

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

No. 39

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

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

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,**  
Successors to Mailland, Tyler & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
3-1y 10 Hospital st.

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
40-1y. MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

**THOS. D. HOOD;**  
FIRST PRIZE  
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,  
MONTREAL.  
Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.  
Factory:—52 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

**CARGO OF MOLASSES FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and  
offer for sale, the cargo of the  
Brig "B L GEORGE."  
(Just arrived from Trinidad)  
CONSISTING OF  
Hhds } Choice Bright Trinidad Molasses.  
Tierces }  
Bbls }  
ALSO IN STOCK.  
3,000 packages of now fresh Green and Black Teas,  
Ex "Pallas," "Annie," and "Chingman," from  
Yokohama and Shanghai  
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries  
TIFFIN BROTHERS.  
Montreal, 20th May, 1869. 21

**A. GIBERTON,**  
No. 7 Custom House Square,  
MONTREAL,  
IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP  
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, Saddlers'  
and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French  
Plate Glass, &c., &c. 37

**JOHN WATSON & CO.,**  
Importers of  
GLASS, CHINA and EARthenWARE  
WHOLESALE,  
5 and 7 Lemolne Street,  
MONTREAL. 21-1y

**ROBEK. MITCHELL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
Draft authorized and advances made on shipment  
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. 1-1y

**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. 1-1y

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
Montreal.  
WM. KINLOCH W. B. LINDSAY D. I. LOCKERBY  
8-1y

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,  
Importers of  
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,  
No. 18 Lemolne Street, facing St. Helen Street.  
MONTREAL. 1-1y

**DAWES BROS. & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MONTREAL.  
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 3. 8

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

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
METAL MERCHANTS,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the  
following Manufacturers:  
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates, Works  
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.  
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bi-  
rmingham.  
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,  
Glasgow.  
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield  
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.  
S. H. Dobbis & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park  
Foundry, Glasgow.  
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon  
& Falkirk.

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

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT  
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,  
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig  
Street, (West) Montreal. 35-1y

**JOHN H. E. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,  
OFFER FOR SALE:  
REFINED SUGARS  
Spirits Standard, Golden and Amber  
INDIA PALE ALE } in Wood & Bottle  
MILD ALE }  
PORTER }  
OFFICE:  
117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the Post  
Office), MONTREAL. 19-1y

**B. HUTCHINS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS of TEAS & GENERAL  
GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill Street, Montreal.  
B. HUTCHINS. 6-1y EWD. LUSHER.

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

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

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.**  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS  
42 St. Sacrament Street,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents in Canada for  
J. Denis, Henry Mounio & Co., Brandies.  
F. Mestreau & Co. 1-1y

**W. & F.J.P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
 Importers of  
**PIG AND BAR IRON,**  
 BOILER TUBES, | DRAIN PIPES,  
 Boiler Plates, | Roman Cement,  
 Gas Tubes, | Quebec Cement,  
 Horse Nails, | Portland Cement,  
 Paints & Putty, | Paving Tiles,  
 Flue Covers, | Garden Vases,  
 Fire Clay, | Chimney Tops,  
 Fire Bricks. | &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of CROWN Sofas, Chair, and Bed  
 SPRINGS. 12-1y

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350  
 Annual Income - - - - - \$3,376,953

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

**W. M. RAMSAY,**  
 Manager.  
**RICHARD BULL,**  
 Inspector of Agencies.  
 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 subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-1y

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.  
*Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.*  
**WM. WOREMUN, Esq.** | **ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.**  
 President City Bank. | Collector of Customs.  
**JOHN KEDDIE, Esq.** | **LOUIS BEAUFORT, Esq.**  
 Vice-President Bank of Montreal. | Manager New City Gas Company.  
 Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeiting plan on the half loan system.  
 Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 1-1y **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.  
 1-1y **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

**PHENIX**  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 HARTFORD, CONN.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER £2,000,000  
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000  
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,  
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,  
 AND,  
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,  
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent. or half their premium.  
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.  
*Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.*  
**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**  
 General Agent  
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street  
 Active and Influential Agents and 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,**  
**WOMEN'S 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 1-1y

**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 increasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all of which are manufactured under the special supervision of the proprietors.  
 Our special attention given to all early orders.  
 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.** 30-1y

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

**SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS**  
 480 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal 13-1y

**STERLING, McCALL & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,**  
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
 7-1y **MONTREAL.**

**J. D. ANDERSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 AND  
**GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,**  
**ALBION CLOTH HALL,**  
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL. 12-1y

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

**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. 5-1y

**PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 St. HENRI STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

**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.  
 1-1y

**OGILVY & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 485 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,  
 MONTREAL.

Sayer's Brandy, Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky.  
 6-1y

**THOMSON & CO.,**  
**CANADIAN WOOLLENS**  
 4 Lemoine Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Advances made on Consignments. Can-1y

**JAMES MITCHELL,**

OFFERS FOR SALE:

**SUGARS**—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hds., Trcs. and Brls.

**MOLASSES**—Choice Retailing, in Pans.

**COFFEE** } Jamaica, in Bags and Brls.  
**PIMENTO** }

**CODFISH**—Green, in Brls.

**HERRINGS**—Canso in Hll-Brils.

**ARROWROOT**—Barbadoes, in Tubs

No. 7 St. Helou Street.

Montreal, 16th Sept., 1869. 1-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**

126, 123, 120 and 113, Queen Street, Montreal,

METAL MERCHANT,

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

**FRANCIS FRASER,**

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 63-ly

**WHEELER & WILSON,**

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

GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.

S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,

245 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,

AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING MACHINE. 6-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS

MELLERUE & CO., Manufacturers,

523 CRAIG STREET,

Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES, Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-6

**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 523 Craig Street,

Montreal, P.Q.

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**

Corner of Notre Dame and Place a Saintes.

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. | O. J. BRIDGES.  
ADOLPHE BOY. | HENRY LYMAN.  
EDWIN ATWATER, | N. B. COISE.

Life and Guarantee 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.

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF LONDON.

(Established in 1782.)

Insurances effected at current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

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

**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 Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in

WOODEN-WARE of every description.

29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

AND

74 York Street, Toronto. 36 2m

**THE TRADE REVIEW**

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the TRADE REVIEW. See Advertisement.

**COMPLIMENTARY TO CANADA.**

IT is not generally known that in addition to Hon. Mr. Rose, the Banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York and London, are also about to admit as a partner, in the New York house, Mr. Walter Watson, a gentleman well known in Canada.

Mr. Watson has, for many years, held the important and responsible position of New York Agent of the Bank of British North America, previous to which he was in charge of the London (Canada) branch of the same Bank, and a very popular and successful manager he was.

Since his removal to New York the same qualities that made him successful in the smaller sphere of a Provincial town, have had larger play in the great metropolis of the continent, and there are few men to-day among the thousands who congregate about Wall street who is more esteemed for probity, amiability, or capacity. Mr. Watson will bring to the New York House some considerable means, large experience, and a strong and clear conception of the elements of success. It would have been difficult to have made a more judicious selection. We heartily wish him and his new partner, Mr. Rose, success. The house in which they have taken an interest is a very strong concern, Mr. George Bliss, a well-known New York merchant, being worth at least two and a half millions in hard cash, and Mr. L. P. Morton, at least half a million. They have a large and prosperous business, which is pretty certain to be augmented by the new partners.

**WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.**

**JAMES CORISTINE & CO..**

Successors to

G. LOMER & CO.,

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

Specialties of our own Manufacture:

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

BUFFALO ROBES.

MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the 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.

**UNJUSTIFIABLE ARREST OF MR JAMES TURNER, OF HAMILTON, BY MESSRS. ROBERT CROOKS & CO., OF LIVERPOOL.**

WE publish this week a condensed statement of transactions and correspondence between the above named parties, which led to the arrest of Mr. Turner, on the 30th December last, in Liverpool, to which city he had been decoyed by letters written in an apparently friendly spirit, the object of his visit being to arrange matters in dispute between him and Crooks & Co., or failing agreement to refer them to a mutual friend, that being in accordance with a proposition made by Crooks & Co, themselves. This duplicity was bad enough, but the heinousness of it was deepened by the perjury committed by Robert Crooks in swearing to the false statements contained in his affidavit, under which he was enabled to arrest Mr. Turner. Any one after perusing the correspondence, cannot fail to see that the action of Crooks & Co. was entirely unjustifiable, and that Mr. Turner had never given them any reason to think that all their just claims would not be settled promptly and in full.

**BANK DEFAUCATION.**

CIRCUMSTANCES have recently led to the discovery of irregularities, involving breach of trust, on the part of Mr. Harris, Manager of the Quebec branch of the Bank of Montreal, followed by his absconding to the United States. It does not appear that he took with him any of the Bank's funds, but he has made the Bank liable to a large amount for cheques accepted by him drawn by a firm having no funds to their credit.

E. Sanderson & Co., doing business as brokers, are stated to have been engaged in large speculative transactions in New York, and at various times to have made losses, but of a comparatively trifling character, until recently, when they lost very heavily on some stock operations. They have also from time to time obtained accommodation from Mr. Harris, by having their cheques accepted by him without funds to their credit, replacing these cheques by others as it became necessary. Gradually increasing in amount, we understand that at the last they amounted to some \$240,000, used by being deposited in the usual course of business with other banks in Quebec, chiefly the City Bank, Banque Nationale and Union Bank. We understand that the Bank of Montreal refuses to honour these cheques, on the ground that their Inspector, Mr. Christian, had given warning to the other banks not to take them, and that at the time they were accepted, Mr. Harris had been dismissed, and was no longer an officer of the Bank. A recent despatch from Quebec states, we do not know on what authority, that the City Bank loses \$40,000, La Banque Nationale \$23,000, and the Bank of Montreal \$177,000. It is not yet known, we believe, whether these amounts will cover all the losses. Mr. Ahearn, a clerk in the City Bank Agency in Quebec, has also absconded, and as far as we know, without there being any apparent reason for the act. The effect of the whole transaction has been to lower City Bank stock very considerably, while at one time Bank of Montreal had declined 9 per cent.

### THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

To the Canadian public generally, who are interested in having a healthy competition in the telegraph business, and to the stockholders of the Dominion Telegraph Company in particular, it will be highly satisfactory to know that there is a probability of the resumption of operations by this Company.

We have received a letter and circular from Mr. Cayley, the President, who informs us "that a satisfactory settlement has been effected with their late contractor, Mr. S. Reeve, involving the surrender of his contract, the transfer to the Company of the line built from Suspension Bridge to Toronto, and the cessation of all connection between Mr Reeve and the Dominion Telegraph Company.

"The extension of the Company's lines westward to the St. Clair, and eastward to Montreal and Ottawa, will be offered to public tender, and proceeded with as rapidly as funds will permit.

"To enable the work to be prosecuted with vigour, the Directors have determined on a call of 10 per cent. for the month of September, payable on or before the 15th inst. to the Treasurer, Hon. M. C. Cameron, Toronto.

"To ensure efficiency in the construction and management of the work, the Directors are now in negotiation for the engagement of an experienced Telegrapher, under whose management the line will be placed."

The following are the contents of the circular, dated 11th inst.:-

"It is impossible within the ordinary limits of a circular to give more than the outlines of a transaction. In the accompanying letter we have limited ourselves to the simple statement that we have settled with our Contractor, put an end to his contract, and are prepared to carry on the work upon the most advantageous arrangements to be effected by public tender. The Directors desire, however, through those who have taken an active interest in the enterprise, to give all the information which can be desired with regard to the proceedings. The confidence of the Directors (in the goodness of the enterprise) has never been shaken, but it became evident to them at an early period, that, owing to the persistent attacks made upon the Contractor, Mr. Reeve, a change in that quarter was inevitable. It was to be expected that that gentleman would be slow to arrive at the conclusion that his further connection with a work which he had himself originated was a bar to its successful prosecution. When Mr. Reeve became satisfied upon this point, he declared himself ready to withdraw upon being paid for the work performed, and protected in the engagements which he had entered into with the press and printing establishments, under the expectation of his having to carry out the entire work to its completion. Admitting the reasonableness of this claim, the Directors made the offer of paying for the line built from Suspension Bridge to Toronto, a distance of 113 miles, at the original contract price of \$250 per mile, and to appropriate \$7,000 of stock to the payment of the engagements above referred to, and which were principally made payable in that shape. Upon this basis, after a good deal of negotiation, a settlement has been effected. Beyond the original 5 per cent. paid to Agents and preliminary expenses and the settlement above referred to, the Company so far have been at no expense and have incurred no liability. Our business arrangements with the Companies connected with us in the neighbouring States have been working very satisfactorily, and the alliance recently formed between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the French Cable Company, places us on a footing of perfect equality with the Montreal Company and its connection, the Western Union of the State of New York."

We are glad to see that at last this unfortunate enterprise has some prospect of success. The charges which we urged against it nearly a year ago, have at length been most completely proven by the dismissal on the part of the Directors of Mr. Reeve, the contractor. The President says in his circular, that "it became evident to them at an early period that a change in that quarter was inevitable." How early this change would have become evident, had it not been for our exposure of Mr. Reeve's manipulation of these self same Directors, we need hardly imagine; it will be sufficient to say that it took us some months to prove to the Directors that we were right in discrediting Mr. Reeve, and it has taken them nearly a year to accomplish what they say became evident to them so early! Without egotism we think we may fairly claim the credit of saving the stockholders and the public generally, from a very outrageous swindle; and the Directors themselves owe us their hearty thanks for having opened their eyes, and thus enabled them to rescue themselves from a trap, which would certainly have involved their fair name and character.

But all this is past and gone, and we must now look to the future of this commendable enterprise. Having followed our advice in getting rid of Mr. Reeve, we

now think the scheme entitled to public confidence; but before responding to the appeal which the President makes to the stockholders and the public, there are some matters which should be considered.

Inasmuch as the representations of Mr. Reeve were found to be quite unreliable in relation to the contract, it is to be presumed that his figures on other matters are quite as unsafe. It will be therefore necessary for the Directors to ascertain what are the prospects for a new Telegraph Line paying a fair interest on the investment, before they can expect to get subscriptions. The figures upon which the bulk of the original stock was subscribed, were, it was well known, entirely fallacious; and the Directors should make a new showing of what they expect to accomplish, and base their conclusions upon statistics of a reliable character. They need not expect that the public will either respond to their call, or take new stock on the mere supposition that an opposition Telegraph Line will pay, because either they or Mr. Reeve say so. They must give a reason for the faith that is in them. Without for one moment impugning the entire reliability of the President and Directors, we submit that their connection with the Dominion Line, has neither served to increase confidence in their knowledge of telegraphy, nor in the extent of their business capacity generally; and it does seem to us but fair, that inasmuch as the first prospectus of the company contained only Mr. Reeve's figures, that something else of a more reliable character is needed, before people can be reasonably asked to part with their money. The Montreal Line have largely extended their facilities, and have reduced their tariff to a point, beyond which it is doubtful if there is much profit, and it is certain that for some time to come at least, they would so much further reduce their rates, that a long period must elapse before a new line could more than pay expenses—if that.

Again, the company have had in active operation for the past six or nine months their line from the Suspension Bridge to Toronto, equal to 113 miles, according to their own statement. It is well known that this is the most profitable portion of the Montreal Company's lines, inasmuch as the immense volume of telegraphic business between the entire Western section of the Province and the United States must find an outlet in this direction, while the numerous towns along the line create a large local traffic. It will, therefore, be not unfair to ask the Directors for the figures of the earnings of this branch of their line as an indication of what dividend may be expected when the balance of the line is completed. The Directors have assumed this portion of the line—113 miles—from the contractor at \$250 per mile,—so that it will cost the company say \$28,000, and if the Directors will tell us that this portion has been paying ten per cent. interest, or say \$2,800 per annum over expenses, it will enable them to ask further instalments with some degree of reason. But if it is a fact, as we understand it is, that the line has actually not paid expenses, that operators were discharged for want of work, we submit it is hardly fair to keep this important fact secret, when asking for more money from the public. It is a most natural conclusion that if the best part of the line will not pay working expenses, it is impossible that portions less favorably situated will do better. The connections with competing lines on the other side of the border have been in working order all the time, and there is no reason why the Dominion line between Toronto and the Bridge should not have yielded as good returns in the past six months as it will do in the next. Consequently, if the Directors will state what its earnings really were, the public will have some data by which to judge its desirability as an investment.

The President informs us that they are "negotiating with an experienced telegrapher," under whom they anticipate "efficiency in the construction and management of the line." We hope these negotiations will soon be concluded, and the name of the gentleman announced. The directors once retained Mr. Martin Ryan for this position, and retained him till we pointed out his utter unfitness for the position; and the middle which they got themselves into with Mr. Reeve shows how easily they can be imposed upon, and how readily they are disposed to take the first man that comes along, however bad his antecedents or meagre his qualifications. Judging by the past, it is, therefore, hardly safe to entrust these directors with money until they let us know whom they have selected to spend it and be its custodian. Until the name of some well-known and experienced telegrapher

is announced as their manager, we counsel our friends throughout the country to wait before parting with their money. The whole success of the enterprise depends upon the practical man whom the directors secure to manage it. If they get a man of doubtful reputation, or doubtful capacity, as all their previous selections have been, the shareholders might just as well throw their money into the lake as to expect any return. We have heard it remarked more than once by eminent telegraphers that no line in the world had been better managed than the Montreal Company, it having paid a continuous dividend ever since its commencement, what no other known land line has ever done; and with all its experience, capital, efficient staff and extended connection and facilities, the "coming man" to compete with them must be one of whom there is no doubt. Who is it to be? It surely can't take long to complete the negotiations and let us know.

The circular of the President concludes with a reference to the United States connections, and the French Cable. The latter, we understand, is earning one-third of one per cent. on its outlay, which is hardly tempting enough for outside people to venture into telegraph enterprises. Among the United States connections, we see that the President refers to the Atlantic and Pacific Company. This line it is true is in working order—built by Mr. W. D. Snow, son of the "original Josiah"—but the circumstances under which it was constructed are such, that if known to the public would be sufficient to warn them against going blindly into telegraph schemes. We have not space now to enumerate these circumstances but may do so on some future occasion. It will be sufficient for the present to draw attention to the annexed paragraph, cut from the daily New York papers of 15th inst., referring as it does to the Western end of the Atlantic and Pacific line.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Western Union Company have purchased the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company for about 80 per cent. of their actual cost of construction. By this arrangement the old company is enabled to increase its facilities for doing business at once; instead of waiting for the construction of new lines over the same territory, which they had in contemplation. The purchased property was all new within the year, and in excellent condition. Its late owners complain bitterly of their heavy losses in the efforts to give the public competing telegraphic communication."

The possibility of some such fate for Canadian stockholders of the Dominion line, as foreshadowed in the above, must be our excuse for strenuously urging the considerations which this article contains upon the Directors and the public.

### WILL THEY NEVER LEARN WISDOM?

WE refer to the people of the United States in regard to their commercial policy. Every week or two comes a melancholy wail from one or other of their leading journals regarding the decadence of their commerce, or the all but total cessation of ship-building in their once busy dock-yards. The New York Times has given utterance to the latest groan, and its burden is, that the American people have nearly ceased to make vessels altogether. In passing through the ship-yards of New York in the month of September, a few years ago, the writer counted thirty-two new vessels either wholly or partly finished; this year there was but one solitary vessel in course of construction—it being

"Like the last rose of summer,  
Left blooming alone."

Their loss of the carrying trade, our friends have almost persuaded themselves, arises from the deprivations of the Alabama, and that but for that "Anglo-rebel" cruiser, their flag would to-day be found floating on almost every sea. But the misdeeds of that vessel, however deeply to be regretted, cannot be said by any stretch of imagination to have destroyed their ship-building interests. The real truth of the matter is, the Alabama is neither the cause of their retrogression in the one case or the other. We do not doubt that the deprivations of the Alabama, whilst they lasted, inflicted grave injury on American commerce, and that the shippers of the world did shun American bottoms for the time being. But it is now several years since the war ceased. Had our neighbours been in the position to do the carrying trade, or carry on foreign commerce, they once were, these interests of the Republic would have almost entirely revived before September, 1869; but what is the fact? Why, instead of reviving, their foreign commerce seems daily getting into a worse plight than ever! We must consequently seek for the cause

in some other direction than the *Alabama*, and it is really amazing that so shrewd and intelligent a nation do not perceive that the real difficulty in their standard system of Protection, which so increases the price of everything manufactured in the United States that they are utterly unable to compete with other countries.

This is particularly the case with their ship-building interests. If the Americans are more celebrated for one branch of labor than another, it is for possessing skillful mechanics. Their ship-builders were long celebrated. The models of their vessels were greatly admired all the world over, and there can be no doubt that just as clever mechanics exist in the Republic to-day as ever they had. Why, then, is it that their ship-building has all but disappeared? The cause is simply that the commercial policy imposed by their rulers at Washington renders them unable to compete with the ship-builders of England and our own British Provinces. They have placed high duties on Canadian timber, and their ship-builders have to pay these duties and compete with English and Canadian builders, who have no duties to pay. Iron is exceedingly cheap in Great Britain, and might be cheap also in the United States, but Congress has "protected" it until a ton, which once cost about \$15, cannot now be obtained for less than \$5. Copper has also gone up enormously in price and on going through the whole list of articles which the American ship-builder uses, it will be found that the enormous prices he has to pay for them, compared with those against whom he has to compete, shapely renders it impossible for him to furnish vessels at anything like as low a price as those of the *Mersey* or the *Clyde*. Did this state of things arise because it was impossible otherwise to raise sufficient revenue to meet the indebtedness caused by the war, we could understand the high national prudence and honour which dictated it. But when it is well known that the avowed cause is the adoption of a suicidal system of Protection, we can only wonder at the stupendous folly which "protects" their ship-building and foreign commerce out of existence, and then laments over the ruin which they have themselves produced.

With such facts as these before him, we feel inclined to ask—will they never learn wisdom? We have often wondered how it was that our American friends, who are generally so liberal and advanced in their political ideas, should be so backward and liberal—we might justly say short-sighted—in their ideas of political economy. That wonder will increase, if the experience they are now undergoing does not open the eyes of the majority of the people to the injurious and almost ruinous effects of their present commercial policy. It is simply folly to expect their foreign trade, their ship-building, and similar interests, to revive, so long as their system of Protection forces the prices of raw materials beyond their natural limits. So long as they try to keep up a Chinese wall between Canada and other foreign countries and themselves, so long will they find other and more sensible nations do the ship-building and carrying trades of the world. We are glad to believe that many are at last beginning to perceive this, and that the advocacy of a more liberal commercial system increasing. The *Times* advocates legislation for the relief of the ship-builders. But if legislation is good for them, it must be equally good for others, and consequently the policy of true wisdom would be to discard Protection altogether, and, as far as their obligations to the national creditor will permit, to adopt the principles of Free Trade, and buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets.

THE FLAX CROP.

FOR the past two years we have heard comparatively little about flax-raising in Canada, and not a few were beginning to think that the enterprise might prove a complete failure. The years 1856 and 57 were undoubtedly bad ones for those engaged in this occupation, whether they simply performed the part of the scutching, or manufactured the raw material into linen, paper, &c. Not a few losses occurred, and several large manufactories, which had been erected and fitted up with machinery at a very heavy expense—much of the machinery having to be imported from Great Britain or the United States—not only stopped work, but in some cases the machinery was sold off at a sacrifice, and the enterprise abandoned altogether. These evil facts led many to think that the culture of flax by our farmers would be almost entirely given up, and we confess that we

ourselves feared that would be the result; but having travelled recently over a large portion of the leading railways of Canada, we were surprised to see so many fields of flax from the car windows. On the Grand Trunk line, in the neighborhood of Stratford, we saw "held after field," the appearance of which was all that could be desired. In some fields we saw as many as twenty men, women and children engaged in pulling it by hand, which requires to be well and carefully done. This season seems to have been quite favorable for flax and reports go to indicate that the yield is excellent. We hope the price may also be such as to pay the farmer for its cultivation, for it is a crop which affords a great deal of employment to working people. We have little doubt—in fact we feel certain—that in localities possessing the proper soil, flax-raising will pay well, however it may fare with the manufacturer. Labour may be too high here to enable us at present to compete with foreign manufacturers of flax, but we feel assured that its cultivation, and we may add also the process of scutching, can be made to return good profits. We have been informed that both growers and scutchers did well last year—in some cases, it is said, unusually large profits were made. The prospects up to this time are very good for this season, and if the scutching mills make as handsome returns as last year, we doubt not the culture of flax will soon receive as much attention as ever. The greatest difficulty in the way of our farmers entering into flax-growing largely is, that the crop is rather a troublesome one. The hand-picking is disliked—it seems so slow when compared with the way a reaper slashes down a field of wheat. The rotting of it, too, is something which farmers do not relish much, and if there is not a scutcher close at hand to undertake the work, the crop often remains unsown altogether. After a while, when the farmers become more accustomed to flax, we hope to see less attention given to these objections, and the extent and quality of our annual flax crop once more gradually increased.

BANK RETURNS

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

	LIABILITIES.	
	July.	August.
Circulation .....	\$ 7,074,384	\$ 7,448,784
Balances due other Banks .....	1,262,327	1,221,563
Deposits not bearing interest .....	14,732,042	14,616,542
Do. bearing interest .....	22,433,330	22,652,418
Total Liabilities .....	\$45,687,063	\$45,967,697
ASSETS.		
Coin, Bullion and Prov. Notes .....	\$12,911,738	\$12,303,025
Landed or other property of Bank .....	1,597,372	1,599,074
Government Securities .....	2,198,409	2,108,679
Notes of other Banks .....	1,791,230	2,018,167
Balances due from other Banks .....	6,145,074	5,782,776
Discounts .....	69,629,593	52,965,042
Other debts .....	2,781,556	2,712,332
Total Assets .....	\$78,936,178	\$79,601,696

There is little worthy of notice in the changes indicated by the foregoing figures. The principal alteration is an increase of \$1,244,529 in discounts, partly balanced by an increase of circulation of \$372,450, and by a decrease of coin, legal tender and bank notes of \$81,268, and of balances due by other banks of \$239,293. The increase of discounts took place chiefly in the Bank of Montreal, \$20,837 being its proportion, or over two thirds of the whole. And the Bank is still in an exceedingly strong position, holding against its entire liabilities, cash assets to the amount of 61 per cent., the remaining 39 per cent. being represented by landed property, bills receivable, &c., in the proportion of 24 to 1 for every \$1 of liability.

**BARLEY**—The partial failure of the barley crop in the west, together with a vast demand for that cereal for malthouse purposes, has necessitated heavy calls upon Canada, at fair prices. Commissioners in Chicago are at present negotiating with some of our London produce dealers for the purchase of upwards of 350,000 bushels.—*Free Press*.

**MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR**—It is stated that experiments are now in progress in some French colonies to try on a large scale, Messrs. Boscain and Bonnetiere's plan of converting the saccharine juice of cane or beet-root into a peculiar variety of sugar, and to transport that salt instead of raw sugar, for the purpose of refining. It is said that this compound is as hard as sand, and can be transported without the risk of damage, and injury sugar is subject to, and be kept for any length of time.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE recent failure of the Royal Albert Life Insurance Company of England, whereby the premium made for 23,000 families was suddenly found to have vanished into thin air following close upon the failure of the London and International, and coming into immediate connection with the disastrous re-organization by the Insurance Department of New York and Massachusetts relative to life insurance—a re-organization so little talked among life insurance men throughout the country. We trust, however, that the result of it will be to institute more rigid systems of legislative supervision over this business, which is involved in its management as much of the happiness of the thrifty poor, and at the same time will induce thinking people to exercise great caution in selecting the company in which to insure. The failure of the Royal Albert, after thirty years of apparently successful operation is a fact of grave importance, and the re-organization may send some valuable light on the nature and proper management of the business. It had lived through twenty years of that period when in England it had been supposed, as has been supposed in this country, that life insurance companies cannot fail. It had lived on through ten years more of the best period when the average death rate corresponds to the rate of insurance a period which but two or three American companies have yet entered upon. And at the end of this period it succumbed. Such facts strikingly recall Mr. Gladstone's remark in regard to life insurance—that only after the lapse of one generation can one tell whether a life insurance company is sound or not.

OUTRAGE UPON A CANADIAN MERCHANT.

Statement of the Case submitted for the information of the business men of Canada.

On the 23rd December, 1863, Mr. James Turner, of the firm of James Turner & Co., of Hamilton, Canada, was arrested in Liverpool, at the instance of Messrs Robert Crooks. The following facts and correspondence relating to the arrest are published for the information of Mr. Turner's fellow-merchants in Canada:—

The dispute between Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and Messrs Robert Crooks & Co., arose out of a contract for liquorice-paste, entered into by the latter on the part of the former with Mr. Anastassi Sefiadis, merchant, of Smyrna, for the delivery of from 1200 to 1500 cases liquorice-paste, to be delivered "during the month of February next 100 to 120 cases per month, and will finish the entire delivery by the 31st December, 1863."

During the month of July a dispute arose as to the deliveries, which led to a correspondence, several letters passing between the two firms, and finally an end was put to the correspondence by a private letter from Mr. Robert Crooks, of the 3rd October, suggesting a reference of the matter to Mr. Edward Adams, of London, Ont., and a reply from Mr. James Turner accepting the reference should it be necessary, but suggesting that the dispute would probably be settled by a personal interview, which could be had when he came to England in December, as he proposed doing. These letters are more particularly referred to in subsequent papers.

When Mr. Turner arrived in England he called at the office of the Messrs. Crooks & Co., but it being late in the evening the office was closed, and pressing business requiring his presence in Glasgow, he proceeded to that city.

Some correspondence then took place between Messrs. Crooks & Co. and Mr. Turner, appointing a time for the latter to visit Liverpool, in order to go over the accounts with Messrs. Crooks, and if possible to come to some settlement. December 30th was finally fixed for Mr. Turner to be in Liverpool, and in accordance with the arrangement, he arrived there on that day. On the previous day, Robert Crooks made affidavit to the effect that James Turner was indebted to him £2,407 18. 10., and did so that same day to him that sum; that said James Turner was on his way to Liverpool to make a start and passing coast, and intended immediately returning to Glasgow; that he had declined to pay the debt, and that his intention was to quit England before he could be legally detained, with intent to avoid and delay him (Crooks) in the recovery of his debt. On this affidavit a warrant for Mr. Turner's arrest was obtained, and when he arrived and went direct to the office of Messrs. Crooks & Co., the sheriff's officers were in waiting to arrest him. He ex-



pected of course to go into the accounts, and in case of disagreement, have the matter referred to their mutual friend Mr E Adams. Instead of this, however, Messrs. Crooks & Co. demanded payment in full, and Mr. Turner demurring, he was placed under arrest. He was only saved from actual incarceration by the interposition of a friend, through whom arrangements were made for the payment of the full claim of Crooks & Co. Further the firm obtained a promise from Mr. Turner that he would take no legal proceedings against them, his desire to avoid having publicity given to the fact of his arrest enabling them to secure such a promise.

Mr. John Hope, of Montreal, being in Liverpool, and being acquainted with both the parties was requested to examine into all matters of dispute, and into the justification, if any, which existed for the proceedings taken by Messrs. Crooks against Mr. James Turner. The following is his report, being a letter addressed to Mr. Alexander Turner, of Hamilton, Ont —

(COPY.)

"BRIGHTON VILLA, SIDNEY, DUBLIN,  
19th March, 1869.

"To A TURNER, Esq., Hamilton

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I promised to your brother that I would write you fully in regard to the proceedings taken against him by Mr. Crooks, after I had looked into the papers which Mr. Crooks offered to place at my disposal, with the view of enabling me to form an opinion on the question of your brother's grievance.

"It appears your arrangement with Crooks was, that his firm should buy for you, insuring the goods from dates of shipment, and drawing on your firm, with interest added, at four months, date, on the first of each month, for shipments that had been made during the previous month.

"The shipments of liquorice-paste, regarding which the dispute originated, seem to have failed under the general arrangement. Under the contract for the paste, made by Messrs. Crooks & Co., agents on your behalf, and confirmed by you, there were to be delivered in February, 1868, 120 cases, and in each month afterwards, beginning with April, 100 to 120 cases, up to and including December, when the contract was to be completed. It appears that the deliveries in February were in accordance with the contract, and that thereafter, beginning in April and continuing up till the middle of August, deliveries were made and accepted by Messrs. Crooks & Co. on your behalf, in irregular quantities, amounting in all to 836 cases, being 236 cases in excess of the largest instalments permitted by the contract during these months.

"On the 29th of August, Messrs. C & Co seem to have rendered their account to date, showing a balance of 1768l. 9s. 10d., for which they passed two drafts of 884l. 4s. 11d. each, one of those drafts you owed on the general account and accepted, but the other, which, with the exception of about 100l. which belonged to the general account, was made up of invoices of the liquorice-paste, you refused, on the ground that you had in the meantime declined to receive that portion of the paste which had been shipped in excess of the instalments fixed by the contract, and had informed Messrs. Crooks & Co. that you held the same for their account and subject to their order, with this proceeding they were much displeased. They claimed to justify their action as in accordance with the agreement, and an unpleasant and somewhat temperate correspondence ensued. This correspondence seems rather to have increased the difficulty than otherwise, and you finally wrote to the effect that further correspondence would do no good, that you desired to move from your position, but that your senior would be in Liverpool about the end of the year, when he would discuss and endeavour to arrange the matter with Mr. Crooks personally.

"In the mean time, during the progress of this correspondence, the general account appears to have gone on, and at the end of the year Messrs. Crooks & Co. stopped a balance against you of 5916l. 11s. 10d., which, however, included all the liquorice-paste, which represented more than half the amount. No part of this amount, under the arrangement between you, was due in

cash until 3rd January (four days after your brother was arrested).

"After your brother arrived in this country he seems to have been very busy in Glasgow with his private affairs, and Mr. Crooks urged him to go to Liverpool, as Mr. Booth, who had charge of this matter, was going to Canada, which he could not do until this was arranged, and after some delay, which your brother claims to have been unavoidable, he at length said he could get up to Liverpool on 30th December. On that or previous day Mr. Crooks made the affidavit under which your brother was arrested.

"Up to this point the facts seem to be settled by the papers and correspondence. Mr. Crooks has letters with him in Canada which justified his departure from the terms of the contract in taking the deliveries of the paste; but even if he has, I see nothing in all the case so far to justify any opinion of your position in the dispute which was not consistent with that of honourable men of business, and certainly nothing, even if you were wrong on the merits of the question, to justify your brother's being regarded as an absconding debtor. But as Mr. Crooks' claims to be able to throw new light on the subject after Mr. Booth's return, and has agreed to let Mr. Edward Adams judge of it, it is perhaps unfair that I should at all enter into this part of the subject.

"There is one point which I must notice in which I think you have not acted as I think you ought. The first idea that strikes me in looking at the account is that the balance in open account is a very large one to be uncovered in any part by acceptances. Such a state of account (contrary to agreement) is apt to inconvenience even rich houses, and I think you should have offered your acceptances for the undisputed balance. It is true that Messrs. Crooks & Co. do not appear to have asked for them after your refusal of their draft made in August, but it must not be overlooked that a portion of that draft was owing on the general account, and I think you ought to have said to Messrs. Crooks & Co. that you were ready to accept for all the invoices excepting those under dispute.

"I have no objection that you should show this letter to any of your friends with whom my opinion may carry weight, but I do not wish to prejudice that portion of the case which is to be taken up by Mr. Adams, and on which Mr. Crooks claimed that he has been insufficiently heard.

"With kindest regards,

"I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN HOPE.

In May of this year, Mr. E. Adams arrived in England, and on the 5th of June, accompanied by Mr. Thomas White, junr., as a friend of Mr. Turner, called on Mr. Crooks in order to take the matter up where Mr. Hope had left it, and Mr. Booth having returned to England, to become acquainted with the contents of letters in his possession which it had been claimed would furnish grounds for justification of Mr. Turner's arrest. They went over the matter very carefully, but failed to be convinced of any necessity for the extreme step taken by Crooks & Co., and even obtained from Mr. Crooks an acknowledgement of his confidence in the date, age and ability to pay of Mr. Turner. It was also understood that Mr. Crooks would take into consideration the propriety of expressing in writing this confidence in Mr. Turner, the letter if written to be sent to Mr. Adams at Shrewsbury.

The following correspondence closes the account of this affair —

And on the 1st July, no letter having even up to that time been received from Messrs. Crooks & Co., Mr. White addressed the following letter to Adams, indicating his intention to make this publication of the whole —

"LIVERPOOL, 1st July 1869

"TO MESSRS. ROBERT CROOKS & Co.

"GENTLEMEN

"I have learned from Mr. Edward Adams that up to this time he has received no communication from you in reference to our interview of Tuesday last, on the subject of your account of Mr. James Turner on the 29th December last. You will remember that the statement,

both of yourself and of Mr. Booth was that you had the most perfect confidence in the integrity and financial ability of Mr. Turner, and that you were prompted to take the extreme course adopted by you as the only one open to you to compel Mr. Turner to answer your claim against him in an English court of justice, and the apparent frankness with which you expressed this confidence led me to hope that you would not hesitate to make so slight a reparation for so great an indignity, as was involved in the expression of that confidence in writing over your own signature. Your refusal to do this leaves to me but one course open, as Mr. Turner's friend, and as being fully authorized by him to act in any manner I may deem just in view of the actual circumstances of this unpleasant business. That course is the publication of all the circumstances of the case, so soon as the papers are prepared, in such form as will best vindicate his character from the odium which your arrest of him unexplained must attach to it, and as will best prove to you that the feelings and business reputation of Canadian merchants cannot be trifled with impunity.

"Let me, Gentlemen, in view of this determination, recall to your minds the circumstances under which this arrest was made.

"I do not propose to discuss here the merits of the dispute between your firm and Messrs. James Turner & Co., in relation to the liquorice-paste, or other matters of difference, because, as I shall show you presently, the merits of that dispute have really nothing whatever to do with the proceedings taken by you for its adjustment.

"You may have been justified in shipping the paste in the precise manner in which you did ship it, and you may have been justified in refusing to accept responsibility for ill-conditioned delivery. So far as the fact has any relation to the present question, I could have no possible objection to admit that you were justified in both cases, and that your claim against James Turner & Co. was one to which you were entitled both at law and in equity. Conceding all this for the sake of the argument, the point to which I desire to draw your attention now is this: Was your Mr. Robert Crooks justified in making the affidavit which he did make, and were you justified in causing the arrest in the manner in which you did cause it?"

"The affidavit, as was necessary in order to make it effective, contains certain specific allegations of fact. It recites that:—

"I James Turner is justly and truly indebted to me (Robert Crooks) in the sum of Three thousand four hundred and ninety seven pounds one shilling and one penny," and that the said debt "is owing and now payable to me from the said James Turner."

"The said James Turner has lately arrived on a visit in Glasgow, in Scotland, and that he is about to return shortly to Canada West, as I know of my own knowledge derived from business communications with him."

"The said James Turner is on his way to Liverpool from Glasgow by rail, and has informed me that he will be in Liverpool this afternoon about 5 o'clock on a short and passing visit, and I believe he is about immediately to leave Liverpool for Glasgow."

"The said James Turner has declined to pay the said debt, and I believe his object in coming to see me late at night (as he has written to say he will do) is to enable him to leave Liverpool before I can take steps to detain him."

"From the facts and reasons aforesaid, I verily believe that the said James Turner, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit England with intent to avoid and delay me in the recovery of the said debt."

"These are the allegations of the affidavit, sworn to, remember, before you had any interview with Mr. Turner personally, and therefore without reference to anything which may have occurred at that interview. Let us see how far your Mr. Crooks was justified, either by case or reason, in solemnity, before God, swearing to the statement contained in this document. The very first allegation is untrue. By the report of Mr. Hope, who made a most exhaustive examination of the whole case, and by the statement of Mr. Booth, your own special referee in the matter, made by Mr. Adams and myself, this debt was not payable to you, as to a portion of it, for some days, and as to the larger part of it, for some weeks, after the affidavit was sworn to.

"As to the second you had no warrant from any business communication for saying that Mr. Turner intended shortly to return to Can-

ada, West; for as matter of fact he had no such intention, and is even yet, six months after the affidavit was sworn to, in this country.

"The third allegation taken in itself is of no importance, as I presume it is no offence to make a short and passing visit to Liverpool, but taken in connexion with what follows it is important for the suggestion it contains. The affidavit states positively that Mr. Turner had declined to pay the debt (which by the way, as I have stated, was not due at the time), and it declares the belief of your Mr. Robert Crooks that his (Mr. Turner's) object in making the short and passing visit was to defraud you of your debt, by escaping back again into Scotland before you could detain him. Let me deal first with this belief. Did it never occur to you that if Mr. Turner had had any such intention as that which you, upon a solemn oath, attribute to him, his visit to Liverpool at all was a most unnecessary proceeding? He went there, as you know at the time, 'from business communications,' at very great personal inconvenience, at your special request, in order that he might meet you with a view to a settlement of differences before Mr. Booth left for Canada. He went there with no other object, and having no other business, than the settlement of this account; and yet from the fact of his thus going, you inferred, and you put the inference into the form of an affidavit, that he had predetermined not to pay you, and actually made the visit at the hour he did, the better to carry out this predetermination! I venture to say that the records of commercial cases will not produce a parallel to this, where a visit, undertaken at personal inconvenience at the request of the creditor, and with a special view to settlement of pending accounts, was, before the debt could reach his destination, distorted into a deliberate intention on his part not to settle, but on the contrary to avoid payment.

"So much for your belief of the object of Mr. Turner's visit to Liverpool at the particular hour at which in the ordinary course of travel he arrived there, but there is a more serious statement in this part of the affidavit. Your Mr. Robert Crooks swore positively that Mr. Turner had declined to pay the said debt. Permit me to say that at the time the affidavit was sworn to, you had not a particle of warrant for that statement. Mr. Turner had not only not declined to pay the debt, but there is in the correspondence, all of which I have carefully examined, the greatest willingness exhibited to have a fair settlement of it effected.

"It is not worth while to recapitulate all the correspondence; quotations from a couple of late letters will answer. I take first a private one of your Mr. Robert Crooks, dated 3rd October, 1868, in which he urges upon the Messrs. Turner to 'try calmly and with a Christian spirit' carefully to review the whole case, and then goes on to say, 'if after mature reconsideration you still cannot take our view of it, I beg to suggest that we place the entire correspondence before our worthy mutual friend, Mr. Edward Adams, of London, C. W., and take his opinion on it, rather than rush at once into lawyers' hands.' What was the answer to that private letter? It was written by Mr. James Turner himself, dated 7th November, and in it he said, 'Provided a reference is necessary, we willingly accept of Mr. Adams as a referee; but as it is the writer's intention to leave for England early next month a personal interview will no doubt enable us to come to a satisfactory solution of difficulties. Wherein was this a refusal to pay the amount of the debt? Was it not, on the contrary, a most friendly communication, exhibiting an anxiety to avoid the delay even of a reference, yet at the same time accepting, should such reference be necessary, the referee named by yourselves; and yet up to the 29th December, when your Mr. Robert Crooks swore positively that the said Mr. Turner had declined to pay the said debt nothing different from this had been written, and Mr. Turner was actually on his way to Liverpool to have the personal interview which he had expressed the hope would lead to a satisfactory solution of differences as to render a reference unnecessary. Perjury is an ugly word, and I prefer not to use it, if you will supply me with another which fully characterizes the fourth allegation of the affidavit upon which Mr. Turner was arrested, when read in the light of your letter of the 3rd October, and his reply of the 9th November. It is a pity that Mr. Crooks's 'Christian spirit' did not make him pause before rushing, not simply into the lawyers' hands, but into the presence of his God,

calling upon Him to witness to the truth of an allegation, which, in fact, contained not even the semblance of truth.

In Mr. Hope's report on this case, he states that you informed him there were other letters in the possession of Mr. Booth in Canada which would justify the allegations of this extraordinary affidavit; and he suspended judgment on the whole matter until Mr. Adams should have the opportunity of seeing this additional correspondence on Mr. Booth's return. At our interview on the 8th ult., Mr. Booth informed us that there was no additional correspondence bearing upon the affidavit. The only letter produced by him, which Mr. Hope appears not to have seen, was one written by Messrs. Turner & Co. on the 13th January, 1869, several days before the contract, which was the subject of dispute, was even entered into. It will hardly be claimed that that letter justified in any way the arrest, whatever influence it may have in interpreting the contract itself. I trust you perceive the full significance of your failure to produce that additional correspondence. You will see that with all the letters, as it now appears, in your possession, and within a few weeks of the occurrence, when all its circumstances must have been fresh in your memory, you were confessedly unable to justify by the production of letters the terms and allegations of an affidavit whose terms and allegations were professedly based upon letters. That was a confession which a man who can afford to enjoin a Christian spirit upon others, ought not to have found himself compelled to make.

"You may probably object to the terms of this letter, and may even question my right to interfere in a dispute to which originally I was not a party. Let me say that the terms are the only ones in which I could discuss this matter, and that I have been compelled to put myself under considerable restraint in order that those terms might not exceed the bounds of gentlemanly courtesy, and my right to interfere is that of a friend of a deeply injured man, who ought not to be further annoyed by being compelled to become his own defender. Your Mr. Booth, at our interview, seemed to consider it rather a clever thing to have bound Mr. Turner not to take any proceedings in this case. Perhaps it was clever, though it would have been more admirable had it had less of the cowardly element about it. I propose to show you, Gentlemen, that there are other means of punishing men who commit such an outrage as that of which you have been guilty, than by an action at law. I propose that the business men of Canada at any rate shall know that there is at least one firm in Liverpool which has a rather peculiar way of adjusting disputed accounts, whose members can write letters remarkable for an almost Uriah Heep meekness, enjoining a Christian spirit deprecating all resort to law, suggesting friendly references, and begging for personal interviews, and when these latter are granted, meeting their client with the silken gloves discarded, an affidavit without any regard to the truth of its allegations prepared, the sheriff's officers in an adjoining room, and the high-ayman's demand of a full liquidation without reference to disputes, or the Lancashire jail. That Mr. Turner was able, in a strange city, upon a moment's notice to provide for and actually pay so large a sum of money, and that he was thus saved the indignity of actual incarceration, was a circumstance which you could hardly have foreseen, and it is as well, therefore, that others should be warned to avoid connections which may terminate so unpleasantly.

"I enclose my card and London address, and have the honor to remain,

"Gentlemen,  
"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "THOS. WHITE, JUN."

To which the following reply was sent—

"5, MARYNETT PLACE, WATER STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2nd July, 1869.

To THOMAS WHITE, Esq., of Hamilton  
Ontario, London.

"Sir,

"We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to say in reply that we consider it a distortion of facts and coloured entirely by a one-sided view.

After careful reflection we decided we could not send Mr. Adams such a letter as would be deemed of any service to your friend.

"Your intended publication of the correspondence is of very little concern to us, as we are

persuaded that our friends in Canada will have no difficulty in seeing the merits of the case, in spite of any gloss that may be put upon it.

"We are, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "ROBT. CROOKS & CO."

To this, Mr. White sent the following:

"WATERFORD, 12th July, 1869.

"To Messrs ROBT CROOKS & CO

"GENTLEMEN,

"Yours of the 2nd instant I received here. You say, in reference to my letter of the 1st instant, that you 'consider it a distortion of facts and coloured by a one-sided view.' I cannot but regret that you did not state what 'fact' was distorted, and what 'view' was presented partially. I can assure you that I have no desire improperly or unfairly to state the case; and if you will furnish me with your full reply to my letter, setting forth wherein you consider it unfair, I shall have great pleasure in giving the same publicity to it as I propose to give to my own statement of the case.

"Both Mr. Robert Crooks and Mr. Booth apparently attached a good deal of importance to the conversation had with Mr. Turner when he came up from Glasgow to meet you, and Mr. Booth read to Mr. Adams and myself a statement of that conversation as written out by him immediately after it occurred. If you will furnish me with a copy of that paper, I shall be glad to embody it also in the proposed publication, as I am most anxious to avoid any act of unfairness towards you.

"Hoping you will comply with my request in these respects,

I remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "THOS. WHITE, JUN."

To that letter no reply has been received.

Mr. Adams's report having been submitted to Mr. John Hope, of Montreal, that gentleman has finally disposed of the case in the following letter:—

"TORONTO, 8th, July, 1869.

"To JAMES TURNER, Esq

My DEAR SIR,

"I have duly received your favour of 24th ult., enclosing letter from Mr. Edward Adams, which I return. I have carefully perused this letter, and have given proper consideration to the letter which Mr. Booth had with him in Canada, and regarding which I quite agree in Mr. Adams' opinion that as the contract which was sent to you, and which you confirmed, was dated subsequently to that letter, the contract and not the letter must be taken as the rule of delivery. I have therefore now no hesitation in saying finally that I can see nothing in the case to warrant the extreme proceedings which Messrs. Crooks & Co. resorted to. Nay, more, even if Messrs. Crooks & Co. were right on the merits of the questions between you, there was, even in his own opinion, two sides to the matter, and it was a fair one for discussion; and while in that position the affidavit and arrangements for your arrest were in the highest sense improper, and if sustained would render it impossible for any one who had an honest dispute or difference of opinion with an English co-respondent, to visit Europe without being liable to an indignity which was never contemplated as applicable to honourable and responsible men.

"I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "JOHN HOPE."

The whole case is therefore submitted for the consideration of the business men of Canada, as an act of justice to one of their own number who has been the victim of a very cruel outrage, and as a means of enabling them to avoid connections which may terminate so unpleasantly. It is only necessary to point out, in concluding, that Messrs. Crooks & Co. have had the opportunity of placing their own view of the case before the public in this paper, and have neglected to avail themselves of it, and that upon a thorough investigation of the whole case, with the assistance of such explanations as Mr. Crooks and Mr. Booth could offer, two Canadian merchants, both correspondents of Messrs. Crooks & Co., have been unable to see the slightest justification for the extraordinary proceedings resorted to in this case.



## PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

PATENT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 1st July, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention to be in force in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for a period of fourteen years from the date thereof, to the persons whose names are included in the following list.

Published by command,

J. C. TACHE,

Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

(Continued.)

No. 3118. John Wesley Jacobs, Port Perry, in the county of Ontario, manufacturer of farming implements, for a new and improved oscillating motion. Dated Ottawa, 4th April, 1869.

3119. Peter Elson, of the township of London, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, for a combined hay and grain rack and unloader. Dated Ottawa, 5th April, 1869.

3120. William Brandreth, of the township of Adelaide, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, for an improved framed scythe snath. Dated Ottawa, April 7th, 1869.

3121. Abraham Miller, of the township of Waterloo in the county of Waterloo, carpenter, for a clean-sweep hay and grain unloader. Dated Ottawa, 7th April, 1869.

3122. Jacob Orch, of the township of Clinton, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, and Michel Honsberger of the same place, miller, for an improved ploughshare. Dated Ottawa, 7th April, 1869.

3123. Andrew Miniely, of the township of Adelaide, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, and Alexander Holcombe Wallace, of the township of Warwick, in the county of Lambton, yeoman, for an improved bee-hive, to be called Miniely & Wallace's eclipse bee-hive. Dated Ottawa, 7th April, 1869.

3124. William Welch, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, engineer, for a feather-bed renovator. Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1869.

3125. Isaac William Forbes, of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex, machinist, for improvements in the several parts of the steam engine known respectively as the steam chest, the valve, and the valve seat, to be called Forbes' steam balance valve. Dated Ottawa, 10th April, 1869.

3126. Jacob Morse, of the village of Fingal, in the county of Elgin, mechanic, for improvement on threshing machines, the machine to be called the grate and cylinder grain separator. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

3127. Charles D. Blakesley, of the village of Waterford, in the county of Norfolk, carriage builder, for an improved spring bed bottom. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

3128. James Moir, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, merchant, Benjamin Shafon Curry, of the same city of Montreal gentleman, for an improvement in the machine for manufacturing illuminating gas, the machine to be called excelsior gas machine. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

3129. Andrew Kirk, of the township of Kincardine, in the county of Bruce, yeoman, for an improved spinning wheel. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

3130. Robert Carroll, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, builder, for improvement in hoisting machines or apparatus. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

3131. Morris Drater Latz, of the town of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, iron founder, assignee of William Prall, of the town of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, machinist, for improvements in adjusting pinions on horse powers and other machinery where it has not hitherto been applied, to be called Prall's patent pinion adjuster. Dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1869.

3132. Peter Campbell, of the township of South Norwich, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, for an improvement on the dash churn, to be called Campbell's improved dash churn. Dated Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

3133. Christopher Lockman, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, for improvement on sewing machine, to be called Lockman's automatic thread regulator. Dated Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

3134. Henry Murphy, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, shoemaker, for improvements in horse hay rakes. Dated Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

3135. Moses Trudeau, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, carriage maker, for improvement on carriage tops to render the same portable, to be called Trudeau's improved carriage tops. Dated Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

3136. James Walker, of the township of Whithy, in the county of Ontario, blacksmith, for improvements on ploughs, to be called Walker's twin plough. Dated Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

3137. Peter Grant, of the village of Clinton, in the county of Huron, blacksmith, for a hay and grain elevator to be called Grant's excelsior hay elevator. Dated Ottawa, 12th April, 1869.

3138. George Codding Briggs, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, druggist, for a machine for preserving milk, called Briggs' milk can cooler and strainer. Dated Ottawa, 12th April, 1869.

3139. George C'app, of the township of Marysburgh, in the county of Prince Edward, yeoman, for improvements in pumps, to be called self-reacting pressure pump. Dated Ottawa, 12th April, 1869.

3140. John Dennis, of the village of New Market, in the county of York, pumpmaker, for improvements in the art of constructing barns, the barn to be called Dennis' improved Economical framed log barn. Dated Ottawa 12th April, 1869.

3141. William Martin Calder, of the township of Glenford, in the county of Wentworth, yeoman, and Samuel Wilcox, of the same place, waggonmaker, for an improved double-jointed triple land roller. Dated Ottawa, 13th April, 1869.

3142. Frederick Garner Becket, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, machinist, for improvements in the art or process of constructing and manufacturing iron bottoms for stills, tanks and other vessels to be exposed to the action of fire, to be called Beckett's improved iron still bottom. Dated Ottawa, 13th April, 1869.

3143. William Henry Ward, of the village of Thorold, in the county of Welland, mechanical engineer, for improvements in rolling mills, to be called the improved adjustable self-registering rolling mill. Dated Ottawa, 14th April, 1869.

3144. William Henry Ward, of the village of Thorold, in the county of Welland, mechanical engineer, for improvements in harvesting reapers, to wit, a self-acting reel and self-delivering rake combined in one. Dated Ottawa, 14th April, 1869.

3145. Hugh Baines, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, railway contractor, for improvements on railroad carriage wheels and crossings, whereby railroad locomotives and running stock can be transferred from one width of gauge to another, and run on the latter. Dated Ottawa, 15th April, 1869.

3146. Henry Thompson, of the town of New Market, in the county of York, saddler, and Charles Hastings, of the township of Darlington, in the county of Durham, pumpmaker, for a self-lifting and swing gate. Dated Ottawa, 15th April, 1869.

3147. Duncan David Marr, of the township of Woodhouse, in the county of Norfolk, carpenter and joiner, for a machine for raising waggons, to be called D. D. Marr's waggon jack. Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3148. Henry Fogal, of the township of Whit Church, in the county of York, yeoman, for improvements on the machine for rolling land, to be called Fogal's contracting gang roller. Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3149. Benjamin Stone, of the village of Bond-Head, in the county of Simcoe, carpenter, for an improved bee-hive, called the New Dominion bee-hive. Dated Ottawa, 17th April, 1869.

3150. Robert Shoff, of the township of London, in the county of Middlesex, waggon-maker for a pattern for axles, to be called Shoff's adjustable axle pattern. Dated Ottawa, 17th April, 1869.

3151. Richard Warrington, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, manufacturer, for improvements in the construction of railway snow ploughs, the plough to be called the Warrington's snow plough. Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3152. David Dolmage Wright, of the village of Oakville, in the county of Halton, physician, for a car coupler, to be called Wright's safety self-acting car coupler. Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3153. John Calder, junr., of the village of Fergus, in the county of Wellington, carpenter, for improvements in waggon brakes, to be called waggon brake. Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3154. Thomas Marshall Willan, of the township of South Monaghan, in the county of Peterboro, yeoman, for improvement on the field roller and grass seed sower combined, to be called Dominion triplicate iron frame field roller and grass seed sower. Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3155. Daniel McCullough, of the township of Oxford, in the county of Grenville, carpenter, a corn planter, Dated Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

3156. James Moore, of the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, Esq., for improvements in the stoves, grates and furnaces, to be called Moore's heat diffuser, Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3157. Frederick Heckadon, of the township of Humberstone, in the county of Welland, engineer, for improvements in the apparatus attached to steam engines for the purpose of holding and applying the oil for the lubricating of the pistons and valves thereof, to be called Heckadon's improved oil globe. Dated Ottawa, 18th April, 1869.

3158. Christian Reit, of the town of Chatham, in the county of Kent, for a patent churn dasher. Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3159. John Sidney Farley, of the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, yeoman, for improvements in steel shears, to be used with corn ploughs and cultivators, to be called the Dominion shears. Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3160. George Scott, of city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, pattern maker, for improvements on racks whereon to hang hats, coats and other things. Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3161. George Groom, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, lithographer, for an improved washing machine, to be called the heaver washing machine. Dated Ottawa, 19th April, 1869.

3162. Edmund Ashly Brinson, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, manufacturer, for improvements in cork cutting machines. Dated Ottawa, 20th April, 1869.

3163. Alphonse Thomas, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, carpenter, for an improved clothes dryer. Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

3164. Thomas Choate, of the township of Glenford, in the county of Wentworth, yeoman, for improvements in the art of hanging fence gates, to be called Choate's patent revolving system of hanging gates. Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

3165. Charles Allen, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, for an improved field roller and seed or plaster drill, to be called Allen's excelsior combined field roller and seed or plaster drill. Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

3166. William Grant McMillan, of the village of Brucefield, in the county of Huron, blacksmith, for an improved horse shoe, to be called the improved expansion horse shoe. Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

3167. John Cross, of the village of Oakville, in the county of Halton, millwright, for the more easily and

rapidly manufacturing of baskets for fruits and other things, to be called Cross-basket block. Dated Ottawa, 22nd April, 1869.

(To be continued.)

## PORT OF QUEBEC

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1868 and 1869, up to the 16th September inclusive:—

	Vessels.	Tons
1868 .....	699	438,138
1869 .....	707	447,087
More .....	8	8,904 more.

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

	Steamers.	Tons.
1868 .....	45	54,876
1869 .....	57	75,527
More .....	13	20,651 more.

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

	Vessels.	Tons.
1868 .....	136	15,298
1869 — 53 vessels .....		9,847
— 18 steamers .....		9,446
Less .....	71	19,293
Less .....	64	4,000 more.

\* The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company's steamers are included in the above.

J. BELL FORSYTH &amp; CO.

## J. BELL FORSYTH &amp; CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &amp;c.

QUEBEC, Sept 17, 1869.

White Pine:—	s.	d.	s. d.
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., measured off .....	0	8	to 10
For superior do., do. ....	0	10	to 1 2
In shipping order according to average and quality .....	0	10	to 1 2
Board 18 to 23 in, in shipping order ..	1	2	to 1 3
Red Pine:—			
In the raft, measured off according to average and quality .....	0	9	to 1 0
In shipping order, 40 feet .....	0	10	to 0 11
Oak:—			
By the dram .....	1	6	to 1 7
Elm:—			
By the raft, according to average and quality .....	1	1	to 1 5
In shipping order, 40 to 50 feet .....	1	4	to 1 5
Tamarac:—			
Square, according to size .....	0	10	to 1 0
Flatted, do. do. ....	0	7	to 0 8
Staves:—			
For specification, merchantable .....	£50	00	to £52 10
All pipe according to thickness .....	£53	00	to £54 00
W. O. puncheon, merchantable .....	£15	00	to £16 10
Deals:—			
Bright according to specification .....	£18	10	to £19 00
[for 1sts, 2nds and others in proportion.			
Floated, do. do. ....	£17	10	to £18 00
[for 1sts, 2nds and others in proportion.			
Spruce, do. do. ....	£7	10s.	for 1sts,
[£5 10s. for 2nds, £3 10s. for 3rds.			

English specifications of deals are 12 and 18 ft. long, one-ninth under 11 in. broad, and eight-ninths 11 in. broad and upwards—half firsts and half seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations; and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5. Dry floated are worth more than our quotations.

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

## REMARKS.

Owing to the arrival of a good many vessels, the past fortnight has been one of considerable activity, and many rafts have been disposed of.

White Pine.—There is more enquiry for this article, and some lots have been placed at a higher rate than was procurable a few weeks ago. We quote 50 to 60 feet at 9d to 1s, and 80 to 90 feet at 1s to 14d.

Red Pine.—Sales at 9d to 9½d for 40 feet, and 11d for 48 to 50 feet.

Elm.—Very little enquiry, and not much in market.

Oak.—Sales at quotations.

Tamarac.—A fair demand, particularly for large.

Staves.—Pipe in fair request, and Puncheons very dull.

Deals.—Pine scarce, and Spruce do not command much attention.

Freights.—7s for timber, and 8s for deals to Liverpool; 8s for timber, and 8s for deals to London; 2s for timber, and 7s for deals to Greenock, may be considered the rates of to-day.

J. BELL FORSYTH &amp; CO.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted the past week, and the imports and exports are about equal to the average at this season. Among the imports, in addition to those given under the different headings below, are 122 pcs scantling; 81 M lumber; 1,085 M shingles; 175 tons Anthracite, and 8,314 tons Cape Breton coal; 84 M laths, and 17 boxes tobacco. Exports—171 M shingles; 135,668 feet lumber; 8,500 deals; 81 M hoops; 13 boxes tobacco; 24 chests, and 4 half-chest teas; 21 bags rice, and 2,000 pcs scantling.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Flour quiet, and No 1 Superfine lower. Extra Canada and Extra State quiet and unchanged. Notwithstanding the large crops in Canada and the United States this year, it is not probable that prices will rule much lower than at present, the European crops being only average, and in some sections not that. Cornmeal, Rye flour and Oatmeal are in fair request at former figures. Receipts—1,737 bris flour. Exports—19 bris oatmeal, and 75 bris flour.

**FISH.**—Codfish has arrived freely during the week but there seems to be no inclination to press sales, and prices remain firm. Hake and Haddock unchanged. Salmon dull and nominal. Herring and Alewives quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

	Qtls.	Bbls.	Hf-Bris.	Cks.
Codfish	6004	—	—	—
Haddock	67	—	—	—
Mackerel	—	347	—	—
Alewives	—	466	—	—
Salmon	—	5	—	2
Trout	—	60	1	—
Herring	—	623	—	—
Oysters	—	21	—	—

EXPORTS.

	Tons	Drms	Bxs	Hf-Bxs	Qr-Bxs
Codfish	1010	20	656	448	57
Haddock	169	—	10	—	—

	Bbls.	Hf-Bbls.
Herring	1019	10
Halibut	10	—
Salmon	182	—
Mackerel	622	2
Alewives	400	—

**OILS.**—Cod scarce and firm at quotations. Kerosene, whale, seal, &c. unchanged. Receipts—171 casks cod oil. Exports—83 casks cod oil.

**PROVISIONS.**—Pork scarce and firm at quotations. Beef quiet and unchanged. Receipts 52 bris pork.

**PRODUCE.**—Potatoes in good demand at 45c. to 50c. per bush at retail. Oats scarce and firm at quotations. Receipts—47 bgs oats. Exports—13 bags oats, 167 bris potatoes, and 189 pgs butter.

**SALT.**—Unchanged. Exports (exclusive of fishermen) 400 bris and 50 hhds. Receipts:—

	Tons	Hhds	Bush	Bags	Bbls.
Ex Esk	0	0	5639	0	0
W. John	0	0	0	0	919
Empress	0	0	7000	0	0
Elsie	0	700	0	0	0
Island Belle	0	0	2850	0	0
Neponset	0	600	0	0	0

	Prev rep'd	12370	1800	16489	0	919
1869	12370	7852	64804	8886	1923	
1868	9478	2900	34169	12144		

**WEST INDIA GOODS.**—Molasses in fair demand and firm at quotations. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rum active and advancing. Exports—138 hhds sugar; and 112 puns rum. Receipts:—

Molasses.

	Puns.	Tons.	Bbls.
1869	10253	1111	1000
1868	11506	1268	912

Sugar.

	Hbds.	Tons.	Bbls	Bxs	Bkts.
Golden Rule	86	0	0	0	0
Prev. rep'd	5206	530	2353	578	—
Total	5292	530	2352	578	—
1868	9844	1030	3920	340	0

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

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 14, 1869.

**MONEY.**—The market has been exceedingly quiet this week, and the general business doing in the city still continues very limited. At no time during the present season have our banks had so much difficulty in placing their loanable funds on good commercial securities; and we think this fact should influence them towards making a reduction in the present discount rate of 7 per cent. When the present weak demand for loans is considered, and the large amounts of unemployed capital lying in bank are taken account of, it would, we think, operate favourably on the profits of bank shareholders, and the industries of the Province, if a reduction on the present lending rate were conceded.

We reported last week that Sterling Exchange was drooping at 110½. This week we have to report a decline of ½ on the rate, which now stands at 100½ for 60 days' sight drafts; short eight 110½.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The English market for breadstuffs has lost the advance noted last week, and prices are a little easier in Canada and the United States. Our markets have not changed, no advance being established here on the temporary rise of prices abroad. Superfine State and Canada sells at \$5.75 to \$5.95, and

choice brands at \$5.90 to \$6.15. Arrivals have been light.

**CORNMEAL** unchanged. **COAL.**—The only arrival since our last notice has been the schooner "Ella G. McLean," with a small cargo, 130 tons, Anthracite, which sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton. Our quotations of prices remains the same.

**FREIGHTS.**—We have to report another dull week, very little business has been done. There are a few small vessels offering, but none for Liverpool, nor do we hear of any from abroad. We hear of the following deal charters:—"Sarah M. Smith," 1,199, Warren Point, 666 3d; "Victoria," 229, Saakville to Lamlash, and the Clyde, 80c; "J. E. Woodworth," hence to Montevideo, \$17.

**WEST INDIES.**—There have been no transactions during the last week.

**COASTWISE FREIGHTS** continue about the same as last reported.—News.

The New York Herald of September 17th, in an article headed "The Wool Trade and the Wool Crop of 1869," remarks that reliable accounts recently received agree that the wool interests in this country are suffering at this time from some cause difficult for those not intimate with the trade and woollen manufacturers generally to understand. A number of heavy

failures of wool houses occurred during the month of August last, and several large mills are at a standstill. The wool crop for 1869 is estimated at one hundred and thirty-seven million pounds—a falling off this year of forty million pounds as compared with that of last year, when it reached an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-seven millions. Yet in the face of this reduction in the domestic supply, prices rule low, and business is comparatively stagnant. To quote from authentic sources, "the condition of manufacturers as a class is quite unsatisfactory, many of their productions being sold at prices quite unremunerative. A year ago the best among them were making but little, while others were losing. At the present time their products generally are selling relatively lower than last year, and none but the most skillful can possibly thrive. This will prevent any advances on the raw material and augment the dulness that now prevails. In the West the abundant harvest, and in some localities the diminished clip of wool are prominent considerations for stiffness in prices; while the more controlling features of the question which in Eastern cities absolutely rule the market are scarcely perceived. It seems to be a settled conviction with those who aver that they are not inclined to take a gloomy view of the subject that wool cannot advance permanently in price, unless the manufactured goods lead the way.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending August 31st, 1869, 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 Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balances due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>								
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	219,610	171,944	6,929,863	9,276,749	16,657,176	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,800	664,991	47,629	6,594,214	1,047,482	2,413,327	
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000	379,940	4,04	640,437	898,496	1,912,452	
Gore Bank	1,000,000	465,568	87,490	3,100	59,404	35,383	164,830	
Bank of B. N. America	4,865,666	4,865,666	1,019,613	25,212	1,116,847	2,690,746	4,855,719	
Bank of People	1,600,000	1,600,000	73,866	3,272	361,736	215,868	456,781	
Niagara District Bank	400,000	307,900	172,374	41,814	138,475	116,336	407,590	
Molson Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	104,208	64,327	231,645	492,059	869,251	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	800,000	691,456	73,729	369,819	1,067,918	2,428,222	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	812,140	151,861	847,737	1,064,483	2,908,264	
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	47,000	27,800	77,297	53,314	269,500	
Niagara National	1,000,000	1,000,000	147,559	131,398	304,035	331,529	914,511	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	1,000,000	94,440	2,591	306,871	659,056	1,064,997	
Merchants Bank	6,000,000	3,914,810	1,250,415	192,845	1,101,125	2,336,077	4,879,902	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,186,518	265,115	599	146,995	351,335	763,623	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	1,033,119	114,897	218,698	421,799	335,899	1,087,763	
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	311,244	—	849	54,884	116,147	171,861	
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	1,494,655	1,184,602	66,728	657,811	1,171,369	3,292,511	
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>								
Bank of Yarmouth	200,000	129,400	158,760	—	39,136	3,275	184,171	
Merchants Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
People's Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Union Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bank of Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>								
Bank of New Brunswick	603,000	609,000	633,973	70,317	682,685	948,580	2,335,566	
Commercial Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Stephens Bank	300,000	300,000	106,882	5,673	34,301	86,224	206,512	
People's Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Liabilities	39,466,666	31,108,907	8,348,399	1,206,563	15,353,975	23,724,528	48,730,546	

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Cash, Bullion, and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
Bank of Montreal	5,383,298	350,000	92,469	468,156	4,316,377	14,330,064	203,021	25,045,277
Quebec Bank	959,074	95,188	148,438	150,892	3,767	2,335,201	300,327	4,805,725
City Bank	379,051	43,837	188,930	81,616	89,119	2,474,908	92,946	3,212,499
Gore Bank	100,272	15,141	82,733	7,819	10,763	86,069	12,738	206,527
Bank of B. N. America	87,488	243,333	751,840	126,676	30,565	9,848,556	107,010	7,786,482
Bank of People	210,048	55,317	160,364	35,787	87,791	1,928,573	31,064	2,468,679
Niagara District Bank	57,744	12,679	46,720	11,969	58,819	164,896	46,128	311,962
Bank of Toronto	218,686	96,437	100,375	116,316	81,988	2,821,222	1,327,882	3,206,856
Bank of Commerce	306,634	43,381	147,155	54,103	138,262	2,877,806	49,327	3,475,368
Ontario Bank	593,077	151,421	206,899	109,934	186,659	3,897,735	128,108	5,272,878
Eastern Townships Bank	57,184	16,500	67,833	39,118	75,308	480,298	16,250	758,121
Banque Jacques Cartier	165,150	33,518	108,330	197,281	41,481	1,443,461	42,716	3,036,702
Merchants Bank	168,544	168,544	101,226	33,481	35,329	6,837,297	1,327,882	2,180,990
Royal Canadian Bank	1,431,112	360,300	631,646	230,108	188,253	5,660,415	1,327,882	9,648,483
Union Bank of L. Canada	436,523	13,284	128,911	38,035	49,143	1,234,481	24,774	1,884,271
Mechanics Bank	134,522	—	123,206	126,864	63,378	1,757,817	—	2,202,868
Bank of Commerce	43,269	35,858	32,924	6,843	268,346	86,224	23,976	510,018
Bank of Nova Scotia	982,252	34,503	152,743	142,449	79,091	3,506,301	—	4,917,519
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>								
Bank of Yarmouth	23,757	7,011	—	1,414	23,985	202,303	72,890	332,131
Merchants Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
People's Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>								
Bank of New Brunswick	482,712	13,733	—	3,843	238,583	2,384,083	103,386	3,315,061
Commercial Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephens Bank	12,953	4,334	—	39,342	35,758	317,383	82,194	465,025
People's Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	12,822,447	1,824,102	3,118,680	2,082,753	6,115,206	54,868,862	3,973,592	83,633,427

**IRELAND'S LINE FOR THE SEASON OF 1869.**

The Line for LAKESERIE 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.  
419 & 421 St. Paul Street.  
1st Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

**MCINTYRE, DENOON & FRENCH,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.  
FALL STOCK will be complete on 1st SEPTEMBER  
477 ST. PAUL STREET.  
Montreal.

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,  
8 St. Hel Street.

**THE CANADA BRICK MACHINE**  
Patented 1868.

MEDAL and DIPLOMA awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1859.

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

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

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

30,000 BRICKS PER DAY.

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

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

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

Provision is made for giving the pressure required for soft or for a hard.

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

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

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

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

**THE PATENT RIGHT**

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

**BULMER & SHEPPARD,**  
Patentees,  
170 Rue St. PATRICK'S STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**N. S. WHITNEY,**  
IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs, Frunellas, Lining, &c.,  
14 St. Helen Street,  
MONTREAL.

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

EXCLUSIVE application is given to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal attention bestowed on each transaction. The utmost promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed. The lowest scale of Commission 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  
No. 2 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 needless expenses carefully avoided. Advances made in the customary form Orders for Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the judicious execution of which our experience and standing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable information respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

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

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

**THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.**  
RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850

Accumulated Funds, over	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1857	16,251
Amount insured in 1857	44,733,322
Receipts for 1857	5,123,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)	1,854,768
Deposited with Canadian Government	100,000
Daily income in 1853, nearly	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

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

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 15th August, 1858

**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. Holt, Montreal.
- Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudin & Co., Montreal.
- " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
- " Thibaudin, Thomas & Co., Quebec.
- Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, O. W.
- Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
- Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
- Henry Young, Esq., 12 John street, New York
- Samuel McLean, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FERRIER & CO.,**  
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

Agents for:  
Windsor Powder Mills.  
La Torta Rope-Walk.  
Burrill's Axe Factory.  
Sherbrooke Safety Fuse.

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c.,  
87, 89 & 41 Rue de la Paix, MONTREAL.

And Agents for  
A. Fourcault, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers, Dampremy, Belgium.  
Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birmingham and London.  
Sharratt & Newth, Makers of all descriptions of Glaziers' Diamonds, London.  
Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magner's Green and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and Germany.

**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, VINERIES, &c., &c.,  
By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory Nos. 536 to 542 Craig Street,  
MONTREAL.

**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.

**LABIVIERE & CIE.,**  
IMPORTERS OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.

Agents for the Longueuil Stone Works, the Montreal Bolt and Latch Factory, and Labiviere & Ricard Patent Churns.

Good terms to the trade.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,  
233 AND 235, ST. PAUL STREET,  
and  
12 & 14 St. Amable Street,  
MONTREAL.



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for SHOCKERS, TOBACCO, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, and various other goods.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for TOBACCO, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, and various other goods.

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

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY, HAVANA PRICES CURRENT, and various other goods.



**PURCHASING DEPARTMENT**

OF THE

**TRADE REVIEW.**

THE Proprietors of the TRADE REVIEW AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE have decided to establish, in connection with their Journal, a Department through which merchants may make their purchases in the Montreal market on the best terms, when it would be inconvenient to come to this city to make such purchases in person, or when, from the small quantity of goods desired at any one time, travelling expenses would be too heavy a charge.

Attention will especially be given to purchasing goods at the Trade Sales of Groceries, which take place from time to time, and at which prices are generally below ordinary market quotations.

Every care will be taken in the selection of goods, competent judges of the various articles being employed, and the aim will always be to furnish the buyer the best possible goods, at the lowest market price.

Special arrangements may be made by Western shippers for consignments of flour and provisions, sale of which will be immediate and returns prompt.

Orders taken for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds, Sterling and New York Exchange, Greenbacks, Silver and other uncurrent funds, for execution of which this Department has special facilities.

Satisfactory references given on application.

All communications should be addressed

THE TRADE REVIEW,

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,

58 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Small orders can be filled most advantageously when made for cash. Buyers are therefore recommended when buying in small quantities to make their remittances at the same time, as a saving to them can generally be effected by so doing.

Information concerning the Montreal markets will be furnished at any time without charge, on application personally, or by letter; and it is hoped that all intending purchasers will not scruple to avail themselves of the services offered.

**TORONTO.**

**THE LEADER.**

**THE DAILY LEADER** is published every Morning at \$3.00 a year in advance.

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

**THE PATRIOT,**

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

**JOB PRINTING** executed in all its branches,

**JAMES BEATY,**

*Proprietor,*

63 King Street East,

42-ly

Toronto.

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

Established 1841.

FOR THE

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF**

**TRADE**

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.,**

*Proprietors.*

Toronto (Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange) 4

**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

Established 1854.

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

**WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.** **FREDERICK W. COATE.** 23-ly

**KINGSTON.**

**JOSEPH BAWDEN.**

*(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.)*

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

**LONDON—ONT.**

**BOWLAND & JOHNSON,**

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

**FREDERICK BOWLAND.** **JAMES JOHNSON,** Spaniards. 42-ly

**BOSTON.**

**W. C. WILKS,**

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

**TORONTO.**

**GROCERS.**

**DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**G R O C E R S**

AND

**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**

And Manufacturers of

**BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c.,**

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets,

42-2m

TORONTO.

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Front and Yonge Streets,

TORONTO.

25-ly

**S. W. FARRELL,**

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION**

**MERCHANT,**

78 FRONT STREET

TORONTO.

42

**TORONTO.**

**RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & GROSBE,**

*(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)*

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware 42-3m

**ROCK OIL.**

**PARSON BROTHERS,**

**PETROLEUM REFINERS**

and Wholesale Dealers in

**LAMPS, &c.,**

37-ly

Toronto, C.W.

**JOHN FISKEN & CO.,**

**ROCK OIL**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

13 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

63 Yonge Street,

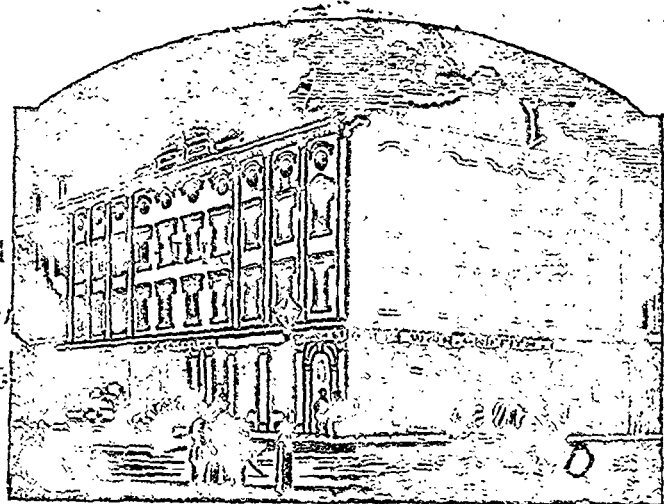
30-3m

TORONTO.

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

**BROWN BROTHERS,**

**WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.** Dealers in BOOKBINDER'S MATERIALS, &c. King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Furses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices. 42-3m



BARBADOS

**SUGAR**

(In Hhds.)

VIA HALIFAX, THROUGH "HER MAJESTY,"

DIRECT TO TORONTO.

Special Inducements given to Prompt Paying Purchasers.

**W. & R. GRIFFITH**

ONTARIO CHALISERS,

Corner Front and Church Streets,

104

TORONTO

**HAMILTON.**

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN FULL ASSORTMENTS

IN ALL THEIR

DEPARTMENTS.

Hamilton, Sept., 1869.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

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

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

D. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-11

BRANTFORD, ONT.

**QUEBEC.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

St. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-1y

G. F. GIBBONE & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Weekly Sales of Dry Goods, and all descriptions of Merchandise.

CORNER ST. PETER AND ST. JAMES STREETS,

QUEBEC.

9t-21.

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Hoofing Felt, Paper and Oakum Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ship Yarnishes, &c.

41-1y

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

No. 8 North Wharf,

41-1y

St. John, N.B.

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

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

Good references given if required. 30-1y

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON, SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.S.

OTTAWA.

HENRY CRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Copy rights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs protected.

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE, Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street. References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas; Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 1y

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, Toronto.

A Popular Paper at Popular Prices

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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

THE people who want to read the cheapest and best Weekly in the Dominion should enclose One Dollar for a year's subscription to the Toronto Weekly Telegraph, — a splendid Family Paper. It contains interesting Miscellaneous, Reliable Market and Cattle Reports, copious Telegraphic Reports, attractive News, Seisitions, and more useful information than can be found in any other paper.

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

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

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

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

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

OUR CLUB RATES.

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

Strictly in Advance.

SUPERB PREMIUMS.

- For 30 subscribers with cash (\$30) a Loop Lock Sittie Sewing Machine worth \$18.
- For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25
- For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler & Wilson Machine worth \$45.
- For 160 subscribers either one of Prince & Co's Melodeons, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Cabinet Organs.

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

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters

ROBERTSON & COOK,

PUBLISHERS,

Toronto, Canada.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, JAMES B. COOK.

25

THE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

It contains more reading matter than any other daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the world.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

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

