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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

No. 48.

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

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

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,
Successors to Mailand, Tyler & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-
ment large and attractive.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, May, 1869. 1-ly

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

**GREENE & SONS—HAT MANU-
FACTURERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
61 St. Peter Street,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.
AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.
Vielle Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

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.

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
OFFERS FOR SALE:
SUGARS—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara,
Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hhds, Trcs.,
and Brs.

MOLASSES—Choice Retailing, in Fans.
COFFEE } Jamaica, in Bags and Brs
PIMENTO }
CODFISH—Green, in Brs.

HERRINGS—Cause in Hhds Brs.
ARROWROOT—Barbadoes, in Tins
No. 7 St. Helen Street.
Montreal, 16th Sept., 1869. 1-ly

A. GIBERTON,
No. 7 Custom House Square,
MONTREAL,
IMPORTER OF GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hump Hose, Saddlers'
and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French
Plate Glass, &c., &c. 27

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

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

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, in-
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.,
have removed to the Corner of McGill and St. Joseph
Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter street,
Montreal.
Wm. Kinloch. W. B. Lindsay. D. L. Lookerby.
8-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,
No. 13 Lemoine Street, facing St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

**GREENE & SONS—WHOLESALE
FUR DEALERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for
following Manufacturers:
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates, Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, B
irmingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancelfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon
Park, Falkirk.
ALWAYS ON HAND
A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
Hsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office, 783 Craig
Street, (West) Montreal. 35-ly

JOHN H. B. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,
OFFER FOR SALE:
REFINED SUGARS
SYRUPS—Standard, Golden and Amber
INDIA PALE ALE
MILD ALE } in Wood & Bottle
PORTER }
OFFICE:
117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the Post
Office), MONTREAL. 1-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS & GENERAL
GROCERIES, No 188 McGill Street, Montreal.
B. HUTCHINS. 6-ly EWD LUSHEN.

**GREENE & SONS—BUFFALO
ROBES.** See next Page. 1-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
EXCHANGE COURT,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
42 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Deas, Henry Monro & Co., Brandles.
F. Meareau & Co. 1-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NON STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
PIG AND BAR IRON,
 BOILER TUBES, BRAIN PIPES,
 Boiler Plates, Roman Cement,
 Gas Pipes, Quebec Cement,
 Horse Nails, Portland Cement,
 Paints & Putty, Hauling Ties,
 Fire Covers, Garden Vases,
 Fire Clay, Chimney Tops,
 Fire Bricks. &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of CROWN Sofas, Chair, and Bed
 SPRINGS. 12-ly

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

W. M. RAMSAY,

RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.
 Manager.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems
 suggested and approved by a lengthened experience,
 so as to suit the means of every person desirous of
 taking out a Policy. Every information on the sub-
 ject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's
 Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the
 Agencies throughout Canada. 12-ly

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

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

Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.

Wm. WORKMAN, Esq. ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.
 President City Bank. Collector of Customs.
 JOHN KEDDIE, Esq. LOUIS BRADY, Esq.
 Vice-President Bank of Montreal. Manager New City Gas
 Company.

Every description of Life Assurance business trans-
 acted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled.
 Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeit-
 ing plan on the half loan system.

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

1-ly THOMAS SIMPSON, General Agent.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
 OF CANADA.**

MONTREAL BRANCH:

102 . Francois Xavier Street,
 (Up-stairs.)

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

1-ly A. R. BETHUNE, Agent.

PHOENIX

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

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - 81,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

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

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which
 will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation
 abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street

Active and Influential Agents and Canvasers
 throughout the Dominion. 40

F U R S .

Fall Styles
 1869.

Complete Stock now ready.

NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' FURS, SCOTCH CAPS,
 GENTS' FURS, FELT HATS,
 YOUTHS' FURS. CLOTH CAPS.

BUFFALO ROBES.

BUCK GLOVES, KID MITTS, &c.

WOLF AND COON ROBES.

GREENE & SONS

MONTREAL.

517, 519, 521 and 523 St. Paul Street 1-ly

ST. PETER STREET

WHOLESALE

HAT, CAP AND FUR

ESTABLISHMENT.

HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,

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

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

Having made arrangements to meet the still in-
 creasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all
 of which are manufactured under the special super-
 vision of the proprietors.

Our special attention given to all early orders.

H. & G.

N.B.—Having assumed a large Bankrupt Stock of
 Ready Made Clothing, principally for Fall and
 Winter, Merchants would find it to their advantage
 to examine the above before purchasing elsewhere, as
 inducements will be given to secure sales.

H. & G.

BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES always on hand;
 also RACCOON COATS 20-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

COVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, St. SACRAMENT St.,

Montreal. 50-ly

SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO.

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

480 St. Paul Street,

Montreal. 18-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

7-ly MONTREAL.

J. D. ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,

ALBION CLOTH HALL,

No. 124 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL. 12-ly

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

331 & 333 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. 8-ly

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

which will be fully completed by the

30th INSTANT.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

August 27th. 6-ly

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL. 9-ly

1869 FALL IMPORTATIONS 1869

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

WILL HAVE OPENED BY THE 4th SEPTEMBER

their Entire Stock of

FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS

Buyers will oblige by an early call.

1-ly

OGILVY & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

493 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Bayer's Brandy; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old
 Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky.

8-ly

THOMSON & CO.,

CANADIAN WOOLLENS

4 Lemoine Street,

MONTREAL.

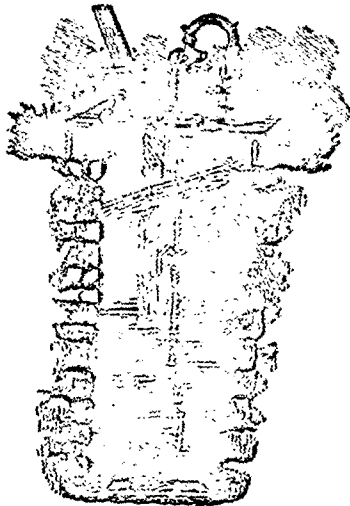
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G. F. GIBSON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Weekly Sales of Dry Goods, and all descriptions of Merchandise.
 CORNER ST. PETER AND ST. JAMES STREETS,
 QUEBEC. 5t-43.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 OF LONDON.
 (Established in 1782.)
 Insurances effected at current rates.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents for the Dominion. 6-17.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 128, 129, 130 and 131, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Pulley &c.

THE Submerged Double-Acting, Non-Freezing FORCE PUMP, the simplest and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the cheapest, most effective, durable and reliable pump, not only for family use, but also for Flour Mills, Factories, Breweries, Distilleries, Ships, &c. Beside the above-mentioned advantages over the usual style of Pumps it is particularly recommended by Insurance Companies, on account of its effectiveness in extinguishing fire. The smallest Pump will throw 50 to 75 feet through a hose.



S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,
 845 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS
MELLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,
 626 CRAIG STREET,
 Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
 Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. OLENDINENG,
 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
FOUNDER & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.
 Works, 165 to 179 William Street,
 City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St. James Street,
 and 532 Craig Street,
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.
THE Course includes Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography and French. The College is connected with the Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of North America.
 Circulars sent on application.
J. TASSER,
 Principal.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
 (OF CANADA)
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
 HUGH ALLAN, President.
 GEORGE STEPHEN, C. J. BRYDGES.
 ADOL PHE ROY, HENRY LYMAN.
 EDWIN ATWATER, N. B. CORSE.
Life and Guarantees Department.
 Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.
 This Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & 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 Fans, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 AND
 74 York Street, Toronto. 33-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

See Advertisement of Moccasins for sale.
 Purchasing Department of the **TRADE REVIEW.**
 See Advertisement.

BANK RETURNS.

THE following is a comparative statement of the total Assets and Liabilities of the Banks of Quebec and Ontario, for October and the previous month:—

	Sept.	October.
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation	\$ 8,161,724	\$10,392,840
Balances due other Banks ..	1,108,507	987,405
Deposits not bearing interest ..	14,897,208	10,355,924
Do. bearing interest ..	23,478,656	25,378,384
Total Liabilities.....	\$47,638,094	\$53,112,551
ASSETS.		
Gold, Bullion, and Prov. Notes ..	\$9,219,273	\$11,220,874
Landed or other property of Bank	1,597,815	1,597,617
Government Securities	4,502,143	5,898,208
Notes of other Banks	1,930,312	1,978,225
Balances due from other Banks ..	8,148,228	6,068,870
Discounts.....	65,605,149	67,925,993
Other Debts.....	2,701,614	2,746,632
Total Assets.....	\$31,624,034	\$57,423,819

We find, as it was to have been expected, a very considerable increase in the bank note circulation, amounting to \$2,241,116. There are also in circulation, according to the official statement, \$5,821,000 legal tender notes; but as a proportion of this amount is held by the banks, and this proportion is not stated in their returns, we are not in a position to say what is the actual amount of paper money in circulation. Both as a matter of interest to the public, on this point, and also that it might be known how much gold was held by the banks, it would be well if they were obliged in their returns to separate provincial notes from specie. At present we are left completely in the dark.
 There is a still further and a very large increase in the deposits, as compared with September, amounting to \$3,236,445, of which nearly two millions bear in-

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.
JAMES CRISTINE & CO.,
 Successors to
G. LOMER & CO.,
 471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.
Specialties of our own Manufacture:
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Eleigh Robes, Lined Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves, Cloth Caps, etc.
BUFFALO ROBES.
 MOCCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUMBER TRADE.
 We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers.
TERMS LIBERAL.

terest. This does not look like the impoverishment of the country, of which we hear so much.
 Looking at the assets, we find an increase in the reserves of \$2,000,000, in Government securities of \$1,334,000, and in discounts of \$2,320,000.
 The expansion shown in the increased circulation is not at all excessive for this season of the year, and due to the moving of the crops to market; and speaking generally, the returns may be considered as very favorable, indicative perhaps of some little stagnation in trade and commerce, but also of a steadily increasing accumulation of capital.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A HIGHLY important case was tried in the Superior Court last week—John Redpath et al. vs. the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York.

The evidence is very voluminous, much too long to give in these columns, but we do give, somewhat abridged, the charge to the jury of Mr. Justice Foran, before whom and a special jury the case was tried.

Suit was brought by the plaintiffs to recover insurance which they claimed to have effected in January, 1883, on a cargo of molasses shipped to them in the *Thomas Connor*, from Cuba, the *Thomas Connor* never reaching her destination. Their declaration was to the effect that they had had a policy on the molasses in another insurance company, which failed about that time; that Mr Theodore Hart was agent of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York; that on the failure of the Columbian Company he solicited their business; that they made application to Mr. Hart, and that he gave them to understand that they were covered until he should hear from the head office, and that the *Thomas Connor* was lost before they were notified of the refusal of the Sun Insurance Company to accept the risk offered.

The plea on which the defendants principally relied was that Mr. Hart, who represented the Sun Insurance Company in Montreal, not only had no power to bind the company, or to effect insurances without the consent of the officers of the company, but that the company itself, from its charter, had no power to grant policies of insurance elsewhere than in New York. It will be seen that they were sustained in this plea by the Court, quite irrespective of the question of fact as to whether Mr. Hart had given plaintiffs reason to believe themselves covered during the interval between the application for a policy on the *Thomas Connor* and the rejection of their application by the Sun Company.

We cannot but think that the ruling of the Court was just, both according to law and equity; and that it would have been altogether contrary to justice to have held the company bound by the unauthorized acts of its representative.

The special importance of the case consists in the decision of this point; and it at once becomes a question for the cautious consideration of those in the habit of obtaining through "agents" policies of insurance from foreign companies, whether they are covered or not during the period of transmission of their application to the head office for acceptance or rejection. Insurers will have to make themselves not only acquainted with the powers granted to agents, but also with the powers of companies as defined by their charters, to appoint agents at all. A careless way of doing business has grown up, and it is time a decision like that given in this case should put a stop to it.

IMPORTANT RUMOURS.

WE learn from a private source in the United States, that an important event may possibly take place there before many weeks. It is nothing less than the resumption of specie payments? We have noticed of late that several Republican papers, of undoubted influence, have been discussing this vitally important question, but we had no idea there was any real intention on the part of the Government to grapple with it. But our informant says the Republican party feel the necessity of endeavouring to put an end to the gambling in gold and bonds going on at present, to the grave injury of the legitimate business of the country, and that the leaders of that party are now earnestly considering themselves, as well as feeling the public pulse, when they shall put an end to the present system. Our informant states that one of two courses has been already decided upon—either to adopt specie payments before spring, or defer it till after the next presidential election. Leading Republicans in the various States have been already consulted, and it is said that a very considerable number favour immediate resumption, believing that a crisis of some sort is inevitable, and that the ultimate advantage will be so evident before General Grant's term of office expires, that the Republican party will gain rather than lose in public estimation by the bold move. It is expected a decision will not be long delayed. The immediate effect of resuming specie payments in the United States, it would be impossible to foretell. The low price of gold at present, however, and the fact that the banks of New York have over \$20,000,000 in specie in their vaults, would render the operation less dangerous now than some months ago. It would at first be very likely to produce widespread financial disaster, but its ultimate fruits would be beneficial. We hope these rumours are correct, and that General Grant and his party will have the courage to decide for a return to the gold basis, if not immediately, as soon as it can be done with safety and propriety.

ONTARIO PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

WE have read with some attention the report of Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario, which has recently been circulated. The statistics with regard to the Prisons of the Province are worthy of close attention, for there is certainly room, as the Inspector clearly points out, to improve the character of some of the Gaols, and, in particular, to render less burdensome the expense of maintaining our Prison population.

For the year ending the 30th September, 1869, the total number of persons confined in our Common Gaols was 5,655. Of these, 3,755 were committed for the first time, the remainder having been committed twice, thrice, and even oftener. No less than 376 of the commitments were persons under 16 years of age, of whom 82 were girls; and of those over 16 years, 3,599 were men and 1,630 women. With regard to Nationalities, the returns are as follows:—Canada 2,146; Ireland, 1,952; England, 750; Scotland, 393; United States, 361; and other countries, 96. By far the largest number of the prisoners were unmarried—a fact from which those who like to theorize on such topics might draw many curious inferences. It would, *prima facie*, go to indicate that wedded life is, to some extent at least, a protection against crime, and that Bachelors are more likely than Benedicts to fall into the hands of the officers of justice. Leaving this point to those who take more interest than we do in such investigations, we find from Mr. Langmuir's statistics, that of the prisoners confined in Gaol last year, 3,770 were unmarried and only 1,885 married. The religious beliefs of the prisoners are set down as follows: Roman Catholics, 2,146; Church of England, 1,958; Presbyterians, 631; Methodists, 635; and other denominations, 235. It is melancholy to think that no less than 1,697 could neither read nor write, and that 8,443 were intemperate—in all probability, drunkards. Of the 2,212 set down as temperate, of many of them it is doubtless true, that but for intoxicating liquors they would not have seen the inside of a prison at all.

Mr. Langmuir speaks out strongly against allowing prisoners to idle away their time whilst in Gaol. He shows that it took \$100,739 to maintain them for the past twelve months, only the paltry sum of \$725 having been obtained from their labour! Only three Gaols realized anything, and of these Toronto received \$682, whilst the institution cost over \$15,000 to maintain it! Mr. Langmuir very sensibly points out

the folly of continuing such a system, and strongly urges the erection of at least one Central Prison, to which prisoners could be sent from the County Gaols and set to work. The Detroit House of Correction is cited as evidence of the good results which would flow from such an institution. That prison was started in 1862, the manufacture of chairs begun, and from that time to the 1st January, 1869, 4,924 prisoners had been confined in it. The following is the financial result:—

	Deficit.	Surplus.
16 months ending Dec., 1862	\$9,242	\$
Year ending Dec. 1863	2,237	3,011
" " 1864	10,997	
" " 1865	26,108	
" " 1866	20,027	
" " 1867	15,203	
" " 1868		
Totals	\$11,479	\$67,446

If the Detroit House of Correction case be made more than self-sustaining, as the above figures prove, the sooner the experiment is tried in Canada the better. Mr. Langmuir calculates that a central prison could be erected and fitted with machinery for \$135,000, that the annual expenditure would not be more than \$32,000, and that 250 prisoners would only require to make 400 per diem, to render the institution self-sustaining. Whatever system of industrial labour were commenced, this amount could be easily exceeded, and instead of the county prisons costing over \$100,000 per annum, the expense would be reduced to very moderate proportions. The sooner Mr. Langmuir's suggestions are acted upon the better.

RECIPROCITY.

THE N. Y. *Financial Chronicle* in discussing what it calls "The Reciprocity movement in Canada," talks a good deal of the current nonsense about the vast inferiority of the Dominion to the United States, as measured by resources and material prosperity; by rate of progress and increase of population; and also assumes, apparently quoting from Hon. John Young's Waterloo speech, "that the United States are the largest customers of the Provinces, and for much that they have to sell, their only customers." Notwithstanding the inferiority of the Dominion, however, the *Chronicle* argues that we are strong enough to stand alone, and that on commercial grounds independence of England would be the best condition for us, and that that and free trade with the United States are alone needed to give an impetus to the development of our industrial and commercial resources.

Leaving the consideration of the "movement" in Canada, the *Chronicle* proceeds to discuss the reciprocity question from a United States point of view, and in so doing takes what appears to be a very sensible and practical line of argument. The following is its manner of treating the subject:—

For many reasons this movement should meet with encouragement and, as far as practicable, co-operation on the part of the people of the United States. Under the existing tariff, the revenues accruing to the government from our trade with British America do not exceed \$4,000,000 and the sum is of small importance compared with the advantages to be derived from reciprocal trade between the two countries. Since the expiration of the reciprocity treaty our trade with British North America has diminished year by year, until but little remains of our former exchange of produce and merchandises which, in 1863, amounted in value to nearly fifty millions. Under that treaty the great bulk of the breadstuffs product of the lower provinces found its way to the seaports of the Eastern and Middle States, affording a profitable business to our railroads and shipping. Since its expiration this trade has died out. What has been lost to New York and other American ports has been gained by Montreal. The receipts of wheat at that city during the present season exceeded those of last year by 331 per cent.; while the exports to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence, will exceed that of last year by 521 per cent. From sharing any of the profits of advantages of this trade, the forwarders and shippers of the United States are now excluded. In addition to this, large amounts of lumber and other valuable products are now directed from their natural proper course to the seaboard. The benefits of a reciprocity that shall reopen the former channels of trade, and revive the business once mutually advantageous and profitable, are fully appreciated by the practical men of both countries. We need the coal, gypsum, fish and lumber of the Maritime Provinces and the live stock, breadstuffs and general produce of Canada, both for consumption and export. They, in return, will take our manufactures, besides receiving a considerable share, at least, of these importations from other countries through our ports. More than this, it is of the utmost importance that the transportation routes of both countries should be mutually free. One great obstacle in the way of our more rapid commercial development is the enormous cost of transportation from the West to the seaboard.

The fullest competition between the railroads and canals of both countries, is the best possible means by which to obtain control of the European markets as an outlet for our surplus products. The inadequacy of the railroads and canals of the Eastern and Middle States dependent as they are on the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads, as the only connecting link with the railroad system of the north-west, and the consequent delays and expenses attending the Eastward movement of produce and the distribution of merchandise throughout the interior, make the question of reciprocity one of vital practical importance; the true solution of which can only be found in the establishment of free commercial intercourse between the two countries.

It is probable that, in some form, the question of reciprocity with Canada will be brought up during the next session of Congress. If so, we hope the movement now organized in the Provinces will be met with a disposition on our part to accede to renew the relations formerly existing between the two countries. Whatever may be the ultimate political destiny of British North America, it is certain that the discussion of any scheme of annexation is ill advised and premature. The people of the Provinces do not desire it, nor would it be the policy of our government to accede to such a proposition at the present time, even if it were made ingold faith, and with the unanimous consent of the people. Indefinite territorial expansion is not the aim of true statesmanship, but reciprocal trade relations are highly important to both countries.

THIS SEASON'S PORK TRADE

HAS commenced in parts of Ontario, but not as briskly as we frequently find it. We do not consider this at all attributable to a deficiency in the number of hogs which are in condition and ready for the market. The supply will, we feel every confidence, be found quite equal to former years if not greater; but the farmers have been so busy this fall, and their whole work has lagged so far behind, that they have not been able to attend to the dressing of their hogs as promptly as usual. In some localities, however, deliveries by no means inconsiderable have already been made, and the quality is spoken of as excellent in general, although some farmers will persist in fattening in an objectionable manner. Up to the present time, prices continue to range high, much higher, in fact, than many anticipated before the season began. The likelihood of a decline from the high prices of last winter was predicated from the belief that the wants of the British Isles will be less than usual, the supply of cattle and hogs being greater there than twelve months ago. On the other hand, it is contended there is a great dearth of old meats, and consequently pork will be in as great demand as last season. If we can accept the statements of the Chicago and Cincinnati Journals, there has been no lack of hogs and corn to feed them in the West. The trade there promises to be brisk and animated, although the position of packers is admitted to be one of considerable risk, for it is impossible to judge, from present appearances, what the condition of prices will be by the middle of January. Canadian buyers would do well, therefore, to operate with caution, closely scrutinizing the quality of the arrivals they purchase, and not holding large stocks too long at one time. We cannot too strongly impress upon them our remark about the quality of dressed hogs, for our city buyers are every year becoming more particular on this point, and allow a greater difference in price than formerly between carcasses of different quality.

A SHORT CHAPTER OF LIES.

WE clip the following paragraph from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, New York:—

"The United States is not the only nation noted for rapidly growing large debts. The debt of the Canadian Dominion, on our northern borders, at the beginning of the Confederation, some two years ago, was something like \$77,000,000. Since the present Government have had charge of affairs that debt has increased by something between thirty and fifty millions, and large sums have been voted for the erection of fortifications and the strengthening of old ones. The Government has also decided to spend \$20,000,000 upon the Intercolonial Railway, which, it is said, might have been built for half that sum by a route two hundred miles shorter than the one chosen. Canada appears to be going from bad to worse. The public treasury is regarded as legitimate plunder, and the provinces are destitute of capital, and without credit to borrow. For these reasons the contemplated scheme of a Canadian railroad to the Pacific is being opposed by resolutions at public meetings."

Alas! what is going to become of us? We are, evidently, in some way going to the dogs; but somehow or another, the operation does not seem to injure us very much in the estimation of those who are chiefly interested, namely, of our creditors. Latest quotations from the London stock market do not indicate a paucity feeling in the Dominion or Pro

vincial Bonds Our Sixes, long and short, are still at a fair premium, considering the well-known extravagance of our Government. Neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia promises to pay can be had at par, if they bear a per cent interest. Quebec finances are not considered hereabouts to be in a very bad way, and Ontario is a large lender, instead of a borrower. The truth is, it must be gaining to the average United States mind to know that with all the boasted wealth and resources of the Republic, U. S. Bonds, sixes as well as fives, are every where at a discount, unobtainable at their face value, while Canadian Bonds, spite of the proximity of unneighbourly neighbours, Foolan sixes, and the rest of it, are becoming more and more a favorite investment, both at home and abroad.

We recommend those who pretend to be the teachers of the public in the United States to make themselves acquainted with the facts of the case before they publish such issues of falsehoods, giving them the benefit of the doubt, and supposing them to be merely ignorant. If the lies on the other hand are published wilfully, with design to inflict injury, if possible, on our credit, then is it of little use to ask that the concoctors thereof retract their falsehoods, for, if they be dishonourable enough to lie, they will neither be manly nor honest enough to acknowledge that they had endeavoured to mislead their readers, and to impose on them as truths fabrications out of whole cloth without the smallest foundation in fact.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE!

TORONTO, 24th Nov. 1869.

UP to the present time the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature have been unusually tame. The hosts marshalled on the right and left of the Speaker have not exhibited any very warlike tendencies, although before the Session closes, it is quite possible a breeze may spring up. Very little was said upon the Address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech. The truth of the matter is, there was very little opportunity for the most ingenious opposition to say much, for the speech, although somewhat longer than the generality of such Canadian state papers, contained a rather meagre bill of fare, and very little which could be found fault with.

Since the opening of the House, Toronto has been brisker than before. As the season advances, business improves somewhat, and the presence of the M. P.'s, the visits of deputations and of private individuals interested in Legislation, give the streets a more lively appearance than usual. Many of the merchants are looking forward to increased business activity before the present time and the holidays. The preparations for the latter are already commenced, and the City promises to be more lively and attractive than usual till after the festive season.

The principal measures which the Local Ministry have introduced into the Legislature, are the Grammar and Common School bills, the Drainage bill, and a bill to quiet the titles and lands purchased at Queen's sales for taxes. The two former measures are much the same as when brought forward last Session, and embody several very desirable changes in our school system. The chief alterations proposed to be made in the Grammar School system are, that hereafter these schools are to be known as High schools, that four of the largest of them are to be called Collegiate Institutes, that the study of the Classics is to be made imperative as under the present system, that girls shall be permitted to attend them, and that the Municipalities in which the schools are located shall elect a Board of Public School Trustees, which board shall manage both the High and Common Schools and provide for their support in the same manner as the latter are supported at present. Among the principal changes proposed in the Common School system are the following. The superintendents are to be appointed for counties (not single Municipalities as at present) at a regular salary, attendance at school for six months in the year is to be compulsory, school sections refusing to put up suitable buildings are to receive no Government grant, Salaries of Teachers are not to fall below certain sums, and if parents refuse to get the necessary books for their children, Trustees are empowered to procure them and charge to the parents school rate. These provisions are, in some respects, a little arbitrary, but the bills have been carefully prepared and considered by the Chief Superintendent, Ryerson, and will most probably be adopted by House without much amendment.

Among other measures which have been brought forward, several by Mr. Blake are important. Among them is an Act to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections and the prevention of improper practices at Elections, and another to make better provision for the rehabilitation of the Estates of deceased persons. Mr. McKeen has again introduced his bill to render Members of the Commons and Senate ineligible for election to the Local House. Much opposition has been manifested throughout Ontario to these parts of the Assesment law passed last Session, which exempt Government officials, Ministers of the Gospel, and certain classes of property from taxation, and Mr. Trow has brought in an Act to do away with such exemptions. Mr. Boyd has a measure to protect homesteads from levy or sale on execution, and Dr. McGill one to regulate the sale of provisions.

One of the most animated discussions which has yet taken place was upon Mr. Boyd's measure to adopt an Income Franchise. This discussion came off on Wednesday of last week. The measure was stoutly opposed by Attorney General MacDonald, and the six months halt was carried by 45 to 27. When the Dominion Government have adopted an Income Franchise, as the Premier explained in a session, the Ontario Ministry does not appear to advantage in being less liberal.

The Hon G. B. Wood, Treasurer, has already laid before the House the Public Accounts for the last year. There is also a statement of the expenditure for the nine months which have expired of 1869. It is to be regretted that the Financial year has not been altered so as to terminate earlier than the 31st December, for under the present arrangement, it is almost impossible to make a comparison of the expenditure of the Government, at least until the accounts are too old to be of much interest. If Mr Wood made his financial year close on the 30th June, like the Dominion Government, it would be a great improvement; and if the Local House intends to meet always about November, the period might even be made later and allow sufficient time to lay the public accounts before the Members before the close of the Session. The total receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1868, were \$2,200,176 49, and the expenditures \$1,182,883 63—leaving the snug balance of \$1,077,783 46 in the Provincial exchequer. During the nine months which have expired of this year the revenue has been \$2,061,641, and the amount spent \$1,622,914. Attorney General Macdonald boasts that he has now a surplus invested of over \$2,000,000, but it ought to be mentioned that the Government is conducted with unusual economy, if not absolute parsimony, and that very little has yet been expended in public works or other undertakings for the development of the revenues of the Provinces.

The battle of the Railway charters, to which I saw you referred recently, has begun in earnest, although not much of the struggle has yet been seen in the House. A large and influential deputation from St. Thomas, headed by Sheriff Munro, has been here for some time, as well as several American gentlemen interested in the Southern line. It is rumoured that an amalgamation is likely to take place of all those in favour of the direct line from the Niagara to the St. Clair rivers—the basis being an equal number of representatives on the Board of Provisional Directors, and the obtainment of power to cross the St. Clair river at any point in the townships of Moore or Dombra, leaving it to those who actually subscribe the stock to say whether the crossing shall be opposite St. Clair City or lower down. Thompson is said to object to this arrangement because this change would enable the Board to control him and not him the Board—put the feeling among the members of the Legislature is such that, if he won't consent to this arrangement, which is most earnestly desired by the St. Thomas deputation, he will most probably fail in getting the Charter amended at all.

The Premier has announced that the House will rise before Christmas. But unless the business proceeds faster hereafter than it has done up to this time, the chances are the Legislature of the House will not then be sufficiently advanced to adjourn. Last Session Mr. McDonald made the same announcement about adjourning before the holidays, but the Members had to come back in January. The Attorney General is, however, about to show the Members a Sessional allowance instead of a month per day, and possibly this fact may assist him to push the business through quickly, and send the "collective wisdom" to their homes before Christmas, thus enabling the Local Ministers to eat their turkey and pump pudding in quietness and peace.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE—A NEW MOVEMENT.

THE following is taken from the *New York Bulletin*.—In petroleum, as in nearly every other important branch of trade in America, New York occupies the most prominent position. About seventy per cent. of all the exports of petroleum made this year have been from this port, while of the remaining thirty per cent shipped from Philadelphia, nearly all has been exported on account of New York merchants.

The refining of crude is done principally in Pittsburg, Cleveland and New York. Until within the past twelve months Pittsburg had manufactured more refined petroleum for export than either New York or Cleveland, but Cleveland during the past year, has increased her refining capacity, and furnished more of the exports than Pittsburg. New York has also added materially to her refineries, and the works of the Olefins, Brooklyn and Wicks Brothers may be ranked among the largest in the country. The business between New York exports and Cleveland refiners is done mainly by brokers, the refiners usually selling to exporters or to agents, delivery being at seller's option within the day of the buyer's vessel. This is considered the most desirable and legitimate contract that can be made. The business is, however, speculative, and there are always speculators who are willing to pay more for buyer's options for future delivery than the exporters can afford to pay. As a rule, we believe the New York refiners are not sellers of buyers' option contracts for more than one month ahead. Cleveland house-keepers willing to take more and greater risks of this kind; but it is in Pittsburg and Philadelphia that the speculators can be most fully accommodated. Contracts can be obtained from Pittsburg refiners, through their commission houses, at buyers' option for one month, in "lines" for a series of months, or extending over the whole twelve months. It is to this mania for speculation that we ascribe the decline in the refined products of Pittsburg for the past year. As nearly as can be learned from inquiry, the refiners of that city are nearly all speculators on either "bull" or "bear" side, buying and selling options of each other and of outside parties who always have the advantage. This mode of doing business irresistibly recalls the story of the two Yankee boys who, being confined over night, emerged from their dungeon next morning rich men, from the fact of having passed their hours of imprisonment in swapping jack-knives. The result is that speculation has almost entirely usurped the place of legitimate manufacturing business. Not more than half of the refiners in Pittsburg have been in operation during the past season. If the refiners there would be content with moderate and sure profits, limit their sales to periods of thirty or forty days ahead and to the legitimate exporting trade, and contract to deliver at seller's option to suit the "lay-days" of the buyers' vessel, it is questionable that they could run their works at a greater profit than any other manufacturing centre. By adopting this course they become more intimately connected with those who buy oil for actual export, their brands would become better known and more desirable to the buyers, as in many cases one brand would make an entire cargo; they would pay less commission, warehouse charges and duties of their own business, if they would not be obliged to buy crude futures at advanced rates to cover, thereby continuously stimulating the price of crude. The Pittsburg refiners possess, in most cases, ample tankage and could easily hold their refined oil over the weak and dull stages of the market. The location of Pittsburg, connected as she is by rail and water with the oil regions, and possessing cheap fuel, iron, and coopersage, and the Pennsylvania Railroad always guaranteeing her lower eastward freights than the Pennsylvania or any other railroad company will concede to any other manufacturing point—these advantages combine to enable her to deliver refined petroleum at tide water at lower prices than can be touched by the refiners of either New York or Cleveland.

We have noticed within the last thirty days a decided advance in prices for both refined and crude petroleum. Rumours are current that this advance originated in a combination made in Pittsburg by several wealthy houses, believing the time had come for them to hold their stocks at higher prices. We have endeavoured to learn something of the condition of the crude oil market, as the price of refined must ultimately be based on that of crude. After diligent enquiry among those engaged in the purchase of crude on our Creek for shipment hither, we find that crude for immediate delivery is exceedingly scarce, and that the demand there is from the legitimate trade. Those parties assert positively that the reports of daily production and stocks at the wells, made by the *Pittsburgh Herald*, are gross exaggerations, and claim that if the stocks on hand were anything like the estimate of it given by that paper, they could easily obtain oil for shipment. They estimate the daily production at not over 30,000 barrels and the actual stock at from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels less than the *Herald's* reports. They also think the trade has been continually misled by overestimated production and stocks. We cannot assure ourselves of the amount of stock held of New York, but we know that it is here very light. It is only fair to say that the exporters here are buying very little, assigning as a reason that Europe has plenty of petroleum and will not respond to the advance in the American market. However, the laws of supply and demand will, in the end, fix the price on a just basis; and if the reports concerning the scarcity of crude oil be true, Europe must meet the legitimate American price, inasmuch as petroleum is evidently the gift of Providence to those among the poor, who, in that country, either desire or require to see after twilight.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Mr. Justice TORRANCE and a Special Jury.

John Redpath and others, Plaintiffs, vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of New York; and Peter Redpath and others, Defendants, par reprise d'instance.

JUDGE TORRANCE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

On Thursday morning His Honor Mr. Justice Torrance delivered the following charge to the jury:—

He said: In reviewing the facts which have come before you, gentlemen of the jury, it is right that I should remind you of what are the respective duties and powers of the Court and jury. They are stated as follows in the two articles of our civil code (sec. 406) It is the duty of the judge to declare whether evidence is legal, and it is the duty of the jury to say whether the evidence admitted is sufficient. The jury decides as to facts, but must be guided by the directions of the judge as regards the law. All questions of fact therefore, gentlemen, are within your province, and matters of law are within the province of the Court; and it is your duty with regard to these matters of law to take the direction of the Court. The whole litigation between the parties may be summed up in the answers to five questions. The first and not a material question I think is, whether there was in existence, with regard to the Columbian Co., a valid policy of insurance at the time of the loss of the "Thomas Connor," and the application in this matter in the Columbian Insurance Co., and if its existence prevented the alleged contract with the defendants from taking effect or being enforced. Now, no stress has been laid upon this point by the defendant, and I take it they do not rely upon it, and at any rate there is no difficulty in the case arising out of this point—the existence of the other policy with the Columbian Insurance Co. The next question is if there was a contract of insurance effected on behalf of the Sun Co., through Mr. Hart, with the plaintiffs, Redpath & Son, was there concealment by the plaintiffs of the fact that the "Thos. Connor" was overdue, and had not been heard of? Was the fact material and fatal to the contract of insurance? Was the concealment a material fact in this matter? The evidence with regard to the materiality of the concealment is before you.

This is a matter peculiarly within your functions to decide with regard to the answer of this question, and I shall say nothing more about it. The next question is—Did Mr. Hart, on behalf of the Sun Mutual Insurance Co., make a contract of insurance with Messrs. Redpath & Son on the cargo of the "Thos Connor"? Now, with regard to the meaning of the word "agent," a great deal of discussion has been had on one side and on the other according to the views of the counsel who are concerned here, and according to the interests of the parties in the matter. That the word "agent" has a very wide meaning, there is no doubt; but we have to see what the parties understood to be the meaning of the word. For example you may employ a house agent in the city to collect your rents but that agency does not justify him in mortgaging your property and signing notes for you. That is not the meaning of the word. The question then comes up—what really was the agency in this matter; what was assumed by Mr. Hart. You have the evidence of Mr. Falkiner on the one hand, and the evidence of Mr. Hart on the other. Mr. Falkiner says very decidedly and positively that he was covered—that the plaintiffs were covered by the agreement which was entered into between Mr. Hart and the plaintiffs, that there was an agreement at the time that the insurance should take effect and cover the risk in

question. Mr. Hart, on the other hand, denies emphatically, that he was anything more than a medium of communication with the defendants, the Sun Insurance Company, and says all he did was to receive the application and send it to New York. You have heard the evidence on the one side and on the other; with regard to the statements of these witnesses it is a matter which is peculiarly within your functions; you have seen both of these witnesses give their evidence before you; you have heard the explanations given on the one side and on the other; and you are judges of the circumstances of the case; you can make up your minds for yourselves as to the truth of the story which is told on the one side or on the other.

I would remind you of what took place in connection with the transmission of the application for insurance to New York. The application being enclosed in a letter with the notice accompanying it to each of the defendants would show plainly that Mr. Hart intended simply to be a medium of communication with the Insurance Company, and transmit the application of the plaintiffs to New York. The next question which comes up is whether Mr. Hart on the 23rd of January—the day of the insurance—was the agent of the company, carrying on business for them at Montreal, with power to effect insurances on their behalf. Was he, on the 23rd day of January, the agent of the company, empowered on their behalf to make this policy of insurance? The plaintiffs have considered this a very important point in the case, and they have exhibited a great deal of ingenuity in the exhibition of circumstances and business transactions between Mr. Hart and persons insured in the company, and have cited among other cases brought before you three cases—one the Gas Company against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, which was litigated in the year 1863; another, the case of Jones against the same company, litigated in the year 1865; and the case of the Commercial Bank, litigated in the year 1868. I have carefully looked at the circumstances connected with these three cases, and I certainly do not see that they touch the question that is before the Court and jury at the present time. With regard to the Gas Company's case it was a question with regard to the classification of a vessel—if I remember rightly—quite a distinct matter. In the Jones case the question, the trouble between the parties arose in this way: A judgment for a considerable amount had been obtained against the Company without serving them with a process, without giving them a writ in the usual way by a service upon the defendants at their place of business or at the office of the Company's agent. They were advertised in the newspapers. Naturally they made an attempt to get rid of this judgment, and they did so; at least they attempted to do so by presenting a petition in court representing that they had an office and place of business in Montreal, and that there was an agent there who could receive service for them, and these were sworn to by Mr. Hart. Now, I think unnecessary trouble has been made in this matter with regard to the nature of Mr. Hart's affidavit. Here I must consider with regard to the meaning of that affidavit what the objects of the parties was; and the object simply was to shew to the Court as distinctly as could be done, as plainly as words could make it, that the company had an office here and a person here who was authorized on their behalf to receive processes for them.

I shall now, in connection with this fourth heading as to the company authorizing Mr. Hart to make contracts of insurance on their behalf in Montreal, refer to two of the letters of the company. There is, first, the letter written from New York on the 17th January, 1864; and in the "P. S." it is intimated that they

would be happy to open a business with Mr. Hart. The writer is Mr. Nelson; and, he adds, "any other risks offered to you for our consideration." What does that mean? It means it must be submitted to them and considered by them and they could assume the risk or not as they considered would be for the interests of the shareholders whom they represented. "Any other risk offered to you for our consideration similar to those covered by the policies of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Urquhart, the latter of which gentlemen insure wholly with us, we shall be happy to entertain on the same terms." Then there is the letter of the 8th of January, 1855, which comes up, and the first part of which notices an abandonment which had been imprudently accepted by Mr. Hart. "There is no objection," they say, "to your being a medium of transmission, but nothing more; it is a point upon which we must be peremptory in all cases." Then there is the evidence of Mr. Anthony, which is very clear on the subject of Mr. Hart's powers. That they were of a very limited character; that he was authorized to accept service since 1861; that he was authorized specially in cases that came before the company to make extensions of policy and to receive notices. The counsel for the defence made a point of the evidence of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ross and Mr. A T Patterson who received from Mr. Hart certificates to the effect that they were insured; but Mr. Patterson explains this by saying that this was done he supposes upon an open policy which Mr. Hart held himself. "I understood" he says, "that Mr. Hart himself had an open policy in the company upon which these certificates were issued, and understood from Mr. Hart that he had an open policy with the company himself upon which he insured us." The Court here would make a remark which it should have made some time ago. You should carefully separate the acts of Mr. Hart from the acts of the company; you can decide for yourselves what Mr. Hart actually did in this matter—in his interview with the Messrs Redpath and son; and it is another question how far he was authorized by the company. And one other point to which I would call your attention is the question whether the defendants here may be bound in the case, whether the defendants can be bound to any contract of insurance effected elsewhere than at the place and otherwise than in the manner authorized by their charter and by-laws? In 1841 an Act is passed and it refers to another act which incorporated a company previously to insure—the United Insurance Company,—and that very company had power, by instrument or otherwise, to make marine insurances upon vessels, their goods, and so on, and all corporate powers of the said company shall be exercised by a board of trustees, and there are no less than thirty two of these trustees, who shall have a President a vice-president and so on. Then comes a very important clause in the Act, which says that the operations of this corporation shall be carried on in such a place in the city of regard to the rules which should guide courts and all persons with regard to attachments of parties, these rules are familiar rules, they are all "as old as the hills" and a rule of this kind stated with regard to the meaning of a contract, "however general the terms may be in which the contract is expressed, they extend only to the things concerning which it appears the principals intended to contract." This rule applies to contracts, but the same rule applies to everything in which the object is said to be changed. You must look at what object the parties had in view. Bacon in one of his general maxims says, general words shall be aptly restrained according to the principle or person to which they relate, and in a book which we continually use with regard to the interpretation of contracts (Brown's Maxims) there is a commentary on the meaning of this very maxim, and looking at the statement of the company, in that case and the affidavit which is made in support of it, it is impossible to

come to any other conclusion than this, that the gist of that was simply to show to the satisfaction of the Court that there was a place where service of a writ of declaration could be made, and the defendants did not think of anything else; they did not trouble themselves about anything beyond that. They naturally, as all lawyers would do, made the words as large and comprehensive as would be sufficient to prevent the Court making any mistake as to what they meant. In the same paper there is an allegation that Mr. Watt made and effected insurances in the company at Montreal. Now, that was an inaccurate expression, because, in point of fact, the policy that is produced here in this case of insurance was made at New York, and not at Montreal, though the application, doubtless, was sent to the company New York as the trustees shall direct—in the city of New York, and there all contracts have to be made. And No. 9 of the by-laws says the President and vice-President, and second vice-President if there be one, shall have power to make and execute contracts of insurance upon behalf of the company but none shall be made when two are present, if either dissent. There is the greatest care taken here to protect the shareholders. Their interests are of very great importance in a matter of this kind. This is a question of law which is exclusively within the province of the Court; and the Court on this question is against the plaintiffs; and it is therefore the duty of the Court to charge you that Theodore Hart was not empowered by them to effect insurances upon their behalf that the plaintiffs here profess was insured; but that defendants did not either agree to insure and did not insure the molasses of the plaintiffs. You will therefore answer the second and third questions in this sense in conformity with these directions of the Court.

There is reasonableness in this rule. The company consists of shareholders who, in fact, empower their managers and officers to act in the way and to the extent pointed out in their charter, and who might be ruined if their agents had power to bind them by exceeding their charter. Take the case of the Bank of Montreal for example. Suppose the Directors of the Bank of Montreal decide to transmit to Hong Kong, or China, say one half of their capital,—three millions of the capital of the bank,—for banking operations there, and suppose a suit, arising out of a breach of contract, was brought against the bank here in Lower Canada, and the question was raised as to the liability of the bank. The very first question that would come up would be, what is the scope of the charter? The Court would look at once to the charter to know what were the powers of the directors of the bank; otherwise the shareholders might be ruined. Now, gentlemen, here is this insurance company, which in the most emphatic terms, in going to the legislature, asks that the charter provide that its operations and offices shall be in the city of New York and at such place as the trustees shall direct, and not elsewhere, and is it to be right for the President and Vice-President and Directors to establish insurance offices all through the United States and all over the world, to bind the company, without the head officers and shareholders knowing anything about it. The shareholders wish to keep the business entirely under the supervision of the head officers in New York, and that there shall be no contract which does not emanate from New York. It may be said it is hard for those who contract in ignorance of the inability of the agent to bind his principles beyond the limits of their charter. But we are bound to know the capacity of those with whom we contract. It is the same as in the case of married women and minors. He who makes a contract with a minor or a married woman is to blame himself and no one else. If he is ignorant of the contract thus made he must take the consequences. It was a reasonable prayer for the promoters to ask the Legisla-

ture not to allow the Company to make a contract of insurance out of New York, and it is our duty to protect the Co. in this respect. If this were a Canadian corporation it would be impossible to say it could be bound to an insurance made by their agent who exceeds the authority given him to make contracts. And it is the duty of the Court to apply the same doctrine in the case of an American Company. The Court therefore charges you that the defendants could not make and cannot be bound by the contract, assuming, I merely say assuming, there is a contract here, but it is for you to say whether there was a contract made in the matter; assuming that Mr. Hart in their name made a contract which is sought to be fastened upon them. On one side it may be said that this is a hard case, but there is a maxim of our law which says that "hard cases make bad laws." In this sense we are very apt to be carried away—I admit judges as well as juries are very apt to be carried away—by what are called hard cases, and come to decisions which, upon calmer reflection, are not sanctioned by our courts. We take the plaintiff in the case of McGillivray against the Montreal Insurance Company. It was considered a hard case, and was so held in the courts here; and what was the final result? After bitter litigation on both sides, and litigation that lasted years, it ended in the plaintiff being turned out of court, or at any rate refused judgment on a verdict at very heavy costs. I shall only say in conclusion that a verdict of nine is sufficient to settle the question. It is not necessary for you to be all agreed; and if you wish the assistance of the Court with regard to anything, it is the duty of the Court to give you all the assistance and information in its power.

His Honour then read the questions to the jury, commenting and instructing as follows:—

Q. 1. Were the plaintiffs, at the periods in the plaintiffs declaration stated, the owners of the three hundred and thirty five hogsheads and thirty-seven tierces of molasses in said declaration mentioned, and were the said goods of the value in said declaration stated and were they shipped by the plaintiffs in and on board of the vessel or brig called the "Thomas Connor" to be carried and conveyed as alleged in said declaration?

There is no doubt as to that question and the answer.

Q. 2. Was Theodore Hart, on the 23rd of January, 1866, authorized and empowered by the defendants to effect an insurance on their behalf at Montreal without or previous to a policy by them, or did he, with their knowledge, hold himself out to the plaintiffs and the public as having such authority, or was the said Theodore Hart merely the agent of the defendants for the reception and transmission of applications for insurance and for other matters incidental and subsequent to the issuing of a policy by them?

The Court is of opinion that in law he could not to that extent be authorised; but it is a mixed question of law and fact—Did he, with their knowledge, hold himself out to the plaintiffs and the public as having such authority? You will answer that under the direction of the Court as you think it ought to be answered; or, was the said Theodore Hart merely the agent of the defendants for the reception and transmission of applications for insurance, and for other matters incidental and subsequent to the issue of a policy by them?

Q. 3. Did the defendants, at the period in the said declaration alleged, by and through the agency in said declaration mentioned, offer and agree to insure and actually insure the said molasses and the other cases of goods referred to in the said declaration in the manner and against the perils and to the extent alleged in the said declaration; or, on the contrary, did the said plaintiffs merely apply to the defendants to be so insured as

alleged in the defendants plea, and was such application (so far as the said molasses are concerned) declined by defendants as alleged in defendants plea?

It is impossible for the Court to say with regard to these three questions that there can be any other answer to these than the answer that the charter of the Company, the defendants in this case—was to do business in New York, and only in New York, and they could not possibly have insured Messrs. Redpath & Son at the city of Montreal; it would not be in the nature of things that they could do so.

Q. 4. Did the said Theodore Hart on the said 23rd January, 1866, acting on the behalf of the defendants, agree with the plaintiffs to insure against the perils of the sea to the amount of \$9,450 currency, 334 hogsheads and 30 tierces molasses shipped at Matanzas, Cuba, on board the ship "Thomas Connor" for transport to Portland in the State of Maine?

You have heard the evidence, gentlemen, and the Court leaves it entirely with you to say whether Mr. Hart made a contract of insurance with the plaintiff; but as to his doing so on behalf of the defendants, under their charter, it is impossible he could have done so, because in the nature of things the charter did not allow anything of the kind to be done. Mr. Hart may have done it; but then that would be an issue that would be tried elsewhere, between the plaintiffs and Mr. Hart, if they were advised to do so. They may have under certain circumstances an excellent action against Mr. Hart when they have no action against this Company.

Q. 5. Did the plaintiffs grant to the defendants the promissory note on said declaration mentioned for the causes, and under the circumstances in said declaration alleged?

There is no question as to that.

Q. 6. Did the said ship "Thomas Connor" with the said molasses on board, sail from Matanzas on or about the 25th of December, 1865, and was she lost or necessarily abandoned at sea on or about the 11th January, 1866?

There is no question as to that.

Q. 7. Did the plaintiffs for a considerable period of time previous to and up to the month of December, 1865, hold an open policy of insurance executed and issued at New York by the defendants, and was the book (plaintiffs' exhibit No. 1) solely used pending the said policy to record shipments desired by plaintiffs to be covered by insurance under such open policy, and so notified to Theodore Hart, subject to the approval of the defendants at New York, and at a rate of premium fixed by them?

You will answer that with regard to this book as you understand the evidence.

Q. 8. Did the loss of the said "Thomas Connor" become known to the plaintiffs for the first time at the period in said declaration stated, and did they notify the defendants of the fact, and claim payment for their loss at the time, and as mentioned in said declaration?

I think there is no difficulty about answering that question.

Q. 9. Did the plaintiffs, on or about the 23rd January, 1866, authorize the said Theodore Hart to apply to the defendants for the issue of another open policy to the extent of \$100,000 currency, under which open policy, when issued, they desired to have the said molasses insured?

There is no question as to that—their authorizing Mr. Hart to make an application.

Q. 10. Did the defendants, upon the receipt of the plaintiffs' application, through the said Theodore Hart, issue and send to the plaintiffs an open policy in their favour for \$100,000, limited to vessels sailing after the 10th Jan., and did the plaintiffs refuse to receive it unless it should be so worded as to include the molasses on board of the "Thomas Connor"?

There was a letter with the policy excluding this particular cargo; and the plaintiffs

very prudently as prudent men of business, received it only under protest.

Q. 11. Was the plaintiffs promissory note for \$3,001 25 given to the defendants as a premium note to the extent of \$3,000 upon the said open policy to cover insurance to be effected thereunder, and to the extent of \$1 25 to pay for the said policy, or was it given to cover insurances to be effected by them independent of such policy?

The plaintiffs gave a promissory note.

Q. 12. Did the plaintiffs about the said time in like manner authorize the said Theodore Hart to apply to the Mercantile Insurance Company at New York and to the Commercial Insurance Company for the issue of two other similar open policies of \$50,000 each, and did they at the same time give to the said Theodore Hart other similar promissory notes amounting in the aggregate to about \$3,000 as premium notes upon the said policies?

This is a question which I understood from Mr. Abbott is not in dispute between the parties.

Q. 13. Was the entry of the said molasses made in the book defendants exhibit No 1, intended by the said Theodore Hart and by the plaintiffs as completing the insurance of the said molasses, or was it made in anticipation of the issue by defendants of an open policy, by which the said molasses could be covered, and in the ordinary course of such business between the plaintiffs and defendants?

Here again is a question which you with your knowledge of the case will answer in regard to Mr. Hart's doings in the matter.

Q. 14. Was the rate of premium to be charged for the insurance of the said molasses agreed upon by the said Theodore Hart or by the defendants with the plaintiffs, and if so what was it, and if not, by whom was it to be fixed?

The rate of insurance was not then fixed it was to be settled by the Company.

Q. 15. At the time of the said application, had the said "Thomas Connor" been about twenty-eight days at sea without having been heard from?

An answer in the affirmative can safely be given to that question.

Q. 16. Was the said period sufficient to have enabled the said "Thomas Connor," under ordinary circumstances, to have completed her voyage from Matanzas to Portland, on the said 23rd of January, 1866?

This is a question which you will answer according to your knowledge of the circumstances.

Q. 17. Were the facts enquired of in the last question material to be known by the defendants or affecting the nature of the risk involved in the insurance of the cargo of the said "Thomas Connor"?

This is a question which you will answer—you are the judges.

Q. 18. Were the said facts, or any, and which of them communicated to the defendants at the time of the said application or negotiation for insurance on the said molasses, and did the defendants immediately, upon learning the date of sailing of the "Thomas Connors," communicate to the plaintiffs their refusal to insure the said molasses, and did the other two named Insurance Companies do likewise—the whole on or about the 26th of said January?

Here will come up your appreciation of the evidence given by Mr. Falkner on one side, and Mr. Hart on the other. It is for you gentlemen to decide between their statements.

Q. 19. Was there, on the said 10th January, an existing insurance in favour of the plaintiffs upon the said molasses for the sum of \$9,450 currency under a policy issued by the Columbian Insurance Company of New York?

With reference to the policy issued by the Columbian Insurance Company, there is no difficulty about that.

His Honour read the twentieth and twenty first questions:

20. Q. Did the plaintiffs conceal from the defendants the fact that they were insured by the Columbian Insurance Company of New York, or, on the contrary, were the defendants aware of the fact, and did their agent make known to the plaintiffs the failure and insolvency of said Company, and offer to insure the plaintiffs in consequence thereof?

21. Q. Was the said "Thomas Connor" over due as alleged in defendant's plea, and if so, did the plaintiffs suppress and conceal the facts from the defendants?

His Honour then said—These are the questions, gentlemen, and now you will retire in order to consider how they should be answered.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 5, 1869.

FREIGHTS.—The tonnage offering for Deal Charters continues limited; influenced by this, shippers have advanced their offers a trifle, and 7s. 3d has been paid for a small ship for Liverpool, and large sized vessels may be quoted at 70s. Nevertheless, shippers are not at all anxious to move their stocks, and there is no foundation for any material advance in rates. Cuba continues to absorb a good deal of small sized tonnage, up to 500 tons register, and rates are 24 cents for shoeks, under deck. We quote: Liverpool 70s.; London, entirely nominal, 65s.; Clyde, 65s. to 67s. 6d.; Ireland, East coast, 72s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., according to port and size of vessel. The engagements have been—Ship 1,100 tons, 27s 6d birch, 70s. deals; ship 823 tons, 71s 3d.; ship 1,341 tons, 67s. 6d. and cargo delivered—all for Liverpool: new ship 1,200 tons, to launch about 1st. December, birch 27s. 6d., deals 70s., also for Liverpool; ship 468 tons, 68s. 6d. for Swansea.

SPRUCE AND PINE.—No movement in Deals, and very few offering for sale. Inland navigation hourly expected to close.

SALT AND COALS.—Salt remains about the same; as navigation closes, the demand falls off. Coals are in rather better request. Scotch sold at \$4.50 per chaldron; best Liverpool Coal, \$5.60 to \$5.80.

ABSTRACT.

	Vessels	Tons.	Tons Birch.	Tons Pine.	Sq ft. Deals.
Liverpool.....	1	830	—	—	678,000
London.....	—	—	—	—	—
Clyde.....	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Chan.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland.....	2	891	6	9	782,000
Other Ports.....	1	879	—	—	884,000
	4	2,100	6	9	1,794,000

8 ships, 6,578 tons in port, against 18 ships, 9,859 tons, same date, 1868; of which 4 are loading for Liverpool, against 5 in 1868.

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

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov 16, 1869.

BREADSTUFFS.—Arrivals of flour have been heavy during the past seven days. Some falling off in the demand is perceptible—due to the lateness of the season and near prospect of river closing. Prices are steady. Sales of superfine are at \$5.75 to \$6.50, and choice brands at \$5.50 to \$5.80. The trade will be mainly at retail from this forward and heavy stocks will tend to keep price dull. We learn of a renewal of shipments on millers account from Canada—a phase of the trade that has remained in abeyance for some months past. We cannot lead shippers to expect highly satisfactory results—the active part of the season being over, flour is likely to remain in store waiting the slow process of winter's sale. Corn Meal \$4.50

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market remains unchanged. Stocks are working down and prices will not probably be lower the present season.

FREIGHTS.—Since our last report deal freights have slightly improved. We hear of the following engagements:—

Peter Maxwell, 1343, Liverpool, 67s 6d and cargo delivered; Sit, 323, Liverpool, 71s 3d; Royal Family, 1100, Liverpool, 70s deals, and 27s 6d birch timber; new ship, to be launched about 1st December, deals 70s, and birch timber 27s 6d; Mary, 873, Conway, 72s 6d; Belle, 468, Swansea, 68s 6d

South American Freights are still inactive. We have no charters to report.

West India Freights are good, and quite a number of charters have been effected, as follows:—

Emma G 146, Cardenas, 25c on deck; Rosetta, 291, choice of ports, in Havana 25c under deck, 23c on deck, in Cardenas or Matanzas 24c under deck, 22c on deck; Zoe, 164, choice of ports, 25c under deck, 23c on deck; Village Belle, 170, choice of ports, 25 shoeks, \$7.40 lumber; Agnes Fraser, 287, Cardenas for orders, 2c on deck, if second port used 25c under, 23c on deck, or if Havana direct 25c under, 23c on deck; Mary C, Comery, 348, Cardenas, 24c, 22c on deck; Samuel Lindsay, 351, Cardenas, 24c; Lila, 167, Cardenas for orders, 25c under, 23c on deck, if second port used 26c under, 24c on deck; Glendale, 440, choice of ports, 24c on under deck; Hattie B., 299, choice of ports, 24c under, 22c on deck; Juno, 248, choice of ports, 24c under, 22c on deck.

Coastwise Freights have also improved since our last issue. The following charters have been effected:—

Black Bird, 77, New Bedford, \$4.50; William Gregory, 180 Boston, \$4; Fleetwing, 90, Fredericton to Providence, \$4.75; Speculator, Fredericton to Boston, shingles 55c; Russian Councillor, 65, and Odessa, 92, Boston, \$4; Osseo, Fredericton to Providence, shingles, 67 1-2c; Impudence, 115, Providence \$5.25; Ada 164, New York, laths, \$1.05; Mary A., 66, Boston, \$4; Arnicia, 94, Providence, \$4.25; Duke of Newcastle, 86; Hall Harbour, 91, and Village Belle 70, Boston, \$4; Walter Scott, 156, Providence, \$5.25; Ida 1 93, Boston, \$4.

Hillips & Collin's Circular furnishes particulars of trade movements in several West India Islands up to Oct. 25.

In Havana there was nothing doing in freights, and quotations were nominal; the Lumber market was reported in good condition, with but one vessel arrived.

In Barbadoes, there had been no recent sale, but Messrs P. & C. says:—

"We placed the cargo per "Marion" from St. John, N.B. 180m. ft. Boards and 17m. ft Plank at 22 1/2 per m; clear of duty and wharriage, cash, delivered at Port of Spain, Trinidad. The dealers are fairly supplied with Boards, but in a limited demand as is usual at this season of the year we do not value a cargo of boards only over \$7 per m; while a good cargo from Port Medway or Liverpool with 20 and 30 per cent plank, (which is still wanted) would bring \$19.1-2 to 20 or thereabouts. The article is still wanted in: Martinique, Trinidad, and St. Vincent, (but the quality must be good,) and for the latter places a good proportion of Plank is required.

HAVANA MARKET REPORT.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1869

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days, 1 1/2 to 16 per cent prem; Paris, 60 days, 3 per cent prem; New York, 3 days, currency, 1 1/2 to 16 per cent discount; New York 60 days, currency, 18 to 17 1/2 per cent discount; New York, 3 days, gold, 6 to 6 1/2 per cent prem; New York, 60 days, gold, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent prem; Spanish doubloons, 2 1/2 per cent premium

SUGARS.—Our market continues firm; purchases for Europe comprise 2000 boxes Claved Nos 10 to 13 on a basis of 9 1/2 r's for No 12 D S, and about 4000 boxes Claved, Nos 7 to 9, on a basis of 8 1/2 r's for No 12 D S. There is a brisk demand for Europe, but purchasers are checked by the small stock remaining. Centrifugals, none in market. In Muscovadoes, the only remaining lot of 824 hds No 13 has been sold at 8 9-16 r's, without relling. In Molasses Sugars nothing has been done, owing to the reduced stock. We quote Nos 8 to 9 at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 r's. Stocks of all grades at date in Havana, 100,504 boxes and 1,362 hds, against 102,967 boxes and 507 hds last year. Total shipments from here 1,254,370 boxes and \$4,125 hds, against 1,239,524 boxes and 2,668 hds last year.

MOLASSES.—No stock, and without demand. We quote Claved at 5 to 6 1/2 r's and Muscovado 6; to 6 r's for keg of 5 galls.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is in full supply at the following quotations: N. of Matanzas, from here, \$1 per box, and \$4 for hds; from North coast, \$6 for hhd sugar, and nominal for molasses. Falmouth and orders, from here, 42s 6d to 47s 6d; from North Coast, nominal.

LAWTON BROS.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16

Trade has been more animated the past week, and quite a brisk business has been done, though the foreign exports are not very large. The imports also are mainly from coastwise ports. Among the imports in addition to those given under the different headings below, are 2,9,830 feet lumber, 1,551 tons coal, 1 hhd lead, and 6 cases 15 boxes manufacture tobacco, and 155 bris onions. Exports, 188 M shingles, 19,500 hoops, 169,085 feet lumber, 351 M mthe, 20 cts, and 20 half casks tea. 3 bags rice, 70 bxs, 4 cases and 8 caddies tobacco, and 20 bris onions

BREADSTUFFS.—There is a fair enquiry for Flour, but the decline in the English and Canadian markets keeps down prices. We should probably have to note a decline here, were it not that the Grand Trunk have advanced their rates of freight to the winter tariff, making a difference of 15 to 25 cents in the cost of a barrel of flour delivered in Halifax. The advance this year is some ten days earlier than usual, and is the reason no change has taken place in price. Kin dried corn meal scarce and advancing. Rye Flour and Oat Meal unchanged. Receipts: 3998 bris flour, 8 bris oat meal, 515 bags and 5,000 bush wheat, 294 bags and 4,720 bush corn. Exports 789 bris flour, and 31 bris oat meal.

FISH.—Codfish in fair demand at quotations. Haddock firm and in request. Hake unchanged. Salmon dull and nominal. Herring in fair request at former figures. Fat Mackerel in active demand and advancing, sales of No 1 having been made as high as .850. We quote No. 1 at \$1.70 to \$1.8; No. 2 large \$1.3 to \$1.50. There is not so much enquiry for three's, but No 3 large sell readily from store at .25 to \$1.50 in shipping order. From vessel \$9.75 to \$7.15 is about the rate. Small three's are worth about \$6.75 from store, and \$6.8 1/2 to \$6.50 from vessel. Alewives in fair request at former rates. Receipts: 8,575 qts codfish, 100 qts haddock, 1446 bris mackerel, 180 bris herring, 97 bris oysters, 7 bris and 1 hfr bris salmon. Exports: 823 tes, 3 drums, 308 boxes, 301 ht bxs and 150 qts (in bulk) codfish, 182 tes and 1 drum sardines, 218 bris and 66 kits salmon, 208 bris alewives, 100 bxs smoked herring, 85 kits tongues and s-unnds 856 bris and 8 hfr do mackerel, 5289 bris, 60 ht do and 100 qtr do herring.

FRUIT.—An advance has taken place in Raisins, large lots having been bought up for the St John market, and little or none being now in first hand.

OILS.—Unchanged. Receipts: 41 casks cod oil and 25

do Kerosene oil. Exports: 123 casks coal and 15 do kerosene oil.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes and Oats have arrived freely, and the market is easier. The demand continues good, but the large quantities arriving and the anxiety of holders to realize has caused a decline of one to two cents per bush on Oats. Potatoes and Turnips are in fair demand at 25 to 30 cents. Barley, quoted at 65 to 70 cents. Butter in fair demand at former figures. Lard unchanged. Cabbages 50c to 85c per dozen. Receipts: 20,329 bush oats, 19,600 bush potatoes, 2,522 bush turnips, 140 bush carrots, 2768 bush barley, 570 bush beets, 156 dozen cabbages, 32 bush apples, and 281 pecks butter. Export: 97 bush potatoes, 11 tons oats, 42 bush apples and 67 pecks butter.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm and in demand at former figures. Beef quiet and unchanged. Receipts: 63 bush pork. Export: 9 bush beef and 23 do pork.

SALT.—Unchanged. Exports: 743 hhds and 60 bush.

	Tons	Hhds	Bush	Bags	Bbls.
Ex Island Belle	0	0	5918	0	0
Six Sisters	0	7	2842	0	0
Prev rept'd	0	0	5888	0	0
Total to date 12201	0	7	14528	0	0

WHEAT AND INDIA GOODS.—Sugar firm and in fair demand at former figures. Molasses in good request, but unchanged. Rum active and advancing. Exports: 104 hhds, 1 ton, 25 bush and 160 boxes sugar, 112 puns, 77 tons and 5 bush molasses and 23 puns rum. Receipts: 41 puns rum, and

Molasses.

	Puns.	Tons	Bbls.
Ex Ariel	64	0	0
Elsie	78	0	0
Prev. reported	1128	1155	1068
Total to date	1170	1155	1068

Sugar.

	Hhds.	Tons.	Bbls	Bxs	Bkts
Ex Ariel	82	0	62	24	0
Elsie	91	0	0	0	0
Prev. reported	615	2362	1180	0	0
Total to date 5587	678	2362	1180	0	0

—Citizen.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

The market in Liverpool is reviewed by the Messrs. MacKay as follows, and shows that the receipts from Quebec, from 1st January to 2nd November were:—

	1890.	1889.
Pine logs	83,823	63,151
Red Pine logs	2,182	8,744
Oak logs	6,489	7,700
Elm logs	1,877	1,847
Hardwood logs	8,150	1,705
Deal, pieces	491,560	632,112

The trade in wood has not been much changed since our last, although a slight improvement has been noted in some particulars. No marked extension of consumptive demand has been experienced, but the import having been only moderate in quantity and prospectively can hardly now be so augmented as materially to change its character, and to that cause may be ascribed the slight improvement referred to. The demand continues moderate.

PINE TIMBER.—The import for the year up to the present time is considerably less than it was up to the same period of last year. It being now 84,014 logs, against 87,552 at the 1st November 1889. The stock of Quebec square wood is 523,000, against 1,101,200 cubic feet at the same time last year. Of Waney Red wood the stock is estimated at 238,000 feet, against 2,000. Sales have chiefly been by private treaty. Prices have not transpired, but are understood to be hardening. The stock of pine timber from St. John, N.B., consists of 169,000 cubic feet, against 187,005; from other ports 12,000, against 11,000. From the preceding details it is apparent that the stock now on hand is less than that of last year by about a third of the whole.

RED PINE.—The stock consists of 62,000 cubic feet, against 47,000 at the same time last year. A sale has been effected at 20d per foot for wood of large average; other kinds at proportionate rates.

OAK.—The import of Canadian wood has been on a moderate scale, amounting to 6,189 logs, against 7,700 at the same time last year. The stock is estimated at 162,000 cubic feet against 197,000. Considerable deliveries have taken place during the month, and prices are higher.

ELM. The stock on hand is estimated at 19,000 cubic feet, against 39,500 at the same time last year. Sales have been effected in retail quantities.

HICKORY. A demand for this wood is still expected.

BIRCH.—The import up to the present time amounts to 15,207 logs, against 13,734 last year. The stock is estimated at 82,000 cubic feet, against 72,000. Sales have been effected at 19d per foot for an average of 17 inches diameter, for St. John wood. Small average from other ports at from 15d to 16d and upwards, as in size and quality.

QUEBEC DEALS.—The import has been considerably smaller than that of last year, amounting to 401,240 pieces against 632,112. The stock is estimated at 1,949 standard, against 2,433. Second quality pine has been sold at from £12 10s to £13 10s per standard, and thirds at from £3 16s to £9 12d.

PITCH PINE.—The import up to this time amounted to 22,000, against 20,850 at the same period of last year. The stock consists of 391,000 cubic feet, against 774,000.

SILK FROM ARKANSAS.

The *Tribune* publishes the following letter, addressed to Mr. Greely:

"SIR.—From the enlightened interest you have long taken in American products and manufactures, and the respect you must have for the humblest effort indicating capacity, development and progress in the country, I feel authorized to forward to you for your inspection a specimen of sewing silk, made from the *de novo* or white worm of Arkansas, and spun by Miss M. A. Yarbrough of Ouachita County and exhibited in large quantities at the State Fair recently held at Little Rock. The thread, I am told, is composed of one hundred and twenty (20) primary threads or webs as formed by the silk worm, and though well done, was by machinery scarcely more artificial than that used by the worm itself. It has been some years since I first heard, through an intelligent source, that the white mulberry in Arkansas was equal for the production of silk to the foreign varieties. If this be true we have another element of wealth to add to the long list of cotton, grains, fruits, so raised here with ease and in abundance, and quality equal respectively to any part of the continent. The tree seems to flourish on the poorest and richest, the highest and lowest lands alike, and is often planted in barren places for shade by reason of the certainty

and fineness of its growth. I hope you will find something in the sample enclosed worthy of your notice and perhaps the attention of others. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT J. T. WHITE, Secretary of State, & Ex. Sec. of Secretary of State, Arkansas, Little Rock Ark., Oct. 12, 1890.

CANADIAN RECIPROCALITY.—Congress acting on the judgment of the whole people, authorized the preparation of a new treaty for a reciprocal trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada; and this treaty having been drawn up, Pennsylvania has taken the alarm. Pennsylvania says it will never do. It matters not how it may suit New York Ohio or any other State to have such a treaty, it does not please Pennsylvania, therefore we must not have it. We have collected from the Canadian, says one of the Kelly fam., in the interest of Pennsylvania, three million dollars since the abrogation of the last treaty. This, Kelly does not state that the three million dollars thus paid into the Treasury represents nine million dollars unnecessarily taken from our people by the increased prices the duty made. One side of a picture is not only all that a tariff man cares to show, but all he ever sees. *N. Y. Herald*

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending October 31st, 1890, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.				
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Note circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.							
Bank of Montreal	5,000,000	6,000,000	241,369	149,349	8,367,141	11,814,181	20,512,004
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,970	609,944	29,534	637,477	1,771,906	1,661,333
City Bank	1,000,000	1,078,000	455,796	21,535	549,780	832,064	1,464,488
Core Bank	1,000,000	645,524	65,848	14,483	13,608	7,959	11,947
Bank of N. America	4,500,000	4,500,000	1,253,210	33,111	1,417,569	2,525,588	5,380,516
Banque du Peuple	1,500,000	1,500,000	83,215	2,977	364,556	213,131	678,150
Niagara District Bank	400,000	288,000	25,151	4,262	152,163	118,916	340,546
Molson's Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	135,313	123,193	173,349	419,899	928,578
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,084,333	37,914	2,151,192	3,557,721	6,547,254
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,178,752	104,556	1,755,391	1,108,153	3,961,199
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	173,560	9,413	47,068	89,318	335,414
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	178,952	40,222	241,296	411,710	514,933
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	1,000,000	129,400	2,416	284,767	640,679	1,128,452
Merchants Bank	600,000	600,000	4,815,118	122,703	1,191,192	2,547,284	5,547,284
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,168,383	391,829	5,343	249,181	85,980	841,981
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	1,744,357	162,391	135,430	337,337	566,337	1,371,009
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	31,911	795	795	3,617	13,045	167,009
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	1,524,768	1,724,238	45,723	9,239	1,261,292	4,011,133
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Bank of Yarmouth	1,000,000	350,000	97,220	3,225	174,948	108,814	389,193
Merchants Bank	1,000,000	400,000	157,700	3,217	177,599	319,460	668,567
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,000,000	400,000	157,700	3,217	177,599	319,460	668,567
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Bank of New Brunswick	1,000,000	300,000	107,258	13,722	14,767	89,598	327,544
Commercial Bank	1,000,000	300,000	107,258	13,722	14,767	89,598	327,544
St. Stephens Bank	1,000,000	300,000	107,258	13,722	14,767	89,598	327,544
People's Bank	1,000,000	300,000	107,258	13,722	14,767	89,598	327,544
Total Liabilities							

NAME OF BANK.	ASSETS.							
	Coin, Bullion, and Precious Metals.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balance due from other banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not included under the heads for aging heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	4,467,747	330,700	2,589,701	537,280	1,033,111	16,593,469	180,884	29,124,176
Quebec Bank	593,632	80,188	168,423	77,024	43,797	2,911,63	271,672	4,314,221
City Bank	286,734	4,550	155,339	172,747	51,727	3,417,22	89,063	3,919,221
Core Bank	31,587	15,141	82,733	8,237	35,246	33,437	124,532	635,258
Bank of N. America	902,077	213,333	75,841	183,777	31,224	6,077,547	13,901	8,380,571
Banque du Peuple	185,171	52,211	160,364	2,041	14,748	9,459	0	2,433,071
Niagara District Bank	7,599	2,879	46,779	11,618	89,377	419,819	65,452	834,873
Molson's Bank	249,293	4,815,118	1,084,333	113,469	37,914	1,251,192	112,977	1,599,679
Bank of Toronto	4,000,000	45,150	147,158	8,313	21,216	3,407,423	67,377	4,125,827
Ontario Bank	569,174	15,492	206,812	122,504	170,216	4,367,495	9,501	5,637,561
Eastern Townships Bank	58,948	16,500	67,877	45,407	11,714	42,257	22	811,752
Banque Nationale	164,241	32,218	108,239	40,016	128,318	1,407,11	162,613	2,167,011
Banque Jacques Cartier	44,173	10,426	61,226	3,224	19,486	1,653,683	2,259,979	3,590,598
Merchants Bank	1,383,287	264,515	63,333	161,291	6,347,8	8	3,937,116	11,148,528
Royal Canadian Bank	368,429	11,856	128,666	30,861	74,275	1,324,781	30,069	1,970,001
Union Bank of L. Canada	31,292	21,668	74,856	74,856	55,345	1,653,49	2,171,311	3,171,311
Mechanics Bank	1,242	31,668	43,192	43,192	862	372,225	18,744	510,293
Bank of Commerce	1,242	1,979	161,463	161,463	16,292	3,541,014	5,734,257	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	15,349	2,568	8,885	8,885	63,652	272,543	1,8732	725,737
Merchants Bank	15,349	2,568	8,885	8,885	63,652	272,543	1,8732	725,737
Bank of Nova Scotia	321,669	24,000	63,000	11,161	22,215	630,989	318,077	1,230,239
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	15,660	4,394	37,880	37,880	67,627	302,348	62,196	473,312
Commercial Bank	15,660	4,394	37,880	37,880	67,627	302,348	62,196	473,312
St. Stephens Bank	15,660	4,394	37,880	37,880	67,627	302,348	62,196	473,312
People's Bank	15,660	4,394	37,880	37,880	67,627	302,348	62,196	473,312
Total Assets								

IRELAND'S LINE FOR THE SEASON OF 1869.

The Line for LAKES ERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers

CITY OF LONDON and GEORGIANA, which will run regularly on the route.

The Line for LAKE ONTARIO is composed of five first class Propellers, between

MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES.

H. W. IRELAND, & Co., Agents.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
Importers of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES
CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c,
410 & 421 St. Paul Street.

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street. 1

McINTYRE, DENOON & FRENCH,
Montreal,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER

SILK MANTLE VELVET 24 27 and 30 inch,
TARTANS and TARTAN POPLINS

Which they offer to the trade cheap,

And KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS of all descriptions.

November 8, 1869.

1-ly

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

8 St. Hel Street. 31-ly

KINGSTON.

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

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

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

LONDON—ONT.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

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

FREDERICK ROWLAND. JAMES JOHNSON,
43-ly Sunnyside.

BOSTON.

W. C. WILLIS,

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

PORT HOPE, W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

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

BRANTFORD, ONT.

BRANTFORD ENGINE
OF ALL SIZES
UPRIGHT, PORTABLE, STEAM SAW
MILLS, CRIST MILLS, &c.
C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.
48-ly

N. S. WHITNEY,

IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic
Wares, Prunellas, Linings, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

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 incidents
charges when practical. Consignors are kept
regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of
all matters of commercial interest. Consignments
designed for sale in any of the several British or
American markets will be forwarded to strictly reliable
agents, and advances granted without expense
beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

22 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS,

TORONTO.

TO afford extended facilities to our numerous
correspondents, we have opened a branch
of our business at the above central stand. Consignments
of the several descriptions of Country
Produce will have prompt and careful attention.
Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and
returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions
will be on the most liberal scale, and all
useless 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
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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.

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

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal
in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over.....	\$10,600,000
Policies issued in 1867.....	15,251
Amount insured in 1867.....	44,733,322
Receipts for 1867.....	5,123,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities).....	1,854,768
Deposited with Canadian Government.....	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly.....	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

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

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 15th August, 1868. 23-ly

M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT

637 St. Paul street, Montreal.

References:

- Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
- Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank
- Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
- Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.
- " Jance, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
- " Thibaudau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
- Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
- Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
- Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
- Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York
- Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20.

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A. RAKHAY & SON,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,

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

37, 39 & 41 Recollet street, MONTREAL.

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A. Fourcault, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers,
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Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birmingham
and London.

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

Hatnemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green
and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and
Germany 1-ly

DOMINION METAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1828).

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,

BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK,

GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,

BREWERIES, GAS, WATER WORKS, &c., &c.,

Warming of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

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

By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory : Nos. 533 to 542 Craig Street,

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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.

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LARIVIERE & CIE.,

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

Agents for the Longueuil Stove Works, the Mont-
real Bolt and Latch Factory, and Lariviere & Ricard
Patent Churns.

Good terms to the trade.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE.

253 AND 255, ST. PAUL STREET,

and

12 & 14 St. Amable St et

MONTREAL

MONEY MARKET

THERE has been a steady demand for money, but the banks are nevertheless in a strong position, and while discounts and circulation have increased their specie and deposits have also increased, and there is, if anything, a demand for good business paper.

Sterling Exchange has slightly declined, and may now be bought for 108 1/2 to 109 for Bank and Bank endorsed 60-day drafts.

Gold in New York has still further declined, the possible policy of the U. S. Government with a view to the early resumption of specie payments, having a depressing effect. The closing quotation is 174 1/2 governed by which Greenbacks are operated in at 79 1/2 to 79.

Silver is temporarily without demand, and quoted at 3 to 2 1/2 per cent discount.

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

Table with 2 columns: Instrument and Rate. Includes Bank of London, 60 days sight; Privates, 60 days sight; Bank in New York, 60 days sight; Gold Drafts on New York; Gold in New York; Silver, large.

THE GROCERY TRADE

A SOMEWHAT improved tone has prevailed in a business circles during the past week, partly owing to the closing of inland navigation, and partly to advancing markets in the United States and elsewhere for various goods in this line. Prices are steadier in some instances higher, and generally speaking, business is in a much more satisfactory condition than it was previous to and during the continuance of the late auction sales.

TEAS—Have been on the whole pretty quiet although high grade Greens have been in demand for exportation, and holders are firm in their views prices ranging considerably above those obtained at public sale.

COFFEE—Is inactive, and exceedingly difficult to sale.

SUGAR—Confirmation of the reports on the destruction of the sugar cane on Cuban plantations, has caused an advance in the New York market, and stocks here being low, holders have been able to obtain increased value for their goods. A good deal of business, mostly on private terms, has been done during the week, the refineries being the heaviest purchasers, the small supply of Grocery Sugars tending to check transactions among the trade. Refined Sugar has been steadily dearer in and following the New York market, the list price has been advanced 1/2 on all grades.

MOLASSES—Stocks are not over 1/2 on Ordinary grades Muscovado are offering at 25 to 27 1/2 Centrifugal and Clayed are rather scarce. No change in Brandy.

FRUIT—Has been in demand for all kinds, and large transactions are reported more especially in Valencia Raisins, of which considerable quantities have been sold within a few days to go to Western Canada and the United States, at rates favoring sellers. Prices recently realized for new crop Valencia has been 9c to 9 1/2c, old fetching 8 1/2c to 9c. Layers are in demand at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Almonds are in somewhat small supply, and in the absence of transactions, quotations are nominal. Loose Muscovado may be quoted at \$2.85 to \$3.25 Seedless and Reg Raisins are scarce and in demand. Almonds are scarce and in demand. Tarragonas selling at from 17c to 19c. Walnuts and Filberts are also scarce and wanted.

RICE—The demand has been small. Prime Arracan is offering in round lots at from \$3.25 to \$3.50, according to quality and quantity; Rangoon at from \$3.10 to \$3.25; Patna scarce, but nominal in the absence of buyers.

SALT—The demand has fallen off, but quotations for the present are unaltered.

SPICES—Stocks of most kinds are small. Nutmegs are scarce as to be practically unobtainable, and quotations are nominal. Black Pepper is rather scarce, prices ranging from 11c to 11 1/2c. Cassia may be quoted 33c to 35c. Cloves and Pimento are not much required for and in quantity can be bought for less money than has previously been paid.

Auction sale of Teas, for account of D. Torrance & Co.—John J. Leeming, auctioneer:

222 hf chests twanky and young twenty 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; 145 do Imperial 4 1/2c to 6 1/2c; 142 do gunpowder 5 1/2c to 7c; 652 do Japan 4 1/2c to 6 1/2c; 332 boxes hyson 3 1/2c to 7c.

Trade sale of General Groceries, Wines, Liqueurs, &c. on account of Messrs. Chapman Fraser & Lyell, at their store—John J. Leeming, auctioneer:

20 bxs ball blue 12c; 10 do 12 1/2c; 10 do 12 1/2c; 25 do button blue 4c; 3 hds d. 2 1/2c; 1 case nutmegs 45c; 20 bxs curraway 1 1/2c; 5 do 1 1/2c; 3 bales cloves 8 1/2c; 10 cases pepper 11c; 4 bxs ginger 1 1/2c; 1 bag do 6c; 5 cks J. Grey 4 1/2c; 15 do 9 1/2c; 10 do, pts. Co. Ed.; 15 do, sparkling, 9 1/2c; 9 do, hf. 1 1/2c; 6 do, 1 1/2c; 8 cases sago 5 1/2c; 2 do chicory; Taylor's 9 1/2c; 5 do 10c; 20 bxs Arracan rice 25 1/2c; 16 bxs curraway 6c; 4 cases Turkey 5 1/2c; 2 do 14c; 5 do pulled do 11c; 7 do 10 1/2c; 100 bxs

new layers \$2.50, 280 do \$2.45; 20 hf do \$1.30; 400 gr do 70c; 10 lbs loose do \$2.75; 420 do old do \$2.10; 58 hf do London layers, old \$1.10; 100 lbs Valencia 9c; 10 do Siam 8c; 55c do Sultana 12c; 13 kgs sea-weed 5 1/2c; 3 bags almond 16c; 10 frails do 15c; 8 bags do 19c; 3 do 19c; 22 bxs Valencia almonds 26c; 10 do shelled do 20c; 9 bags Brazil nuts 9c; 17 do Filberts 8 1/2c; 7 cases French mustard \$1.60; 8 gr do sardines, Albert's, 12c; 15 do Duval's, 11 1/2c; 48 do 11 1/2c; 9 hf do 17 1/2c; 60 kgs prunes 6 1/2c; 4 cases, Aggoston Barton & Gueston's olive oil 6 1/2c; 25 bxs castile soap 8 1/2c; 2 bales vermicelli 10 1/2c; 4 do macaroni 10 1/2c; 4 cases, Iles, Wise's macaroni \$4.25; 4 do, hf do, \$2.40; 10 cases Gd Tom Lowndes 4 1/2c; 95 cases PeKupper's gin, red \$7.80 do green \$8.65; 3 hds do \$1.35; 15 cts \$1.42 1/2; 20 cases Hennessy's brandy \$8; 20 cases (V I brand) \$9 1/2; 1 pun Jemalca rum \$1.80; 2 qr cks Star pr. r. do 10d; 10 bxs B. 3 candles 23c; 2 cases castor oil 13 1/2c; 1 c. mace 85c; 8 mats cassia 23c; 4 cbs do 33c; 18 doz gelatine, small, \$1.25 do, medium, \$1.40; 20 do, large, \$1.20; 5 cases St. Julien, Barton & Co. \$6; 9 do Margaux do \$6 1/2; 5 do, pts. \$4; 15 do Madras do \$4 1/2; 10 cases champagne, Curvey's, \$4; 17 cases Caracra \$9 1/2; 5 do M. rasquinio \$9 1/2; 10 do Noyers \$8 1/2; 5 do assorted \$9 1/2; 2 qr cks Cognac sherry \$1.65; 7 do \$1.65; 5 do, Crown 75c; 4 do, Dairy, \$1.10

Isle of Groceries, on account of Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co.—John J. Leeming, auctioneer:

25 doz gelatine \$1.25; 2 cases wa-bing crystal \$1.65; hf carb \$3.10; 20 bxs macaroni \$1.00; do vermicelli 10 1/2c; 5 bags hampseed 4 1/2c; 8 do canary, 4 1/2c; 10 cases salad oil, qts, \$2.70; 10 cases do, pts, \$1.45; 25 boxes castile soap 8 1/2c; 2 bxs cream tartar 2 1/2c; 7 c. sardines 18c; 8 do 17 1/2c; 6 hds Bordeaux vinegar, 27c; 7 do 28c; 20 bxs Arracan rice \$3.25; 2 bags Langoude almonds 16c; 12 do 17 1/2c; \$6 do Sicily do 6 1/2c; 5 do 7 1/2c; 10 bxs shelled almonds 27c; 10 cases castor oil 13 1/2c; 10 bags wal. pts 80c; 5 do Brazil nuts \$9; 500 hf bxs Valencia raisins \$8 1/2c; 50 boxes layers (new crop) \$2.45; 270 bxs M. R. \$1.20 (last year's fruit); 250 bxs layers (do) \$2; 485 bxs Sultana 9 1/2c; 35 do Malaga figs 6 1/2c; 1400 Srian do 11c; 20 bxs currants, old 4c; 10 boxes rock candy 13c; 10 do 13c; 10 c. s. pearl sago 6 1/2c; 2 kgs rough tapioca 9c; 5 cases paraffine candles 20 1/2c; 10 do 27 1/2c; 16 qr cks No. 1 Burgundy port 9c; 8 octaves do 7c; 8 qr cks Maitreale, 85c; 10 do 87c; 15 qr cks sherry 7c; 4 qr cks Duff, Gordon & Co sherry \$1.25; 10 do \$1.15; 10 cases brandy (Marcell) \$8.25; 100 cases do \$7 1/2c; 15 qr cks do \$2.25; 250 cases "Otard" \$6 1/2; 5 cases Central Vineyard proprietors, \$5.75; 25 c. s. Arm strong gin \$3.75; 2 hds Wemiker's gin, 6 1/2c; 6 hds do 6 1/2c; 40 red cases gin, 5c; 10 do green, \$3.40; 15 qr cks 1 oak Karri Scotch whisky \$2.20; 2 hds do 8c; 3 do 7 1/2c; 10 cases do \$4.40; 140 do 5 1/2c; 10 cases Blood's porter, qts, \$2.65; 20 do \$2; 15 do, pts, \$1.35; 20 bxs Crown & R's assorted pickles \$2.50; 100 cases Goodman's \$1.60; 10 cases liquorice 13 1/2c; 2 do liquorice, in cartons, 14 1/2c; 5 do 14c; 11 do 16c; 8 bxs white pepper 10 1/2c; 25 pkts cloves 8 1/2c; 15 bgs pimento 6c; 2 do 6 1/2c; 16 bxs Jamaica ginger 15 1/2c; 7 bxs curraway seeds 17 1/2c; 5 bxs alum \$2.20; 5 do blue stone 6 1/2c; 10 bxs sal soda \$1.45; 10 do \$1.60; 12 bgs pimento 6c.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Atin & Kirkpatrick. N. S. Whitner. Seymour, M. H.

THE business for the past week, has been much more satisfactory than for some time back. Little will now be done however until the Boot and Shoe manufacturers have taken stock and cutting for the Spring trade commences.

SPANISH SOLE—Is in fair supply at about quotations.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—The calf for this leather is less active, but there is no accumulation in market.

HARNESS is very quiet, with but moderate stocks on hand.

WAXED UPPER is in fair demand, but prices are weaker.

BUFF AND PERBLE—The former of these descriptions of stock is most called for, of medium substance, and of first class makes.

SELTS—owing to the exportation of a considerable quantity of this leather to Europe, light and medium have been rather scarce. Prices are firmer and amount on hand small.

PATENT AND ENAMEL have light sale.

CALF SKINS gull.

SULEY S-138. Light Russets are in good demand.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Atin & Kirkpatrick. Mitchell, Robt.

LOUR—Receipts have continued liberal, and though a fair demand has existed, anxiety of sellers has led to a further decline in price, and we note a decline of 6c. to 10c in the leading grades. Latest transactions in extras have been at \$4.75 to \$4.85, latter for choice. Fancies have sold down to \$4.62 1/2, but the bulk of recent transactions have been at about \$4.60.

Sales of ordinary super have been made for Quebec and Lower Provinces at \$4.20 to \$4.49. For local and Quebec trade there has been a good demand for strong flour, and exceptional rates have been given for a few of the favorite brands, sales having been made within the past few days as high as \$5.55. Western Super, range from \$4.20 to \$4.75. Welland (anal has sold to a fair extent at about \$4.25. No. 2 (ma) is quoted \$4.10 to \$4.15 with fair demand. Fine and the lower grades have been taken to moderate extent within quoted range. As the demand for Quebec gradually diminishes, these grades engage less attention. Bags generally unchanged. None but best samples engage attention. O. meal meets with small sale at former rates; no export demand thus far.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts of U. C. Spring have been wholly on millers' account. No sales of Red Winter to report, nominal value about 85c. Western also nominal in the absence of transactions. Flax neglected. Latest sales 70c per 60 lbs, from store, at which there are still sellers of fair samples, but no takers. O is as pressed, and though offered at 27c, to 25c are not taken. Barley continues as formerly noted.

PROVISIONS. No change to note. Pork—limited supplies maintain former high prices. Hogs—Supply being thus far within local requirements, former high prices are maintained. \$9.50 to \$10 per 100 lbs. may be given as the range for good carcasses. Lard meets a fair retail demand at former rates. Butter continues to accumulate. Shipping demand has almost entirely ceased, and rates are nominally lower, but there are no wholesale transactions to report.

ASHES.—Pots meet little competition, and rates have further declined. Sales have been made within the week at \$5.20 to 5.25, heavy tars commanding in exceptional cases somewhat more. Pearls unchanged.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Rathern & Co. Lathier & Co. Evans, John Henry. Montreal, Watson & Co. Ferrier & Co. Malblond & Baker. Hill, Hay & Co. Robertson, Jas.

BUSINESS which was temporarily brisk, previous to the closing of inland navigation, has now become very quiet, and little will be done except in small orders to sort up stocks.

Prices continue very firm, and are entirely without change.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WE still note that the demand for Goods far exceeds the supply, so that, notwithstanding that the factories have been pushed to their utmost, the orders are considerably behind. However, this is not to be regretted as buyers are restricted to staples only, and are only buying for immediate use. No more healthy state of the trade could be desired.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Closing price, Last week's price, and another price. Includes BANKS (Bank of Montreal, Bank of N. S. A., City Bank, etc.), RAILWAYS (G. T. R. of Canada, G. W. of Canada, etc.), MINES (Montreal Copper, Canada Mining Company, etc.), FLOUR (Government Flour, etc.), and EXCHANGE (Bank of London, Private, etc.).

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, and NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Includes Dunlop, Charles; Hawkes, Thomas; Miller, John; Chatham; Bristol, Monck; Montreal; Paris.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 25 1890.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, FRUIT, RICE, SPICES, TEAS, and WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

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

Table with columns: MONTREAL, November 25, and various commodity prices. Includes sections for GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY, HAVANA PRICES CURRENT, and various other market prices.

HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES.

GREENE & SONS, MONTREAL.

The subscribers have received their supply of FRESH SKINS, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

As the stock is small it will be necessary to send orders early.

TERMS CASH.

GREENE & SONS, MONTREAL.

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Satisfactory references given on application.


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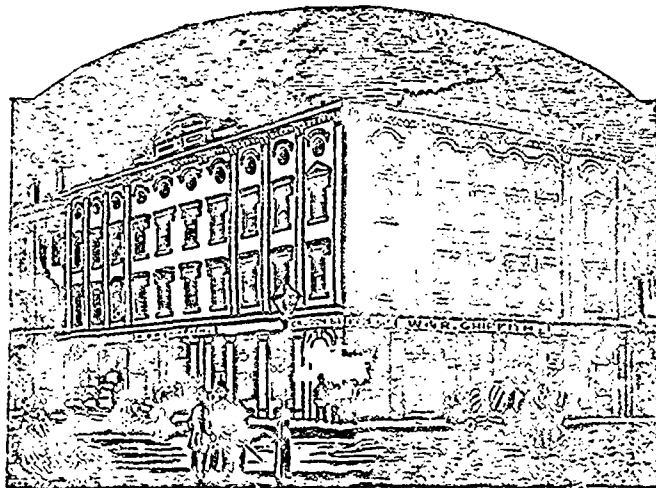
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INSOLVENT ACT 1864 AND AMENDMENTS.

In re: OLIVIER PELTIER, an Insolvent.

A first Dividend Sheet has been prepared, subject to objections until the twenty-fourth day of November next.

L. DISAUNIER, Assignee.

JOLIETTE, 27 October, 1899.

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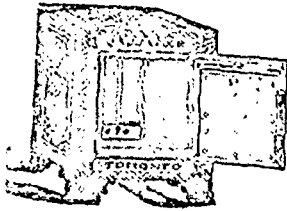
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 23rd September, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Tangier, now under the Survey of the said Port of Halifax, be and the same is hereby abolished.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

3-42

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