asking 5c to 10c advance. as the stock of best quality in market is insufficient for anticipated demand.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

tellle James \$10 Tark, Sas P & 'n Patter, T James, & Co Romelle Lance Foulds & Meruhida recenteded & Son & Co. Highes Prothers Harbre "mittere Lowis, Kay & Co.

Nackensle, J. G. & Co May Townsh We Master & Co., Won, J Milly W. S. R. Pilmedil, Warneck & Co Roy, Jan. & Co., Roberton, Standen & Co. Stirling, McCall & Co.

THERE has been an average amount of business done during the past week, principally on orders, A few buyers, however have been in the market, some for the first time this season other, making their second purchases and sorting up their stocks. The orders from travellers by whom the principal houses are now well represented have been in the main satisfactory, both as to price and amount, and their reports are indicative of trade throughout the country being in a fairly prosperous condition.

HONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

tkin & Kirkpstrick, tlack & Tocks, rawford, James Dawes Brothers & Co

Hannan, H., & Co. Hobert, Thomas, & Co. Mitchell, Robt, Raphael, Thomas W

LOUR. - 1 eccepts have continued liberal, and though we have to ---though we have to note more business than for some weeks previous, the demand has barely absorbed supplies. The leading of a couple of steamers for the Maritime Provinces served to break the monetony which had prevailed, arresting the downward tendency and enabling sellers in some instances to command an advance. Welland Canal and certain city brands of Superfine which had sold to a considerable extent at \$5.10, worked up to \$5.25. Supers from Canada Whest varied little in value, but commanded more extensive sale. Following the completion of these cargoes, the demand sensibly abated and prices slightly gave way, Welland Canal and city brands closing at \$5 171 to \$5.20, ordinary Canada from \$5 15 to \$5 25, and Strong from \$5 80 to \$5 40 Fancy sells to a limited extent at \$5.60 to \$5.70. and Extra at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Sales of Choice No. 2 ave been made at \$5, ordinary ranging down to 4 75 The lower grades are little enquired for, and rates are various according to sample. Bug Flour-Supplies, as hitherto during the season, have been mainly supplied by local mills; current rates, which are from \$250 to 1260, are difficult to obtain, the supplies being rather in exceess of demand.

OATMEAL -A lot of 100 harrels, which is the only round parcel sold for some time, brought \$6 25, the demand is languid and tendency downwards.

Whear-Very little has changed hands, a few cars of Upper Canada Spring have sold from store at \$1 19 to \$1.20. Red winter is held for \$1.25, but the views of the buyers are mostly \$1.2) to \$1.22j. No recent transactions in Western, nominal rates for No. 2 \$1.17 to \$1 18.

Prasz-Supplies and demand are alike limited, and priors have varied little forsome days, atest reported sales have been \$1.09 to \$1.10 for 6612s for cargoes, and \$1 08 to \$1 09 for car loads from ture.

BARLEY-May be quoted at \$1 55 to \$1.45, closing less active and with downward tendency.

Conn'is nominal at 850 for 56 lbs.

Ours neglected and nominal at 450 to 460 for 321bs. PORE is moderately active, recent sales of mess have been reported at \$24 75, and of Thin Mess at \$23 to \$23 50. No Prime Mess in market. Prime Messowing to depleted stocks is held at \$18, but finds no tuyers at the pil ... LAND is still scarce, and in good retail demand at

Lawn is sull scarce, and in good retail demand at former high prices.

CUTAFATS—A steady retail trade continues at former prices

Better – We note very large arrivals mostly on shippers account, which in general are forwarded direct to Britain, without being placed on the reviet. The efferings of ordinary are however in excess of demend, and to effect sales concesions are necessary. Choice from comparative scarcity maintains a high relative value.

Askes—Pois are arriting sparingly and meet a

relative value.

ARIES—Pois are arriting sparingly and meet a strady though not active demand at about last week's priors. Peurls are quiet as about \$540, but some sales have from reported at \$5 50.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

NAME OF INCOLURNS.	FERIDENCE.	MAMB OF ABSIDNEE.
Amelin J A Brown & Watson	L Polycarpo .	T. Sauvegeau.
Botsford, W	rockville	II C Jones.
Bowle, W. B., & Co	Wontreal	It Watson. Peter McNab
Davis, Wm	Melleville	J. P. Thomas.
Downs M Fortin & Morency	amia	Geo. Stevenson.
Perguron, W	Quehec Goderich Montroal	John Holden, ir.
Gervale, J	Montreal	John McDenald.
Garvey S	Greich	E. Newton.
Henry I	Guelph Semia	Geo. Sterense v.
Hammond, K. Kulffen, F. T.	Orangerille	Peter McNab.
Kniffen, F. T	Simone	A. J. Donly
Lindray, James Muth	Kingston	T. S Brown.
Mercler, J O	. Do	T. Sauvageau.
Michaud, A.P.	no.	Do.
Mc ready, Thomas, McMahon, J	Onchec	W Walker A. Campbell
McMunn, C	Perth	T Sauvageau
Reid, H R	Rowmanville	Christie
Stormer, C	Montreal	.iA. B. Stewart.
Taylor C B., & Co	Stratford	Thog. Miller.
Terreberr, G Warwick, A	St Catherines	W 4 Mittleberger J. McWhirter.
	_	

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

3475	BESIDENCE,	DAT	DATE.	
Aurer Indore	Gravby	Ort.	17	
Brers G W	tratferd .	Drc.	21 21	
Erek, G D	vesbal?		21	
olgin Robert	Owen Sound] **	73	
Gamble, J. W	Walkerton	Oct	76	
Gorth, Louis	Gatt	Dec	23	
Maddock, T. R. H	Ctratford		**	
Merkleth, J S.,	Dundas	lo-e	13	
Martin, J S	Perlin	Yor.	25	
McMicken, Gilbert.	Windsor.	The-	17	
McNer n, D	Montreal	! **	23	
McNerio & Sen. D	D	••	17	
McLaughlin, J		. *	22	
Owen 1	1r cor	- i ••	15	
Prest, W	Galt	` } ••	23	
Rowell, W	Tomoto	. 1 **	77	
Riddle A J	Torogio	O91.	13	
Stack, A	Torvato		76	
Sanggle 5	Galt	Dec.	73	

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

DEALMBRILL AVE THE	PLAISTIPPE SAND.	147	 r.
Mathemain, Indiaid, Torcrio, Mille, O. 2 W., St. Thomas	* D Hilbarb	Ors.	7

GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending 25th Sept., 1868.

Passengers Freight Mails and sundries	41 633 63 2,115.65
Total receipts for week. Corresponding week, 1867.	\$103 653 52 90,533.25
Increase	\$13 230.63

NIBTHERN BAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending Oct. 3, 1868.

 Passangers.
 \$ 4.289 16

 Freight and live stock
 9.150 27

 Mails and sundres.
 1,552.63

 Corresponding week, 1867.... \$579.60 Decrease

BUFFALO ROBES

CIRCULAR

GREENE & SONS. MONTREAL.

1868

HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES

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

No. 1 SELECTED \$10.00 1 REGULAR ASSORTMENT 9.00 " 2 ASLORIED - -800 " 3 FALL and SUMMER

Orders promptly executed.

TERMS CASIL.

GREENE & SONS. Montreal.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT .- MONTREAL, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

HAME OF AUTICUE.	CARREST MATES.	NAME OF AUTICLE.	CURREST RATES.	NAME OF AUTICLE.	GURREST RATES.	Montreal, October 22.
	-,	-	-	.		# d. s. d. Plour, country, per qtl
GROCKRIKS.		Ale. Eaglish. Montreal	. 250 to 260	Ginss. German, per hif box	1 04 4. 100	Oatmesl, do
Liguyraper lb Rio	0 194.0 0 2	Noztreal	. 1 20 to 160	69x 73 79x 83	1.85 to 190	II GRAIN
Java	0 23 to 0 2	tendon. Dablin. Montreal	. 200 to 113	4 10x12	100 to 195	Barley, new, per min 3 0 to 2 4
Caylon	. 0 23, 63 0 2	Montron	. 000 to 150		1 90 60 1 95	Oats, per 40 lbs 3 0 to 2 4
Cape	🛍	HARDWARE.		" 10x18 -	3 03 to 3 10	Rarley, new, per min.
	. 600 to 6 50			12214 44	205 to 210 205 to 210	Flax Seed, per 60 lbs 7 & to 8 & Timothy Seed
Garrings, Characor. Frime Gibbed Bound d sokerel, No. 3 Salmon Dry Cod From Cod	133 6 40	Common, per lb,	010 010	" 13218 "	265 10 210	II YOU'I AND GAVE
d contacted, No. 3.	4 75 to 5 0	Glock Tin, per lb Coppor-lig, Shoot	0 23 60 0 24	SOAP AND CANDLES		Turkeys, percouple (old)
Dry Cod.	14 50 to 15 00	Cut Nulls, Assortal i Shingle,	1	Taller M		Turkeys, percouple (old)
Fruit.	1 4 W to 4 W	per 100 its	270 to 290	Tailow Moulds	0 18 to 0 00	Ducks(Wild)da
malsins, Layers	2 3) to 2 4)	Assort 1, i Shingle, per 100 its	300 10 320	laoub.		Il Chiebene do
Valentiasperab.	1000 60 0 9	dairanized fron.	U 0A to 0 09	Montreal Common. Crown Steam Befined Pale. Montreal Literpool. English. Family. Compound Ersaive. Pale Yellow Honey lb. bars. Lily.	002560 003	Pigeons (tame)
Natedpergal	0 36 10 0 30	Best No. 21	80 0 01KH0 0	Steam Refined Pale Montreal Liverpool	000 to 003	Harris do.
Jiayedpargal Mnscoyado Gentrifugal	0 41% 10 0 45	29	0 6330 0 10	Faglish	000 to 007	MEATS.
711	4	HOLNO WHITE	į	Compound Erasive	0 06 to 0 06	Bosf, per lb 0 3 to 0 5
Acrecanper 1001ba. Patna	4 2) 10 4 30	No. 5	10 0 21	Honey lb. bars	0 121 to	Pork, per lb 0 6 to 0 74 Mutton, per lb 0 4 to 8 71
			to 0 23 to 0 25 to 0 20 to 0 19	BOOTS, SHOKS.	04, 10, 400	Boof, per lh.
Liverpool Coarse. Stored Spices.	0 95 to 1 03 0 67 250 0 52	leon.	to 0 19			Beef, per 100 lbs
Spices, Casia. Cloves. Natmers Ginger, Ground. Pepper, Black. Piment. Mustard. Pepper, White Sugars.	0 49 10 0 15	Fig-Gartaberrie.		Thick Boots No. 1,	175 to 200	DAIRY PRODUCE
Natmegs	0 20 20 0 21	Pig-Gariaberrie, Other brands, "1 Bar-Scotch, 117 lbs Rednod, "5 Rednod, "5 Roppa-Coopers," Boiler Place, Staff Lost brands from Wire	1950 to 2250	Thick Boots No. 1. Men's Ware. Thick Boots No. 1. Kips	2 20 10 2 40	Butter, fresh, per lb
Janaica	0 15 to 0 30 0 23 to 0 25	Bar-Scoich, 1121b4	230 60 260	French celf	3 0 10 3 60	VEOETABLES.
Pepper, Black	0 00 10 0 10	Refined,	2 60 to 3 00	Khee	30 60 375	Rasne small white nervalue 0 0 as 0 a
Pepper, White	0 16) 20 0 21 7 20 to 0 23	Hoops-Coopers,	2 50 to 0 00 275 to 3 00	Women's Batts	0 90 to 1 15	Foliation per bag: 3 0 to 3 Turnips do: 0 to 2 Turnips do: 0 to 2 Turnips do: 0 to 3
Sugara. Porto Ricoper 10 lbs.	875 to 900	Ganada Plates Staff	3 :0 to 3 30	Buff Congress	120 to 130	
Pepper, white Sugara. Porto Riceper 10 lbs. Cuba	8 37} to 8 75	tron Wire	380 10 100	Youths' Ware.	130 to 000	SUGAR AND HONEY.
Vacquin Pan Canada Sugar Rehners,	9 25 10 9 50	No. 6 - per bandle	250 to 280	Thick Boots, No. 1	143 000	Maple Sugar, perib
Loaves	0 11460	tron Wire. No. 6 per bandle	3 30 to 3 50	PRODUCE.)
Dry Crushed		Lend.	10 10 130	Ashes, per 100 lbs.	565 10 57	<u> </u>
Crushed \ Yellow Reduced	0 10 10	Bar, per ib Sheet, Shot, Pipe, Pon der, Blaning, per ker	906 00 906	Pots, let sorts. 'Inferiors. Poarls.	300 to 505	TATAKA PRIMING
Syrap, Golden Standard	0 20 20	Pipe,	00454to 007	Butter, per lb.	037 40 030	HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.
" Amber	0 16 50	Ponder. Blaning, per keg FF Pressed Spikes.	300 to 350	Choice	019 to 021	The following is the last (Lawton Brothers), Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Oct. 9, 1869:
Twantsy and Hyson		Pressed Spikes.	4 (0 to 4 50	Cheese, per lb. Factory Dalry	010115-011	1
Twantsy Medium to fine	0 42410 0 474	Extra	320 60 360	Dairy	3 8 to 0 2	WEEKS O. HEO. O. H.
Common to medium.		Lin Plates.	100 60 000			Lard, P. Bailter, Chessi, Illaufe, Blacon, Pork, Blacon, Potaloo Onlone Com, Y Otalo Onlone Onta Onlone Onta Onlone Onta Onlone
Commun to good	0 50 to 0 62 0 63 to 0 70	barooal IC.	800 to 823	from Farm. Barley, per 50 lbs Onts, per 32 lbs. Pease, per 60 lbs	1 25 to 1 45	Bar Signature
		DC	700 60 75	Pease, per 60 lbs	98 66 : 60	W. A.
Coloured Common to good Fine to finest Congou and South on	070 to 090	Ballway " Fin Plates, 'barooal IC. DC. DX. IX " IX Cordnac. Cordnac.	700 00 7 25	Pease, per 60 lb. Plour, per bri. Saparior Extra. Extra. Extra. Superfine. Western Superfine. Departine No. 1. Pine. Middlings. Follards. Bag Flour-Choice & St. par 100 lbs. Ontimeal, V bri, 200 lbs.	စ္တာ ေစ စ္	Lard, P., Rendered in tierces In tree In tree In tree In tree Interpile Inte
College and Such		Cordage.	700 66 755	Fancy.	5 25 to 6 50 5 60 to 5 70	ED B
kinds Fair to good Finest to :bolos	0 42 10 0 55	Manilla perib	0 13 20 0 00	Western Superfine	3 15 to 3 40 5 15 to 5 70	B a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Onlong	673 25 5 30			Eupertine No. 2	475 to 300	And the state of t
Inferi T	030 00 000	DRUGS.	250 to 273	Middlings	375 to 380	The state of the s
Young firson Common to fair Madium to good Fine to finest. Extra-voice	040 to 080	Acid, Salpharic	0 41 10 0 0	Bag Flour-Choice & St.	260 10 200	
Medium to good	0 80 60 0 90	Blue Vitriol	007 to 015	Ontmeal, V bri, 200 lbs	230 60 233	
Extrachoice	0 95 10 100	DRUGS. tlum	0 17 20 0 18	Pork.]・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
Guspowder Common to fair. Good to fine	973 to 999	Cudbear	316 60 023	Moss	1 73 10 25 00	
Immedals	100 50 110	110	400 to 420	I TIME MCER	10 m m m m i	1
Pairto mod Fine to Equat	0 55 to 0 70	I Com Anable		Prime Cargo. Lard, per lb.	100 1011	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Trees		Elquorice, Calabria	33 22 28	II Trama	1.	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Parto reed Placing quit	073 to 090	Refined	000 00 00	Fixin, uncanvassed Cunvassed	015 to 015	į į
TOBACCOS.	0.05 0.07	Yutralis Dplum. Oil, Almonds	OW TO BE	Beer.		•
United States Leaf	204 60 017	Gores	0 50 60 100		···· to ···· [
11 very 12 w. S.c.	037 60 037	** Peppermint	223 to 300	Tallow, per lb	010 01840	2000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
TOBACOS. Canda Leaf north. United States Leaf Hungley. "Ifa. "Se. "Hib. Britht	040 60 060	Peypermint Hotchkirs Olive, per gal Salad Castor Rhubarb Roos	6 90 to 4 50 4 50 to 5 00	U. C. Freing	1 18 20 1 20	## CERT CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH
Extra magnifester	472 20 0 27	Salad	143 10 150	" Bid White	1 20 to 123]	#### 55 6 6 8 8 6 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
WIVES. SPIRITS AND		Ehubard Root	000 50 018	LEATHER.		8654 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 -
Liquons.	ļ	Rhubarb Root.	011450 0124	Hem. B.A. Sole No. 1	0 3) to 0 33 0 19 to 0 19	
Nost & Charles, Ch p Rogins, File & Co.	200 to 1600	Soda, AshCrt Carbonate Caustic p. 1b.	275 10 370	O.S. 1. Slaughter 1	1 6 0 18	100 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		Cause p. 1b.	100 00 100	Slaughter 1		
Rereards Port per ral.	30 66 400	Wax, Tellow	080 cd 080	Hough	1 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	* 35.
Shorts Chert par case	20 10 10 10		İ	Grained Upper	23 to 0 to 1	454 0FF548844 405448
Jules Mumm's	00 to 15 00	OILS, PAINTS,	ł	Kire, Whole.	10 S & E	In dema Bught de Brught de Por tinn Pair des Dull. Do- Pair de Pair des Pair des Pair des Maires e Scarce e Marchad de Crainna de Crainna de Pair des Pair des Maires de Maires de Maires de Marchad de Crainna de Crainna de Pair de
Storry Chert per cas I Jules Numm's Roissri Farre French light wines	1 00 02 04 00 1	Oil, per vallen. Bolod Linwed. Rew Winter Blenched. Whate. Fuls Saal Cod Mechinery. Fortae Oil New Yard Oil An Eard Patrolin.	O RIVIO DEL	Hough Wared Upper, Light. Grained Heavy & Med. Grained Heavy & Med. Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Wholer Lies Whole Lies Whole Lies Whole Lies Whole Lies	3 6 9 7 H	4
French light wines	300 to 300 1	Riv Kiniar Rhashes	व्यक्त व्यक्त	Wared Call Haht	13 16 0 K	Part of the part o
Harriell's pergal,	40 to 250	Whale	000 60 000	Hernen French	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Block Block
Ready. Hansay's pergal, Nariel's	20 to 120	Pale Seal	073 60 0 61	Enamelled Cow, per ft.		a Slock 200 tree. and. ilius, net. Goodd und. sand. sand. jud. jud. jud. jud. jud. jud. jud. ju
Mary Castillon & Co	20 to 2.20	CAL	60 to 060	Ruffed " " C	12 6 0 15	300 tree
C. V. P.	10 10 2 20	Earles Oil	20 00 00 m	Pebbled " " C	30 to 013	S Stock 200 tree. 114, net. Good demand ad. paid. paid
C. V. P	20 20 210	New Yard Oil	000 to 1 M	Shorp Pelis,		B B B
Cin.		Can Bard Petrolin	20 to ex.	" (Green Salted)	100 0 03 6	• 5
Hellandsper gal 3	00 to 4 121			Ber WURS.	100 to 10 mg	EICHLEGE.—London 60 days to 13% percent pre
		Der White	701 6 75	Bear Susen. Beaver. Coos Fisher Zartin. Vink	70 to 1.50	Paris 0 to Morr continue.
Jameics	50 to 100		AFE 23 00 E	Flabra	8 1 2 1	New York " Currency to 2% per cent. dis.
	43 10 1 10 1	Versiture (Renains)	2 10 17	V.lak.	3 6 46	" Zdays " jio 2134 percent dir.
Server DEET	स्त्र के देश	Varnian organic Cosch Body (Turpi) Varnium (Benelme) Spirits, Turpentine General description	20 00	Cilifornia de la companya de la comp	1 2 2 2	" 60 dejs gold . I to 3% percent print.
	W			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = 	M to 120 }}	A S it er . Bilo 5 gereent. preu,

STOOK MARKET.								
	Closing prices.	Last Wook's Prices.						
BANKS.								
Renk of Montroal	12534 a 136	13534 a 136						
Danker R. N. A., a a a a a a a	100 4 100 H	104 A 10534						
City Bank, Banque du Peuple,	100 4 1054	165 6 160 16						
	10514 a 108							
Ontario Bank. Bank of Toronto,	101 a 10134 118 a 117	10012 A:101						
Bank of Toronto,	99 🛦 100	[95]sis 50/26 [
Caebee Bank Bank Nationale	Books closed	107 A 106						
	118 a 109	108 a 10416 1						
Pastern Townships Hank,	105 % a 106%	80 a 96						
Merchania Bank	10214 = 10314	100 a 10654						
Union Dancy	Books closed	1974 a 18						
Down Canadian Dank	91 1/2 a 92 1/2	91 a 92 103 a 106						
Benk of Commerce	100 # 104	103 1 105						
RAILWAYS.	16 a 17	16 a 17						
G.T R. of Canada								
O NE OF CARAGE	13 a 14	13 . 14						
	10 a 12	10 a 13						
Do. preferential		1 - 1-72						
MINES, &c.	\$250x\$193	\$2.50 a \$2.90						
Canada Mining Company								
	35 & 30	25 a 50						
14th Huron 2-66 to 1								
Cather or Tree or	.25 a 125	128 a 131						
Mentreal Leigrapa Company Mentreal City Gas Company Lity Passenger B. B. Co., Eichelien Navigation Co., Canadian Inland Steam N. Coty.	13214 a 135 1774 a 111 1134 a 1121 1084 a 110	13214 a 135						
Car Passenger H. E. Ch.	1113 . 1123	ii a iii						
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.y.	10615 . 110	1:08% a 109						
Montreal Elevating Company British Colonial Steamship Cory.	100 2 113	103 a 103						
British Colonial Steament Cory.	1 3 a 8	20 4 60						
BONDS.	1]						
Comment Debentures 5 P.C. str.	90 a 91 8934 a 903	90 # 91						
	8914 a 903	8934 a 9034						
6 p.c., 1678, cy.	1100 - 101	10134 & 102						
	9114 a 935	1 93 14 a 93 14						
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents Hontreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	9234 & 943	9214 a 5314 100 a 10014						
Hontreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c., Quelec City 6 per cents	100 a 100) 80 a 90	180 4 80						
to City Rond L 6 Det Cell 1890	90 a 925	190 4 9234						
Parentan City Parents 5 per cent, 1877	93 . 95	91% a 92%						
Utiawa City Bonds, & per cents, 1660	1 to 1 to 2	67 6 67						
County Debentures	3	A						
EXCHANGE.	1	1						
Bank on London, 60 days	10935 A 1091	100% a 100%						
	100 H a 100	107 ± 108 ½						
Private, with documents Pank on New York		25% 6 27						
Private GO	127% A 27:	네 27 ㅎ 저를						
Gold Drafts do.	3 A 3	3 Par 355						
Gold in New York	36,4 6 00	ំ (នៅស្តុធ 🕉 🖔 🕆						
44								
RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS								
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.								

Total	Groat Vestorn Rallway Grand Trunk Hallway London and Fort Stanley Hellway Wolland Hallway Wolland Hallway Fort Hopo, Lindaay, & Beaverion Hallway and Ederberough Braches Cobour, and Felerberough Hallway Lorekville and Otthwa Rallway Grockville and Gravelle Hallway St. Lawrence and finduatry Hallway St. Lawrence and Induatry Hallway St. Lawrence and Anduatry Hallway St. Lawrence and Anduatry Hallway New Brunswick and Canada Rallway 1.03 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25	Names of the railways.
	170,232 249,121 1,611 1,043 4,612 4,724 6,463 1,033 1,604 11,604	Passon- gers.
:	7,000 23,000 1188 1,884 241 241 733 733	Malls and sundries
	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Freight
:	85,100 85,100	Total. 1808.
	14.25 2.15 2.15 2.15 2.15 2.15 2.15 2.15 2	ponding period of 1897.

[•] No Returns.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
And to Office, Ottawa, 18th Oct., 1863.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,

Importer of

IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE, SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE, No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,

and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 26 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,

Solo Agent for Canada For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-19

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA

Exchange Court,

1-1y

MONTHRAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandies. F. Mestreau & Co. 1-ly

LIABILITIES.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

1-ly

e.

Acting under-Charter, for the Month ending 30th Sept., 186), according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	Capitalauthorize by Act.	Capital paid up.	Prominery Not in circulation n boaring interes	Balancea due t	40.00	bearing interes	Cash deposits bearing interest	SOUL SOUL	
Ontario and Quebec.	\$	8	3	8	cts.	S cte.	3 c.a.	\$ cts	
Bank of Montreal Quebee Bank. City Bank. Core Bank. Core Bank Bank of B N America Banque du Temple. Niagrar District Bank Molsons Bank. Banh of Toronto. Ontario Bank. Banheof Toronto. Bank of Toronto. Bank of Toronto. Contario Bank. Banque Nationale. Banque Sarques Cartier. Merchante Bank Union Bank of L. C. Mechantes Bank. Bank of Commerce.	1,600,000 1,01,000 1,01,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 400,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	6,000,000 . 1,471,325 1,200,000 1,471,626 1,600,600 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	67,0 423,0 210,2 1,0,3,4 71,27 99,2 1,015,0 110,7 120,2 100,2 3,100,2	17,311 18	7 1,3 10 22 7 2 3,0 3 3 22 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	77,509 1,7,009 17,944 14,779 13,190 14,603 17,731 17,731 18,633 17,731 18,633 17,645 17,645 17,647 17,647 18,633 18,633 18,633 18,645 1	7,30,811 91,132 99,799 112,799 124,396 125,334 153,344 153,129 177,933 177,	13,611,681 2,779,593 415,160 415,160 415,160 415,160 575,733 5	
NOTA SCOTIA.	j]] 	
Bank of Yarmouth Merchants Bank People's Bank Union Bank Bank of Nora Scotia			:# ::. '			•••••	**********		
NEW BRUNSWICK. Pank of New Brunswick Commercial Bank St. Stephens Bank People's Bank	. 600,000 	20,00			I	165,099 14,3%	711,704 24,277	1,757,605	
Total Liabilities		27,500	66 16'0:e's	77 1,223,1	81 13,	ಇ,ಟ್ .	20,297,313	15,792,714	
		<u> </u>	<u>"</u>					11	
				ASSET	· s.				
NAME OF BANK.	Coin, Ballen, and Provincial Notte.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Exemilite.	Promissory Notes or 1993s of other Isake.	Balances due from ciber Banks.	Notes and Bills discunsed.	Other debts duste the flank not in- cluded under the foregoing besids.	TOTAL ASSETS.	
OXIARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ EL	2 cts.	3 cts.)	\$ cia.	\$ eti	. 3	ದು 3 ದ	s cia	
Bank of Montreal Quebee Bank Gore Bank Gore Bank Bank of B. N. America Bançoe do Fesple Nigara District Bank Molecu's Bank Bank of Terento Oniario Bank Banque Nationale Ranque Nationale Moralia Bank Banque Nationale Mechanics Bank Mechanics Bank Mechanics Bank Mechanics Bank Mechanics Bank Mechanics Bank Moral Scotta	1,000,716 476,535 476,535 180,345 180,345 180,345 180,345 170,345 140,931 180,	30,000 90,755 54,600 77,810 54,600 12,579 90,859 43,911 15,167 16,167 16,167 16,167 16,167 16,167 16,167 16,167	1,997,312 118,500 118,500 12,733 161,373 160,364 46,700 167,333 168,897 164,893 114,700 114,700 114,700 115,700 119,700	econstantion of the constant o	107-07-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-08-	2,556,1 2,86,1 1,26,1 2,90,5 4,90,8 1,70,1 1	3	7,000,00 1,000,00 2,100,00 3,501,00 0,501,00 0,501,00 1,502,	
Renk of Yarmouth									
Merchante Bank People's Bank Union Bank Bank of Nova Scotla				***************************************		••}•••••• ••			
NEW BRUISWICZ. Camparial Bank. St. berghan's Bank Paople's Bank.	230,233 41,945			\$0,973 47,744	433,465 4,177		73 96,603	352,720	
Total Ameter	P.5599,304	1,613,636	4,527,530	2,049,551	£25122	ئىلتكىلۇ	בטגפה,ג ן נו	59,318,409	
Audit Office, Ottawa, 1863. John Langton, Audilor,									

Approximate.

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

(W. R. BROWN W. C. CHEWETT.)

00 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO ..

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to choque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

NORRIS BLACK,

No. 18 King Street Bast, Toronto,

Is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines. The Manufacturing Company have lately made very valuable improvements in the

No. 2 IMPERIAL MACHINE,

which places it in advance of every other Machine for Fine, as well as General Shoe work. Their

NEW FAMILY MACHINE

is the most desirable Machine now offered to the Public. Their Machines are the best for every pur-pose for which a Machine can be used. Norris Black is also Agent for the

NEW ENGLAND WAX TUREAD MACHINES.

A supply always on hand.
Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

41-1y

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

POR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

T.ADE.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Offica, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS. Price reduced to 27i cents.

These Bars are the product of the Streetsville Linen fills, and are made from pure Canadian fax.

For all by the principal Wholesale Merchants, and by the subscribers.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

10 and 11 Exchange Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

42-ly

RIDOUT, AIXENHEAD & CRONBIE, (Late Bidont Brothers & Co.)

| King and Fonge Streets, Toronto,
| Importers of and Dealers in

Importers of and Designation
IRON, STEEL. NAILS. COPPER. LEAD, TIN, CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,
Fishing and Shooting Tackle,
And every description of
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

12-3m

HURD, LEIGH & CO., IMPORTARS AND DECORATORS OF

FRENCH CHINA. Hotels supplied. 72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

TORONTO.

GROCERS.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, COFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.,

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS Front and Yonge Streets.

TORONTO.

25-ly

S. W. FARRELL,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

78 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, Ect.,

37-ly

Toronto, C.W.

42

44.13

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL AND

53 Yonge Street,

33-3m

TORONTO.

COX & COMPANY. Wholesale Importors of

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS and Manufacturers of

Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods, 28 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOMS, &c. BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTUR WHOLE-SALE & MANUFAUTUR-VING STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBIND-ER'S MATERIALS, &c., King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently re-commend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a fall as-sortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallots, Purses. Diarics, &c.. &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

The WEEKLY LEADER is published every Friday at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural Matter and Market Reports.

THE PATRIOT,

Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches,

JAMES BEATY. Proprietor,

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

SUESCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. TORONTO.

A Popular Paper at Popular Prices

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It contains more news and general reading matter than either the Weekly Globe or Leader, at one half the price.

THE people who want to read the cheapest and lest Weekly in the Dominion should enclose C e Dollar for a year's subscription to the Toronto Weekly Telegraph,—a splendid Family Paper. It contains Interesting Miscellany, Reliable Market and Cattle Reports, copions Telegraphic Reports, attractive News, Selections, and more useful information than can be found in any other paper.

As a lollingal Papen it utters its opinions fearlessly, avoids vulgar sensations, and becomes at once a high-loned and popular paper.

ITS EUROPEAN NEWS is carefully selected and condensed, and its Canadian and American News is foll and complete from all parts of the continent.

THE FABILY DEPARTMENT contains readable advices on the Fashions, Foreign and Domestic Gossip, Tales, Sketches, Poems, Wit, Humor, Science and Art.

ITS COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is admitted to con-Dollar for a year's subscription to the Toronto

and Art.

178 COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is admitted to contain a more reliable Market Report, fuller Grain, Produce, Cattle, Lumber, Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries Reports, than is to be had in any of the so-called large weeklies published in Toronto.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

OUR CLUB RATES.

Ten
Twenty "
Forty "
Eighty " 32 00 Strictly in Advance.

SUPERB PREMIUMS.

For 30 subscribors with cash (\$50) a Loop Lock Stitch Sewing Machine worth \$16. For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25. For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler & Wilson Machine worth \$45. For 160 subscribers either one of Prince & Co's Melo-dans, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Cabinet Organs.

Cabinet Organs.

No Farmer who wants to have a reliable record of the markets should be without the IVeekly Telegraph. REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address and register all letters

ECBERTSON & COOK, PUBLISHERS, Toronto, Canada.

J. Ross Robertson }
JAMES B. COOK.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Camadian Advantation Agency. Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manu W facturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Morchants, King Street, Toronto.

FREDERICK W. COATE. WILLIAM WAREPIELD.

HAMILTON.

D. MoINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

AUTUMN 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS OF

BRITISH, CONTINENTAL,

AND

AMERICAN GOODS.

Hamilton, September, 1868.

SANDFORD, McINNES & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

87 and 89 King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON.

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

Tweeds. Heiery.

44-17

Flanuels,

Yarns.

Grey Domestics, Cotton Bags.

Twilled Sheeting.

Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

G. H. FURNER & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. P. Airs over those occupied by D. McInnes & Co. Entrance on King Street, next to Ontario Bank Offices, flamilion. 44-ly

D. GALERAITH & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

BUCE & CALF GLOVES AND MITTS. BUFFALO ROBES.

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

HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN'& MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

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

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868.

44-17

R. JEWELL DUNSTAN & CO.,

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

CANADA AGENTS FOR

CAMPA AGENTS FOR

Messrs. POTTERS & TAYLOR, General Dry Goods,
Manchester.

WRIGLEY SON & Co., Paper-makers and Wholesale
Stationers, Bury and Manchester.

A. WINTERBOTTOM, Manufacturer of Bookbinders
Cloth, Lancashiro.

A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods,
from which to take orders, always on hand.
New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists received weekly.

JAMES SIMPSON,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER MONAB STRRET.

Hamilton, Ont. 47-6m

G. J. FORSTER & CO., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

Hamilton, Ontarlo,

HARVEY STUART & CO..

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS

Hamilton, Ontario.

BROWN, GILLESPIE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

44-1v

Hamilton, Ontario.

PERKINS & CLARK

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

SINGERS

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario. Mischines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand.

46-ly

D. MOORE & CO.,

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

44-ly

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

FURS. &c. HATS, King Street, Hamilton, Ont. 46-1y

KINGSTON.

GROCERS-WHOLESALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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

JOSEPH BAWDEN.

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Ecq.,) TTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston 67-17

LONDON-ONT.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and U for the sale of Oll. Office:—Richmona sitre opposite City Hall London, Ontario.

Frederick Rowland. 43-ly

Јанев Јопивои Sunnysido.

FRED. ROWLAND,

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

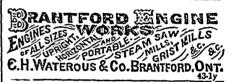
BRANTFORD, ONT.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

CEDAR STREET, BRANTFORD.

STOVES, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., in great variety. Prices very low. Sond for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address,

william Buck, Victoria Foundry, Brantford.
43-19



PORT HOPE, C. W.

B. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-tf

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, propared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Design procured. Established 1819.

HESPELER.

JACOB HESPELER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF TWEEDS, AND

RANDALL, FARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

Now and in future will sell to Retail Dealors, direct rom their Mills, at Manufacturers' wholesale prices not terms, thereby saving the trade one profit. Hespeler, Ontaric, April 17, 1883.

OSHAWA.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

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

24

Oshaws, C.W.

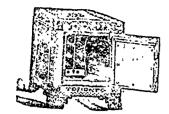
BOSTON.

W. C. WILLIS,

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

BOSTON.

TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.



& J. TAYLOR'S PATENT

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MANUFACTORY:

No. 198 and 200 Palace Street. TORONTO.

Price List Free.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO'Y

Royal Mail Through Line for Beauharnois, Corn wall, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto, & Hamilton.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.



THIS Magnificent Line, composed of the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, leaves the Canal Rasin, Montreal, EVER1 MORNING (Sundays ex-cepted), at NINE o clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at NOON, for the above Ports, as under, viz.

SPARTAN PASSPORT

Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Mondays.

SINCLAIR " Tucedays. FARRELL

KINGSTON GRECIAN

" Wednesdays.

h ELL S

Thursdays.

MAGNET

SIMPSON

Fridaye

CORINTHIAN " DUNLOP

" Saturdays.

Connecting at Prescorr and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, hemptone, Perth, Arnprior, &c.

At Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, Landon, Chailiam, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Pauls, &c.

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

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

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

Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from D McLean, at the Hotels. Robert McEwan at the Freight Office. Canal Basin, and at the office, 33 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MICTOY.

Acent

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

18

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

ABL NOW REALCHING to their New Warehouse, itissing a capacions warthouse for the storage of corner of hardica and St. Mean Street, and nave, i rounds and Merchandies, respectfull, solicity of a their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1000, to signments. Byst prices remarch and cash ad ances 1st of May, 1863.

Montreal, July 23, 1868.

30

ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL



CONMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,

35 MILE STERRY, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, AND

60 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSUR-ANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Agents

The British Colonial Steamship Company (Limited - London to Canada and U.S. The American Steamship Company - Liverpool to Boston, U.S. And Canadian Express Company. 43m

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS, India Bulldiaus, Ferwick Street,

LIVERPOOL.

42 ly.

J. LYONS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING, CARPEI BAGS, &c.,

Wilson Street. Finsbury, LONDON.

MANCHESIER - - - -6 Short St., Isb Street GLASGOW 46 Buchanan Street. LIVERPOOL -19 Canning Place

1-17

WILLIAM TURNER & SON.

MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of M STEEL, FILES, ENGINEERS TOOLS, &c. CALEDONIA WORKS, SHEPFIELD, England FRANCIS FRASER, Agent, 28 St. Su.pice Street, Montreal. 32-1v

IRELAND.

DUNVILLE & CO.S



OLD IRISH WHISKEY BELFAST.

Of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL L'XHIBITION OF 1882,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 400 PARIS EXHIBITION 1967,

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

10 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast, Ireland.

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH P. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company, PICTOU, N.S.

Good references giren if required.

30-15

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

186 & 188, St. Paul, & 427 Commissioners Steres MONTERAL.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE, Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street. References. Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON.

O'L WAREHOUSEMEN, and Agents for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ontario.

FREDERICK ROWLAND. 43-1y

Janua Johnson, Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION NER U CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Pea Pot Barloy, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cure, Hams, Bico-Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43'5

THE GAZETTE.

NEW BERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE GAZETTE is now Published by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, and no expense is spared to make it what it claims to be. "Inc Journal of the Dominion of Canada."

It contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph. It contains more reading matter than any other daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world. Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

Air business communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

INTERCULONIAL JULINAL OF COMMERCS

Office No. 58 St. François Xavier Street, (Up S. in). MONTERAL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2 per Annum strictly in advance-

Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors . Address all communications to

THE TRADE REVIEW,

MONTREAL.

The Irage Levicio and Intercolonial Journa of Car moree, printed and painshed for the Ireprets every Eriany, by he Montreas Printing and Tablishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great E. James Street, Montreal.