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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

No. 40.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.  
1-ly

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

**HAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Mailand, Tyles & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'  
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street and  
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.  
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now  
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers  
East and West. To meet the requirements of the  
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the  
premises under the supervision of English and Ameri-  
can Foremen. 33-ly

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41  
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal  
2-ly

**HUGHES BROTHERS,**  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,  
431 ST. PAUL STREET. 23-ly

**W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
TRUNKS, VALISES, & CARPET BAGS,  
254 and 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 23-4

**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 Tierces } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.  
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

**JAMES MITCHELL.**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
160 hhd. Choice Sugar, ex "Empress," from Bar-  
badoes.

ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE  
238 hhd. } Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.  
139 brls. }  
103 puns do Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses.  
25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.  
9 hhd. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863  
94 brls pure Cod Oil.  
80 bags Fine Jamaica Coffee.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Montreal 4th June, 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

**O'HEIR'S**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING  
ESTABLISHMENT.  
63 AND 163 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.  
33-ly Country Orders executed with Despatch

**CANADA GLASS COMPANY,**  
(Limited)  
MONTREAL,  
And Works at Hudson on the Ottawa.  
Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.  
35-ly A. K. LUCAS, Secretary

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

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

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
METAL MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
following Manufacturers:

Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.  
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-  
mingham.  
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.  
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Laucefield  
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.  
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park  
Foundry, Glasgow.  
Geo. Fairbairn & Co. the F Horse Nails, Camelon  
Park, Falkirk.

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND  
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT  
ROOFING, &c. Office No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,  
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 25-ly

**W. J. STEWART,**  
420 St. Paul St., Montreal, and 66 South John Street,  
Liverpool.  
(Near Post Office and Custom House)  
Is prepared to receive Consignments, and to act as  
Shipping Agent, and transact General Business for  
Importers in the Dominion, on the most advantageous  
terms. 9-ly

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
1 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,  
83 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

**TOUGH METAL SCOTCH-FACE TYPES,**  
PRINTERS MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.  
Books and Jobs Electrotyped and Stereotyped.  
28-6m

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

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
143 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal 5-ly

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.  
Importers of Window Glass, &c., No 19 Lemoine  
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-ly

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

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL. 13-ly

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 605 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..... 16,241  
 Amount Insured in 1867..... 44,733,323  
 Receipts for 1867..... 6,129,147  
 Surplus Fund (over all liabilities).... 1,834,768  
 Deposited with Canadian Government 100,000  
 Daily Income in 1863, 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 every city and town.  
**S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.** 2-ly  
 Montreal, 15th August, 1863

**B. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS of VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 1-ly

**FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,**  
 No 516 St. Paul Street, near M'Gill Street.  
 MONTREAL. 3S-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 128, 129, 130 and 133, Queen Street, Montreal,  
 METAL MERCHANT,  
*Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty.* 1-ly

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

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,** 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.  
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention. 1-ly

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

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

**H. SEYMOUR,**  
**LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 221 St. Paul street, Montreal.  
*References:*  
 Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
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 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
 " Thibaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
 Hon. Wm. McLean, Toronto, C. W.  
 Messrs Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
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**GREENE & SONS**  
 WHOLESALE  
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
 of all descriptions of  
**FURS, FELT HATS, &c.**  
**FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.**  
 Our assortment comprises a great variety of styles in  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.**  
 Now styles in  
**FELT HATS FOR FALL TRADE.**  
 Large assortment of  
**KID AND BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS,**  
**CLOTH CAPS, &c., &c.**  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**  
 517, 519, 621, St. Paul Street,  
 1-ly Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,**  
 25 Hospital Street.  
 Montreal. 32-ly

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

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

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

**OTTAWA.**  
**HENRY GRIST,**  
 OTTAWA, Canada,  
**PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN**  
 Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copyrights in the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859.

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**  
**R. S. HOWELL,**  
*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,*  
 WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C. W. 1-ly

**OSHAWA.**  
**BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.**  
**THE** Subscriber has a limited quantity of Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.  
 Address, EDWD. MIALL, JR.,  
 24 Oshawa, C.W.

**BOSTON.**  
**W. C. WILLIS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP- PING AGENT, &c.,** No. 41 City Exchange,  
 BOSTON. 11

**QUEBEC.**  
**THIBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO.,**  
 Wholesale Importers of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
 Corner St. Peter and Sons to Fort Streets, Quebec.  
 A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 4-ly

**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 & HURVY  
 Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 4-ly

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
**GETTINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 QUEBEC.  
 Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 1-ly

**G. F. GIBSON & CO.,**  
**GENERAL AUCTIONEER**  
 QUÉBEC.  
 Public Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, &c., &c., &c.  
 Advances made on consignments. 12-ly

**J. & W. REID,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS**  
 40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Dry and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Rosin, Tar, Rosin, Ship Varnishes, &c. 4-ly

**J. BROWN & CO.,**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE**  
 \* 18 St. Peter Street, Quebec  
 Steam Power Works at La Canardière. 6-ly

**CANADIAN NAVIGATION COY**

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

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT



**T**his Magnificent Line, composed of the following **FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS**, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, **EVERY MORNING** (Sundays excepted), at **NINE o'clock**, and Lachue on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at **NOON**, for the above Ports, as under, viz.:

SPARTAN	Capt. FAIRBRIER	on Mondays.
PASSPORT	" SINOLAIN	" Tuesdays.
KINGSTON	" FAIRBRIER	" Wednesdays.
GRECIAN	" KELLER	" Thursdays.
MAGNET	" SIMPSON	" Fridays.
CORINTHIAN	" DUNLOP	" Saturdays.

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

At Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul, &c.

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

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

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

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

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office }  
73 Great St. James Street, }  
Montreal, 25th April, 1863 } 18

**THE GAZETTE.**

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Delivered in the City by Carriers—in Advance...	76.00
Sent by Mail..... do.....	5.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, by Mail..... do.....	3.00
Weekly Edition, do..... do.....	1.00

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

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

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

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

**THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION  
MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.**

**THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION**, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1863, publish in one large quarto volume:—  
**THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER**, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 80,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a *Newspaper Directory* containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 123 Broadway, (Box 2266) New York.

**CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE TO IMPORTERS & CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.**

The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic., Csp. 44, having repealed Sec. 123 of 31 Vic., Cap 7, relating to Customs forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:—

"Sec 123. All bonds, documents, and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or Ports of Entry in Canada, shall be in such form as the Minister of Customs shall from time to time direct."

**NOTICE** is hereby given that approved forms of reports, outwards and inwards, and entries for duty, free or warehouse, are deposited at all Custom Houses of the Dominion, and that Custom House Brokers, Importers, or Printers who may wish to print the same, for their own or general use, can procure copies for that purpose by application to the Collector, and that from and after the **FIRST of OCTOBER** next, the Department will discontinue the gratuitous supply of the above forms for general use; but all forms prepared for sale or use, are required to be in strict accordance with the copies furnished, and upon the same sized paper.

For the present the forms can be obtained at any Custom House by payment of the cost of printing. Blank bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department,  
Ottawa, 1st September, 1863. 37-3

**DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.**

LEWIS, KAY & CO.

**ARE NOW REMOVING** to their New Warehouse *Corner of Recollet and St. Helen Streets*, and have their old premises to let from 1st of August, 1863, to 1st of May, 1864.  
Montreal, July 23, 1863. 39

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT**

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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of  
**PIG AND BAR IRON.**

ROLLER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Flue Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.	DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Yards, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.
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Manufacturers of CROWN SOFA, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

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

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

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1863.**

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

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

**FOULDS & McCUBBIN,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**  
370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street,  
Montreal. 30-1y

**E. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.**  
COVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-1y

**JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,  
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y**

**W. & B. MUIR  
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

**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**

**McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
and Small Wares, No. 438 St. Paul St., Montreal. 25-1y**

**WM. J. McMASTEE & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street,  
5-1y Montreal.**

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

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

*N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammel & Co.'s (limited) Warranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railways and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand.*  
 83-1y

**THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURE  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.  
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.  
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.  
 GAS SHADES, do do do  
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of  
 GOBLETs,  
 TUMBLERS,  
 SUGAR-BOWLS,  
 CREAM JUGS,  
 SPOON-HOLDERS,  
 SALT-CELLARS,  
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,  
 PRESERVE DISHES  
 NAPPIES,  
 WATER PITCHERS,  
 &c. &c.  
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.  
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.  
**FACTORY—ALBERT STREET.** Orders received at the Office, 338 St Paul Street.  
 41-1y A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary.

**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  
**EVERY** information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 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 now receiving a return of 60 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  
 101 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. 49

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

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
 PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,  
 LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.  
 Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,  
 John Streets, Halifax,  
 Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-1y

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

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

**THOS. D. HOOD,**  
 FIRST PRIZE  
**PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,**  
 MONTREAL  
 Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.  
 Factory:—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

**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 varied selection of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY**  
**DRY GOODS.**

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
 STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
 411 Joseph's Block,  
 St. Helen Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**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 RECOLLIER ST. HELEN STREETS, is now nearly completed and we intend REMOVING there about the week in August.

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889**  
**PRIZE MEDAL.**  
**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL**  
**TWO SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMA**  
**HAVE BEEN AWARDED**  
**WINNING, HILL & WADE**  
 FOR  
**CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,**  
**CORDIALS,**  
**OLD TOM GIN,**  
**GINGER WINE,**  
**BITTERS**  
 Of their own Manufacture.  
**OFFICE: 389-391 ST. PAUL STREET**  
 (near the Custom House)  
**MONTREAL,**

**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.  
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,  
 J. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Holland Gin,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s Fine Scotch Whiskey,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s celebrated Port Wines,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s (Cada) Sherry Wines,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s Champagne Wines,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s Sparkling Moselle Wines,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s A. Mamm's Sparkling Moselle Wines,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Meehan & Co.,  
 J. & F. Castillon & Co.'s McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, &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. 21 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

1868. AUTUMN CIRCULAR. 1868.  
**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 ST. PETER STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

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

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**  
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**  
 Also, in Kegs, Qt-Casks and Hds,  
**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**  
**WEST BROTHERS,**  
 144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

**BLACK & LOCKE,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 MONTREAL 36-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., &c.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-  
 Boards, and Dealers in  
**WOODEN-WARE** of every description.  
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 36-3m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

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

**COUNTERFEITS.**  
**D**URING the exhibition at Hamilton that city was flooded with a very dangerous and skillfully executed counterfeit of the Gresham Bank notes. They are so neatly done that it is difficult to detect them, but on comparison a difference will be found in the size and shape of the figures denoting the number of the bill. Those of the counterfeit are wider, and take up considerably more room than in the genuine. This, we believe, is the surest test so far. The following figures will explain:—  
 Genuine..... 01347  
 Counterfeit..... 01347

**Trade Sales.**  
 There were two trade sales on Tuesday, at which a large quantity of Mediterranean and other seasonable goods were offered. The attendance at the morning sale was fair, but bidding was anything but spirited, and very few lots were disposed of. The sale in the afternoon induced a better attendance and better prices, and on the whole a large quantity was placed. A report of both sales may be found elsewhere. The trade sale of I Buchanan & Co. on Wednesday was very largely attended, especially by Upper Canada buyers, and nearly everything offered was bought up at good prices. The sale was very satisfactory.

**THE EXHIBITION AT HAMILTON.**  
**T**HE leading daily papers published in Ontario and Quebec have given such full accounts of the exhibition held by the Provincial Agricultural Association in Hamilton last week, and at a length so much beyond what the limited space at our disposal would enable us to give, that we shall merely give a very brief summary of its general results.  
 The exhibition was the 23rd held since the formation of the association, and has proved one of the most successful, both in point of attendance, and in number and character of entries. The agricultural and mechanical departments were especially well represented,

**MONTREAL SAW WORKS.**  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
 Manufacture all descriptions of  
**CIRCULAR, MILL, CROSS-OUT,**  
**BILLET WEBS,**  
 &c. &c.  
 Reduced Price List just issued.  
 Special discount to the Trade.  
 Montreal, June 25, 1868 1-ly

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y**  
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
**CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000**  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch has been unprecedented **90 PER CENT.** of 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. COLE, Sec etary.**  
 Inspector of Agencies—**T. O. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.** 9-ly

the display of imported cattle, Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires, &c., &c., of grains and roots, of machines and agricultural implements, being unusually fine.  
 The interest taken in the exhibition was also greater than usual, judging at least from the crowds of people who visited it. During the week, every train and boat arriving at Hamilton came crowded with men, women and children, and the ability of that city was overtaxed to find accommodation for all that came thither. Some, unable to find a resting place during the night, went to Toronto for the accommodation they could not find in Hamilton, and returned to the exhibition next morning. The attendance at the grounds during Wednesday was estimated at over thirty-one thousand people, and during Thursday at an even greater number; and the number of tickets sold was in corresponding proportion. Business, both wholesale and retail, was very active in Hamilton while the fair lasted, and large amounts of seasonable goods were placed. Hotels and lodging houses of all classes reaped a rich harvest, and, generally speaking, the amount of ready money spent during the week has left Hamilton comparatively rich. We hope the evil days of that city are fairly over, and that, henceforth a full share of prosperity will be its portion in common with its rivals for the Western trade, Toronto and Montreal.  
 It seems scarcely necessary for us to record our conviction of the great and important part played by these great exhibitions with their numerous prizes, in the agricultural and mechanical progress of the Dominion; but we think too much weight cannot be given to the fact. And we hope to be able to chronicle each year, as the membership of the association and the means at its disposal increase, a still larger and more liberal list of prizes to be competed for, and a corresponding increase in the number, variety and quality of the articles exhibited.

**ROUTES TO THE OCEAN.**  
**T**HE opening of additional routes to the Atlantic, for Western trade, increases in importance every season. The production of the great western country is augmenting with unparalleled rapidity. At certain seasons of the year, all the means of transit are utterly unable to move forward freights with sufficient speed, whilst at all times the railways are worked to their full capacity. And if this be the state of affairs at present, what will be the result even in five years time, when probably the annual crops of the west may have doubled? We do not wonder that the business men of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other western cities, are intensely interested in solving the problem how the immense future production of their magnifi-

cent bread-producing region is to find its way to the eastern markets.

There are some who have held the opinion that more railroads would supply the necessary means of transportation. Hopes have been expressed that roads might be made to carry western produce more cheaply, and that in this way, as freights increased, new lines could be constructed to supply the demand. These ideas are quite fallacious. Experience proves that railways are a too expensive mode of carrying grain to distant markets, and that the water routes must inevitably take the precedence. As proof of this we observe that last year out of 52,798,161 tons of freight shipped from Chicago, 44,233,208 were sent by lake vessels, and only 8,233,203 by rail. This is an enormous difference, and as the water routes must always be the cheapest, it may be safely concluded that any new routes to the ocean, which are to greatly benefit the West in getting its productions to the markets of the world, must be by water and not by rail.

Justing as Canada does between the Eastern and Western States, any means of transportation which will materially shorten the distance to the seaboard, must be across our territory. This fact gives Canada a great interest in the solution of this important problem, and very early in our history called forth the ambition to attract western trade through our waters. To attain this laudable end, we made the Welland Canal and improved the navigation of the St. Lawrence, at very heavy expense. Up to this time, we have not been rewarded for our enterprise as we deserve to be. American trade has not used the St. Lawrence to the extent which we anticipated. But a glance at the map will, we think, convince any one that the prize must ultimately fall into our hands, and therefore it becomes us to enquire how we can best and most quickly secure it.

The first duty of our Dominion Government is, in our opinion to improve our present St. Lawrence water route. If we have failed hitherto in attracting as much of the Western trade through our waters as we expected, we believe the main cause to be that our canals are not large enough to pass through vessels of the larger class. A very few vessels have been sent from some of the western lake ports of the United States to Europe and back; but to make this direct trade profitable, it is necessary that ocean vessels of heavy burthen be employed, and these cannot get through our canals at present. The importance of enlarging our canals was recognized during the Quebec Conference, and it was decided that the work should be undertaken as soon as ever the Dominion finances would permit. We hope this promise will be remembered, and that earnest efforts will be soon put forth to make our St. Lawrence route what nature evidently intended it to be—the main channel for western produce to the ocean.

When these improvements are made, the question of a new canal across Canadian territory, to enable vessels to avoid the round-about route by Detroit and Lake Erie, must be grappled with. We need hardly remind our readers that two routes for this great work are already proposed and earnestly advocated. The most northern route is that by the Ottawa river, and is commonly known as the Ottawa ship canal; the other is proposed to commence at some suitable point on the Georgian Bay and terminate at Toronto. The latter has been very energetically pushed by F. C. Capreol, Esq., of Toronto, who declared that English and American capital can be obtained to construct it without difficulty, if the Ontario Legislature will consent to grant 10,000,000 acres of wild lands as a bonus. The Ottawa Canal project is not as far advanced, at least so far as outward appearance goes; but it is very long since two leading members of the Dominion Government said that the day could not be far distant when the canal would be *une fait accompli*. We take it that no one in Canada would think of going on with both these canals during this century. It consequently becomes an important point which of the two would best promote the great object had in view viz, the attraction of western trade through our waters.

So far as the writer is concerned, the Ottawa Ship Canal is considered the preferable route of the two. Not residing either at Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal, this opinion (whatever its value) is not swayed by local considerations; but on a calm examination of the advantages offered by each route, it is believed that the more northerly one is the best. Whilst not desirous of throwing any difficulties in the way of the Huron and Ontario Canal, we must say it is all but certain that it would cost vastly more than that by

the Ottawa river; in fact, some maintain that its cost would be so great as to prevent any hopes of its ever paying any reasonable dividends. The Ottawa Canal would be less than half as long as its rival, and what is of even more importance, would give the Western States a far shorter route to the seaboard. Every military man of eminence who has visited Canada of late, has pointed out how exceedingly important it would be as a means of defence. The latter route would also open up by far the largest tract of new country for settlement, and would serve to give Ontario some more backbone, of which it stands much in need. Looked at from almost any point of view, it is submitted that the proposed Ottawa Canal is undoubtedly the route which ought to be selected when the Dominion is prepared to grapple with such a large undertaking.

Whichever of these rival routes to the ocean may ultimately succeed, we feel assured that the rapid increase of western production will soon render the construction of one of them indispensable, and the sooner either of them is begun the better. Canada will be untrue to itself if it does not strain every nerve to secure a large share of the trade of the great West. The agricultural riches which will ultimately be sent from that great and fertile country eastwards every year, must enrich the channels along which it flows. It must build up towns and cities, it must fill lakes and rivers with shipping, and benefit every class of the community. The natural and best channel for this trade to flow to the ocean—because the shortest and cheapest—is through Canadian waters. Let our rulers take care that the Dominion is not robbed of this invaluable birthright.

#### THE PROSPERITY OF ONTARIO.

A SHORT trip through a portion of the Western Province has enabled us to see, and it gives us not a little gratification to be able to record it, the rapid growth and increased prosperity of the Province of Ontario, that portion of the Dominion which bids for its natural advantages, and the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, to far outstrip in the race the slower moving Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

At present the proceeds of an abundant harvest are being quickly carried to market, and in all sections the roads are alive with farmers and their heavily laden waggons hurrying to change their garnered grain into the ready money waiting to be paid for it. Barley, in especial, is coming in with unexampled rapidity, the high price paid, viz, \$1.12 to \$1.15 per bushel, proving very efficacious in bringing out the farmers' stores. In Toronto, the great central point for the purchase of this grain, may be seen every day on the principal roads strings miles long of waggons laden with the whitest and brightest of barley, destined mostly to be shipped across the lake to Oswego, and from thence to be distributed to all parts of the United States. The receipts at that point so far have been very heavy, and almost entirely from Canada. Usually, Chicago has a large surplus to ship, but this year, the crop has been a failure in the West, and that city is now a large customer for that of which formerly she had a large surplus. The demand from all points is steadily increasing, and the present price paid is generally looked upon as under rather than over the value, which will shortly be given. It is not our place to prophecy the future of barley or any other grain, but we have heard the opinion expressed by many of those whose opportunities are good for forming such an opinion, that 'ere long \$1.25 would be freely paid for all the barley in the country. The quality of the grain everywhere is very superior, being unusually bright in color (although the berry is somewhat light in weight), forming a striking contrast to samples we have seen of No. 1 barley from Chicago, which is dark and yellow, and much inferior for malting purposes to Canadian grown.

Wheat, though not moving as rapidly as barley, is nevertheless an abundant crop, and will, without doubt, prove very remunerative to the farmers and to the country. A considerable quantity is being marketed at various points, and the price paid pays well.

The storekeepers of course profit by the extensive circulation of money, and their sales during the past few weeks have been large, reducing their stocks so that it has in many instances become necessary for them to send in further orders for goods, and the wholesale houses in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal have all felt the impetus given to trade. We notice

in the two first named cities especially, an amount of commercial prosperity to which for many years they were strangers, and without having any fears that Montreal will ever fall from her present position of the chief commercial city of the Dominion, we must acknowledge, and we do so freely and without any feeling of jealous rivalry, that her competitors for the great trade of the West have followed the example of enterprise she first set, and that henceforth the cities on the Lake will carry on a trade with the country lying to the West and North of them more commensurate with their geographical position than has hitherto, until this year, been the case. Years ago, it used to be the fashion down here to sneer at Upper Canadians, and rather make light of them, and we fear that even in later years we of Montreal may have altogether undervalued the ability of the cities of Ontario to enter into the commercial arena against us; but we must confess that the time has passed for such undervaluation, and our Montreal merchants will have need of all the *prestige* previously gained, of all the capital accumulated, and of the position held at the head of sea-going navigation, to enable them to maintain the position they have acquired. But there is room for all, and the keener the competition, the more cheaply will the consumer get his goods, and the more will he be able to purchase of what is necessary or pleasing to him.

#### THE ONTARIO EXHIBITION.

HAMILTON, 26th Sept., 1868.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Annual Provincial Exhibition of Ontario was concluded yesterday, and I send you a few jottings. From every point of view, the gathering has been an eminent success. The attendance of spectators was immense; particularly was this the case on Thursday, when it is calculated 20,000 people were on the grounds at one time! Notwithstanding the great influx of visitors from all parts of the Province, not a single unpleasant circumstance occurring on the Exhibition grounds, has been reported.

The Judges were at work on the Departments ready for their labours on Tuesday, but the formal opening may be said to date from Wednesday forenoon. His Honour or His Excellency (which?) Lieut-Governor Howland arrived at the Crystal Palace about noon. From some cause or other, he was not presented with an address by the Agricultural Association, a though he received that honour at the railway station at the hands of the Mayor of the City, and the President of the Local Committee. The Lieut-Governor's visit attracted very little attention.

Among other political celebrities present on the occasion, were the Hon. Sanfield Macdonald, Premier of Ontario; the Hon. William Macdougall, Commissioner of Public Works; and the Hon. John Carling, Local Minister of Agriculture. The Hon. George Brown, just arrived from Scotland, was present on Thursday afternoon.

The general opinion is, that this Exhibition excels any previous Canadian one which has ever been held. The display of cattle was exceedingly fine, the splendid animals sent by Mr. Cochrane, of Montreal, being particularly admired. Great regret was expressed that the thousand-guinea heifer was not present. Some prominent American Agriculturists were loud in their praises of the cattle. The horses were also good, and considerable progress was manifested in the sheep. The show of pigs was deficient. Notwithstanding the dryness of the summer, the Agricultural Hall was filled with fruits, vegetables, grains and flowers, of which any country in the world might justly feel proud. Every portion of the fair which depended on the farmers, was all that could be expected, and afforded evidence of the steady advancement in agriculture which Ontario is making.

Inside the Crystal Palace, the display was highly creditable, what with carriages, musical instruments, machinery, hand-loom, bolls, sewing machines, harness, Canadian oils, &c., &c., the lower flat was completely crammed. Very noticeable in this section was a large display of woollen machinery from Goldie, McCulloch & Co's foundry, Galt. Up stairs the Fine Arts took up one end, and Ladies' work the other. The paintings were numerous and well executed. The Ladies, I think, hardly equalled their displays on previous occasions.

One of the most prominent departments of the Exhibition, was the Agricultural Machinery and Implements. There was an unusually large number of ma-

chines of different kinds on the ground. The display was decidedly the best I have ever witnessed. Besides the articles usually exhibited on these occasions, I observed a reaping machine, which binds the sheaves as it moves along; a machine which renders drainage a simple process, a portable saw-mill, which cuts the largest logs with ease, a new well-drilling machine; a novel kind of machine hay-fork, and many other novelties of smaller dimensions. The famous imported traction Engine was on the grounds, and was driven up and down to the great satisfaction of those present. It was bought on its arrival in Toronto, two months ago, by some gentleman at Walkerton, in the county of Bruce. But it has been a failure up there—breaking down the bridges, sticking in mud-holes and scaring the horses.

The Great Western Railway had a busy time of it during the week. Monster trains were the order of the day. But notwithstanding the immense crush, not a single serious accident has been announced. This is attributable to the admirable manner in which every thing was managed by the railway authorities, and reflects the highest credit on Thomas Swinyard, Esq., the popular manager of the road who was personally present during the great rush on Thursday evening, overlooking the departure of the trains. The Great Western has reaped a rich harvest during the week, and I may add that it is exceedingly well-served, for the public were never so well served on any previous occasion.

Looking at the splendid success of this Exhibition, and the immense attendance of the farming community, well-dressed and apparently with plenty of money, I should say that Ontario is at present in a very prosperous state. Those who were present will hardly fail of conviction that the late harvest is better than some have supposed, and that an excellent fall and winter business may be expected. After seeing the display made in Hamilton, I have no hesitation in saying that Ontario need not fear comparison, as an agricultural district, with any part of this continent.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

*State of the Line—Suggestions for an Improved Arrangements Act.*

THE American railway papers have lately published accounts showing a horrible state of the line. These statements, however, are by anonymous writers.

We believe the unrenewed portions of the line are generally in bad condition, some portions very bad but the renewed sections, we hear from reliable authority, are excellent.

Until the Grand Trunk is completely renewed it will doubtless not be in good running order.

The English (Great Western) charge to capital the cost of rectifying their original error as to the gauge. The expense of converting broad into narrow gauge they put to capital. In like manner may not the Grand Trunk charge to capital the cost of laying down suitable rails, &c. It appears that originally the construction of the line was defective in this respect, making it good is surely in the nature of a capital charge. Unhappily, however, the company have no capital to apply for the purpose, and, under the present management, their net revenue is very scanty in the absence of capital they must use revenue profits for the renewal, and this in our judgment is an additional reason for getting the largest amount of revenue profit—in other words, an additional reason for reform in the management.

A correspondent, a "Victim," suggests in a letter in another column that the real profits of the line should be accurately ascertained and if they cannot be paid away to the 1st and 2nd preference Bondholders, or others entitled to them, then they should be retained for the purposes of the company, and the bondholders be given 2nd equipment mortgage bonds in lieu of the cash dividends so retained. This in case the Canadian Government decline to guarantee the 2nd equipment bonds.

The suggestion is equitable, but we doubt whether it could be done under the provisions of the Arrangements Act. Under that Act we think if the accounts of the company show profits for the preference holders they must be paid. But if the accounts do not show such profits, arising from extensive road renewals, &c. and the Directors must pay the preference holders their dividends. In this construction of the Arrangements Act we may be wrong but we shall be glad if a "Victim" will show us our errors by reference to the Act itself. We have often given our reasons for taking this view of the case.

It would not, however, be difficult, we imagine, for the company to get Parliamentary authority to adopt the equitable course recommended by our correspondent's course which would really cast upon the company little additional capital burden, while the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th preferences would be greatly benefited.

Our estimate of the results of the past half-year's working, to which a "Victim" alludes, was in no way official. It was our own estimate. We have no doubt it will prove to be true.

Since the above was in type we have thought it well to state, or rather to re-state, reasons (founded on the provisions of the Arrangements Act) for believing that until the end of 1872 the preference bonds are really nothing but preference shares, and can only claim paper dividends, if the company choose to roney the line, &c., to the extent of absorbing all those earnings of the company which would otherwise go into the pockets of the preference bondholders for interest. Section 19 of the Arrangements Act says that "the earnings of the company" shall "after deduction of working expenses as hereinafter defined" be "to each half year ending 30th June and 31st December, to be appropriated and applied in the order and manner following"—that is, amongst other things, to the payment of the 1st and 2nd preference bond interest. In the 21st section the term "working expenses" is defined. Amongst other expenses it includes "all expenses of maintenance and renewal of the railway and of the stations, buildings, works, and conveniences belonging thereto, and of the rolling and other stock," &c. and—mark this—"generally all such charges, if any, not above otherwise specified (and no other), as in the case of English railway companies are usually carried to the debit of revenue as distinguished from capital account." Here's a limit! "As in the case of English railway companies are usually carried to the debit of revenue." Why, some of our companies charge to revenue the cost of steel rails, fish-jointing, rebuilding stations, and actually additions to the rolling stock now and additional fittings, and a number of other charges which are clearly of a capital nature. Other companies charge some or all of these expenses to capital. The result is in the matter common to all English railway companies. Under this section of the Arrangements Act, we contend, there is practically no limit to the charges for renewals and equipments which the Grand Trunk may not place against their revenue.

It is clear, at least to us, that the Grand Trunk may use their revenue to almost any extent in renewals, &c. that the law may thus employ all the revenue money that would otherwise be available to pay the 1st and 2nd preference bond interest (and of course the after preferences).

But section 21 provides that "if, in any year during the ten years next after the 31st December, 1862, any interest or dividend upon any of the preferential bonds or preference stocks of the respective classes before mentioned, shall, as to the whole or part be unpaid, the holder of the bond or stock shall in respect of such arrears be entitled, on application, &c., to receive a bond or stock to be of the like quality as the bond or stock in respect of which the arrears accrued."

It is thus said, in effect, distinctly that if the company use the bondholders' interest in renewals all the bondholders can claim during the ten years, is paper dividend. If, for example, no profits are shown in the accounts as available for the 1st preference bonds the holder of £100 1st preference bond has no claim to his £5 a year interest in money. He can claim only £5 in new 1st preference bond—which we call paper dividend. In like manner if there is no cash shown by the accounts for the 2nd preference bondholder he can only claim his unpaid interest in new 2nd preference bond for the amount. This lasts to the end of 1872, after which the preference bonds again become bonds, with all the rights of bonds, but before 1872 they are, we would really nothing but preference securities.

The holders of preference bonds are by the same section, 21, debarred from maintaining any "action, suit, or other proceeding" in respect of "any such arrears," during the ten years. They may take the paper, there is no cash for them.

But if the revenue account shows cash for them, the preference bondholders how then? In that case it is clear, under the 19th section, the bondholders in their order, can claim those profits. That section says that the earnings, less the working expenses, including renewals, &c., "shall" be appropriated in the manner set forth. Therefore the bondholders could claim their interest in cash if the accounts show sufficient earnings to pay it.

In conclusion we may observe that a better plan than that suggested by our correspondent would be for the Government to allow for the Government of Canada to guarantee the 2nd equipment mortgage bonds, which would thus readily float at par, and provide the company with capital for their requirements. The Government would use not a penny by it, for with such a supply of capital the company would be enabled to pay out of genuine revenue profits not only the 1st and 2nd equipment mortgage bonds, but the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preferences, and a good part of the 4th preference if not the whole of the latter, with a good prospect, in three or four years' time, of discharging as they arise all the 4th preference claims, and perhaps giving the unfortunate shareholder a trifle.—*Scraps of the Jour*

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA—Reform Effected—Herapath's Journal says.** We hear that a satisfactory arrangement has been come to during the week, between the committee, headed by Mr Ritter and Mr Creak, and the board, by which three or four new members will be introduced into the board, including Mr Ritter and Mr Creak, to whom the proprietors are deeply indebted for their exertions to reform the management.

Economy in working is to be the order of the day in future and this being so we tell the proprietors that in the Grand Trunk they have a much better property than most of them think.

Of course, under the circumstances of the amicable and fair arrangement made between Messrs Creak and Ritter's committee and the board, there will be no necessity for the formation of a Grand Trunk Proprietors' Association. Agitation will cease, and its expense be avoided.

**THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

FROM the Halifax Mining Gazette for October, we obtain the following information respecting operations in the gold fields of Nova Scotia for the past month. From the 27th of August to the 10th of September, the following quantities of bar gold were reported as received in Halifax.—

By Messrs. Huse and Powell.

Company.	District	ozs.	dwt.	gr.
Provincial	Wine Harbour	10	16	12
Opbir	Runfrow	278	0	0
N. Y. & Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	131	3	0

By Mr R. G. Fraser.

Domition	Sherbrooke	497	5	0
Shafter	Oldham	63	11	0
Isor	Oldham	13	5	0
St. Lawrence	Oldham	47	4	9

By Mr John Stairs.

Queon	Unlace	25	0	0
		938	4	12

From the Sherbrooke district the reports are highly encouraging. The New York and Sherbrooke, Palmerston, Wellington and Domint in companies have in the aggregate sent up 931 ozs 16 dwt 6 gra for the whole month of August—the Dominion company alone having furnished more than half. Several of the companies in the same district report now leads with abundance of gold.

From Wine Harbour reports affirm that large leads containing gold have been discovered a considerable distance north of the old developments. Miners are much excited in this district.

In the County Harbour district considerable excitement prevails respecting recent discoveries. Over twenty gold-bearing leads run through the district, from six inches to two and a half feet. Four ounces per ton are obtained.

In Montague for the last month, the yield reported is 115 oz 5 dwts from 62½ tons of quartz.

Large and very satisfactory reports are received from the Unlace tract, in which several Canadian companies are profitably at work. Quartz near the surface yields from \$1 to \$27 per ton, and improves as far as it goes down. Fifteen tons yielded 51 oz of gold. One company in this tract of which Dr. Dickson of Kingston, is promoter, is very highly spoken of. It is thus referred to in the report. The St. Lawrence mines bid fair to increase still further the high character which Unlace has acquired as one of the safest and most profitable gold districts of the Province. This valuable property was selected by Dr. Lawson.

**GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.**

(To the Editor of Herapath's Journal.)

HEARTRENDING as the sacrifice of the past has been to not a few, it appears there are further trials to be endured, for you, sir, have almost semi-officially indicated a paper dividend for the last half-year, and why? Because mismanagement has lowered the position of the company, "they can't raise further capital. In other words everything is to be charged to revenue, whether it rightly belongs thereto or otherwise, as it is the only source from whence money can be obtained, and this you contend can be done with impunity to the end of 1872." I doubt your interpretation of the Arrangements Act, but will not now discuss that point. But only remark that such proceedings would be an additional injustice to the proprietors. I admit the financial dilemma, but a considerate board would take counsel with their constituents, and endeavour to devise means to lessen a pressure already too severe. Let an exciting difficulty be placed before Englishmen, and they will know how to face it and ultimately surmount it. Instead of this the board adopt a policy which increases that dissatisfaction, which is so extensive and well founded. The company have on hand half-a-million or second mortgage equipment bonds, a sufficient sum to make the line efficient, and to carry out most of Captain Iyer's suggestions, apart from extensions. But these bonds are so little in favour that they can only be issued at a great loss. Can nothing be done to induce the Canadian Government to guarantee them? They could then be placed at par, and a lieu or security could be given which would make the transaction as acceptable as it would be beneficial to Canada and her people. This failing I submit that the first and second preference holders should be openly invited to accept them upon just and liberal terms in payment of 7y dividend fairly earned, in lieu of cash for a short defined period; the profits equitably and correctly ascertained might then be legitimately retained and used to equip the line, to those who are compelled to realize their paper dividends at any price, equipment bonds say at 85 would inflict far less loss than selling 1st and 2nd preference paper at 49 and under.

VICTIM.

[We have omitted parts of a "Victim's" letter, for the publication of which, we fear, we should not have been held justified.—E. H. J.]

The half-yearly dividend on the preference shares of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway, which it was feared there would be no funds to meet, is declared payable as usual.



## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

## CLASS III.

Machinery Castings, Manufactures of Metals, Tools, Fittings, &c.

- 56—Best cheap cooking and heating stove, suitable for workmen's dwellings, \$8, Frowse Bros, agents  
57—Best hall stove for burning coal, \$8, do  
58—Best hall stove for burning wood, \$9, W Clendinning  
59—Best coal grate stove, \$6, Crozier & Poltras  
60—Best coal grate, with settings and fittings complete, \$9, J A Adams, agent  
61—Best hot air furnace, \$8, Crozier & Poltras  
62—Best fittings for steam or hot water heating apparatus, an assortment, \$10, Rogers & King  
63—Best specimens of locomotive and railroad car castings, not less than 6 articles, including locomotive or boiler, axle box and guard, \$15, W Clendinning  
64—Best pair of railroad car wheels, \$10, J McDougall & Co  
65—Best castings for general building purposes, an assortment, \$10, Ives & Allen

## Extra Prizes.

- Horizontal steam engine, G Brush  
Forty horse-power steam cylinder, with medal, do  
Sissons patent Automatic cream-cooler, J Sissons  
Sewing machine for family use, C Irwin  
Children's coats, Ives & Allen  
Cot and swing cradle, W Glendon  
Hot air furnace, J State, agent  
Large hotel cooking stove, Frowse Bros  
Double stove, arranged for cooking and heating, W Clendinning  
Castings for building purposes (considered equal by judges), W Clendinning, Rogers & King  
Platform scales to weigh over 20 cwt, A Gordon & Co  
Assortment of circular saws, J Robertson  
Wire work (considered equal by judges), T Overing, A Decario & Bros  
Lead and composition pipes (considered equal by judges) Jas Robertson, John Robertson  
Copying press, T Abel  
Enamelled iron mantle, J A Adams  
Assortment of wool cards, John Forsyth  
Dyes for cutting leather, E Valliquet  
Specimens of iron, Moile Iron Company  
Assortment of wool cards, A Becker  
Cooking ranges, Rogers & King  
Combined iron and wood table, to be used as table or embroidery frame, G Scott  
Manufactured pins, W G Pullin & Co  
Enamelled hollow ware, It Campbell & Co  
Telegraph instruments, E Chanteloup  
Racket brace, T Abel  
Electro-plated church ornaments, E Chanteloup  
Optical, mathematical and surveying instruments, C Hearu  
Specimens of electro-typing, C Elkington  
Chronometer in silver case, D L Roy  
Model of buggy in silver, Hector Drolet  
Clock on novel plan, consisting of hands and dial only, Cyrille Duquet  
Breech-loading rifle, J B Fellow  
Rider rifle breech-loader, Jos Duval  
Brass finishers lathe, Robert Gardner  
Circular saw, arbor and mountings, do  
Combination machine for punching steel and iron stretching and shrinking, Johnson Tapier  
Working model marine engine, with paddle wheels, W J Poe  
78—Best scythes, hoes, rakes and other garden and agricultural tools, an assortment, \$8, Whitney & Cowan  
79—Best platform scale, to weigh over twenty hundred weight, \$10, J Fyfe  
80—Best platform scale, to weigh less than twenty hundred weight, \$8, A Gordon & Co  
81—Best counter and other scales, an assortment, \$8, A Gordon & Co  
82—Best screw jack, traverse and lifting, \$7, T Abel  
83—Best circular saws, an assortment, \$8, Morland, Watson & Co  
84—Best gang mullay, mill, and cross-cut saws, \$8, J Robertson  
85—Best carriage and machine bolts and nuts, (machine made), an assortment, \$8, T Abel  
86—Best specimens of copper smiths work, \$8, E Chanteloup  
87—Best engineers' brass work, consisting of steam whistle valves lubricators, oil cups and hose coupling &c \$10, do  
88—Best brass work for building use, knobs, hinges, handles, &c \$8, do  
89—Best hand, pendant and bracket coal oil lamps, an assortment \$10, do  
90—Best gas pendants and brackets, an assortment, \$10, do  
91—Best builders' hardware consisting of door and window fittings, handles latches bolts, hinges, &c, an assortment, \$8, G Gordon  
92—Best spikes, chairs and nails for railway and ship work, an assortment, \$8, Robert Millard & Co  
93—Best horse shoe nails, \$4, Willis & Mooney  
Buckwheat huller, J L Cadotte  
Irregular moulder and shaping machine, Bateman & Cowper  
Steam gauges, James Morrison  
Flies (manufactured in Montreal), W L Kimmond & Co  
Recut files, do  
Pin sticking machine, W G Pullin & Co  
Model marine paddle engine, medal, Peter A Cowper  
Do do screw do Alex Cowper  
Brick making machine, medal, Bulmar & Sheppard  
Model Oscillating steam engine, made by a boy, Eugene Klauz

Rotary water motor, Wm Hamilton & Son  
Double carriage self-acting machine, W P Barly & Co  
Cast iron piano iron stock and bits, N Pattenaido  
Tooth inserted circular saw, Morland, Watson & Co  
Forty horse power steam cylinder, medal, J McDougall & Co  
Honourable Mention.

- Model steam engine, Cyrille Duquet  
Single shingle machine, W P Barly & Co  
Cheap hall stove for coal, W Clendinning  
Hot air furnace, C Ryan  
Assortment of iron locks and knobs, J V Morgan, agent  
Door lock, J L Vincent  
Sheep marks punches and register, Jas Parkinson  
Stove pipe fastener, Chas Goodall  
Assortment of lead shot, John Robertson  
Time piece, lever escapement, L P Dufresne  
102—Best fire proof safe \$15, Kershaw & Edwards  
104—Best combined fire and burglar proof safe, Kershaw & Edwards  
107—Best stamped tin ware, an assortment, \$7, Davidson & Kerr  
108—Best hand made tin ware unpainted, an assortment, \$8, Frowse Bros  
109—Best planished tin ware, an assortment, \$8, Davidson & Kerr  
111—Best specimens of galvanized iron and zinc work for decorative building purposes, \$8, Frowse Bros  
112—Best refrigerator, \$8, Crozier & Poltras  
113—Best specimens of iron axles for carriages or carts, \$8, John Doy  
114—Best specimens of close plating on harness, builder's or other fittings, \$8, D Archer  
115—Best specimens of electro plating, \$8, Chas Elkington  
116—Best specimens of goldsmiths' work, an assortment, \$10, Savago & Lyman  
127—Best specimens of silversmiths' work, an assortment, \$10, Savago & Lyman  
J. Dougall, *Witness* printing office, exhibited one job printing Franklin press, one dispatching press, one folding machine and a very fine medium 'ob printing press, made by Babcock & Cottrell, of New York, all of which were in motion, and added greatly to the attraction of the exhibition. The latter is a new machine, and was much admired for its beauty and finish.

## CLASS IV.

- Building Materials, Pottery, Tiles, Slates and Slate Manufactures, Buttons, Glassware, &c.  
1—Best chimney piece of marbled slate, Granby Red Slate Co  
2—Best collection of plain, moulded and beveled bricks for building purpose, \$5, Bulmar & Sheppard  
4—Best floor tiles of slate, \$8, Granby Red Slate Co  
5—Best roofing slates, six of each size, \$8, Melbourne Slate Co  
6—Best school slates and pens, an assortment, Danville Slate Co  
7—Best water tank of slate, \$6, Granby Red Slate Co  
8—Best table tops and other specimens of slate, Granby Red Slate Co  
17—Best specimens of flint glass, pressed and plain, an assortment, \$10, St Lawrence Glass Company  
18—Best cut and engraved glass, an assortment, \$8, do  
19—Best German flint glass, an assortment, \$6, do  
20—Best common bottle glass, an assortment, \$5, Canada Glass Co  
21—Best fancy coloured glass, an assortment, \$5, St Lawrence Glass Co  
22—Best white composition glass, an assortment, \$5, do

## Extra Prizes.

- Fancy colored glass bottles, Canada Glass Co  
Two cases artificial eyes, Mr Hunter  
Honourable Mention  
Concrete for paths, Thos H McCaul  
Charcoal pipes, James V Morgan  
Two flagging slabs, Melbourne Slate Co  
German flint glass bottles, Canada Glass Co  
Asphalt pavement, P McQuestion

## CLASS V.

- Architectural and Mechanical Drawings, Decorative Painting, Japanning, Sculpture, Statuary, Engraving, Lithography, Photography, Pencils, Crayons Materials used in the Fine Arts, &c.  
1—Best architectural drawing of any subject, uncolored, \$8, G Brown, Junr  
2—Best architectural drawing of any subject in perspective, colored, \$6, A W Footner  
6—Best specimen of stained glass windows, \$10, J Spence  
7—Best decorative sign writing or printing on glass, \$8, J Murphy  
8—Best decorative sign writing or printing on wood or other materials, not glass, \$8, do  
9—Best specimen of ornamental japanning, \$8, C Store  
10—Best specimen of plain japanning, \$5, do  
11—Best specimen of painting in imitation of woods and marbles for decorative purposes, \$5, J Murphy  
12—Best design in fresco painting, for decorative purposes, \$8, do  
13—Best carved medallions (summer and winter) \$10, Bobt Reid  
14—Best model of hope in plaster, of monument to be erected at Toronto of Volunteers, \$10, do  
17—Best specimen of die sinking, \$8, Burland, Lafricain & Co  
18—Best specimen of monograms crests and ciphers, in plain and parti colors, with proof, \$8, do  
19—Best specimens of engraving on steel and copper, with proof, other than commercial work, \$10, B A Bank Note Co  
Best specimen of engraving on steel or copper,

- commercial work, with proof, \$8, Burland, Lafricain & Co  
Best specimen of engraving on stone, with proof, \$8, Roberts & Reibold  
Best specimen of lithographic printing in one color, from transfer, \$8, Burland, Lafricain & Co  
Best specimen of chromo-lithography, any subject other than commercial, \$10, do  
Best specimen of chromo-lithography, for commercial work, \$8, do  
Best heraldic printing, G Bishop & Co  
Best illuminated texts, Alfred Sandham  
Best specimen of ornamental penmanship, Bryant, Stratton & Tasker  
Best photographic portrait untouched, not less than 7x9, \$8, James Inglis  
Best photographic portrait, in water colors, not less than 7x9, \$8, do  
Best pb topographic portrait in India ink, not less than 7x9, \$8, do  
Best carte des vante and cabinet portrait, a collection, J G Parks  
Best photographic views, a collection, \$8, Alexander Heideron  
Best photographs on porcelain, colored, \$8, Edlison & Co  
Best stereoscopic views, a collection, \$8, J G Parks

## Extra Prizes.

- Portraits in oil, A Boisseau  
Transparent window shades, T F Stoncham  
Engraved zinc and brass signs, G Bishop & Co  
Specimens of map engraving and printing in different cuts, Roberts & Reibold

## Honourable Mention.

- Monograms, crests and ciphers, G Bishop  
Engraving on stone, with proof, Burland, Lafricain & Co  
Chromo lithography, commercial work, Roberts & Reibold

## CLASS VI.

- Paper, Printing, Book-binding, and Manufactures of Paper, &c.  
All specimens of paper submitted for competition must be ordinary commercial samples  
2—Best news printing paper, two qualities, one ream of each, \$6, Angus Logan & Co  
3—Best book and job printing paper, \$6, do  
4—Best wrapping paper, consisting of common, grey brown and manilla, one ream of each, \$9, do  
9—Best roll roofing felt, untarred, \$4, do  
11—Best paper collars, cuffs, fronts, &c., an assortment, \$4, Rice Bros  
13—Best letter-press book printing, plain, \$6, E Senechal  
14—Best letter-press job printing, ornamental, in black ink, exhibiting a variety of type and skill in combination and arrangement, \$8, L Ferrault & Co  
15—Best letter-press job printing in colors, exhibiting a variety of type and skill in combination and arrangement of colors, \$10, do  
16—Best specimens of book-binding, full morocco, gilt-edged, extra, \$18, Dawson Bros  
17—Best book-binding, full calf, marbled edged, \$8, do  
18—Best book-binding, half calf, library, \$6, do  
19—Best set merchants' blank books, full calf, Russia bands, \$8, John Lovell  
20—Best set merchants' blank books, full calf, \$8, Robert Millor  
21—Best set merchants' blank books, half calf, \$5, do  
22—Best school books printed in Canada, an assortment, \$10, John Lovell  
23—Best *Passo Partout*, an assortment, \$5, Pollock & Calvert  
25—Best paper bags an assortment, \$4, Parkyn & Hersey

## Extra Prizes.

- Paper and paper cloth, colored tags, Murray & Co  
An assortment of different styles of book-binding, Dawson Bros  
Scientific periodicals, printed and bound in Canada, containing original matter, do

## CLASS VII.

- Leather, Manufactures of Leather, Rubber Goods, &c.  
1—Best three sides sole leather, \$5, Narcisse Valois  
2—Best three sides pebble grain leather, \$5, Donovan Moran  
3—Best three sides buff grain leather, \$5, do  
4—Best three sides split grain leather, \$5, do  
8—Best three sides hose leather, \$5, Narcisse Valois  
9—Best three sides belt leather, \$5, C Hagar & Co  
11—Best three sides harness leather, \$5, Narcisse Valois  
12—Best three sides skirting leather, \$5, J C McLaren  
13—Best three sides moccasin leather, \$5, Narcisse Valois  
14—Best six calf-skins, satin finish, \$5, P Blondin  
16—Best six calf-skins, waxed, \$5, do  
16—Best six skins, upper leather, waxed, \$5, W Dickson  
17—Best six skins, upper leather, grained, \$5, P Blondin  
18—Best six skins, lace leather, \$5, J C McLaren  
20—Best six sheep skins, bark tanned, \$5, N Valois  
21—Best six sheep skins dressed with the hair, and coloured, \$5, A Baine  
22—Best three deer skins dressed, \$5, John Scott  
23—Best three kip skins, \$5, Narcisse Valois  
Best hand made ladies' boots and shoes, A Sutherland  
24—Best hand-made ladies' boots and shoes, an assortment, \$8, G Tourville and Co  
Best hand-made gentlemen's pegged boots and shoes, A Sutherland  
25—Best hand-made gentlemen's boots and shoes, pegged, an assortment, \$8, M Teseler

Best handmade gentlemen's sewed boots and shoes, A Sutherland  
 26—Best handmade gentlemen's boots and shoes, sewed, an assortment, \$8, C Tourville and Co  
 27—Best handmade children's boots and shoes, an assortment, \$6, C Tourville and Co  
 28—Best machine made men's, women's and misses' boots, pegged and sewed, an assortment, \$10, J and T Bell  
 Best machine made felt work shoes, J and T Bell  
 Best 6 bags shoe pegs, J and T Bell  
 29—Best copper riveted hose and flexible branch pipe, attached (20 feet), \$6, J C McLaren  
 30—Best leather belting, four different sizes, \$8, J C McLaren  
 31—Best set double carriage harness, \$10, P Warren, agent  
 32—Best set single carriage harness, \$6, Leon Lortie  
 33—Best set of double team harness, \$6, John Gough  
 34—Best set of single express harness, \$6, John Gough  
 42—Best bridle fronts and housings, an assortment, \$4, J and K Irwin  
 43—Best cow-hide Saratoga trunk, \$6, G Barrington  
 44—Best solid leather trunk, \$6, do  
 46—Best solid leather valise, \$4, do  
 47—Best carpet or leather travelling bags, an assortment, \$4, do  
 48—Best blacksmith's bellows, \$4, do  
 49—Best rubber over shoes and boots, an assortment, \$10, Canadian Rubber Company  
 50—Best rubber hose, an assortment, \$6, do  
 51—Best rubber belting, an assortment, \$6, do

Extra Prizes.

Fancy Patent Leather, J and R Irwin  
 Skirting leather printed to imitate hog's skin, J C McLaren  
 Six rough calf and sheep skins for binders' use, B Ibbotson  
 Three sides trunk leather, J C McLaren  
 Copper riveted hose and flexible branch pipe of Canadian leather, W Ferguson  
 Light trotting harness, do  
 Leather prepared for fronts, J and R Irwin  
 Bridle fronts in beads with copper wire diploma, do

Honourable Mention.

Hand made ladies' boots and shoes, J and R Bell  
 Hand made gentlemen's pegged shoes, C Tourville  
 Hand made gentlemen's sewed shoes, M Tessier  
 Round leather belting, J C McLaren  
 Double carriage harness, Leon Lortie

CLASS VIII.

Oils, Varnishes, Chemical Manufactures and Preparations.

1—Best neat's-foot and other animal oils, an assortment, \$6, John Matthewson and Son  
 2—Best linseed and other vegetable oils, an assortment, \$6, Lymans, Clare and Co  
 6—Best varnishes, oil and spirit, \$8, Montreal Varnish Co  
 7—Best paints, ground in oil, and putty, an assortment, \$8, Lymans, Clare and Co  
 9—Best cut and ground dyewoods, an assortment, \$6, Lymans, Clare and Co  
 18—Best lined cake, \$6, Lymans, Clare and Co  
 Chemicals and other preparations used in pharmacy, Lyman, Elliott and Co  
 Printing Ink, J McIntosh  
 Writing ink in various colours, H A Kercock

Extra Prizes.

Baking powder, John Gardner  
 Spermaceti bust and cones, John Matthewson and Son  
 Vitrous paint, S J Lyman

Honourable Mention.

White lead, ground in oil and putty, Jas Robertson  
 White lead, ground in oil and putty, John Robertson  
 Polishing powder, S J Lyman

CLASS IX.

Canadian Economic Geology, Natural History, &c.

Medal and Diploma.

Sample of copper ore and regulars, Capel Mine Co  
 Coal, from Victoria Mine, Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton  
 Peat, from Canada Peat Co  
 Peat from Anglo American Peat Co  
 Iron ore and pig iron, Hartford Mining Co  
 Sample of copper ore and regulars, do  
 Specimens of coal from Intercolonial Coal Mining Co

Extra Prize.

Varennes mineral water, for the introduction of Acrated mineral water

CLASS X.

Soap, Groceries, Provisions, Tobaccos, Crackers, &c

1—Best hard soap, three kinds, \$6, John Matthewson and Son  
 4—Best tallow candles, \$8, do  
 5—Best composition candles, \$6, do  
 6—Best blacking, \$4, Francis Brew  
 7—Best syrups, an assortment, \$6 and medal, Winning Hill & Ware  
 8—Best liqueurs, an assortment, \$6 and medal, do  
 15—Best cornmeal, one cwt, \$4, Parkyn & Hervey  
 16—Best oatmeal, one cwt, \$4, Dugald Graham  
 17—Best farine entiere, one cwt, \$4, Parkyn and Hervey  
 20—Best barrel flour, \$5, W Brodie & Co  
 25—Best cigars, Havana, Concha, seed and Havana regalia, clear seed, opera, one box of each, \$6, S Davis

Extra Prizes.

An assortment of confectionery, A Joyce  
 Samples macaroni, vermicelli, Foyette, P Cattell,  
 Barrel of flour (spring wheat), James Goldie  
 Plain and sweet shipping crackers, G Hunt  
 Graham flour, Parkyn & Hervey  
 Rye flour, do  
 Self-rising flour, do  
 Do buckwheat flour, do  
 Cracked wheat, do  
 Corn starch, Edwardsburg Starch Co  
 Bread, Scripture & McCormack

CLASS XI.

Woolen, Flax and Cotton Goods, Fishing Tackle, Furs, Wearing Apparel, &c.

1—Best eight pieces or ends of Canadian tweeds \$10, Patten Manufacturing Co  
 2—Best piece of satin, \$6, John Doig  
 4—Best assortment of flannel, white and coloured, \$8, S T Willett  
 5—Best pair of blankets for domestic use, \$6, Paul Seguin  
 7—Best assortment of horse blankets, \$4, do  
 8—Best assortment of knitted woolen goods and hosiery, \$8, Lucien a Little  
 10—Best twelve bags, cotton or linen, \$4, J Meloche  
 11—Best piece of cotton, thirty yards, \$6, Young, Law & Co, agents  
 14—Best cotton yarn, 5 lbs, \$5, do  
 15—Best six seamless bags, \$8, do  
 23—Best Manila rope an assortment, consisting of three inch rope, deep sea line, halter rope, and bed cords of different sizes, \$10, Wm Onslow  
 17—Best hemp rope an assortment, consisting of bolt rope, deep sea line, garden line, engine packing, &c., \$10, William Onslow

Extra Prizes.

Assortment of twines, A C Leslie  
 Samples of dyeing in silk, wool and cotton, Thomas Parker  
 Camp tent complete, J A Hunt  
 Bell shape tent, Jarvis & Son  
 Wigs, hair, &c., W Beauchamp  
 Artificial flowers, leaves and bridal wreaths, E Davis  
 Feathers, &c., Mrs A C Anary

Honourable Mention.

Silk trout line, William Onslow.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

QUEBEC EXHIBITORS AT HAMILTON IN THE CATTLE AND SHEEP DEPARTMENTS.

**THE Leader says:**—Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, shows a herd of Durhams, ten in number. The principal one, an imported bull, Baron Booth, was imported last year, and a Durham cow, Rosedale, bred by Lady Pigott, of Branches Park, Norfolk. The price paid for the latter animal was 235 guineas. Sanspareil the eighth, a Durham cow, Snowdrop, a three year old heifer, Miss Margaret Williamson the Third, two year old heifer, Mary Williamson the Tenth, three year old heifer, Cambridge the Fifth, a yearling heifer, Wharfedale Rose, ten months old, imported this year, bred by Captain Gunter, Orange, Weatherly, Yorkshire. She is half sister to Duchess the 9th; the 1,000 guinea heifer, which, together with a number of imported stock, Mr Cochrane has not brought up. A herd of Hereford—one bull, cows, and three heifers—a very even lot, and in splendid condition. An imported Suffolk Punch horse, which got the first prize in his class in Montreal, and the Prince of Wales prize of \$60, showing against a field of 16 horses, all imported. Of these, seven were from France, three thoroughbred blood horses from England, and the remainder Clyde draught horses. A team of Suffolk mares, one imported this and the other last year. The mares will be shown in the general purpose class.

Mr. Cochrane showed very extensively in Montreal last week, carrying off the first and second prizes in all the classes in which he entered his stock. He obtained a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture, as a token of appreciation for his endeavours to improve the stock of this country.

Mr. George Purvis, of Portage du Fort, Quebec, shows an Ayrshire bull, thorough bred, took the second prize at the fair last year in Kingston.

The show of sheep is very fine and quite large. Mr. George Hobson shows four shearing rams, and an aged ram, the latter imported Leicester; never been shown at a Provincial Show. Mr. Snell shows 25 head of Leicester sheep, and 20 head of Cotswold sheep, besides a few Southdowns, and a very fine young imported Berkshire boar pig. Mr. Snell's sheep are in fine show fix, and some of the rams are remarkably good. Mr. Cochrane of Compton, shows 38 head of sheep, Leicester, Cotswolds, and Southdowns. All imported. Some two or three pens of Leicesters and Cotswold ewes took a good many prizes on the way, and it is but natural to suppose that after such a long voyage they would look out of condition. Mr. John Miller, Hocking, shows thirteen yearling lambs, and five yearling ewes, Cotswold. The lambs were imported this summer, in August, and were bred by Mr. Lane, of Broadfield, Gloucester, and Mr. Game and John King Tombs, and Beal Brown. The ewes were imported at the same time, and took several prizes at the Royal Great Yorkshire, Gloucester. Mr. Miller also shows other sheep of his own breeding, consisting of Cotswolds and Leicesters.

THE PRIZE LIST IN THE HEREFORD CLASS.

Best bull, four years old and upward, F W Stone, Guelph, \$88.

Best three year old bull, N Pedru, Kilmanagh, \$82.  
 Second best three year old bull, R C Denison, Toronto, \$20.  
 Best two year old bull, M H Cochrane, Compton, \$24.  
 Second best two years old bull, F W Stone, Guelph, \$16.  
 Best one year old bull, do, \$20.  
 Second best one year old bull, do, \$12.  
 Best bull calf (under one year), do, \$16.  
 Second best bull calf (under one year), do, \$10.  
 Best bull of any age, N Pedru, Kilmanagh, diploma.  
 Best cow, F W Stone, Guelph, \$24.  
 Second best cow, M H Cochrane, Compton, \$16.  
 Third best cow, F W Stone, Guelph, \$12.  
 Best three years old cow, do, \$20.  
 Second best three year old cow, do, \$14.  
 Best two years old heifer, M H Cochrane, Compton, \$16.  
 Second best two years old heifer, do, \$12.  
 Best one year old heifer, do, \$12.  
 Second best one year old heifer, F W Stone, Guelph, \$8.  
 Third best one year old heifer, do, \$6.  
 Best heifer calf (under one year), do, \$10.  
 Second do, do, do, \$6.  
 Third do, do, do, \$4.

OTHER QUEBEC EXHIBITORS.

**The Globe says:**—Leather and its products do not call for any special mention. The specimens of leather are all good, and the variety indicates success in the manufacture of descriptions of the articles hitherto considered necessary to import. The impulse given to the manufacture of boots and shoes by the introduction of machinery within the last ten years has equally effected the tanner, who has been forced in many instances from the beaten paths of cowhide and kip to the manufacture of pebble, split, morocco, and satin calf, and the other varieties for which a demand has arisen. With this result the boot and shoe trade could make a better show than is annually made, the specimens having heretofore been confined to hand-sewn work. This year is the first we think in which machine-sewn work has been exhibited. Messrs J. & T. Bell, of Montreal, send a number of specimens of machine-made boots and shoes, comprising gentlemen's, boys', and youths', in leather, ladies', misses', and children's, also in leather, and ladies' and misses' in felt, both plain and ornamental.

C. Hagar & Co., of Montreal, also exhibits belting, leather, horse leather, hose and belting.

John C. McLaren, Montreal, is also an exhibitor in belting leather and belting, and shows besides a hose branch entirely of leather except the nozzle. He has also lace, harness, skirting and English leather curried in this country.

C. W. Williams, Montreal, shows sewing machines, which are said to be an improvement on the Singer, having an improved feed and needle protector. This firm has been in operation six years. They show a family Singer with an improvement in the tension and in the shuttle carrier. A chronicle spur spring has been placed on the outside of the washer, which gives an even pressure on the thread. The improvement in the shuttle-carrier is one which enables the machine to be much more easily and cheaply repaired in case of accident. In the frictional parts steel instead of cast iron have been put in. This firm also shows a Howe machine, which, like the rest is of their own manufacture. It is in every respect, we believe, a model of the American machine. A double-thread machine, for which they have taken out a patent, is also shown. A Lamb knitting machine, with many improvements, is further exhibited by this firm. There are no seams made in the stocking toe by this machine, and it is said to be able to knit a yard of plain knitting in ten minutes, and a pair of stockings in half an hour. The 'B' Howe machine made by this firm took a prize at the last Montreal Exhibition, as also did the family Singer machine and the Williams double-thread machine.

Rice Bros of Montreal, came next, with an assortment of collars and cuffs. This firm has been in operation in Montreal about four years. They show a very handsome and choice selection of collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts, plain and embroidered.

Glassware of every description is exhibited by the St. Lawrence Glass Company, Montreal. The specimens are plain coloured and in great variety, and are remarkably good.

Benjamin Walton, of Toronto, exhibits various samples of school and roofing slates. A slate company from Melbourne also exhibits specimens, and the Granby Red Slate Company, Montreal, show a slate water tank very much of a novelty. The assortment of marbled slate for mantel pieces shown by this company attracts a good deal of attention from the finish it is capable of taking, and its adaptability to the purpose named.

**THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.**—The *Journal de l'Agriculture* remarks on the harvest in the following terms: Although the results of the yield given are not yet known for the whole of France, we may say that the quantity will be somewhat greater than was hoped for last month. In the North and East the crop is in general very fine; and although the West and South have been less favored, the wheat in many parts is above an average yield. The prolonged drouth is affecting the root crops and vegetables, which are perishing. The oats are not as satisfactory as might be wished; potatoes have not been attacked by the disease; but from every quarter we hear of meadows being burnt up by the heat, and that the second crops of hay are, so as to say, lost. This state of things greatly disquiets the farmers with respect to the feeding of their cattle during the approaching winter. The consequence is that beasts for the butcher are sold at low prices.

### THE INCREASED SUPPLY OF GOLD.

THE gold discoveries that are taking place in various parts of the world indicate a permanent and largely increased supply of the precious metal, that must in due time exercise an important influence upon commerce. Without going into the vexed question of the probable effects of large supplies of specie upon the price of commodities, it is sufficient to state that the gold products of California, which exercised such a vast influence upon industry and enterprise, are now paralleled in various parts of the globe. The supply seems to be steady and uniform, and the more immediate effects may probably be calculated upon. That the increased production of the precious metals will stimulate industry and general mercantile activity, as in the case of California, seems quite apparent. Gold is the only international means of exchange common to all men and nations, and its increased production can hardly fail to lead to the more general diffusion of commodities. Intrinsically it is the least serviceable and most desired of all commodities. Its chief use is as a standard, and an instrument of exchange for products that are more conducive to the well-being and happiness of humanity. But even in this view, it is apparent that its increased production up to a certain point must be followed by a more general demand for goods of all kinds.

The production of gold in the United States has now assumed a regular form of industry. It is no longer washed out in pans, and picked up in nuggets as in the earlier days of California discovery. On either side of the Rocky Mountains it is obtained only by laborious toil, the profits of which bear the usual due proportion to the amount of capital and labor expended. It is, for the most part obtained by costly machinery under circumstances that supercede more individual exertion. The same amount of capital and labor invested judiciously in any other pursuits would, other things being equal, probably produce as profitable returns. But there is this difference that the production of gold offers immediate positive returns for the capital and labor invested, and in this way helps to build up a new country more speedily than is possible to any other branch of industry.

The fields of gold supply seem to be indefinitely increasing. In addition to the apparently permanent supplies from the Rocky Mountain slopes in our own country and Australia, we hear of new discoveries on the south coast of Africa, in China, and in parts of Australia where it has never before been found. In South Africa a very rich gold country has been found on the borders of the Transvaal Republic and the Portuguese possessions. Samples of rich quartz and gold dust have been received at Cape Colony and Natal, the nearest European settlements on the coast, and parties of diggers have set off for the new El Dorado. Good roads exist most of the way there is plenty of water along the route, and the pastures and provisions are abundant. The effect of these discoveries upon the civilization of Africa can hardly fail to prove most important. Among other contingencies it is expected to lead to the extension of British rule in that part of the world as far as Zambesi. That Africa is rich in gold fields, is one of the traditions of antiquity, and the new discoveries in that part of the world can hardly fail to exercise an important influence upon its civilization.

From Australia we hear of new gold discoveries that are even more important than those that are already in operation. In Queensland a region has been discovered that promises to be even richer than the other gold fields of that part of the world. New and powerful machinery is on the way to the new gold fields, and the alluvial deposits have attracted a large number of Chinese. The country is, of course, rapidly filling up, and the gold producing capacity of the leads seems to have been fully tested.

In California the gold supply is now of minor importance in comparison with the wheat crop. But the gold products in the first place formed a basis of capital that served to stimulate other kinds of industry as nothing else could have done. It will probably be the same in the auriferous regions of the Rocky Mountains, in South Africa, Australia and other places. The gold discoveries will constitute the opening wedges for more enduring and diversified forms of industry that will advance civilization in those regions to a higher plane, while the permanent effects of increased supplies of the precious metals will produce no less beneficial results to the world at large.—N. Y. Bull. tin

### NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25, 1868.

HERE continues a steady active trade in wool. Manufacturers and dealers are now agreed that wool will be no lower, but on the other hand they look for a steady advance, and as a consequence, wool sells quick at current rates. The only check to operations is that a number will not accept present prices but still look for a material advance within 90 days. The fall trade in woolsens up to the present time has been quite satisfactory, and there appears now no doubt about its future. Fall goods will be well cleaned out, at a fair profit to manufacturers, and all are now willing to run their machinery to its fullest capacity, and the abundant rains enable them at present not only to run all their machinery, but to run it all the time. The present price of wool yet forbids the idea of importation, and an advance of another 50 per lb. would still keep it within importation limits; and as there is now a larger amount of woollen machinery in the United States than ever before, and there will be a larger demand for woolsens than ever before during the present fall and coming winter. The crops at the South will give means to the Southern population, and we shall be reporting the arrival of Southern buyers in the Eastern market as well as Western pur-

chasers. Manufacturers and dealers also, are buying under the impression that there is a good lay for their money at present prices. Coarser and medium wools are very scarce, with a good demand. Extra wools, as usual, are in good supply, but as there is more machinery going to be run on this class of wool, there will be a very large demand during winter and spring, and the present demand is telling upon the stocks in the Eastern market, and the amount laying back in the West is now admitted to be very small. Picklock is a very scarce article indeed; there are very few flocks of sheep now in this country that produce much of this grade of wool, yet we are very firm in the faith that there is a time coming when this wool will be wanted, and a sufficient price paid for it to enable the farmers of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to raise this wool at a fair profit. There is one thing that we all ought not only to understand but to realize, that the manufacture of wool is various, and demands a great variety of grades, and there is no animal known which yields such a varied style of material as the sheep. Contrast the long Lincolnshire staple with the hairy Doukoi, and both with the staple of the full-blooded Saxon or merino.

Double extras have been selling uncommonly low for fine wool, but they are now on the ascending scale, and we may look forward to the time, and that time is not far distant, when the price of this grade of wool will be considerably higher than at present. The demand for combing wools is very active, and the wool is very scarce. Domestic is taken just as soon as it can be opened at 55c to 60c. Canada, of which there is little on the market, is now held at about 75c, with a full expectation that it will sell at those figures very soon.—Dry Goods Reporter.

### BUYING AND SELLING. NOTES IN WALL STREET.

THE "Hermit of New York" chats in the Troy Times about a number of things in town, which will bear repeating for our readers. He says:

One of the most peculiar phases of mercantile life is the dealing in promissory notes, or to use the common term, "business paper." The traffic in this species of property is enormous, and it is estimated that half a million of dollars' worth of mercantile paper is bought and sold daily in Wall street. There is a class of business men who have a predilection for shaving notes. They are that class commonly known as "moneyed men," whose names have a magic power with cashiers of banks, and who in times of pressure are the kings of the street. There are a dozen note buyers who, taken together, have a million or so at their credit, most any day, and these funds they will readily exchange for little slips of paper signed by certain parties promising to pay, etc. Some of these men are exceedingly careful, and touch none but the very best, or as it is called "gilt edged," which just now cannot be had for better than eight per cent per annum. Others take more risks and buy second-rate, which one can get at from twelve to twenty-four per cent. Commercial notes are divided into various classes—there is grocers' paper, dry goods paper, auctioneers' paper, &c., for each of which some one will have predilections. These notes are sold by means of brokers, and this kind of brokerage is immensely profitable and highly respectable. Kalf Wells, the eminent Sabbath School worker, is a noted broker by trade. At present our banks will discount any good paper, but they require two names, while, on the other hand, many of our heaviest business men as a rule never indorse the paper of parties who buy goods of them. They have the notes drawn to the order of the signers, and then they can be handled in an impersonal manner. A new standard of credit is therefore established. The question now is not what a man is worth, or how responsible he is, but will his note sell well in the street. If the latter be the case he can buy goods and get credit whether he deserves it or not. We have known the notes of insolvent men selling at a fair rate when good men could not get credit, and a case occurred like this. A wished to buy a large quantity of opium on six months; but his paper was refused because it would not sell. B, though not so good a man, makes a note which will sell. A gets B to buy the opium, which A takes, and a "swap" of notes concludes the transaction, after which B fails. The effect of this artificial state of things is that in this case a bad note is given in place of a good one, and loss falls on somebody. Mercantile credit now rests on the way a man's note will sell, and this will be influenced by the amount in the market; and hence it would not be difficult to injure the credit of any concern, should any competitor get hold of their paper and rush it on the street. For instance, A wishes to buy an invoice of indigo, and has a rival purchaser in B. A knows that his only way to get the article is to strike at B's credit. He raises \$50,000, goes into the market, and in two hours has invested it in B's paper, which he then employs a broker to hawk about the street. The broker plays his part well; the abundance of B's paper is freely canvassed, and fears are naturally suggested that a screw may be loose somewhere. Before business hours are over the work is done, and B may never know the reason why he lost a good bargain, and when he pays the \$50,000 referred to he little knows that by this sharp practice his throat was so nearly cut. Note brokers may be seen in Wall street going to their offices with their large portfolios under their arms, for they generally lock them in some bank over night, and at these offices you can get any good note cashed on ten minutes' notice. The broker knows who will buy certain names and hence he loses no time in running about. On the other hand, each note buyer will probably to-day have \$50,000 in bills receivable paid in, which he is anxious to invest immediately in bills receivable, and he at once picks out of the broker's portfolio such paper as he likes the best. The secret reason why men fail in New York will be found in the

way their paper is rated in Wall Street. Any concern which rules second best for a few years will go down, for the reason that this will prevent them from buying goods in an advantageous manner. In this way the failure of the great house of Bowen, McNamee & Co. was prophesied years before it took place, for while they did a profitable trade and built two marble stores in Broadway, yet their paper went in the street at two and one-half per cent per month, and this killed them on the long run. Dealing in notes is liable to one peculiar danger, and that is forgery. Generally speaking, buyers depend on the reputation of the broker, who knows where he gets his paper, and will not hazard a business worth \$20,000 per year to get off a bad note. Sometimes, however, a forger is too apt even for the broker, as is proven in the Martino case, which is now before the police. A man buys a first-class note at seven per cent discount, and the next day offers it for sale at twelve per cent. How can this be explained? Simply by the fact that he has executed several neat forgeries, some of which he sells to unsuspecting parties. This was done in a very neat manner in the forgery above referred to, but we think the guilty parties stand a good chance of State prison, which they richly deserve at any rate.

### THE FALL TRADE.

THUS far, the Fall business has not been such as to satisfy those who may have cherished sanguine expectations. There has been a steady demand for all kinds of merchandise, but none of the old-fashioned rush and excitement. That sort of thing, indeed, will be no longer expected by any but those who live in the past rather than the present. The present conditions of business are totally different from those existing in ante war times, and necessitate a different course of business. Prices continue very high, and while that is the fact there is a standing appeal to the caution of buyers, which makes them cautious in buying, and prevents them from supplying their wants far in advance; hence, we hear a constant complaint of "a slow, dragging trade." At the end of each season, however, the merchant finds that he has done a considerable aggregate business. This feature characterizes current business in almost every department, though certainly less so than a year ago. Again, credits are now greatly contracted. First class firms can obtain what credit they please, as formerly; but there is a large class who formerly found it easy to buy on four months' time, but now have to pay cash, or accept very short terms. Moreover, such liberal terms are now offered to cash buyers by leading houses that it becomes, to a certain extent, a discredit to a merchant to do his business mainly on credit. This change in credits necessitates a gradual purchase of goods, extending over the season, instead of buying largely at the opening for the whole season's business—another cause of the dragging aspect of trade complained of in some quarters.

In spite of these things, it cannot be fairly denied that the New York merchants are doing a steady, healthy, and remunerative business. There are the most substantial reasons why this should be the case. The industries of the country are well employed on a fairly remunerative business, and the working classes everywhere are receiving good wages, enabling them to supply their wants. The agricultural interest is unusually prosperous. The large profits made in farming are inducing a rapid extension of population upon the rich lands of the West, which not only augurs well for the future but promotes present activity in trade. The West has already bought largely in our market, and is likely to take a still further considerable amount of goods as the season progresses. From the South more is to be hoped for than what we have realized thus far in the season would lead us to expect. The credit awarded to that section is limited, and it can only supply its wants from hand to mouth. Its requirements, however, are likely to be much larger this year than at any period since 1850. Its cotton crop has been raised upon its own unaided means, and it has consequently little to pay out of its profits to Northern money lenders. The profits of the cotton crop will be large, and instead of, as in late years, holding back all earnings to provide for raising the next crop, there will be a good surplus left for providing dry goods, furniture, and articles contributing to enjoyment generally. The negroes are likely to be better employed and well paid, so that they will have a considerable amount to spend. Nor do we think that the excitement attending the election will materially interfere with the course of trade in that section. A few excitable negroes may run after perambulating politicians; but on the whole, the people are at present more bent upon industry than politics. The recent decline in the price of breadstuffs, though not equal to what some sanguine people expected, is yet sufficient to encourage a generally more active trade movement, and the more so as it indicates a steady return to more moderate prices for food products, the most essential condition of a healthy trade.—New York Dry Goods Reporter.

There is considerable activity in gold mining in Nova Scotia at present. The Halifax Mining Gazette states that between the 27th of August and the 10th of September—fortnight—there have been reported at Halifax quantities of bar gold, amounting in the aggregate to 986 ozs. 4 dwt. 12 grs.—valued at about \$20,000.

The Eastern Township farmers complain that the 15 per cent duty on silver has greatly diminished their income from the sale of dairy produce, &c., to purchasers from the States.

Within the past week from twenty to twenty-five valuable milk cows have died from the cattle disease in New Albany, Ind.

**MONEY MARKET.**

**MONEY** continues abundant, and can be easily obtained on good securities. Good City Mortgages are scarce, and command 7 to 7½ per cent.

Gold has declined slightly during the last week, and is now quoted at 141½. The Presidential campaign is being prosecuted with great vigour by both parties; but the probabilities are so decidedly in favor of the Republican candidates, and an honest financial policy that the gold market is not much affected. Exchange is 108½.

Silver is bought at 31, and sold at 3 to 3½. An effort is being again made by a Montreal broker to ship from the country two million dollars worth of what is called the silver nuisance.

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

Bank on London, 60 days sight	108½
Private, " 60 days sight	107½ to 108
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	100 to 108½
Gold Drafts on New York	Par
Gold in New York	141½
Silver, large	31 to 3 dis.

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.  
Chapman, Fraser & Taylor.  
Chauman H., & Co.  
Childs, George, & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Franch, J. C., & Co.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Klingan & Kintoch.

Mathewson, J. A.  
Mitchell, James.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
Robertson, David.  
Tilley, Bros.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Turnance, David, & Co.  
West, Ross.  
Winning, Hill & Ware.

**THERE** has been considerable activity during the last week, and several trade sales have been held, at which there was a fair amount of competition and a good attendance. We have no important changes to make in our last week's quotations.

The prices obtained at the trade sales during the week are as follows, and show the range of the market:—

Trade Sale of Groceries, &c., at the stores of Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:—

10 bris alum, 2½c; 8 pkgs blue vitriol, 6½c; 1 barrel carb-ammonia, 13c; 2 pkgs oxalic acid, 16c; 5 kegs sugar of lead, 10½c; 5 do sal-ammonia, 8½c; 40 bris sal-soda, \$1 55; 5 do whitening, 3s 3d; 2 kegs bi-carb, 17s 9d; 1 cask cream of tartar, 20c; 25 pkgs Belmont sperm candles, 22½c; 5 kegs cudbear, 18½c; 1 chest indigo, 71 x 31, 3s 11d; 10 bags black pepper, 8½c; 3 barrels bleached ginger, 17c; 5 do, 16½c; 12 cases liquorice, 14c; 20 do table salt, 5s 6d; 20 bags Arracan rice, 19s 6d; 3 cs Dulary's brandy, 10s 3d; 5 qr-casks do, 10s 6d; 5 cs Dulary's brandy, (1865), 87 25; 20 do, 87; 31 bxs tobacco, 10's, 23c; 15 do (Cora) 10's, 24c; 20 do 24c; 50 do bright, in bond, 24c

Auction Sale of Groceries, Wines, &c., at the stores of Victor Hudon, Esq. J. G. Shipway, & Son, Auctioneers:—

12 cases French mixed pickles, \$1.15; 5 do sardines, hf-bxs, 17½c; 35 do, 17c; 9 do, 16c; 7 do, 16½c; 10 do, qr bxs, 10½c; 3 bales Bordeaux macaroni, 12½c; 1 do Bordeaux vermicelli, 12c; 2 cs mixd perfumery, 6s 3d; 2 do double size, 15s; 1 jar crystalized fruit, 30c; 1 case chocolate, 40c; 1 do 35c; 20 do Bagelgump's olive oil, pints, 24; 25 do Possill's olive oil, pints, 24; 10 do, hf-pints, 24; 25 do 24½; 10 do, qts, \$3.05; 33 do Bordeaux, 24; 29 do, pints, 24; 2 bgs hempseed, 4½c per lb; 3 qr-casks olive oil, \$1.60; 9 bgs canary seed, 6c; 10 bxs Castle soap, 10½c; 39 do 10½c; 95 do French candles 6's, 22c; 10 do 12's, 22c; 10 do 6's, 5½c; 1 case sponges, \$1.20; 15 bags Albers's, 6½c; 12 do, 5½c; 9 do, 5½c; 16 do oldwalnuts, 8½c; 9 do walnuts, 6½c; 5 do, 17 Province almonds, 13½c; 10 do Tarragona, 18c; 9 do, 18c; 12 do Alicante, 1c; 15 do hardhelle, 6c; 45 do 4½c; 10 bxs shelled almonds, 25½c; 1 case Dutch cheese, 11c. Wines—8 quarter casks, three diamond, 6½c; 10 octvs do, 75c; 25 do do, 72½c; 7 qr-cs do, 7 years old, 67½c; 5 do Montillo sherry, 60c; 10 do Valette, 70c; 21 do Burgundy port, 75c; 10 oct, 87½c; 5 qr-csks pure wine, 75c; 30 do, 72½c; 10 oct, 80c; 18 do, 7c; 26 do old port, 70c; 15 qr-csks Crown port, 65c; 25 do Burgundy do, 65c; 10 cs Crown port, 87 75; 4 hds Mon-sarraz port, 77½c; 5 qr-csks Malaga wine, \$1; 4 do 95c; 10 do 90c; 5 octs, 90c; 5 do, 85c; 10 do, 82½c; 5 qr-csks Muscatel, \$1.5; 10 octs \$1; 6 qr-csks San Juan port, 70c; 4 do Sauterne, 95c; 4 do St. Julien claret, 55c; 6 bales Perrier's green seal champagne, \$3.50; 5 do Bassand's do, \$6; 1 hhd Jules Robin's brandy, 10s 3d; 3 qr-csks Vine Growers', 10s 3d; 8 hds Hennessy's, 11s; 4 qr-csks 11s 6d; 1 hhd do dark, 10s 3d; 10 octaves Vine Growers', 10s 6d; 6 cs Hennessy's, 48 25; 20 do Martel's, 48; 20 do Jules Robin, \$5.50; 5 do DeKuyper's gin, \$7; 10 do Jules Robin, \$5.50; 5 do DeKuyper's gin, \$1.41; 4 qr-csks, \$1.42; 10 cs Hutman's red cs, \$6 65; 10 do \$1; 6 do, \$1 32; 10 cs Hutman's red cs, \$6 65; 10 do green do, \$3 60; 19 cs DeKuyper's green, \$8 80; 85 do, \$8 75; 35 red do, \$7 25; 25 c. Old Tom \$4.75; 45 cs, \$4.55; 5 do, pts, \$4; 10 cs Guinness' Dublin porter, qts, \$2 10; 5 do do, pts, 9s 9½; 23 hds w Bordeaux vinegar, 30c; 6 qr-csks, 82½c; 10 tcs, 82c; 10 c. \$1.90; 5 c Vermont blitters, \$4; 2 baskets Anisette, 87½c per lot; 2 c Curacao, pts \$4 50; 10 hxs button blue, 5½c; 1 cs ball blue, 12½c; 10 kegs alum 112 lbs each, \$2.15; 3 bris sal-soda, \$1 55; 6 do, \$1.60; 2 kgs saltpetre, \$6 55; 5 pkgs Epsom salts, \$2 50; 20 cs Belmont's candles, 28½c; 10 do, 22½c; 25 cs mixed pickles, \$1.75; 1 csg ta-

pioca, 18c; 1 cht sago, 6c; 10 bgs Mocha coffee, 23c; 1 cases nutmegs, 43c; 5 bbls Jamaica ginger, 16c; 2 do cloves, 9½c; 4 do, 9½c; 10 bags b pepper, 8½c; 2 do pimento, 6½c; 20 do Arracan rice, \$4 25; 10 kegs bi-carb \$3 65; 1 cs gelatine, \$1; 35 do Casey's Liverpool soap, 4½c; 10 lb No 20 candle wick, 1c; 1 ckt outbar, 10½c; 226 hf-bxs layer raisins, \$1; 50 qr-bxs, 63c; 37 do, 62½c; 1 bb cream of tartar, 20c; 5 do lampblack, 5½c; 10 do 5c; 1 pkg gum Arabic 25c; 3 cs liquorice, 15½c; 1 csk madder, 13c; 1 cht indigo, 78c; 1 do, 72c; 10 tcs Cuba sugar, \$7 85; 2 hds Muscovado molasses, 38c; 5 hds clayed, 31½c; 8 do, 31c; 12 do, 30½c; 10 bbls, 33c.

Auction sale of Feas, Groceries, &c., on account of Buchanan, Leackie & Co. John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers:

HYSON TWANKAY.—Extra fine mojavone, 41½c to 49c. IMPERIAL.—Extra choice, 71c to 80c; choicest 58c to 66c; choice, 59c to 66c; extra fine, 63c; extra super-fine, 58c.

HYSON.—Extra choice mojavone, 60c to 66c; curious, 50c; finest, 52c.

GREEN TEA.—Extra choice mojavone, 80c to 94c; choicest, 75c to 80c; superfine, 45½c to 64c; fine, 49c.

NATURAL LEAF JAPAN.—Choicest uncolored, 49c to 57c; extra fine, 51c to 52½c; finest, 41c to 47c; extra superfine, 49c to 61c; choice, 49c to 51c; choicest, 58c to 57c.

PEKOE.—Fine scented orange, 50c; finest do, 50c to 51c; finest flowery, 49c.

YUNG HYSON.—Extra choice mojavone, 85c to 88c; choicest, 61c to 78c; choice, 45½c to 59c; superfine, 44½c to 59c; finest 53c to 73c; extra fine, 69c to 82c.

GROCERIES.—31 cases salt, in jars, 6s; 25 do, 5s 9d; 11 do, in papers, 3s 4½; 17 do hf-size, 9s; 10 bales beer corks, 11s; 5 do, 14s 6½; 12 do, 13s 6d; 10 do bungs, 2s 3½; 5 do wine corks, 9s; 4 do beer do, 8s; 15 barrels Epsom salts, 2½c; 10 casks bi-carb soda, 18s 3d; 25 do, 17s 9d; 100 do, 17s 8d; 9 cs Glenfield starch, 12s 6d; 1 hhd Coleman's mustard, (4 lb jars) 17½s; 60 bxs Castile soap, 17½s; 160 bxs bunch raisins, 9s; 100 do 8s 6d; 275 do, 8s 3d; 60 lb do layers, 5s 8d; 190 do, 5s; 50 qr do, 2s 11d; 100 do, 2s 9d; 5 kegs raisins, 6½c; 70 do, 5c; 10 hf boxes Sultanas, 70c; 1,000 qr boxes, 40c; 14 barrels currants, 4c; 5 do, 3½c; 19 bris crushed surar, 10½c; 10 bxs candied do, 12½c; 24 do 13c; 4 hds Hennessy's pale brandy 10s 9d; 40 cases do 8½s; 600 do, 8s; 85 do Otard's, 6½s; 90 do Laurent's, 4½c; 6 hds Hennessy's old brandy, 11s 3d; 38 hds DeKuyper's gin 7s; 5 qr cks do, 7s 3d; 10 cs red, 7½s; 100 do, \$7 05; 50 do, \$7 25; 200 do \$7; 25 do, green, \$3.75; 100 do, \$3.65; 100 do, \$3.62; 2 qr cks Booth's old Tom, 8s 6d; 10 cs do, 6½s; 1 pun Ramsay's Scotch whiskey, 9s; 20 cs 4½s; 3 hds Masdeu port, 4s 10; 3 do, 4s 8d; 3 pipes Graham's No 2 port, 5s 9d; 6 do, 5s 6d; 4 hds single grape, 5 s 2d; 10 qr cks do, 6s 2d; 7 hds do, 6s 1d; seven grapes do, 5s 9d; 2 hds five-grape, 6s 9d; 4 do three-grape, 2s 9d; 12 do, 8s; 4 quarter casks four-grape, 10s 9d; 1 pipe do, 10s; 5 hds Graham's four-grape port, 10s; 6 do, E X do, 12s 6d; 4 hds Three Crown, 15s; 8 qr-csks Graham's V P sherry, 5s; 10 bbls Guinness's porter (qts), 10s 6d; 5 cs do (pts), 7s 6d; 95 bags rice, 20s 6d; 15 do do, \$4 25; 30 do, \$4 30; 25 cs sardines (hf-tins), 18c; 8 do Barton & Guestier's olive oil (flagons), 7s; 2 bgs pimento, 6½c; 4 bbs cloves, 9½c; 2 cs nutmegs 42c; 1 ckt do, 45c; 1 do (unhulled), 42c; 1 do, 40c; 3 bags white pepper, 17c; 3 puns rum, 9s; 3 do, 8s 9d.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

Baillie, James, & Co.  
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.  
Claxton, T. James, & Co.  
Donnelly, James.  
Foulds & McCubbin.  
Greenhalgh, S., Son & Co.  
Hughes Brothers.  
Lewis, Kay & Co.  
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co.  
May, Joseph.  
McLachlin Bros. & Co.  
McNester & Co., Wm. J.  
Moss, S. H., & J.  
Muir, W. & R.  
Phinso, Warnock & Co.  
Roy, Jas. & Co.  
Robertson, Stephen, & Co.  
Stirling, McCall & Co.

**THE** dry goods trade during the past week has been moderately active. The harvest, on the whole, has been a good one, and farmers having more money to spend, the country merchants are making provision to meet the demand. But there is a good deal of caution generally displayed, and no disposition to make large purchases on the assumption of extremely brisk and large sales. The safe side is the one taken by the majority, and this caution is rightly exercised. The arrivals from Europe are moderate, and stocks remain, with few exceptions, as previously reported.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

Cruthers & Caverhill.  
Evans & Evans.  
Evans, John Henry.  
Hall, Kay & Co.  
Ireland, W. H.  
Morland, Watson & Co.  
Mulholland, & Baker.  
Robertson, Jas.  
Waddell & Pearson.

**THE** week's business has been fully up to expectations, although buyers are not so numerous as they may be before the season closes. Orders come in freely. Prices on some of the leading goods are unprofitable; yet this must we fear be looked upon as a normal condition of general hardware business here, and provided for accordingly.

**PIG IRON**—Steady at our quotations, and no great stock in market.

**BAR IRON**—Still unchanged. The home market reported very firm at a slight advance on recent rates. We do not anticipate any advance here however for a week or two.

**HOOPS, BARS AND SHEETS**—Are in good demand at our quotations.

**BOILER PLATES**—Active.

**TIN AND CANADA PLATES**—Stocks are much reduced, but Canada plates are still in excess of demand, and likely to be unprofitable for some time. In tin prices are unchanged.

**NAILS**—Are still in an unsettled state, makers offering in large lots even at \$2.75. Inferior brands somewhat less.

**MONTRÉAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick.  
Chuk & Locke.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Crawford, James.  
Davies Brothers & Co.  
Hannan, M., & Co.  
Robson, Thomas, & Co.  
Michell, Robt.  
Raphael, Thomas W.

**LOUR**—Receipts have continued liberal, and with little outward movement, the market has ruled dull. Some days ago the downward movement seemed at length arrested, and considerable business was for the time being transacted. Holders the following day demanded an advance of about 10c., which materially checked operations; and after a day or two of comparative inaction, holders gave way, and prices fell back some five to ten cents below any figure previously obtained. Latest reported transactions in Supers, have been at \$5.42 to \$5 50 for Welland Canal. Canada brands have ranged from \$5 45 to \$5 70 for ordinary to choice. Little variation in the higher or lower grades can be noted, rates being practically nominal in absence of any but retail transactions. Bags meet a steady but not active demand, fair to choice ranging from \$2.65 to \$2 75.

**OATMEAL**—Only retail sales reported, rates generally unchanged. No change to note in Cornmeal.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Few sales transpiring; most of the Upper Canada spring arriving is on millers account; latest reported sales have been at \$1.25. Several cars of red winter have latterly sold at same figure. A cargo of No. 2 Chicago reported sold at \$1.22, and a single transaction has been reported at \$1.21; the market closing weak with a downward tendency. Pease—Scarcely any arriving, and rates, though unchanged, are practically nominal. Oats and Barley—Little doing, and prices generally unchanged.

**PROVISIONS**—Pork—Mess meets a steady cumulative demand at former rates. Prime Mess—No reported sales. Prime has sold at \$16.50 to \$16 75. Extra Prime at \$16, advancing to \$16 25 toward the close, at which some 200 barrels changed hands for shipment to lower ports. Lard continues scarce, and for the retail parcels selling previous extreme rates have ruled. Tallow is scarce, and small parcels are much needed for immediate wants. Butter—Receipts are mostly on shipping account, and few sales of magnitude can be noted on the spot; small lots for city use command 20c to 23c according to quality. The market continues firm and buoyant.

**ASHES**—Pots continue dull, and prices of last week barely maintained. Pearls till towards the close were neglected, but latterly were slightly stimulated by a limited order coming on the market, and some improvement on late sales were obtained.

**ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.**

NAME OF INSOLVENT.	RESIDENCE.	NAME OF ASSIGNEE.
Bates, N. A.	Mitchell	T. Miller.
Beigne, P.	Granby	T. Sauvageau.
Berliot, J. H.	Granby	W. M. Pattison.
Christie, J.	Flora	John Kerr.
Dufresne, P.	Montreal	T. Sauvageau.
Hilton & Co., W.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Hull, Calvin.	Manvers	E. A. Manchinan.
Lewis, Thomas, L.	Innifill	Joseph Rodger.
McFall, T.	Pictou	M. McL. Bockus.
Parh, Davis	Port Stanley	S. Price.
Phillips, J. Z.	Montreal	T. Sauvageau.
Roberts, J.	Montreal	T. Sauvageau.
Stinclair & Son, P.	Quebec	W. Walker.
Wilson, George, M.D.	St. Marys	Thos. McIntyre.
Walsh, A. & H.	Montreal	A. B. Stewart.
Winter, Henry.	Sarnis	G. Stevenson.

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.**

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Brooks, Jacob	Bellefille	Dec. 2
Bedard, J. B.	Quebec	" 23
Bowwell, J. S.	Cobourg	" 2
Cockburn & Son	Greenburet	Nov. 26
Graham, R.	Montreal	" 17
Garratt & Co.	Bellefille	Nov. 25
Huffman, C. W.	Bellefille	Dec. 2
Lasin, R. L.	Bellefille	" 2
Lair, Thomas	Toronto	Nov. 24
Michell, W. H.	London	" 1
McCullough, J.	Whitby	" 6
Nesbitt, James	Brampton	" 1
Perrine, N. B.	Berlin	" 2
Stewart, John	St. Johns	" 27

**WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.**

DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE.	PLAINTIFF'S NAME.	DATE.
Bates, N. A., Stratford	Morgan, Davis	Sept. 18

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, October 1, 1868. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, and Name of Article, Current Rates. Categories include Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Spirits and Liquors.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Flour, country, per qt; Oatmeal, do; Indian Meal.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Barley, new, per min; Oats, per 40 lbs; Buckwheat; Indian Corn; Flax Seed, per 50 lbs; Timothy Seed.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Turkeys, per couple (old); Do, (young); Ducks; Ducks (Wild); Fowls; Chickens; Pigeons (Fam); Partridges; Hares; Woodcock; Snipe.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Beef, per lb; Pork, per lb; Mutton, per lb; Lamb, per lb; Veal, per lb; Beef, per 100 lbs; Pork, fresh, do.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Butter, fresh, per lb; Do, salt, do.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Beans, small white, per min; Potatoes, per bag; Turnips, do; Onions, per bushel.

Table of Montreal market prices for October 1, 1868. Includes Maple Sugar, per lb; Honey, per lb, in the comb.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT. The following is the list (Lawton Brothers), Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated Sept. 17, 1868:

Table of Havana prices current for imports, dated Sept. 17, 1868. Lists various goods like Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Table of Havana prices current for imports, dated Sept. 17, 1868. Lists various goods like Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Table of Havana prices current for imports, dated Sept. 17, 1868. Lists various goods like Coffee, Sugar, and other commodities with their respective prices.

**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, 14-15

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

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, ST. FRS. XAVIER ST 1-15

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

The undersigned is prepared to contract  
 for the purchase (for exportation from Canada)  
 of TWO MILLION DOLLARS of American Silver  
 Coins, large and small, at 2½ per cent. discount.

For particulars apply personally, or by letter to

**W. WEIR,**  
 Exchange Broker,  
 MONTREAL.

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THE MONTREAL

**PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO**

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Every kind of work done in the very best manner  
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Orders from the country filled without delay, and  
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 Canada.

Orders for Printing to be addressed to the

Manager of the Printing Department,  
 Montreal Printing and Publishing Co

The Goderich Sympol has been shown by Mr. B.  
 Seymour, a specimen of fine gold assayed from the  
 rock on his lot in the township of Elvir, Co. Hasting.  
 Professor Wycherley reports that the rock yields  
 51.6 to the ton, which is a large per centage—11½  
 being a paying amount. It is Mr. Seymour's intention  
 to form a company at once to erect stamping  
 mills, &c.

The screw steamship Hawk, belonging to the Tele-  
 graph Construction and Maintenance Company, called  
 from London on the 21st to repair the Atlantic cable  
 of 1863, which ceased working on the 2nd ult.

**STOCK MARKET.**

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
<b>BANKS.</b>		
Bank of Montreal	135 a 135½	134 a 134
Bank of N. A.	103 a 101	102½ a 103½
City Bank	102½ a 103½	102 a 102½
Bank of People	103½ a 104	103 a 108
Molson Bank	Books closed	Books closed.
Ontario Bank	98½ a 99½	98 a 98½
Bank of Toronto	116 a 117	115 a 116
Quebec Bank	97 a 99	97½ a 98½
Bank Nationale	107 a 108	106½ a 107
Gore Bank	39½ a 40½	40 a 42½
Banque Jacques Cartier	108 a 108	108 a 108
Eastern Townships Bank	95 a 97	95 a 97
Merchants Bank	102 a 108	101½ a 103½
Union Bank	102 a 102½	101½ a 102½
Mechanics Bank	95 a 97	95 a 97
Royal Canadian Bank	91 a 92	89½ a 91
Bank of Commerce	102 a 103	101½ a 103
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
G. T. R. of Canada	16 a 17	15 a 16
A. & St. Lawrence	13 a 14	12 a 13
G. W. of Canada	9 a 11	9 a 11
C. & St. Lawrence	65 a 73½	67½ a 69
Do. preferential		
<b>MINES, &amp;c.</b>		
Montreal Ontario	\$3.00 a \$3.15	\$2.90 a \$3.15
Canada Mining Company		
Huron Copper Bay	25 a 25	25 a 25
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. E.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	127½ a 127½	127½ a 127½
Montreal City Gas Company	Books closed	Books closed.
City Passenger R. B. Co.	113 a 115	112 a 113
Richelleu Navigation Co.	107 a 109	107 a 109
Canadian Inland Steam N. Co.	100 a 103	100 a 100
Montreal Elevating Company	50 a 50	50 a 50
British Colonial Steamship Co.	50 a 50	50 a 50
Canada Glass Company	50 a 50	50 a 50
<b>BONDS.</b>		
Government Debentures, 5 p.c. 1873	89 a 91	89 a 90
Do. do. 6 p.c. 1873	89 a 91	89 a 90
Do. do. 6 p.c. 1873, cy	100 a 101	100 a 100
Do. do. 6 p.c. 1873, cy	100 a 101	100 a 101
Montreal Water Works, per cent.	97½ a 97½	97½ a 93
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent.	97 a 97	97 a 97
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p.c.	100 a 100½	100 a 100½
Quebec City 6 per cent.	89 a 90	89 a 90
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1870	90 a 92½	91½ a 93
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1872	92 a 95	92 a 95
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1870	90 a 91	90 a 91
Champlain R. R., 6 per cent.	65 a 65	65 a 65½
County Debentures		
<b>EXCHANGE.</b>		
Bank on London, 60 days	108½ a 108½	108½ a 108½
Private do	108 a 108½	108 a 108½
Private, with documents	107½ a 108	107½ a 108
Bank on New York	30½ a 31	29½ a 31
Private do	31 a 31½	31 a 31½
Gold Drafts do.	132 dis	132 dis
Silver	3 a 3½	4½ a 4½
Gold in New York	161½ a 161½	162½ a 162

**CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.**

LONDON, Sept. 9th, 1863.  
 Consols for money, 94; for account, 94; Exchequer  
 Bills, 15 to 20 pm

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

British Columbia 6 p. c., 31st Dec. 1872	— to —
Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877	103 to 105
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	103 to 106
Do 6 per cent. March and Sept.	102 to 104 xd
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July.	90 to 92
Do 5 per cent. Inscribed stock.	90 to 92
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	102 to 104
Nova Scotia 6 per cent., 1875	100 to 102
Do 8 per cent., 1836	100 to 102

**RAILWAYS.**

Atlantic and St. Lawrence	57 to 59
Buffalo and Lake Huron	3 to 24
Do preference	5½ to 6½
Buffalo, Brant, and Goderich, 6 p. c.	— to —
Grand Trunk of Canada	15½ to 16½
Do. equipt. mort. bds., charge 6 p. c.	80 to 83
Do 1st preference bonds	47 to 50
Do 2nd preference bonds	37 to 39
Do 3rd preference stock	25 to 28
Do 4th preference stock	18½ to 19½
Great Western of Canada	12½ to 14
Do 6 without option, 1873	101 to 102
Do 6½ do 1873-78	83 to 85
North. R.R. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st prf. bds.	80 to 83

**BANKS.**  
 British North America..... 49 to 51

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Atlantic Telegraph	32 to 34
Do do 3 per cent.	75 to 80
British American Land	15 to 17
Canada Company	67 to 72
Colonial Securities Company	— to —
Canadian Loan and Investment	2½ to 14 ds
Hudson Bay	14½ to 15
Trust and Loan Company, U. C.	1 ds to par
Telegraph Con'n & Maintenance (Lim)	— to —
Do.	— to —
Vancouver Coal Company	— to —

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA**  
 MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,  
 1-15 MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**  
 GENERAL  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS  
 42 St. Sacramento Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Sole Agents in Canada for  
 J. Dents, Henry Mounie & Co., Brandies.  
 F. Mestreau & Co.  
 Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. 1-15

**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,  
 41-15 St. John, N.B.

**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**


**JOHN BOLTON,**  
 SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.  
 10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

**TORONTO.**

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**  
 Established 1841.  
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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,

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And every description of

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FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships *Nova Scotia*, *Nestorian* & *Belgian*

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT

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All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

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Manufacturers of Mantles, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

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NORRIS BLACK,

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

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A supply always on hand.

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Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

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Hotels supplied.

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D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

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HAVE NOW OPEN

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS OF

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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

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YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

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

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Tweeds,

Flannels,

Hosiery,

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DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

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G. H. FURNER & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.

Premises over those occupied by D. McInnes & Co.

Entrance on King Street, next to Ontario Bank  
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KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

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

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Proprietors of the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills,

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NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

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

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D. MOORE & CO.,

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

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DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL

42 James Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to.

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Next Door to the Gore Bank.

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Cash Advances made on Consignments.

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WATLEY SON & Co., Paper-makers and Wholesale

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A. WINTERBOTTOM, Manufacturer of Bookbinders

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A full assortment of Samples of each class of goods,

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New patterns of Dry Goods and Price Lists received weekly.

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D. GALBRAITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

BUCK & CALF GLOVES AND MITTS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

Fall Stock complete in every department.

King Street, HAMILTON.

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GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

GENERAL GROCERIES.

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

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UPRIGHT, PORTABLE, STEAM SAW

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Manufacturers of

HOSIERY, WOOLLEN YARNS, JACKETS,

SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c., &c.,

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and terms, thereby saving the trade one profit.

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