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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11 1868.

No. 50.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 878 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**GENERAL METAL BROKER.**

1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Mailland, Tyler & Co.,

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL**  
and **COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
2-ly 10 Hospital st.

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS,)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
46-ly MONTREAL.

**D. GALBRAITH & CO.,**

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

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**

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

**J A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,**  
202 McGill St., Store in rear 41 to 45 Longueuil Lane.  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1863. 1-ly

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**

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

**SPRING STYLES-STRAW GOODS**  
**GREENE & SONS.**

See next Page. 1-ly

**S. H. HAY & CO.,**

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**

**IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,**  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 87, 89 & 91  
Escollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CEATHERN & CAVERHILL,**

61 St. Peter Street,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.

AGENTS:—Victoria Bays Walk.

Vielje Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

**HUGHES BROTHERS,**

**DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,**

491 ST. PAUL STREET. 23-ly

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

MONTREAL.

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

**CARGO OF SUGAR FOR SALE.**

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

Brig "SIX FRERES,"

(Just arrived from Barbadoes)

CONSISTING OF:

Hhds } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
Tierces }  
Bbls }  
Puns Molasses.

ALSO IN STOCK.

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

**TIFFIN BROTHERS.**

Montreal, 11th May, 1863. 1-ly

**A. GIBERTON,**

No. 7 Custom House Square,

MONTREAL,

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

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**

Importers of

**GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE**

WHOLESALE,

5 and 7 Lemoine Street,

MONTREAL. 21-ly

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments  
of Flour, Grain, Park, Butter, and General Produce,  
or my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

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

**THOS. D. HOOD,**

FIRST PRIZE

**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**

MONTREAL.

Show Room:—70 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

**DAWES BROS. & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

**SILK HATS—SPRING STYLES.**  
**GREENE & SONS.**

See next Page.

1-ly

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**

**METAL MERCHANTS,**

MONTREAL.

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

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L. B.

Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-  
mingham.

A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.

W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield  
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.

S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park  
Foundry, Glasgow.

Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelop  
Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and  
Japaned Tinware and General Furnishings, for  
Tinmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF FELT**  
**COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,**  
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig  
Street, (West) Montreal. 25-ly

**IMPORTERS in Montreal and Quebec**  
will find it to their advantage to Ship and Insure  
all Goods through

**W. J. STEWART,**

68 South John Street,

LIVERPOOL,

and 420 St. Paul Street,

9-ly

MONTREAL.

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,**

1 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL,

33 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

**TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACETYPES**

PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
28-6m

**FELT HATS—SPRING STYLES.**  
**GREENE & SONS.**

See next Page.

1-ly

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**

**OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,**  
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No. 13 Lemoine  
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**

**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

13-ly

**J. O. FRANCK & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.**

Montreal.

25 Hospital Street.

22-ly

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
 100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
 Importers of  
**PIG AND BAR IRON,**  
 BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.  
 DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Pavng Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.  
 Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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

**W. M. RAMSAY,** Manager.  
**RICHARD BULL,** Inspector of Agencies.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER, 1863, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. 12-1y

**JAMES MITCHELL,**

**ISLANDING** ex "Mary," from Halifax, on Consignment:

128 hhds. } Prime Cuba Sugar.  
 39 tierces }  
 150 puns Choice Trinidad Molasses.

ALSO IN STORE:

520 hhds }  
 123 tierces } Choice Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar.  
 250 Brs. }  
 20 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.  
 9 hhds. Old Brandy, very fine—Vintage 1863.  
 60 brs. and bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.  
 &c., &c., &c.

Montreal Oct. 23, 1863.

1-1y

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Agents for

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

Hunt, Roope, Tesge & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartoloni Vergara, Fort St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

4-1y

**PHENIX**

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**

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

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,  
 AND,  
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

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

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

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**  
 General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 4y

**ROYAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
 CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - £800,000

**ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS**

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.
- 5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.
- 6th. Moderate Premiums.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

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

**BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.**

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

- 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
- 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
- 5th. Profits divided every five years.

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

**H. L. ROUTH,**  
*Agent.*

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

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF

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

**JOSEPH MAY,**  
 IMPORTER OF

**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
 439 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 51-1y

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 331 & 333 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL. 8-1y

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,**  
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS  
 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
 Montreal. 88-1y

**S. GREENSHIELDS, EON & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.**  
 CUVILLIERS' BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
 Montreal. 60-1y

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

**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.** 6-1y

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**

Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL. 9-1y

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Pieces HOP SACKING.

50 Bales ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

100 " BEST SOUTHERN YARN.

100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

500 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

500 " DARK Madder PRINTS.

300 " LILAC PRINTS.

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

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION 1867**  
**PRIZE MEDAL.**

**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, 1863**  
**TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMA**

HAVE BEEN AWARDED

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

FOR

**CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,**

**CORDIALS,**

**OLD TOM GIN,**

**GINGER WINE,**

**BITTERS, &c.**

Of their own Manufacture

OFFICE: 389 391 ST. PAUL STREET

(near the Custom House)

MONTREAL, 1-1y

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

**J. D. ANDERSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 AND

**GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,**  
**ALBION CLOTH HALL,**  
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

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

1868. **AUTUMN CIRCULAR.** 1868.

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 5 PETER STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**DRY GOODS**

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

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**  
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**  
 Also, in Kegs, Qr-Casks and Hhds,  
**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**

**WEST BROTHERS,**  
 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

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

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 480 ST. PAUL STREET,

**MONTREAL**

5-ly

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

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

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE.**

COMMENCING January 1st, 1869, the subscription to the **TRADE REVIEW**, to Mail Subscribers, will be reduced to \$1.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

The St. Stephen's Bank, New Brunswick, has been enabled to resume specie payments, and commenced to redeem its notes on last Saturday.

**Emigration to Canada.**

*Herapath's Journal* states that the owners of the Cunard line of Royal Mail Steamers have announced that a limited number of emigrants will be taken by all the steamers sailing on Saturdays, excepting only such vessels as may be required to meet the wants of those first-class passengers who prefer paying higher fares for the privilege (still offered only by the Cunard line) of travelling in steamers which do not carry any emigrant passengers. The emigrant rates are 15, 17, and 21 guineas, in lieu of the higher rates in the usual first-class vessels.

**THE YEAR BOOK FOR 1869.**

WE have received from the Publishers, Messrs. John Lowe & Co., a copy of this very valuable almanack for 1869.

Besides the usual information given in almanacks, we find in the one before us a great deal that has never before found place in a work of this kind. We notice more especially a summary of the legislation of the Dominion, and of each of the Provinces during the Sessions of 1867-68, which are very convenient for reference, and which we do not believe is to be found elsewhere. There are also chapters devoted to all the great interests of the country, giving a brief history of the present condition, with tabular statistics, of mining, shipping, telegraphs, railways, &c., &c. For complete information on many points, however, it will be found necessary to refer to the Year Book for 1867 and 1868, now editions of which have just been published to enable sets to be formed of the almanack from its first issue.

For ourselves, we find the Year Book of very great value, and the well-known ability and carefulness of its Editor, Mr. A. Harvey, of Ottawa, is a guarantee for its accuracy and reliability.

Two editions have been published, one at 12s. and the other with cover on superior paper, 2s.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
**IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS**  
 MONTREAL.

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

**MANAGING DIRECTORS:**  
**MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,**  
 Comprising

Montreal Rolling Mills,  
 Montreal Nail Works,  
 Montreal Lead Works.

**AGENTS OF THE**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y,**  
 (of London, England)

**CAPITAL** - - - £2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

**CAPITAL** £2,500,000 Stg.—**INVESTED** over £2,000,000

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

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—**80 PER CENT.** of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**

*General Agents for Canada*

**FRED. COLL.** *Secretary.*  
*Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.*  
 8-ly

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month, and five months ending 31st of November, 1868:—

Revenue—Customs.....	\$624,197
Excise.....	233,670
Post Office.....	69,520
Bill Stamp Duty.....	20,251
Public Works, including Railways..	75,075
Miscellaneous.....	141,442

Revenue for November.....	\$1,214,155
" " July.....	1,375,720
" " August.....	1,377,933
" " September.....	1,848,981
" " October.....	1,645,857

Total for five months..... \$7,960,028

Expenditure for July.....	\$1,801,622
" " August.....	964,283
" " September.....	2,294,409
" " October.....	1,660,063
" " November.....	877,443

Total for five months..... \$7,497,835

**"ROLLING STONES GATHER NO MOSS."**

**G**REAT folly is manifested by many young Canadians in leaving their own country for the United States. In some instances, this course is pursued because it is hoped or expected that in the American cities they can make money faster; in others, because it is supposed that somehow or other they will have easier work; and a third class, expatriate themselves simply from love of adventure. The latter is quite a large class, and Canada is no exception to the rule that all countries annually lose a number of the younger portion of their inhabitants from this cause. During the last session of the Dominion Parliament several members made themselves conspicuous by lamentations about the number of young Canadians who annually leave their native country to go across the lines. From the lugubrious tone of these members, one might naturally have supposed that Canada was the only part of North America whose young men started off at their majority to "see the world." These lamentations were, however, rather silly; for every country, in all ages, has suffered from the same cause, and always will so long as manly and adventurous young men are produced. We feel assured that Canada has not lost more of its inhabitants from this cause than any of the large Eastern States, and if the true condition of many parts of the neighboring Republic were known, the number so lost each year would rapidly become less. As regards the first two classes we have referred to, those who hope to make

money faster, or have easier employment, Canada ought to lose none of them at all. Information through the press and from other sources, attest that nearly all the American cities are quite over-crowded. The demand for labor has greatly decreased, and in many places employment can scarcely be obtained at all. This is particularly the case in the lighter occupations such as clerking in stores, book-keeping, telegraphing, and similar employments. On the broad prairies—on the farms—and in the mines of the United States, as in those fields of labor in Canada, there is abundance of work; but these healthful and manly employments don't suit the "genteel" ideas of many of the fine young men who are turned out now-a-days. We saw a most melancholy statement in a Chicago religious journal lately. It was to the effect that the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city were besieged with persons out of employment. To use its own words:—"Not only young men, but men with families, out of work and consequently out of heart. There are many who do not know where to obtain the food, clothing and shelter, for this coming winter, that shall keep themselves and families from starvation and death?" This is a sad picture—but what is the Young Men's Association doing? Why—its officers are endeavoring to relieve the distress by getting farmers to take the unemployed from the city and put them to work on their lands, where labor is needed and will simply suffice to support and keep them comfortable. There are valuable lessons conveyed in these circumstances. First,—the folly of young men rushing in herds to the great cities, is very evident. Some of the persons alluded to in Chicago, were doubtless Canadians: how much wiser it would have been for them to have remained in Canada where there is no lack of employment at good wages! Then, in the second place, the mistake of young men leaving the farm and the workshop, to still further crowd the already over-crowded (so-called) "lighter occupations," is presented in strong colours. These employments, like nearly all the professions, are already overdone. Employment can scarcely be obtained therein, particularly in the larger cities, and when a situation is secured, the wages are generally far from attractive to young men of any talent. Thousands of the young men "from the country," who flock to cities as if drawn by some irresistible attraction, only find themselves when they arrive, without friends or work, and alas! far too often fall into the demon's paths of sin and shame. Our advice to Canadian young men is:—Remain at home! Don't be ashamed of honest labour! You have at present better chances to succeed in your own native land than any other part of the continent. You have here abundance of labour, good wages, and cheap living. In the American cities you would only add another to the thousands of unemployed who tread their streets, whilst the cost of all the necessaries of life is about double the value here. And, above all, we say to our young men: Don't degrade your manhood by choosing an occupation simply because it is "light!" Some of the noblest men who have ever lived,—and the greater portion of the happiest—have followed the farm, the loom, or the anvil. Agriculture, in particular, should be popular in Canada, and there is abundance of room for workers in this field. If those young men on the brink of starvation in Chicago, had been at home on their father's farms or in their workshops—how much better it might have been for both! There they would have been of use—producing wealth for themselves and others. In the city they were of no use—producing nothing for themselves or anybody else. The caption of this article is an old saying, but it is generally a true one—"rolling stones gather no moss." We do not anticipate that anything we have said will deter reckless young men determined to "see the world," from leaving Canada for the United States' cities. But we trust we have advanced some reasons why none should do so who desire easier employment or to make money rapidly. Love of adventure may possibly be better gratified in the densely populated cities of the Republic, but we are sure young men can acquire wealth and position as quickly in Canada at present as any other part of the world.

### THE NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

A WEEK or two ago, we endeavored to illustrate the ease with which people were humbugged by adducing two notable instances,—viz., that of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company of years ago, and the new project of the Dominion Company now before the public. We are happy to know that the *expose* which we then made of the men at the bottom of the Dominion Telegraph scheme, and the motives which were actuating them, have been freely discussed by the Directors, and we are very much mistaken if we have not been instrumental in saving the Shareholders from a very big swindle. It remains to be seen,—if the Directors can get about them men of character and practical knowledge,—whether the Dominion Line will go on; if it does, we shall be glad to see it encouraged; but even if the scheme falls to the ground, it is better so than that Yankee schemers should make their hundreds of thousands out of us innocent Canadians, and leave us a line of telegraph so weak and inefficient that the present monopoly would, in the end, only gain by it a new lease of their exclusive advantages.

Opposition to monopoly is always a popular cry. A mixture of motives is at the bottom of this. Next to a very commendable desire to cheapen and increase facilities, there is always present in the individual a disposition to personally share in any scheme that has already yielded a large and continuous profit. Thus public good and private gain go largely to make any new project successful that closely imitates any previous enterprise already enjoying a large measure of success. We cannot complain of this; nay, it is to be encouraged and commended. But the popularity of opposition projects is not infrequently the very cause of their disaster and failure. This assertion at first glance seems paradoxical; but we think the facts will bear it out. The strongest proof of its truth is the ease with which bogus and ill-digested plans are floated by men of doubtful reputation, and whose abilities or experience totally unfit them for the confidence of the public. The cry of "opposition to monopoly," is made to cover a "multitude of sins" of the individuals who make use of it; and the public—the believing easily gulled public—caught by the cry, seldom stop to examine minutely, either the chances of success, or the fitness of the promoters of the scheme to make it successful. Thus a new scheme is "put up," has a certain amount of patronage—may get far enough ahead to put the project into operation; but in the end fails. Fails not for want of support—not for want of room for such an enterprise, but fails because its promoters have swindled the stockholders in its inception; or fails because the men who handle it are unacquainted with the first principles upon which the business is conducted, or still further, lack the commonest honesty in the administration of its affairs. The result is that the monopoly which it was intended to destroy, grows stronger than ever, is more exacting in its demands, and for a time all opposition is killed. Our readers will readily call to mind instances of this character in the past history of the country.

There is therefore the greatest necessity for investigation,—rigid, close investigation,—into every project that is presented for support or approval. Let us illustrate this by the project now before the people for establishment of a new Express Company. It is a generally received opinion that the Express Business has been an exceedingly profitable and successful one. Of recent origin as a distinctive pursuit, and growing with the growth of the railway system in the United States and in this country, it has assumed a position of importance, usefulness, and we presume profit that no other department of business so young exceeds. But aside from its ready adaptability to the needs of this progressive age, it has confessedly been managed with a rare skill and an aptitude unusual in all new schemes. In the United States, such men as Butterfield, Fargo, Wells, Harnden, Adams, and John Hoey, are looked up to as among the ablest business men of the day; and notwithstanding all the advantages which the Express system is to the public, there is large room for doubt whether it could ever have succeeded but for the display of the most marked ability, the greatest energy and the most scrupulous honesty. Dependant as the business is to the largest extent on the faithfulness of its employees, the strongest point is the selection of officers; for without men who are excellent judges of character, who are prompt to discover departure from duty and decisive in punishing it,—without such men, there is no possibility of success. Again, its managers must be

honest,—men of *known honesty*; for the Express business has grown to be a thing of confidence almost as much as a Bank. Considering the fact that all such corporations are of limited liability, and that vast sums of money and money's-worth are entrusted to them for transmission, the largest element in their chances of success is the known honesty of its managers. We thus see that ability and honesty are the two essentials of success,—rare ability based upon experience, and most unscrupulous integrity. Integrity without a taint or spot must be at the very foundation and inception of the scheme.

The question for the public now to consider is whether this honesty and ability is to be found at the inception of the "Dominion Express Company" the claims of which are now being put before the people. The capital stock is fixed at one million of dollars, and it is proposed to raise at once two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by subscription thereto with which to commence operations. These are large sums of money, and before subscribing them the public will do well to consider who is at the bottom at the enterprise. We have before us a prospectus of the Company in which we find the names of some very respectable men as "Provisional Directors." We know how readily respectable names are obtained; we showed a week or two ago with what facility designing men in the Dominion Telegraph scheme got hold of good names in Toronto, under the cover of whom to perpetrate a swindle. We prefer to go beyond the respectable names in the Directory, and ascertain who is the "promoter" of the Company. We believe this to be Mr. J. T. Kerby, who figures as "the last, though not the least" on the list of the Board, and also as "general agent of the Company." We fear it would too severely tax our space to write a history of this gentleman, though we have no doubt it would deeply interest our readers, as all histories do that pictures numerous ups and downs, numerous failures, hair-breadth escapes, and a marvellous power to live by one's wits. In Canada West, especially in Brantford, in Toronto, and in the Niagara District is the name well known; and in Washington, Richmond, and Fortres Monro, during the war our hero made some stir, but somehow it has never been of a character that we can with pleasure refer to. Inasmuch as he has been endeavouring to "promote" the Company for the past two years, and has only just now succeeded in getting together a list of respectable names of Provisional Directors, the public should be satisfied as to his possession of the ability and the character which, as we have shown, are the essentials to success. This seems to us imperative before any confidence can be reposed in the scheme. It is the duty of these Provisional Directors to make this investigation, and if they are really in earnest in their desire for a new Company, if they have the time to spend in the selection of officers and managers; are really disposed to get up a good company, why we will wish them "good speed." But if they are using Mr. Kerby only to get the stock subscribed, and then rid themselves of him, he should know it; or if he is using them to get himself a place, and anything else that falls in his way, the public should so understand it.

We should like to see Express Rates reduced; we think a really legitimate opposition controlled by good men, might be successful; but we have no hope for it until we see men who understand the business, who have the ability, the means and the character, to beget confidence in success. A list of the names as Provisional Directors is all very well in its way; but not a man on the Board except Mr. Kerby gives the slightest attention to the scheme; indeed they have not the time to do so, for they are all engaged in their own affairs. However honest and respectable, however worthy these gentlemen may be, they owe it to the public, they owe it to their shareholders, and they owe it to themselves to have about them men whose antecedents and character are above suspicion before inducing the public, through the influence of their names, to put their money into an enterprise that by no possibility can succeed except based on the strictest integrity and managed with the best ability.

**TOBACCO.**—An official publication issued from the French Government, gives the following figures as representing the present annual product of tobacco in the world, and the quantity consumed in France: Asia, 155,000,000 kilograms; Europe, 141,000,000; America, 124,000,000; Africa, 12,000,000; and Australia, 400,000. The present annual consumption in France is: in snuff, 7,799,471 kilograms; in tobacco for smoking, 13,440,919; for chewing, 766,066. The consumption of cigars is: of cigars at 20c., 28,000 kilograms; at 15c., 63,000; at 10c., 178,000; and at 5c., 3,784,586.

**ACIERATION.**—Bessemer's process of manufacturing steel is only applicable to "pigs" of the first quality. It is stated that an English ironmaster, Mr. Heaton, of the Erewash Valley, has succeeded in treating the common "pig" so that it becomes steel capable of being worked, by rolling, hammering, and other processes, into other kinds of steel. His invention is extremely simple. He pours the molten pig upon a bed of saltpetre in the bottom of the cupola. On opening the cupola, after the lapse of a few minutes, the mass is found to be steel.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR MASTERS AND MATES.**

We understand the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade have had under consideration the subject of establishing a Board of Examiners for masters and mates of vessels in the Dominion of Canada. The matter was brought before them by a number of ship-masters, belonging to the Province of Quebec, and the Council at once approved of their recommendation, and entered into communication with the Minister of Marine at Ottawa, and the Imperial Board of Trade in England. The following letter will show that the subject is engaging the attention of the Marine Department at Whitehall, and our own Minister, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, has promised to urge its adoption by the Imperial Government.

Canada is fast becoming a large ship owning country, and the Dominion is now the fourth largest owner of sea-going and inland vessels. Under the present regulations, our sailors, than whom there are no more able and intelligent in the world, are compelled to pass their examination for masters and mates before the Board of Examiners in England, to test their efficiency in seamanship and navigation. We have in the Dominion, and especially in the Maritime Provinces, a large number of native born sailors, the majority of whom are unable to qualify for superior positions, owing to the cost of going to England, and the expense to be incurred in remaining some time in London to pass the examination at present required of all sailors desiring to procure certificates of competency. The organization, therefore, of a Board of Examiners in each of the Provinces, or if thought more advisable at Halifax and Quebec, would be a great boon to our sailors. Of course there is nothing to prevent our Government from establishing such a board in Canada by Legislative enactment, but it is highly important, in the interest of our maritime marine, that such a Board should meet with the approval of the Imperial authorities, in order that colonial certificates may be recognized in Great Britain, and in all the dependencies of the Empire. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade in London are now discussing several changes proposed to be made in the British Navigation Laws, and strong hopes are entertained that several improvements affecting colonial interests will be introduced:

BOARD OF TRADE,  
WHITEHALL, 6th Nov., 1868.

T. H. GRANT, Esq.,

Secretary, Quebec Board of Trade:

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Board of Trade of Quebec, that they have had under consideration your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting a petition, presented to the Council by Canadian ship-masters and mates, upon the subject of the establishment of a Board of Examiners for masters and mates, belonging to the Dominion of Canada.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Council, that the subject of recognizing colonial certificates in this country is engaging the attention of the Board of Trade, but nothing can be done without Parliamentary sanction.

With reference to the assertion in the petition, that Canadian vessels, which come to this country, cannot return without certified officers, I am to observe that a Board of Trade certificate becomes necessary only when the colonial ship clears from the United Kingdom for a place not in her own colony.

I am, &c.,

C. C. TREVOR,

Assistant Sec'y.

—Quebec Chronicle.

**MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES.**

We produce no bristles of any consequence in this country. A comparatively small quantity is annually saved, and goes into the manufacture of scrubbing, shoe, and other coarse kinds of brushes, but for bristles in general we depend upon transatlantic sources of supply.

There is another kind of hair that costs immensely. It is the hair of the badger. It is used for making the brushes of grainers. The tails of the animal alone supply it. The price in gold is \$30 a pound. Most of it comes from Germany. For the last four years none have been procurable. The Prussian government got into its noddle the notion to adopt the badger tail in its infantrymen's hats, much as our buccial regiment sported the caudal appendages of the deer. The result was that grainers found their brushes about as scarce as shabby bonnets in fashionable churches.

The idea of camel hair brushes is surely a pleasant fiction. It is like calling a small-bladed knife a penknife. Nobody makes quill pens in this era, and no camels offer their hair for brushes of any kind. Mr. Clinton tells us that for the material of all this kind of brush we are indebted to the tails of the racoon, opossum, silver martin, skunk and Hudson Bay sable. It is no less queer than true that, while all these furs are produced on our own soil, we must go to England to buy the tails. The furs are shipped to Europe, tails and all. The shipper won't cut them off, lest he mar the integrity of the skins.

There has also been an active demand for long goat hair for brush-making purposes. Every billy-goat carries an appendage beneath his chin from four to ten inches long. Eugene took a fancy to it as a trimming for her pelisse, and, presto! all the supply was lifted far beyond a price that would prove productive to the brushmakers, to be used as an article of trimming. The retail trades gives to the article a fanciful

name, but the chances are that the tippet or muff known as Angora goat fleece was once sported by a four-legged ranger of the Schuylkill, with a pair of horns surmounting his caput.

There are many ways of preparing hair and bristles, and some ways, also, of eking out the supply. Manila produces a grass that in second-hand brushes can be so intermingled as to deceive the eye of anybody but an expert. Shred whalebone was formerly employed to no inconsiderable extent, but the only available kinds of whalebone are very nearly now as dear as bristles.

In the manufacture of brushes the struggle now is between this country and Europe. The French make goods showy and poor. The government, in advertising for supplies of paint and whitewash brushes, invariably invites proposals for "Clinton's" for which reason it is fair to suppose that Philadelphia in this particular line has made its mark. The scarcity of material of all kinds for making brushes is gradually increasing, and endeavors are now being made to utilize the vast quantity of American bristles that annually go to waste in the big porkeries of Cincinnati and Chicago. At the Asylum for the Blind the manufacture of the commoner kinds of brushes is a prominent branch of industry, and it is touching to see the manner in which the absolutely sightless can perfect their work.

In a mechanical point of view the art of brushmaking is a difficult one. Few branches of industry prove more remunerative to the artisan. The home manufacture, owing to circumstances that he cannot avert, has to compete with foreign workmen, but no better brushes are anywhere produced than in this city. The only trouble is that the French and English manufacturer, can put into the market an article at \$4 a dozen only distinguishable after being used from an article costing treble the money. And that's what's the matter with the brush trade.—Philadelphia North American.

**MINING INTELLIGENCE.**

We have very little to record this week of an encouraging nature by way of mining news. No water is still the cry that comes from every creek and gulch in Cariboo; and although the weather is warm and scarcely a sign of frost in the country, yet the miners are all idle for want of water.

**WILLIAM CREEK.**

On William Creek the wash ups for last week were as follows:—

	ounces.
Barker Company.....	46
Baldhead ".....	36
Cariboo ".....	45
Mosher ".....	80
Sheepskin ".....	30

**HARD SOBABLE CREEK.**

Considerable activity prevails on this creek; several new claims were taken up last week, and confidence is still strengthening, in its importance as a good mining creek. The Discovery Company commenced on Saturday to open up a breast with about four feet of pay gravel. The Slide Co, immediately above, are down with their shaft about 20 feet. The Caradoc Company have got down 30 feet, and are in good hard clay. The Mary Ann Company, in conjunction with the Cambrian, have run a tail race, and are down with a shaft about 15 feet. The Greenhorn Co. have started a shaft, and a new company of 600 feet has just been located above them.

**TOM CREEK**

Messrs. Orr, Sargent, and J. Cain, have gone down to prospect on this creek for the winter. They took down on Friday last 1,400 lbs. of grub and mining tools.

**MUSTANG CREEK.**

Mr. Allan has taken out 1,500 lbs. of grub, and intends to remain and work through the winter. He has every faith that the creek will prove rich.

**HARVELLY CREEK.**

Dr. Carrall and George Devoe start out to-day for this creek with a pack train and a supply of goods, with the intention of working the Minnehaha claim through the winter. By last accounts a fine prospect had been struck on this claim.

**DEITHELY CREEK.**

The Baxter Company are doing well. The Stone-wall and Doadbroke Companies are prospecting. On Little Lake the Chinamen are making about \$12 per day to the hand.

**CHISHOLM CREEK.**

Robertson & Co. are running in a tunnel below the mouth of Jackson gulch. Haliday & Co. are also running in a tunnel below Robertson & Co. White & Co. are down seventy-six feet with their shaft, and are still in clay.

**PETERS CREEK.**

No companies are working at present, except the Discovery Company. The company of Cornishmen who have been sinking in the creek, immediately above the Discovery Company, have suspended operations until the spring, when they intend erecting machinery over their present shaft, which is down about 70 feet and on bottom.

**BASFORD CREEK.**

The Harvest Company have commenced a tunnel which will enable them to work all winter, and wash with the waters of Peters creek.—From the Cariboo Sentinel, 20th October.

**THE TIMBER TRADE.**

**MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.**

A LARGE and influential meeting of the gentlemen engaged in the timber trade, representing holders of Crown timber licenses in the Ottawa, Belleville and Ontario lumbering districts, was held at the Queen's Hotel, in this city, on Thursday evening. The Hon. Billia Flint was called to the chair and Mr. G. H. Wyatt appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider a memorial proposed to be presented to the Lieut.-Governor in Council respecting the action of the government in regard to last year's issue of timber licenses. After some discussion this memorial was adopted. It sets forth that ever since 1825 the right of the holder to annual renewal of his license, on complying with the regulations, has been recognized; that each right has been recognized in orders in Council issued from time to time, and is not restricted or taken away by the Act 12 Vic., cap. 30, that on the faith of the licenses being so renewed the memorialists have invested their capital in the lumber business in many cases paying a large bonus to the government on first acquiring the timber limit; that upwards of fifteen millions of dollars are now invested in that branch of industry; and that without the assurance of a sufficient supply of timber for a long term of years no one would be warranted in investing thus largely in such permanent improvements as are absolutely required to carry on the business successfully. The memorial proceeds:

"That your memorialists viewed with much uneasiness and alarm the action of the government in withholding the issue of the licenses in the early part of the present year, a policy that had the effect of seriously depreciating the value of their improvements, and of unsettling the stability of the trade.

"That while your memorialists do not believe it is the intention of the government to disturb the tenure under which they acquired their limits originally, your memorialists, nevertheless, feel that, considering the large interest at stake, it would be just and reasonable that the tenure under which they hold their limits should be more clearly defined, by providing that the licenses should be renewable for the term of twenty-one years, a policy that has been adopted by the Quebec government. Licentiatees would then feel their interest to husband the merchantable timber with greater care to cut it more economically than at present—to take measures to prevent the spread of fires, and thereby very materially augment the revenue to be derived by the government from the public forests, and also preserve timber for the purposes of commerce for a much longer period of time.

"That in fixing the proposed term for renewals of the present licenses, your memorialists do not desire that it should in any way conflict with the question of settlement. The territory under license, where fit for settlement, would at all times be subject to such regulations in favor of the bona fide settler as the government might think just and equitable.

"That your memorialists believe that the government of Ontario will receive for the present year, in dues and ground rents, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars collected at a cost of less than twenty thousand dollars, leaving a large net revenue to be applied for the general interests of the Province, and by the proposed renewal system, and increasing revenue may be relied on for an indefinite period.

"That the value of the trade to the Province may be estimated at seven millions of dollars a year, as shown in the trade and navigation returns, which sum is brought into Ontario annually in gold, in exchange for the square timber and sawn lumber exported to Europe and the United States; and as the larger portion of that sum is expended in wages, and in procuring supplies of hay, oats, beef, pork, flour, and other farm produce, some idea may be formed of the great benefit the Province derives from the trade.

"That the present system of ground rents is alike injurious to the interests of the province and of the licentiatees. It is oppressive to the limit holder, because it forces him to work on several limits at the same time, to a manifest disadvantage, and induces the cutting of more timber than the state of the markets may justify. Your memorialists would respectfully suggest that the whole area of territory held by each licentiatee or firm should be considered as occupied when sufficient square timber or saw logs have been cut on any portion thereof to meet the requirements of full occupation of the whole.

"Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that, for the reasons named, an order in Council may be passed providing for the continuance of the renewal system for twenty-one years, as the licentiate may desire to hold the limit; and providing also that no increase of ground rent for non-occupation of limits shall be imposed when any licentiatee or firm shall cut, on any portion of the territory under license, a quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole by the present regulations."

The meeting appointed a committee of three—the Hon. Billia Flint, Mr. R. W. Scott, M.P.F., and Mr. Wyatt—to present the memorial to the Government. They did so yesterday, and were received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands who promised to lay the papers before his colleagues and said the subject would receive the attention so large and important an interest as the timber trade demanded.

The memorial was signed, among others, by the following extensive list: Hon. J. Sked Ottawa; Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Wm. McDougall, Peterboro'; R. C. Smith, Falls Mills; D. W. Sind (Sage & Co.); Belle Ewart; George Hilliard, Peterboro'; W. Shaw, Peterboro'; A. H. Campbell, Peterboro'; D. N. Chambers (Dodge & Co.) New York; C. A. Clark (Clark, White & Co.) New York; James Little, London; Cook Brother, Toronto; John Cameron, Toronto; Hotchkiss & Necham, Collingwood; H. F. Brown, Ottawa; George Kemp, Lindsay; E. S. Hooper, Napanee; G. W. Wyatt, Toronto; and E. W. Rathburn, Mill Pond.—Toronto Leader.

## COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. John, N.B., *Globe*, writing from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, says:

The means of living here are very high. Clothing, furniture, house-rent and medicines are at exorbitant prices. Flour is cheap, selling at \$6.50 American currency, with the greenback worth about 74c. Beef, pork, potatoes, vegetables and fuel (wood—no coal being used) are reasonable. We can grow delicious water melons in our own gardens, the soil of which scarcely requires stirring. Butter sells at 40c a pound, and bad at that, the adhesive power being supplied by hair of a good quality; tea \$2.50 and \$3.00, and unfit to use. Ground coffee we cannot buy, and the green (unburned) sells at 25c. Molasses is unknown. Rice and oatmeal sell at 15c and 20c, while spice is so scarce as to be cheap at any price. The buying of dry goods is entirely out of the question. Mantle-cloth, for instance, that in St. John would cost about \$1.50 per yard, costs here \$7.00, and cottons, flannels, carpets, &c., sell in the same proportion. Buttons, ribbons, pins, and such little articles, bring about 1,000 per cent more than with you, and people must learn to do without them. Pin money is quite an expensive item. A decent suit of common clothes will cost over \$70; while a pair of boots that you can get for \$4 will cost me \$10. The very match I light my pipe with costs me a third of a cent; while your meerschaum clevers would turn up their nose at my tobacco, although it's dearer than at home. A country must be uncivilized indeed where luxuries are so expensive. I shudder when I think of the inevitable Christmas dinner. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the town has but one pauper. There are no evidences of poverty. You meet with no beggars, except among the Indians. Every man, woman and child is clothed comfortably, and, seemingly, has plenty to eat. You hear no complaints.

I would strongly advise your readers, if they have any idea of settling in this country, to change their intentions as quickly as possible. Times will never be so dull in St. John as they are here now, if Mr. Tilley and John A. Macdonald should live for a thousand years. The fact is, these Western States are not what they have been cracked up to be, and never have been. They are overrun. The supply of labor far exceeds the demand. Thousands of young men walk the streets of large cities with their hands in their pockets, unable to find employment. The talk of plenty of work for willing hands, &c., is simply nonsense. Even in the farming districts, notwithstanding plentiful crops and accessible markets, wealth flows in but slowly. Most of the unsettled lands are held by speculators, who absolutely refuse to sell. A man who can exist among all sorts of people, who is entirely regardless of his personal appearance, who never drew from books the expression of a kindred thought, who can contemplate his ignorance with complacency, can make a living. But a man of education has no business here. He is not wanted. There is nothing for him to do which an ignorant man cannot do. People have no use for him. They don't understand what he's good for. The talk about avenues of distinction being open to him, is talk conceived in sheer ignorance. No avenue of distinction is open to a man unless he dirties his fingers with their dirty politics. He can't get the pettiest county office without an election. A late superintendent of schools in this county, under this much lauded American school system, could neither write his own name, nor read it when another wrote it for him. The "system" allows of even worse than he being elected, so you see New Brunswick is not the only country where educational interests are prostituted to political ends. A man may manage to make money by accepting the religion of the country and practicing it—that is, the religion that puts the big strawberries on the top and the little ones underneath. Unless he is prepared to do this, he has no business here, and the people tell you so with a frankness that's really engaging. These remarks apply not only to Wisconsin but to all the Western States. The remarks in regard to Sunday's doings have an equally comprehensive application. I've counted on a Sunday over fifty beer shops on the Levee at St. Louis, all in full blast.

## CHICAGO AND THE EASTERN TRADE.

THE business men of Chicago with characteristic energy, are preparing to take advantage of the approaching completion of the Pacific Railroad to attract Eastern trade to that city, so as to make it the great distributing centre of the North-west. At a meeting for that purpose, held a few evenings since, some important facts were presented that can scarcely fail to stimulate prompt action. It was shown that on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad the tide of commerce and travel between Europe and the East must flow across the American continent.

At present the shortest time from Liverpool or London to China is sixty days. On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in July next, the journey can be made, via New York and San Francisco, in thirty-five days. This shows an important gain in time and money in favor of the American cities.

That passengers and commerce should rapidly drift into the shortest and cheapest route is in accordance with the ordinary laws of traffic. European merchants will find it to their advantage to obtain their Eastern products by the Union Pacific Railroad, which presents advantages superior to any that can be derived even from the Suez Canal. Hence it will be only through lack of energy and enterprise if the American cities that are situated on the main line of communication fail to reap the benefits that are to be derived from the commerce of the East.

History shows that cities and nations have been made and unmade according as they have gained or lost the prize of Eastern commerce. It was possessed by Babylon, Tyre, Palmyra, Venice, Holland, and

finally by England. The indications are that it is soon to be transferred to the United States.

Chicago is early in the field, but moves not too soon. It will require some months of preliminary effort to arrange for the first influx of this new trade, and it is desirable, if not necessary, for merchants to arrange their correspondents and establish their connections with the East as speedily as possible, if they hope to reap the advantages that may be derived on the first opening of thorough communications between the two oceans. It is to the credit of Chicago that it is not a laggard in this movement. It is this energy that has built up the city to its present prosperity, and the indications are that it will win for it as many advantages in the future as in the past.

There certainly seems no reason why Chicago should not import its teas, silks, and spices direct from China and Japan in place of obtaining them second hand from other sources. That city already possesses direct railroad communications over the entire North-west, and thus enjoys peculiar facilities for distributing the new commerce of the East over a region whose population already numbers nearly a score of millions. Persons now living may see it peopled by a hundred millions. That the growing wants of this great population can be supplied by other than direct communications, is to take a narrow and illiberal view of the future of American commerce.

That Chicago should not be indifferent to the possibilities opening to it as the great centre and distributor of Eastern commodities over the North-west, is a matter of just congratulation. New York can afford to rejoice at the prospects of the great inland city of the West. The destinies of our city are large and grander; but, in the meantime, it would be satisfactory to see our business men imitate their Chicago brethren, and prepare to profit by the opening of the Pacific Railroad.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

## THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1868.

THE Department of Agriculture has issued a report of the condition of the crops. It says:

The full promise of the early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. The increase in the area over that of last year in its effect upon the aggregate product, is neutralized by the small diminution in some of the principal wheat-growing States in the yield per acre, so that the increase in the total quantity, as shown by the October returns, is scarcely more than three per cent., and that it obtained mainly from the Pacific coast. The averages for October appear to show a decrease in the production in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the latter having only a half crop. The other States indicate an increase; in most of those East of the Mississippi very slight. In Minnesota the increase was thirteen per cent.; Iowa, six; Missouri, eight; Kansas, twenty-three; and California twenty-five per cent. Many places in different parts of the country, especially in Maryland, report disappointment in the yield of grain in thrashing. The disappointment, however, is sometimes in the other direction. The oat crop is light in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern Atlantic States. There is not a full average in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In the other States the product is above the average, the largest increase being twenty-one per cent. in Nebraska. In Wisconsin the deficiency is nine per cent. Considerable injury from frost to the corn crop is reported in Northern Indiana, Illinois, and the most Northern latitudes. In some portions of Iowa an estimate of two-fifths of soft corn is made. From Southern Indiana, Southern Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, there are complaints of immaturity in consequence of wet weather, and a few accounts of injury from drought are received. No general or severe droughts have been reported. The total product will not be what was hoped for in the early season, or what was needed for the country with its rapidly increasing population, but a somewhat larger quantity than last year, which was a season peculiarly adverse to corn production. The area in cotton is somewhat less than last year, and its culture has been better, the preparation for planting more complete, and the labour more regular and reliable. As a general rule, early in the season, the promise was fine. Serious losses have of late been incurred, however, principally from the depredations of the cotton caterpillar, or army worm, which has proved general and severe in Georgia than elsewhere; very troublesome in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and somewhat prevalent in North and South Carolina and in Arkansas.

Heavy rains in Tennessee and the South-west have caused anxiety, but effected less damage than was expected. The returns indicate a smaller crop by fifteen or twenty per cent., than last year, but the complete estimate will not be made till the crop is gathered. Peas and beans will be nearly an average crop. Buckwheat is very generally deficient. Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, and some of the Southern States furnish a favourable exception. Sorghum has been more successful than last year. In Southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, the Gulf States, and California, potatoes are reported a full average crop, with a deficiency of ten per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania, and from three to seven per cent. in the Southern Atlantic States and Tennessee, twenty in Illinois, ten in Iowa, eleven in Indiana, fifteen in Ohio, sixteen in Michigan, and a greater or less reduction in other Western States. Returns from Louisiana indicate an increase of twenty-two per cent. over last year in sugar cane. The amount of old wheat on hand is somewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the Cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than

in the neighbouring States. The stock of beaves in preparation for market is larger than last year west and south of New Jersey, excepting Indiana and Illinois, which States constitute an important beef producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at two per cent., and Indiana five per cent. The condition of the fattening cattle is almost universally superior, giving promise of better and larger meat supplies than usual.

## VIRTUE AMONG THE BROKERS.

WE note, with much satisfaction, that the organizations of stock brokers in this city have some regard for decency and honour in their transactions—a matter for which they have not always received universal credit. Last week, a proposal was introduced into both boards to strike Erie stock from the "call" unless a registry of the company's stock was kept in the hands of some responsible agent for the free reference of stockholders. This proposal came from parties who had suffered severely in Erie speculations, and there was good reason for supposing that it was intended mainly for the purpose of damaging the stock and thereby promoting their private speculations. The request was undoubtedly based upon a sound principle, but made for such purposes it could not be acted upon in the form and with the promptness desired by its authors without establishing a precedent exposing the Exchange to the danger of its arrangements being tampered with for speculative ends. The case was therefore referred to a judicious committee by each board, who, after mature deliberation, presented a recommendation contained in the following resolutions, which were adopted by both the Stock Exchange and the Open Board of Brokers:

**Resolved**—That (in and after January 31, 1869, this Board will not call or deal in any active speculative stock of any company, a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank, trust company, or other satisfactory agency, and which shall not give public notice at the time of establishing such registry, of the number of shares so entrusted to be registered, and shall not give at least thirty days notice through the newspapers and in writing to the President of this Board of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through an issue of convertible bonds, and which shall not at the same time give notice of the object for which such issue of stock or bonds is about to be made.

**Resolved**—That a committee be appointed to confer with the companies whose stocks are now actively dealt in, and whose shares are not already registered, respectively requesting them to accede to the terms of the foregoing resolution.

This action places all corporations represented in the Boards upon the same footing, and so saves the brokers from the charge of having discriminated against Erie in furtherance of the purposes of a clique. And this avoidance of discrimination is necessary; for, although Erie just now furnishes a flagrant illustration of the evils thus provided against, yet other companies have recently been similarly implicated, and all stocks are liable to suffer from secret issues. The action of the boards is rendered necessary through the incompleteness of our laws relating to the management of corporations. For the sake of protecting stockholders, the law should forbid any increase of the stock of a corporation without the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders in interest, a provision which would effectually prevent any depreciation of shares through secret "watering," and would afford the stockholders an opportunity of protecting their interests. In the absence of such a regulation, the brokers have done well to demand, as a condition of dealing in any stock, that a true record shall be kept in a public place of the amount outstanding, and that any new issues of stock shall be publicly announced in advance. We trust, however, that the Legislature will early take such action as we have suggested.—*N. Y. Economist*.

**ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.**—The following on the condition of the English Money Market and the late advance in the Bank of England rate of discount is from the London correspondence of the *New York Financial Chronicle*. The Bank of England rate of discount is now 2½ per cent. For the past 18 months the rate has been steady at 2 per cent.:

"An operation of considerable magnitude having been carried into effect this week, the position of the money market has somewhat changed, and the Bank directors have raised their minimum quotation for money to 2½ per cent. The operation to which I refer is the withdrawal of £1,000,000 from the bank by Messrs. Baring for transmission to Russia; and the effect has been that bill discounters have refused to take the best descriptions of paper except at an advance of one-half per cent. The knowledge of the fact that Messrs. Baring would withdraw the purchase money of the Alaska territory got into circulation on Monday morning, and on Tuesday the Bank authorities announced that the above sum had been withdrawn from the establishment. Although the sum taken out on the present occasion has never been equalled, yet the transaction excited no great attention, owing to money being so cheap and the supply of it so abundant. Nevertheless, the open discount market took advantage of the circumstance, and either refused to discount bills under 2½ per cent., or entered into an arrangement, whereby the rate might be adjusted to that of the Bank. Up to Wednesday evening some difference of opinion existed as to the probable action of the directors, but on Thursday, at an early hour, the announcement was made that a rise to 2½ per cent. had been decided upon by the directors.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

THE same inactivity and languor which have been the characteristic feature of trade for some weeks past still continued undisturbed, although the weather has become much cooler during the week, but nobody could expect much animation at this advanced period of the season, and consequently there is no anxiety to force goods to sale at any material concession. The market however, is far from being buoyant, notwithstanding the firmness of all raw materials, and certain classes of unbleached and bleached cottons have been selling at reduced rates, but this is the exception not the rule, prices generally being ready as low as they can be well made to pay the manufacturers any sufficient remuneration for their investments.

The quiet now existing in the dry goods market, is but the forerunner, we believe, of that claim which is ever sure to precede a storm; and therefore we have no doleful apprehensions regarding the future. If the trade will only act cautiously and not burden or crowd the market with goods during the intervening period of languor between now and the new year. We have already clear evidence of preparations of great changes in business towards the close of the winter year, and consequently, all seem alike intent on reducing their stocks as much as possible, in order to be more fully prepared to take a fresh start with only the smallest amount of ballast necessary.

Trade at present is true, is languid and depressed enough, but it is nevertheless in a healthy condition. Caution seems to be the ruling power, and nowhere are buyers anticipating their wants, for owing to the progress of the lightning rod and the rail, the sections are coming nearer and nearer to each other every day, so that buyers in the distant sections are not necessarily obliged to lay in their stocks as early in the season as formerly, because they can at any moment order shipments by rail at short notice, and so soon as the Pacific Railroads is completed, why, then, goods can be shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific in less time than it would take to send them to Buffalo not many years ago. This road is now progressing rapidly, as we learn that 350 miles of it west of Omaha is already fenced in, and it is the intention of the Company to finish in the entire route.

The engineers of the Company, we understand, have decided upon making St. Louis the Eastern terminus of the route, on account of that city having special advantages in its favor by way of grading, than its North-western rival, Chicago, besides having direct water communication with the sea. This wonderful work of bringing both sides of the Continent in close communication by rail is now progressing very rapidly, and when completed, it is likely to create a revolution in the commercial world. - N. Y. Economist.

and interior, including some three to five years' old. What is got out this winter should be large and good and limited in quantity.

**TAMARAC.** - The stock on hand is small, being only 22,410 feet, against 423,572 last year, for large sizes there appears sufficient encouragement provided the supply is not excessive.

**HARDWOODS, OAK AND ELM.** - The stock of oak is 1,610,874 feet, against 1,457,936, and of elm 675,530 feet against 884,943 last year. Oak has been dull all the season, and difficult to dispose of, and we would recommend a decreased supply and improvement in quality as compared with receipts of this year. Elm has been in good demand throughout the season and ready sales may be expected should next year's make equal that of the season just closed.

**STAVES.** - The stock of W O W India has increased, and standards have decreased, the demand for the latter languished all throughout the season, the former has been in good demand all the year. There being more than average stock on hand, it is needless for us to caution our friends against an over-supply.

**DEALS.** - Have been in great request, especially pine, the stock on hand of both have much decreased as well as the stock of saw-lumber generally. There is every prospect for a large supply of logs this winter.

**FRIGHTS.** - Have been unremunerative all summer, ranging from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for Liverpool and the Clyde, and 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 for deals to London.

Referring you to the prices current, and tables annexed.

We remain,  
Your obedient servants,  
WOOD, PETRY, POITRAS & CO

Prices Current on the 1st December, for the years 1864 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

White Pine in the Raft for interior and ordinary, according to average &c. measured off.	For Superior.	In Shipping order, according to average and quality.	Red Pine in the Raft, measured of according to average and quality.	In Shipping order 40 to 50 feet.	Oak ordinary, by the Dram.	Lake St. Clair, measured off by the Dram.	Elm by the Raft, according to average and quality.	In Shipping order - 55 to 40 feet.	Tamarac - Square, according to size in the Raft.	Staves for specification, Merchantable.	White Pine, Merchantable.	Do 2nd.	Do 3rd.	Do 4th.	Do 5th.	Do 6th.	Do 7th.	Do 8th.	Do 9th.	Do 10th.	Do 11th.	Do 12th.	Do 13th.	Do 14th.	Do 15th.	Do 16th.	Do 17th.	Do 18th.	Do 19th.	Do 20th.																								
1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868

Comparative Statement of the Supply, Export, and Stock of Lumber, to the 1st of December, for the years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868, respectively - with averages for the same period, and five years preceding.

ARTICLES.	From Returns from Super-foot and others for years ending 1st December.					Average 5 years Supply.		From Customs Returns for years ending 1st December.					Average 5 years Export.		TOTAL STOCK Including Merchantable and Cull, On the 1st of December.					Average 5 years Stock.	
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1864 to 1868	1864 to 1868	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1864 to 1868	1864 to 1868	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1864 to 1868	1864 to 1868
Oak	271,712	275,083	187,153	200,924	221,690	197,631	256,673	247,950	259,900	197,480	197,380	235,480	165,160	224,620	170,682	170,790	141,726	147,988	161,674	125,902	127,700
Elm	294,937	97,014	162,423	103,820	123,973	181,721	134,813	197,980	1,217,240	1,322,920	1,229,400	1,824,290	1,819,390	1,412,232	2,292,101	1,705,811	1,322,114	854,948	675,530	1,101,280	1,372,277
White Pine	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778	189,778
Hardwood	30,116	370,300	421,874	515,000	319,148	255,820	850,988	859,000	488,938	477,982	361,324	462,019	447,027	431,984	158,457	149,910	97,967	171,981	117,083	145,818	1,328,263
Staves	1817	1914	1323	2846	1074	1648	1718	1828	1718	1867	1857	1298	1891	1649	916	1003	425	1532	1230	1207	1009
Deals	4652	1867	1868	1869	4463	8173	8139	2673	4701	3297	2934	3154	2804	2238	3908	2221	158	524	540	1788	1841
Bed Pine and Hemlock	2990	2992	1944	2716	3176	2797	2406	6188	6094	4283	3944	8343	6508	4850	1400	1590	1768	3874	2276	1944	2979

LUMBER CIRCULAR FOR 1868. QUEBEC, 2nd Dec., 1868.

HAVING made up the returns of the supply, export and stock of timber and deals for the past season, we forward them for your perusal, together with a comparative statement for the past five years, and an average of five years preceding, with prices current annexed. The season just closed has been one of great activity in the timber trade, and our staple of white pine has maintained a higher price throughout the season than we have ever known. Notwithstanding an over-abundance of money, and bountiful harvests both here and in the United Kingdom, capitalists have again shown an unwillingness to employ their means in the ordinary channels of trade, and until this general distrust gives place to confidence, and our Dominion Government is thoroughly established, we need not look for a marked improvement.

**WHITE PINE.** - The stock on hand of this article is 7,647,693 feet, against 13,000,843 last year, and of waney 1,715,185, against 1,906,422. The demand in the first part of the season was without marked activity, owing to the lateness of the spring fleet, but an improvement took place in July, when from a scanty arrival of rafts, caused by secrecy of water, together with low stocks, holders were enabled to realize full prices, which they maintained, for good timber, during the remainder of the season. The stock wintering is of good fair average quality, one-third of which is only a medium article, the remainder is with little exception, timber of only moderate averages, but of good, healthy character. It is also worthy of note that we remember no season to have closed with such a small proportion of white pine timber wintering in first hands nearly all being in the hands of shippers. It is a subject for general satisfaction that the stock of this article has at length been reduced to within a manageable compass, and that arrangements entered into for another year's manufacture are on such a scale as to preclude the danger of an over-stock next year. We may also remark that timber of superior and average is now procured only by receding into districts where a few years ago it would have been thought impracticable to make the attempt, and lumbermen at great sacrifices and expense have been obliged to improve creeks and streams heretofore unavailing for lumbering purposes, in removing natural obstacles, and constructing artificial "slides" in order to get out their manufactured lumber to the main streams. These causes will have the effect of reducing our future supply, and experience will, we think corroborate this view.

**RED PINE.** - The stock on hand of this article is 1,654,749 feet, against 3,333,331 last year. Although it has been very much decreased, still the market has not improved except for very large girth and average, which always commands a remunerative price, of what remains, there is a good deal of small



**A NEW PHASE OF THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.**

ATTORNEY General Evarts has given his long pending decision respecting the construction or meaning of the Eight-Hour Law, adopted by Congress on the 25th of June last. The terms of the act simply made eight hours a legal day's work for mechanics and others in the employment of the United States Government. The labor of the employees was reduced from ten to eight hours, and nothing was said about the rate of wages. The inference was that Congress intended that no reduction of wages should take place, and that as much money should be paid for eight hours labor as had heretofore been paid for ten hours work.

In the absence of specific legislation upon the subject, the question was raised by the United States officials as to their authority to pay ten hours wages for eight hours labour. A former act of Congress had provided that mechanics in the employment of the government should receive the same rate of wages paid by private employers and manufacturers in the vicinity. As this law was not repealed it appeared to conflict with the new eight hours bill, and the question was therefore submitted to the Attorney General and pending his decision the workmen received only eight hours pay for eight hours work.

Mr. Evarts' opinion is marked by careful study and research. In effect he decides that it was not the intention of Congress to pay more wages for labor than was paid for the same amount of work in neighbouring private establishments. If the workman can perform as much work for the government in eight hours as he formerly performed in ten hours, then he will get ten hours pay—if not then he gets only eight hours pay. The government inspectors and superintendents respectively, are to be the judges of the quality and quantity of the work, and the rates of wages to which the workmen are entitled.

This is manifestly a common sense view of the law. It places the eight-hour man exactly in the position assigned them by their so-called friends and advocates in and out of Congress. The theory of the eight-hour champions was that a workman having 16 hours out of the 24 for physical and mental relaxation and recuperation, would be able to perform as much work and do it as well if not better than if he were compelled to labor 10 or 12 hours. It was upon this plea that the law was passed. Congress took the workmen at their word. If they can really perform as much work in eight hours as in ten then they will get ten hours pay. The government officials are to be judges. They are unbiased, have no pecuniary interests at stake and may be relied upon to pass an impartial opinion. There never was a sorer field for establishing the merits of any cause. If the results are favorable to the eight-hour theory an important point will be settled. Employers all over the United States and throughout the world will hasten to abridge the hours of labour of their workmen, and save the extra wear and tear and expense of machinery and motive power. To the workman the boon will be equally advantageous, as it will diminish the hours of toil.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

**ABOUT STRIKES.**

THE question of the equity and the utility of "strikes" may still be an open one. The antagonism of labor and capital results partly from human selfishness, but in a great degree we think from a misunderstanding of each other's motives, which circumstances and errors have created between the employer and the employed. The former cannot or will not explain his affairs to his workmen, the latter, acting, as he believes, in self defence is too apt to forget that capital as well as labor has its rights. The natural remedy for this evident evil, we think, is in that union of capital and labor which is known as the co-operative method—a plan which, if it could only be pushed into wide activity, would render "strikes" as obsolete as raging war with bows and arrows, or travelling by stage-coaches. Meanwhile, as the struggle goes on, it should be understood that nothing is permanently gained on either side by the adoption of unfair and violent expedients. Here, for instance, has been a "strike" by the cigar-makers of Westfield, Mass., which, if the facts are correctly reported is entirely indefensible. A certain firm employed a widow the workmen demanded that she should be discharged; the firm refused and the hands all turned out. If the statement of their motive for this course be a true one, there is nothing to be said for them—they have simply acted in a wicked, selfish, and ungentlemanly way. But their subsequent proceedings were still less to be extenuated. They had a right to say that they would not work for Harrison and Carpenter at least they had a legal, if not a moral right. But where did they get authority to say that others, if they pleased, should not labor for this firm? Harrison and Carpenter hire another set of hands; they are assaulted and forced by violence into involuntary idleness. The clerk of the firm is mobbed in the streets. If this method of intimidation and brute force is a sound and just one, there is no reason in the world why the strikers should not burn the cigar factory and bludgeon its proprietors. Do workmen suppose that they gain anything by such shameful and tyrannical conduct? On the other hand, cannot they see that it would irrevocably damage the very best of causes? Here are two cigar-makers, A and B. The first is willing to make cigars for so many shillings per hundred and has no objection to working in the same establishment with female operatives. But B says to A, "You shall not make cigars for so much per hundred, and you shall not work for any manufacturer who employs women." "I will!" says A. "And I will break your head if you do," says B; while C, and D, and E, standing about cheer Mr. B., and promise to assist if necessary in the persuasive assault.

Who are the tyrants now? The "bosses" or the "strikers"?

Yet it is by such maladroit manoeuvres that almost every effort on the part of those laboring for wages to increase their incomes has been spoiled. Society does not love violence—why should it, since peace and order are the condition of its existence? The cause of the workman becomes more and more unpopular, the employer little by little strengthened, and finally the operative goes back to his work in a worse condition than before. It is an old, old story—how many more repetitions of it shall we be compelled to listen to?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**WOOD PRESERVING.**

A COMMITTEE of gentlemen visited Jersey City yesterday to inspect a process for preserving wood, patented by Mr. Louis S. Robbins. The right to the invention has been purchased by the National Patent Wood Preserving Company, of which Mr. J. Richard Barret is President, and Mr. Henry Steers, of this city, is Vice-President. Its application will evidently form a new era in wood manufacture, for, in addition to the preserving qualities engendered, the method insures the wood against cracking, shrinking, warping or chipping, and renders it far less liable to break than in the original state. The plan is simple. The wood is placed in an iron chamber, connected by pipes with an iron still, in which coal tar is placed. The coal tar is distilled by heat, and the naphtha vapor is passed into the wood receiving chamber, at a temperature of from 250 to 300 degrees. As this far exceeds the temperature of boiling water, vapor from the still penetrates the wood, coagulates the albumen of the sap, and expels both air and moisture. The pores of the wood, being expanded and rendered void, the heat under the still is increased to nearly 400 degrees, and at this temperature the vapor of creosote, or carbolic acid, is generated, and passes into the chamber. The wood thus becomes thoroughly permeated by this subtle element. Creosote is a powerful anti-septic, and will effectually prevent fermentation or putrefaction. It cures the wood as it cures smoked hams and tongues, being a component part of the smoke. It is not sufficient, however, merely to drive out the moisture and coagulate the albumen of the wood. The fibre must be protected. By increasing the heat under the still to nearly 600 degrees, the vapors of the heavy oils of coal tar are carried into the chamber. The wood is thus subjected to a third bath in the vapor of oils. This condenses in the wood, permeates thoroughly and furnishes to the fibrous portion of it complete protection against atmospheric moisture.

There is no branch of wood manufacture in which this new process is not desirable; but more especially is it needed for wood exposed to the action of water or earth as that of ships, piers or fence-posts. The cost of railroad ties is becoming a very serious item of expense. The new process will preserve them for an indefinite period. A similar system, though inferior, has been applied to them for a considerable period in England, ties as well as piles, that have been in use there 25 years, remain as fresh as any newly sawn lumber.—*N. J. Mail.*

**Foreign Exports of Petroleum from the United States, January 1st to November 27th**

From—	1868.	1867.
Boston .....	2,276,580	2,027,055
Philadelphia .....	85,637,313	26,495,047
Baltimore .....	3,419,669	1,312,767
Portland .....	688,116	80
New York .....	50,102,807	20,959,247
Total gallons .....	91,076,607	69,786,868

Corresponding period 1867 gallons .....	60,344,799
Do do 1865 gallons .....	23,838,268

Receipts at New York, Jan 1 to Nov 27, 1868 .....	864,024
Do do do 1867 .....	1,167,723

**DANGER FROM BOILING THE EARTH.**—We are not aware that science has made the least approach to even a probable account of these phenomena. All we know for certain is that there exist the materials for almost any conceivable disturbance below our feet. There is the fire below, the water above, and the combustible matter and imprisoned gases between. Magnetism also reveals other forces and other currents pervading the solid globe. It is known what effect the abstraction of water by an artesian well has on the whole stratum from which the supply is drawn, and here are we digging out of the earth millions of tons of coal, carrying it off and dissipating it in the atmosphere. That must here and there affect the natural balance of material, diminishing the pressure here, increasing it there, and making new settlements, or faults, in the rock we stand upon. That may seem but a trifling matter, but we may one day find the dreaded exhaustion of our coal fields anticipated by catastrophes of a more sudden and violent nature. Man is now claiming to be master of the climate. He can open or close the windows of heaven as he lists, by making the surface a forest or a desert. Perhaps he may find that he has shaken the earth, whether he willed it or not, whether harmlessly or not.—It will take ages to show.

**CATTLE PANIC IN ORANGE COUNTY.**—The Newburgh (N. Y.) Journal says that on Saturday last Dr. Monfort of Newburgh, resident Cattle Commissioner, went to Warwick at the summons of Mr. Duse, owner of that town, among whose dairy cows a deadly disease had broken out, supposed to be the dreaded Spanish or Texas cattle fever. Mr. Lunenburg's dairy numbers eighteen cows. On Thursday last they were turned into a corn-field on his farm, and on that day one of the animals was attacked with the symptoms of disease, dying in a few hours after being taken between Thursday and Saturday no less than six out of the eighteen had died. Dr. Monfort made a post mortem examination of several of the animals, but found no symptoms of the Texas or any other disease, the organs all being in an apparently healthy condition, the brain only being slightly congested. Three of the animals became mad before succumbing to the disorder. The symptoms indicated cow-bros-sin disturbance, and it is supposed that the cows found in the corn field some poisonous substance of which they partook freely—possibly corn smut—of which there was a good deal there.

**FIRE-DAMP.**—The Paris Academy of Sciences reports favourably on an ingenious invention of M. Delaunier, for preventing many of the accidents now caused by fire-damp. There is a copper conductor placed through the mine in all directions. This conductor is broken at intervals by the interposition of a very fine gold wire soldered to the copper. The gold wire is surrounded by flowers of sulphur, which ignites easily. Strong currents of electricity passed through the conductor makes the gold wire red-hot, igniting the sulphur, and of course inflaming the noxious gases; so that if any are present in the mine before the working hours commence, timely notice may be received, the gases being at the same time destroyed, and dangerous accumulations of fire-damp prevented. It is unnecessary to point out the carelessness of all connected with mines. Can, then, there be any security that the flowers of sulphur will be renewed daily?

**THE DRY GOODS CLERKS.**—It makes a vast difference where one goes "shopping," so far as comfort is concerned. At least so say the ladies, and an occasional experiment convinces us that we are right. There are stores on Broadway that some ladies will never enter, simply because of the coarseness and impertinence of the clerks. And there are stores that get one-half their trade from the fact that their clerks are gentlemen. To be polite a clerk must not be oppressively attentive. And to be impudent he need not be grossly insulting. In the first place, most ladies like to be "let alone" when they are looking at goods. The everlasting chatter that some clerks keep up only injures their cause. Nor do ladies like to be chided about the store with constant inquiries as to what they will have. The gentlemanly clerk keeps his place, says little, and asks few questions. There are many such in our Broadway stores. But there are more who actually drive away trade by most impertinences and vulgar coarseness.—*Mail.*

**CANADIAN OILS.**—A few enterprising petroleum refiners are engaged in the laudable undertaking of improving the status in the English markets of Canadian refined and lubricating oils, which have hitherto not occupied the first rank. The London Free Press says:—

Mr. Keenleyside (of the firm of Spencer & Keenleyside) leaves by the steamship "Russia" on Wednesday next for Liverpool, with a view to introducing Canadian refined and lubricating oils to the English market. It has previously been mentioned that this firm, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Peters P. L. S. have shipped to England about a thousand barrels of prime double distilled refined petroleum, being the first shipment of a superior sample that has ever been made from Canada. The oil is first-class, being white, free from much odor, of the high-fire test, and equal to the American standard white. A sample of twenty-five barrels of lubricating oil has been forwarded via New York. It is with a view to place the shipment on the English market that Mr. Keenleyside is making the journey, and the petroleum interests of Ontario will be very much influenced by the success attending this venture.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

Traffic receipts for week ending Nov. 21, 1868.

Passengers .....	\$ 3,634 54
Freight .....	5,293 61
Mails and sundries .....	218 65

Total .....	\$ 9,190 79
Corresponding week, 1867 .....	8,241 78

Increase .....

.....\$ 969.01

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

Traffic for the week ending Nov. 13, 1868.

Passengers .....	\$23,269 72
Freight and live stock .....	41,620 59
Mails and sundries .....	1,652 69

Total receipts for week .....	\$76,662 90
Corresponding week, 1867 .....	78,163 33

Decrease .....

.....\$ 498 43

**MONEY MARKET.**

THE Montreal money market is without change in any way, there being still an abundance of money both for business purposes and for permanent investment, at the rates which have ruled for some months.

Sterling Exchange is a little firmer, though with no active demand at the quotations given below.

Gold Drafts on New York are not much wanted, and have been selling at from par to 1/2 per cent discount.

Gold in New York during the past week has fluctuated not a little, the general tendency being upwards, owing to the advance by the Bank of England of the rate of interest to 3. A rumour of the death of Napoleon caused a temporary advance to 133, but this was not maintained, the closing rate being 135. Business in greenbacks has been at from 20; to 27 per cent discount for current funds.

Silver is scarcely so plenty, and brokers are now buying at 4 discount.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	109 1/2 to 109 1/2
" " " " " " " "	110 1/2
Private, " 60 days sight	109 1/2 to 109 1/2
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	109 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	par to 1/2 dt.
Gold in New York	135 1/2
Silver, large	4 to 3 1/2 ds

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.  
Chapman, Fraser & Tyee.  
Hapman H., & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Frank, J. C., & Co.  
Gilliope, Moffatt & Co.  
Jeffery, Hether, & Co.  
Kings & Killock.

Mathewson, J. A.  
Mitchell, James.  
Robertson, David.  
Tidwell, Broe.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Torrance, David, & Co.  
West, Bros.  
Winning, Hill & Ware.

THE past week has been devoid of activity in almost every article, lots sold being few in number, and as a rule limited in amount.

**TEAS**—The demand from the local and Canadian trade has been but trifling, but holders, finding a good enquiry at better prices in New York, have been shipping to a considerable extent, and lots which have changed hands here have also been chiefly for United States account.

**COFFEE**—Inactive and unchanged.

**SUGAR**—In sympathy with the declining tendency of the New York market, holders of raw sugars here have shown more disposition to sell, and prices have given way somewhat. Only retail transactions, however, are reported, and prices consequently may be considered as nominal. Refinery prices are unchanged both for whites and yellows.

**MOLASSES**—Notwithstanding an almost entire absence of demand, holders are firm in their askings, there being only a light stock in first hands.

**CHEMICALS**—Bi-carb of Soda is a little easier, and round lots could now be bought as low as \$3.50. Sal Soda is held firmly at \$1.70 to \$1.75, gross weights in many cases. No change in other articles.

**FISH**—Herrings have had only moderate enquiry, but prices remain as last quoted. Table Cod is in rather light demand, but holders are firm at \$5 1/2 to \$6 1/2 for draft, and \$4 for barrels.

**FRUIT**—Since last week, holders of Layer Raisins have become firmer, and they now seem indisposed to sell except at an advance on the rates which they ruled. Boxes are held firmly at from \$1.95 to \$2.00, \$1.90 having been freely offered and refused. Halves and quarters are held at proportionate figures. Some few large lots have changed hands, but terms have not been made public. Other Raisins are unchanged. Currants remain unaltered, and meet a very small demand.

**ROB**—The business has been chiefly in retail lots at previous prices. Pockets are still scarce and in demand.

**SALT**—Liverpool coarse is held firmly at 92 1/2c. to 95c., and fine at corresponding figures.

**SPICES**—Are entirely without change.

**WINE AND LIQUORS**—There is still very little doing in any kind of Wine. Brandy is also quiet and unchanged. There has been some enquiry for Gin, but transactions have been small. Red and Green cases are in demand, and holders appear to expect higher prices.

**Auction Sale of Damaged Teas**, for account of Underwriters; also a few lots not damaged for account of Messrs. Buchanan, Leckie & Co., Dec. 4th. J. Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

**DAMAGED**—12 half-chests Japan Oolong, 40 1/2c; 11 do, 41 1/2c; 30 do, 42 1/2c; 13 do, 43c; 12 do Pekoe, 40c; 8 do,

58c; 6 cattie Young Hyson, 62c, 10 do, 52c, 3 half-chests Gunpowder and Hyson, 67c.  
**SOYBEANS**—31 half-chests Imperial, 41c. 28 do 45 1/2c; 35 do, 45c; 25 cattie Japan Pekoe, 61c, 65 do, 60c; 100 do, 58c; 20 do Uncoloured Japan 51c 25 boxes Jordan Almonds, old, 18c; 83 boxes London Layers old, \$1 60.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

Matheson & Caverhill.  
Russ, John Henry  
Hall, Kay & Co.

Ireland, W. H.  
Morland Watson & Co.  
Robertson, Jas.

**REVIEW OF THE SEASON.**

THE importation of Hardware, at the port of Montreal, has been much lighter during the present than former years, a very heavy stock having been carried over from last fall. Sales, taken altogether, have been larger than last year, and hence stocks are now considerably lighter than at close of navigation in 1867. Prices, however, have been unsatisfactory throughout the whole season, and in many instances goods have been sold so little above cost as to show but a very small margin for profits.

**PIG IRON**—At opening of spring there was a very heavy stock on hand, and held at high prices. On arrival of importations prices receded, and sales were made at rates below the cost of the old lots. Large lots coming forward in May, June and July, still further reduced in prices; and they continued to decline till September, when they reached the lowest point. Notwithstanding the heavy imports, the stock left on hand is not much more than half what it was this time last year. Many kinds have been entirely cleared out of the market to fill orders from the Western States. The prices obtained throughout the season have not been remunerative to any but commission merchant's, a loss having been the result, we believe, on any Pig imported on speculation.

Present quotations are merely nominal, as there are only two kinds in the market, viz., Galtsherric and Eglinton, and these are held principally by one house. Holders do not now anticipate any change until spring.

**BAR IRON**—The market opened in spring with a small stock, which gradually kept increasing till midsummer, prices at the same time declining till it has been sold at about cost and charges, and in some instances even lower.

Present stock is very complete, but not as large as was feared, heavy sales having been late in the fall. Holders are now less disposed to sell at previous prices, and we look for some improvement in January.

**REFINED IRON**—Stock is very complete, and prices are firm.

**HOOP AND BAND IRON**—Sales this season have been much larger than was anticipated, and in consequence stocks have ruled low, and prices have been more satisfactory to sellers than usual. At present, stocks are very complete, but by no means large.

**BOILER PLATE**—Was very scarce in spring, and imports have since then only kept pace with the demand. Prices have been very steady. Stock now on hand is very small, and in few hands.

**CANADA PLATES**—Opened in spring at low prices, with a large stock on hand, and continued so till the close of the season. Large lots have been sold at considerably under cost, and altogether this has been a very unsatisfactory trade.

**TIN PLATES**—Stocks in spring were about an average, and receipts, although considerable, have in the main been absorbed. Prices have been fairly maintained, although occasional lots changed hands at figures considerably below current rates. The supply at present is only moderate, and not more than will be needed before the opening of navigation.

**CUT NAILS**—The market opened in spring with heavy stocks, and with prices at about \$3, but which were reduced by the end of May to \$2.85, at which time large sales were made. Prices continued the same until September, when they were further reduced, owing to the break-up of the combination hitherto existing between the makers, and since then very large sales have been made as low as \$2.70, and we understand in some instances for inferior nails at a little less.

The aggregate sales of the past season are fully fifty per cent over those of previous years, but prices have been considered by makers as unsatisfactory.

Stock left over is very low, and makers are unwilling to make large sales for future delivery.

**SHED GOODS**—Sales have been about as usual. Stocks are now comparatively low, and there is an inclination to advance prices on all staple goods.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Crawford, James.  
Davies Brothers & Co.

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

SINCE the date of our last, little movement in any department can be noted, nor any appreciable change in prices. Receipt of Flour and Wheat has been light, and for the little changing hands, the turn has been in favor of sellers. There is no business to report in Pease or Coarse Grains, and rates of these continue nominally unchanged. Nothing but a hand-to-mouth business can be noted in Provisions; rates thus far are above what they promise to be later on, and buyers restrict themselves to immediate consumptive wants. The defective sleighing, added to the impassable state of the river, has tended to limit business; but as abundant snow has fallen within a day or two, and the present keen frost promises soon to form the ice-bridge across the St. Lawrence, more movement of a local nature may be anticipated.

**FLOUR**—With restricted receipts, holders of strong brands are firm, at a slight advance, which the necessities of consumers have forced them to concede. There is, however, no disposition to lay in supplies beyond the needs of the day, and any advance established is trifling, and with difficulty maintained. Extras and Fancies have only been moved in retail lots, within quoted range. Ordinary Suppers may be quoted \$4 1/2 to \$5 00; and choice Bakers' \$5 to \$5.10. No 2 and the lower grades have engaged little attention since close of navigation, and may be considered nominal at quotations. **BAGS**—Continue without quotable change. The local millers have the trade practically to themselves, and rates secured are various, according to circumstances. Strictly good samples would command \$2.50, but few lots coming in from a distance this season could be classed as choice.

**OATMEAL**—In absence of any but retail sales, quotations are purely nominal.

**WHEAT**—Any sales of Red Winter transpiring have been at \$1.10. Little of this grain now remains in first hands, the bulk of supplies accumulating since close of navigation having been shipped via Portland. The above rates has been buyers' views for U. C. Spring but towards the close a few cars were taken at \$1 1/2. Receipts for some days past have been practically nil, and some of the local millers who are running low in stock show more disposition to operate, but thus far decline rates demanded by holders Western is purely nominal, there being no recent transactions. Exporters via Portland would be disposed to entertain proposed to entertain proposals for Wheat and Pease, deliverable F.O.B. at the several points West, if satisfactory prices could be made; but nothing of consequence remaining in warehouses along the line, little, if any, business on this footing has thus far been done.

**PEASE**—Latest reported sales were of a few cars from store at 92 1/2c per 60lbs.

**COARSE GRAINS**—Are purely nominal in the absence of transactions.

**PORK**—Beyond small sales for immediate consumptive wants, no business can be noted, and as current rates are higher than those likely to rule, once packing has been fairly commenced holders are disposed to reduce stock, and prices are slowly tending downwards. **HOGS**—The supplies thus far have been inadequate to the market demand, and former high rates continue to rule, clean inviting carcasses are readily taken at \$7 to \$7.50. It would however be unsafe to forward from a distance in view of those rates, as they can only be sustained till supplies improve.

**LARD**—Is dull and drooping, latest transactions have been in retail lots at 13 1/2c to 14c.

**TALLOW**—Since close of navigation there has been a very restricted demand, and a decline from former rates must be noted, 9c. to 10c. may now be considered current rates.

**BUTTER**—The demand is restricted to small lots of choice for city retail, and rates are slightly lower. We quote ordinary 19c to 21c, and choice 21c to 22c.

**ASHES**—Pots have met a steady though not active demand, and rates have varied little since date of our last. Pearls are firmer with some improvement in price, closing rate \$5.00 for ordinary bills, while \$5 05 has been paid for heavy tars.

**THE LEATHER TRADE.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Bryson, Campbell.

Soymour, M. H.  
Slaw, F. & Brotham.

BUSINESS for the past week has been very quiet, and doubtless will continue so until after the holidays. Receipts have been moderate, and there is no heavy stock of leather on hand.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT. MONTREAL, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, FISH, BUTTER, EGGS, OILS, and LIQUORS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for ALUMINUM, HARDWARE, IRON, LEAD, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, and LIQUORS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GLASS, SOAP AND CANDLES, BOOTS, SHOES, PRODUCE, and LEATHER.

Table with columns: MONTREAL, December 10. Includes sections for GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY, HAVANA PRICES CURRENT, and EXCHANGE.



**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,**  
 Sole Agent for Canada  
 For the TROY BELL FOUNDRY, 14-17

**ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.**

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Arason, William	Montreal	Joseph Rogers
Cameron & Ross	Montreal	Robert Watson
Cameron, Isaac B.	East Montreal	Thos. M. Irvine
Cunningham, John	East Montreal	J. J. Macdonald
Dequie, A. & Co.	Ottawa	Francis Glen
Guy, Dame-Gelina	Richelieu	E. Sauvageau
Leslie, George & Co.	St. Charles	Thos. M. Irvine
Lanvran, Louis B.	Verdun	J. J. Macdonald
Woolgar, William	Granby	Thos. M. Irvine

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.**

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Cunningham, Timothy	St. Charles	Feb. 23
Davidson, Donald	St. Charles	" 23
Davis, Welch & Co.	Montreal	" 17
Gawler, Henry	St. Charles	" 17
Martin, William Hyde	St. Charles	" 23
Nelson, Charles	St. Charles	" 23

**WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.**

DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME	DATE
Hart David Avimer	James Deane & Co.	Dec. 12
Johnson Wm B. Simon	George Track	" 12

**HALIFAX MARKETS.**

(All quotations of imported goods are the duty paid prices, and at wholesale.)  
**BREADSTUFFS.**—Canada Superfine Flour, sound, \$5 40 to \$6 60, Canada Extra, \$7 75 to \$8 00, Extra State, \$6 40 to \$8 00; Rye, \$3 75 to \$3 00; Cornmeal, kiln dried, \$4 00; fresh ground, \$4 25.  
**BEEF.**—Mess \$9 to \$10.  
**CANDLES.**—Tallow 14 to 15 cents.  
**COFFEES.**—Per pound, 16 to 17 cents.  
**FISH.**—Cod, per cwt., large \$3 40, small \$2 80 to \$3 10; Haddock \$1 70 to \$1 80, Mackerel, per bbl, No. 1, \$15 00 to \$16 00; No. 2, large, \$11 00 to \$11 50; No. 3, large, \$7 75 to \$8 00; Herrings, Round Shore, \$3 00 to \$3 25; Split, \$4 00 to \$4 25.  
**FUEL.**—Sydney Coal, \$5 00 per chaldron; Grace Bay and Gwennie, \$3 75. Wood \$2 50 per cord.  
**HIDES.**—Green Beef 7 to 7 1/2c per lb. Sheepskins 90c each.  
**LEATHER.**—Nova Scotia Sole 22c to 24c per lb; New York Sole 22c to 24c, Canada Sole 22c to 24c; Nests, per side, \$2 50 to \$3 00; Calfskins, per lb., 75c to 80c.  
**MOLASSES.**—Trinidad 22c to 24c; Cienfuegos 22c to 24c.  
**OILS.**—Cod, per gallon, 45c to 48c; Whale 4 1/2c; Dog 4 1/2c; Kerosene 4 1/2c; Pale Seal 5c.  
**PORK.**—Mess, per bbl, P. E. I. and N. Y., \$23 to \$24.  
**RICE.**—Per lb., 4 1/2c.  
**SALT.**—Per hhd., \$1 70.  
**SUGAR.**—Porto Rico, per lb., 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; Cuba 7 1/2c to 8c; Crushed 12c; Vacuum Pan 9 1/2c.  
**SOAP.**—Domestic, per lb., 6c, 7c to 8c; English 6c to 6c.  
**TEA.**—Congo, per lb., 3c to 4c.  
**TORACCO.**—Halifax manufacture 3c to 3 1/2c; American 3c to 3 1/2c.  
**WAX.**—Washed, per lb., 3c to 3 1/2c.  
*— Chronicle.*

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9th, P.M.—Cotton firmer. Up lands 19 1/2d, Orleans 11 1/2d.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, December 9th, P.M.—Consols for account 93; American Securities, firm; A. & G. W. 93; Erie, 2 1/2; Sugar quiet and steady.

**STOCK MARKET.**

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices
<b>BANKS.</b>		
Bank of Montreal	108 1/2 a 139	137 a 144
Bank of N. A.	104 1/2 a 105 1/2	103 1/2 a 104 1/2
City Bank	102 a 102 1/2	101 1/2 a 102 1/2
Banque du Peuple	107 a 107 1/2	106 a 107 1/2
Melara Bank	109 1/2 a 110	109 a 110
Ontario Bank	99 a 101	98 1/2 a 99 1/2
Bank of Toronto	119 a 120	119 a 120
Quebec Bank	98 a 99	98 a 99
Bank Nationale	103 a 103 1/2	102 a 103
Cope Bank	42 a 42	42 a 44
Banque Jacques Cartier	101 a 107	116 a 117
Eastern Townships Bank	99 a 101	98 a 99
Merchants Bank	112 1/2 a 113	112 1/2 a 113 1/2
Union Bank	101 1/2 a 106	101 1/2 a 106
Mechanics Bank	95 a 96	95 a 96
Royal Canadian Bank	96 a 98	95 a 97
Bank of Commerce	103 a 105	103 a 104
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Q. T. R. of Canada	16 a 17	16 a 17
A. & N. Lawrence	.....	.....
G. W. of Canada	.....	.....
G. & N. Lawrence	9 a 11	9 a 12
Do. preferential	71 1/2 a 72 1/2	65 a 67
<b>MINES, &amp;c.</b>		
Montreal Canada	\$2 1/2 a \$2 7/2	\$2 25 a \$2 75
Canada Mining Company	.....	.....
Huron Copper Bay	25 a 40	25 a 40
St. Lawrence & Co.	.....	.....
Quebec & L. S.	.....	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	135 1/2 a 137	135 a 136
Montreal City Gas Company	134 1/2 a 134 1/2	132 1/2 a 133 1/2
City Passenger R. R. Co.	110 a 110 1/2	110 a 110 1/2
Richmond Navigation Co.	100 a 119	100 a 119
Canadian Island Steam Ship Co.	100 a 119	100 a 119
Montreal Elevating Company	100 a 102 1/2	100 a 102 1/2
British Colonial Steamship Co.	50 a 60	45 a 55
Canada Gas Company	10 a 60	50 a 55
<b>BONDS.</b>		
Government Debentures, 5 p.c. 1878	92 1/2 a 93	92 1/2 a 93 1/2
..... 6 p.c. 1878	92 1/2 a 93 1/2	92 1/2 a 93 1/2
..... 7 p.c. 1878	101 1/2 a 102 1/2	102 a 106
Montreal Water Works 5 p.c. 1878	96 a 96 1/2	96 a 96 1/2
..... 6 p.c. 1878	96 a 96 1/2	96 a 96 1/2
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p.c.	101 a 102	101 a 102
Quebec City 6 p.c. 1878	83 a 90	81 a 91 1/2
..... 7 p.c. 1878	90 a 92 1/2	90 a 92 1/2
Kingston City Bonds, 6 p.c. 1878	92 1/2 a 93 1/2	92 1/2 a 93 1/2
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 p.c. 1878	92 1/2 a 93 1/2	92 1/2 a 93 1/2
Champlain R. R. 6 p.c. 1878	67 a 67	67 a 67
County Debentures	.....	.....
<b>EXCHANGE.</b>		
Bank on London, 60 days	109 1/2 a 109 1/2	109 1/2 a 109 1/2
Private do	109 a 109	109 a 109
Private, with documents	107 1/2 a 108	107 1/2 a 108
Bank on New York	23 1/2 a 23 1/2	23 1/2 a 23 1/2
Private do	23 a 23 1/2	23 a 23 1/2
Gold Drafts do	147 a 147	147 a 147
Silver do	4 a 4 1/4	4 a 4 1/4
Gold in New York	135 1/2 a 135 1/2	135 a 135 1/2

**CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.**

LONDON, Nov. 25th, 1883.

Consols for money, 9 1/2 to 10; for account, 9 1/2; Exchange Bills, 14 to 19 pm.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec., 1872 — to —  
 Canada 6 per cent. Jan and July, 1877 107 1/2 to 108 1/2  
 Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug. .... 105 to 107  
 Do 6 per cent. March and Sept. .... 105 to 107  
 Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July. .... 95 to 96  
 Do 5 per cent. inscribed stock. .... 93 1/2 to 94  
 New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July 104 to 106  
 Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875 ..... 104 1/2 to 105 1/2  
 Do 6 per cent., 1885 ..... 104 1/2 to 105 1/2

**RAILWAYS.**

Atlantic and St. Lawrence ..... 58 to 60  
 Buffalo and Lake Huron ..... 3 to 3 1/2  
 Do preference ..... 5 1/2 to 6 1/2  
 Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c. .... 60 to 70  
 Grand Trunk of Canada ..... 15 1/2 to 16  
 Do equip. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c. .... 84 to 86  
 Do 1st preference bonds ..... 50 to 52  
 Do 2nd preference bonds ..... 53 to 40  
 Do 3rd preference stock ..... 25 to 23  
 Do 4th preference stock ..... 18 to 18 1/2  
 Great Western of Canada ..... 14 to 14 1/2  
 Do 6 without option, 1873 ..... 100 to 101  
 Do 6 1/2 do 1877-78 ..... 93 to 94  
 North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st pref. bds. 80 to 83

**BANKS.**

British North America ..... 51 to 53

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Atlantic Telegraph ..... 39 to 33  
 Do do 8 per cents ..... 76 to 79  
 British American Land ..... 15 to 17  
 Canada Company ..... 60 to 70  
 Colonial Securities Company ..... — to —  
 Canadian Loan and Investment ..... 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis  
 Hudson's Bay ..... 14 1/2 to 14 1/2  
 Trust and Loan Company, U. C. .... 1 dis to 1/2 pm  
 Telegraph Constn & Maintenance (Lim) — to —  
 Do do ..... 1 1/2 to 1 1/2  
 Vancouver Coal Company ..... 2 to 3 pm

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS.**

Exchange Court.

1-17 MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street,

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Mounio & Co., Brandies.

F. Mestreau & Co. 1-17

**ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

SALES have been large during the week, and prices remain firm. There is a good supply of everything excepting hemlock and spruce, of which there is a scarcity; also of common grades of pine, particularly 1 1/2 inch siding. The demand is active for the latter. Freight remains unchanged, and values are scarce. The receipts at the Canal Collector's Office during the week were, via Erie Canal, 6,610,000 feet of lumber, and 101 M shingles; via Champlain canal, 6,250,000 feet of Lumber. The following are the ruling prices at the principal yards:—

	\$	c.	¢
Ash, good	33	00	10 00
Black Walnut, good	50	00	70 00
Black Walnut, 3	55	00	00
Birch	25	00	00
Beech	25	00	00
Basswood	22	00	00
Cherry, good	60	00	00
Chestnut	45	00	00
Hemlock boards, each	00	17	00 10
Hemlock wall str, 2 x 4, each	00	14	00 15
Hemlock joist, 4 x 6, each	00	00	00 00
Hemlock joist, 3 x 4, each	00	17	00 00
Hickory	40	00	00
Maple	25	00	00
Oak, good	40	00	00
Oak, second quality	35	00	00
Pine, clear	55	00	00
Pine, fourth quality	51	00	00
Pine, select	45	00	00
Pine, good box	23	00	00
Pine common box	19	00	00
Pine, clapboard strips	56	00	00
Pine, 10-inch plank, each	00	23	00 00
Pine, 10-inch plank, c/s, each	00	23	00 00
Pine, 10-inch boards, each	00	23	00 00
Pine, 10 inch boards, c/s, each	00	20	00 00
Pine, 10 inch boards, 16 feet	25	00	00
Pine, 12-inch boards, 16 feet	23	00	00
Pine, 12-inch boards, 13 feet	23	00	00
Pine, 1 1/2-inch siding	30	00	00
Pine, 1 1/2-inch siding, sel'd	45	00	00
Pine, 1 1/2-inch siding, common	21	00	00
Pine, 1-inch siding	26	00	00
Pine, 1-inch siding, selected	33	00	00
Pine, 1-inch siding, common	19	00	00
Spruce Boards, each	19	20	00 00
Spruce plank, 1 1/2 inch, each	01	24	00 00
Sycamore, 1-inch	44	00	00
Sycamore, 1 1/2	55	00	00
Shingles, good shaved	8 50	00	00
Shingles, extra, sawed	6 75	00	00
Shingles, clear, sawed	5 50	00	00
Shingles, cedar	3 50	00	00
Shingles, hemlock	3 25	00	00
White wood, chair plk	65	00	00
White wood, 1 in. and thick	35	00	00
White wood, 1/2 inch	30	00	00

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**

New York, Dec. 9.

Cotton firmer at 24 1/2 to 24 3/4.  
 Flour 5c to 10c better, with more doing; receipts 9,000 bbls and 300 bags; sales 11,000 bbls, at \$5 50 to \$6 20 for Super State and Western; \$6 50 to \$7 50 for Common to Choice Extra State, and \$8 70 to \$7 50 for Common to Choice Extra Western.  
 Rye flour firm.  
 Wheat nominally higher; receipts 8,000 bush; sales 170,000 bush, at \$2 11 for No. 1 white Michigan, \$2 25 for white California.  
 Rye quiet at \$1 60.  
 Corn unchanged, at \$1 12 to \$1 14 for unshelled, 1 1/2 to \$1 17 1/2 for sound mixed Western.  
 Barley more active and a shade firmer, at \$2 15 to \$2 17 1/2 for Canada West.  
 Oats in moderate request at 7 1/2 for Western store; \$6 do afloat.  
 Pork firmer and quiet, at \$25 57 to \$26 10 for new mess; \$23 75 to \$23 for old do.  
 Lard firmer, at 16c to 16c for steam, 16c to 16 1/2c for kettle rendered.

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,** in  
 cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No  
 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

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

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal  
 in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over.....	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1867 .....	15,251
Amount insured in 1867 .....	44,733,322
Receipts for 1867 .....	5,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities) .....	1,884,768
Deposited with Canadian Government .....	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly.....	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.  
 Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St.  
 James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very  
 city and town.

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.  
 Montreal, 15th August, 1868. 2-ly

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

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of  
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bur-  
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,  
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 3-ly

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

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudou & Co., Montreal.  
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudou, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
 Henry Young, Esq., 23 John street, New York.  
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place. do. 2-

**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,**  
**GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.**

Builder of Marine and Stationary  
**STEAM ENGINES,**

**STEAM BOILERS** of all descriptions  
**MILL and MINING MACHINERY,**

All kinds of **CASTINGS** in **BRASS** and **IRON**  
**LIGHT** and **HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.**

**PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.**  
 53-ly

**O'HEIR'S**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**

65 AND 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.  
 53-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch.

**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.** 5

**DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.**

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.**

ARE NOW REMOVING to their New Warehouse  
 Corner of **Bevellet** and **St. Helen Streets**, and have  
 their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1868, to  
 1st of May, 1869.

Montreal, July 23, 1868. 3-

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

**FURS, FELT HATS, &c.**

FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

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

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

Largo assortment of  
**KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND SHIRTS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.**

**BUFFALO ROBES.**

517, 513, 521, St. Paul Street,  
 1-ly Montreal.

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

**EXCLUSIVE** application is given to the  
**COMMISSION BUSINESS,** and personal atten-  
 tion bestowed on each transaction. The utmost  
 promptness in sales and returns uniformly observed.  
 The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with re-  
 sponsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid in-  
 cidental charges when practical. Consignments are kept  
 regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of  
 all matters of commercial interest. Consignments  
 designed for sale in any of the general 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 FRONT STREETS,  
 TORONTO.

**TO afford extended facilities to our numer-**  
**ous correspondents,** we have opened a branch  
 of our business at the above central stand. Con-  
 signments 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. Com-  
 missions 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 ju-  
 dicious execution of which our experience and stand-  
 ing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable informa-  
 tion 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 re-  
 turns made with promptness and regularity. Com-  
 missions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the  
 responsible houses of the trade.

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

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Mer-  
 chants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets,  
 Montreal.  
 Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERTY.  
 8-ly

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

**THE SILVER EXPORTATION**

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

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

I hope to be able to announce the success of the  
 movement at an earlier date, but take this precaution  
 any measure to raise a second canvas in case of delay  
 W. WEIR.

Montreal, 20th October, 1868. 48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Forms of Tender and all other information,  
 apply to

W. WEIR,  
 Exchange Broker, Montreal.

N.B.—Owing to the extent of the undertaking, it  
 has been found necessary to EXTEND the time for  
 closing the Contracts to the FIFTH day of NOVEM-  
 BER as above. Should the offers of support be then  
 insufficient to warrant again proceeding with the at-  
 tainment, the tenders will be declined.

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

W. W. 41-2  
 Montreal, 1st October, 1868.

**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.

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 123, 125, 150 and 152, Queen Street, Montreal,

**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty  
 1-ly

**TORONTO.**

**BROWN'S BANK.**

(W. B. BROWN W. C. CHEWETT.)

60 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 cheque 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 39-ly

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**

**NORRIS BLACK,**

No. 13 King Street East, 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 purpose for which a Machine can be used. Norris Black is also Agent for the

**NEW ENGLAND WAX THREAD MACHINES.**  
A supply always on hand.

Address Box 1,101, Toronto. 41-ly

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.**

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange 44

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,  
Importers of and Dealers in

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,**

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware. 42-3m

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

Established 1851.

**WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,** Manufacturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE. 33-ly

**MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN,** Proprietor of the CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

**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. 42

**ROCK OIL.**

**PARSON BROTHERS,**

**PETROLEUM REFINERS**

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, Etc., Toronto, C.W. 37-ly

**JOHN FISKEN & CO.,**

**ROCK OIL**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

65 Yonge Street,

33-3m TORONTO.

**HURD, LEIGH & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF**

**FRENCH CHINA.**

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto. 33-ly

**STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.**

**BROWN BROTHERS,**

**WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,** Dealers in BOOKBINDERS' 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 recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices. 42-3m

**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.

**SUBSCRIBE 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 best* Weekly in the Dominion should enclose One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Toronto Weekly Telegraph,—a splendid Family Paper. It contains interesting Miscellany, Reliable Market and Cattle Reports, copious Telegraphic Reports, attractive News, Selections, and more useful information than can be found in any other paper.

As a POLITICAL PAPER it utters its opinions fearlessly, avoids vulgar sensations, and becomes at once a *high-toned and popular paper*.

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

THE FAMILY 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 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.**

Five copies, one year, to any address.....	\$ 4 50
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 00
Twenty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 00
Forty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	32 00
Eighty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60 00

Strictly in Advance.

**SUPERB PREMIUMS**

For 30 subscribers 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 150 subscribers either one of Prince & Co's Melodeans, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Cabinet Organs.

No Farmer who wants to have a reliable record of the markets should be without the *Weekly Telegraph*.

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters

**ROBERTSON & COOK,**  
PUBLISHERS,  
Toronto Canada.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON }  
JAMES B. COOK. } 23

**HAMILTON.**

D. McINNIS & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

MESSRS. McINNIS, CALDER & CO.,  
HAMILTON,

Have received during the past week :

- Bales PRINTS
- " GREY COTTONS
- " STRIPED HESSLIANS
- " TAPESTRY CARPETS
- " SUPER do.
- " UNION do.
- Cases BRACES
- " HABERDASHERY
- " BLACK BARATHEAS
- " " COBOURGS
- " " ALPACAS
- " LOOM TABLE LINEN
- " HUCK TOWELS and TOWELLING.

Hamilton, December 6, 1868. 44-ly

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,  
HAMILTON,

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

**DRY GOODS,**

including

CANADIAN

- Tweeds, Flannels,
- Hosiery, Yarns,
- Grey Domestic, Twilled sheeting,
- Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn.

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

SINGERS'

NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

J. & R. KILGOUR, Agents,

No. 17, King Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand. 46-ly

I. GALBRAITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

BUCK & CALF GLOVES AND MITTS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

Full Stock complete in every department.

King Street, HAMILTON. 44-ly

JAMES HIRSHON,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

McNAN STREET,

Hamilton, Ont. 47-32

**KINGSTON.**

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.,)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

**LONDON—ONT.**

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

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

FREDERICK ROWLAND. JAMES JOHNSON, 43-ly Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,

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

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

B. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-7

**QUEBEC.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

G. F. GIBSON & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS  
QUEBEC.

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

Advances made on consignments. 13-3m

J. & W. REID,

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

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**BRANTFORD ENGINE**  
ENGINES  
OF ALL SIZES  
UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE  
MONTANA AND STEAM SAW MILLS  
GRIST MILLS &c. &c.  
C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT. 42-ly

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

STEPHENSON & MCGIBSON,

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.

41-ly

**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 Dealers, direct from their Mills, at Manufacturers' Wholesale prices and terms, thereby saving the trade one profit. Hespeler, Ontario, April 17, 1868. 16

**BOSTON.**

W. C. WILLIS,

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

BOSTON.

11

**PICTOU, N. S.**

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits consignments. Best prices realized and cash advances made when necessary.

Good references given if required. 30-ly

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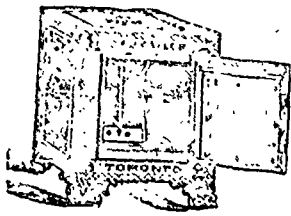
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